

4.0 Identified Heritage Items, Cultural Landscape Values

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Background

This section addresses the cultural landscape values of the Area 20 Precinct. The basis for assessment includes the Rouse Hill Estate Curtilage Study, prepared October 2003 by Conybeare Morrison & Partners (Rouse Hill Estate CS); the Rouse Hill House Conservation Management Plan, prepared October 1990 by James Broadbent and Michael Bogle (Rouse Hill House CMP); Heritage Study of the Northwestern Sector of Sydney, prepared April 1984 by Howard Tanner and Associates (NW Sector Heritage Study); Colonial Landscapes of the Cumberland Plain and Camden, NSW, prepared August 2000 by Colleen Morris and Geoffrey Britton (Morris & Britton Report); the Windsor Road and Old Windsor Road Conservation Management Plan, prepared August 2005 by Clive Lucas Stapleton and Partners (Windsor Road CMP); Landscape and Visual Analysis Area 20 Precinct, prepared January 2010 by Conybeare Morrison & Partners (LVA); and site inspections by Chris Colville, Julia Dowling, Anita Yousif and Sheridan Burke of Godden Mackay Logan in 2009.

4.1.2 General Character of the Area 20 Precinct

The Area 20 Precinct is a semi-rural area of small to medium-sized lots that contain a mix of agricultural and a few light industrial uses. A quarry operates on Schofields Road at the southern edge of the study area. The subdivision pattern reflects the post war subdivision of the Rouse Hill House property for generally rural residential use.

4.2 Previous Cultural Landscape and Visual Assessments

4.2.1 Rouse Hill Estate Curtilage Study, October 2003

The Rouse Hill Estate CS was prepared for the Historic Houses Trust (HHT) in October 2003. The purpose of the report was to determine an appropriate curtilage for the Rouse Hill Estate in light of the creation of the Rouse Hill Regional Park and the likely future urban development of the surrounding area. As one of only two identified heritage items within the study area (the other being Windsor Road), the findings and recommendations of this Curtilage Study are particularly relevant to the future development of the study area.

Background

Rouse Hill Estate was acquired for conservation by the NSW Government in 1978 and subsequently transferred to the care, control and management of HHT in 1986. In 1989 SREP 19—Rouse Hill Development Area identified Rouse Hill House and surrounding land for the creation of a regional park that would ensure that the rural setting of the Rouse Hill Estate was retained, in addition to providing recreation space for the new development area.

From 1997 the NSW Government began to purchase blocks of land surrounding the Rouse Hill Estate for the establishment of the regional park. Rouse Hill School closed and was eventually transferred to the HHT for incorporation into the regional park in 2003. Following persistent and eventually effective requests from HHT, a section of Windsor Road was diverted to the northwest side of Rouse Hill School to help recreate the rural character of the historic road alignment to the

east of Rouse Hill Estate. The new alignment of Windsor and the existing boundary of the regional park are shown in Figure 4.1.

Rouse Hill Estate Heritage Curtilage

The purpose of the curtilage study undertaken by Conybeare Morrison and Partners for the HHT was expressed as follows:

The objective of establishing a curtilage for Rouse Hill House is to identify a suitable area of land to maintain the rural context of the estate in its cultural landscape setting.¹

The study undertook to determine the heritage curtilage of Rouse Hill Estate by identifying places from which Rouse Hill House could be viewed and interpreted. The study also considered the need for a 'buffer zone' around the curtilage to further protect the cultural landscape character of the Rouse Hill Estate from future development of the area.

Using the terminology of the *Heritage Curtilage Guidelines 1996* prepared by the then Heritage Office, Department of Urban Affairs and Planning (now heritage Branch, Department of Planning), the curtilage study identified an *Expanded Heritage Curtilage* for the Rouse Hill Estate. This curtilage comprises a large tract of land stretching from Box Hill House in the north to Kellyville Ridge in the south. A plan of this curtilage is shown in Appendix E. The rationale for the curtilage was explained as follows:

Rouse Hill House requires a rural context as its curtilage. Views and vistas are determining factors in the nature of this estate. The traditional surrounding landscape of Rouse Hill House was that of a pastoral character and the traditional prospect from Rouse Hill House was:

- *its view over the toll roads to the rural pastoral landscape of the Cumberland Plain—the role of Rouse Hill House as a tollhouse and turnpike;*
- *the visual and social link between the family holdings of Rouse Hill House and Box Hill House; and*
- *the visual contrast created by the juxtaposition of wooded land and cleared grazing land.*

From Rouse Hill Estate, vistas to important geographical features include:

- *Second Ponds Creek to the south and southeast;*
- *surrounding wooded ridge lines to the west and northeast; and*
- *distant background views of the Blue Mountains escarpment and hills beyond.²*

The historical curtilage of the estate and the significance of the Cumberland Plain Woodlands surrounding the estate were also considered.

Rouse Hill Estate CS Policy Recommendations

The Rouse Hill Estate CS makes ten recommendations for the future planning of land around Rouse Hill Estate to ensure that the significance of the rural setting of the estate is retained. The recommendations relevant to this assessment are:

- *Recommendation 1: Retain broad expanses of pastoral landscape of Cumberland Plains Woodland vegetation within the visual curtilage of Rouse Hill Estate.*

- *Recommendation 5: Ensure that the zoning of surrounding areas within its view catchment remain rural in land use with avoidance of any intensification of urban development within the Expanded Heritage Curtilage area.*
- *Recommendation 6: Preserve the landscaped vista to creek lines of Second Ponds Creek with lateral planting along its tributaries to reduce the visual impact of future urban development.*
- *Recommendation 7: Landscape land between Windsor Road and the proposed deviation of the Windsor Road Highway.*
- *Recommendation 8: Ensure that the boundaries of the Regional Park as proposed in SREP 19 are maintained.*
- *Recommendation 10: Ensure there is an 'Urban Vision' for the entire northwest sector of Sydney that establishes sound environmental principles for the area.³*

The identified *Expanded Heritage Curtilage*, although non-statutory, has implications for future development in the surrounding area, as discussed in Section 4.3 below. It is noted, however, that development in this area has already impacted the expanded curtilage area.

The Rouse Hill Estate CS is one of a number of previous assessments undertaken in the study and currently has no statutory weight.

4.2.2 Rouse Hill House Conservation Management Plan, October 1990

The Rouse Hill House CMP (prepared by James Broadbent and Michael Bogle for the HHT) generally focuses on conservation of the house and grounds. It does not address the issues of heritage curtilage and view lines and/or visual corridors relevant to this report.

The CMP recommends a conservation/preservation approach over restoration and this approach is applicable to both the house and grounds. Given that Rouse Hill Regional Park has been established around Rouse Hill House, other policies provided in the CMP which are specific to Rouse Hill House and Gardens (including outbuildings), are not relevant to the wider cultural landscape issues that are the focus of this report.

The CMP refers to a landscape study prepared by Craig Burton (Burton Study) in 1985 regarding the heritage curtilage of Rouse Hill House. The Burton Study was used to inform the Rouse Hill Estate CS (Section 4.2.1) but has not been available for review as part of this assessment.

4.2.3 Heritage Study of the Northwestern Sector of Sydney, April 1984

The NW Sector Heritage Study, prepared by Howard Tanner and Associates for the then NSW Department of Environment and Planning, identified an approximate area around Rouse Hill House stretching from north of Guntawong Road to just south of Schofields Road as having heritage significance (ie containing groupings of significant human-made and natural heritage items). The Amaroo/Kellyville/Parklea area to the south and east of Rouse Hill was identified as having little heritage significance. Areas identified as having little significance were defined as lacking heritage items; however the importance of sensitive planning for areas was recognised, for their relationships to nearby areas of heritage significance:

The margins of these areas where they abut major heritage items (such as the Hawkesbury River and Rouse Hill House and their visual catchments) require special consideration.⁴

The NW Sector Report made the following recommendations regarding heritage in the Rouse Hill/Vinegar Hill area:

Protection of the Rouse Hill site and the Vinegar Hill sites is necessary, and any changes to the Windsor Road and the Rouse Hill House environs is to be discouraged to ensure retention of the historic, rural character of the area.⁵

Other recommendations made in the report, such as the heritage listing of items identified as having State or Local significance, have since been realised in LEPs, as discussed in sections 3.3 and 3.4 of this report.

4.2.4 Colonial Landscapes of the Cumberland Plain and Camden, NSW, August 2000

The Morris and Britton Report prepared for the National Trust includes a survey of selected Sydney pre-1860 cultural landscapes. While not explicitly addressing Rouse Hill House, the report identified it as a type or 'model' of cultural landscape and made a number of standard recommendations regarding future planning and management decisions for this model.

The Morris and Britton Report identified Rouse Hill House as an example of the 'summit model' of rural estate setting. The key characteristic of this model is the siting of the homestead and associated buildings on a prominent ridgeline, knoll, etc. The siting of the homestead is accentuated by plantings of mature trees nearby, giving the homestead local landmark qualities. The defining feature of this model is the contrast between the prominently located homestead and the open pastureland below. This contrast creates a highly distinctive, significant cultural landscape.

Residential subdivision of land in the vicinity of the homestead was identified as having the potential to adversely impact the 'summit model' cultural landscape.

Poorly sited residential subdivision dilutes historical character [because it] replaces traditional pastureland: open space no longer contrasts with homestead group; elevational prominence of [the] homestead [is] reduced; and residential subdivision introduces a bewildering variety of new plants, detracting from the [homestead's] former simplicity.⁶

The Morris and Britton Report included specific policy recommendations for this type of cultural landscape, and stressed that retention of the open landscape character of the place was of the utmost importance.

Ensure early building/tree group remains pre-eminent visually within, at least, the estate by retaining its traditional character and relationship to its domain—particularly the extent of contrast between the homestead group and the landscape beyond in terms of elevation and density and type of vegetative cover. Where already compromised, depending on the extent, take steps to redress the situation. Where relevant, add place to State Heritage Register and LEP Heritage Schedule and ensure appropriate zoning under the LEP.⁷

4.2.5 Windsor Road and Old Windsor Road Conservation Management Plan, August 2005

The Windsor Road CMP, prepared for the Roads and Traffic Authority (RTA) by Clive Lucas Stapleton and Partners in 2005, sets out conservation policies and 'physical proposals' for the entirety of Windsor Road and Old Windsor Road intended to retain the non-Indigenous cultural significance of the historical route. The CMP was prepared as part of a range of studies undertaken

to inform the major widening and upgrading works proposed by RTA for the two roads. The scope is far-ranging and seeks to incorporate the cultural significance of the place into all future planning for the roads, particularly in relation to the future growth of the northwest area, through interpretation and other means.

A...far-sighted attitude should be taken towards the history of the cultural landscape crossed by these roads...So much of the environment in this new conurbation will be new that it is all the more vital to give future residents a sense of history, not only by keeping the physical evidence but making sense of it. There is a danger that the remains will be so fragmentary as to be meaningless. The plan [CMP] therefore stresses the importance of interpretation in the conservation of the roads' significance.

The CMP also recommends that Windsor Road and Old Windsor Road be listed on the NSW State Heritage Register.

Within the study area, the Rouse Hill Road cutting, Rouse Hill Public School, alignment stones and possible sites of the police station and toll house are identified as contributing to the significance of Windsor Road overall.

The CMP acknowledges that the road's setting and visual connections with the wider cultural landscape are integral parts of Windsor Road's significance and that these connections are vulnerable to deterioration as the surrounding area develops. To mitigate this potential deterioration, the following recommendations are made regarding the setting of the road along its length:

In the treatment of the whole landscape of the site the following early characteristics should be recognised:

- *Views to historic homesteads and across the flood plain to the south of Windsor.*
- *Character of early vegetation.*

Remnants of early vegetation should be conserved and reinforced. Treatment of the landscaping either side of the road ... should not obscure significant views.

The CMP makes the following recommendations regarding structures alongside the road:

- *Retain the visual setting of the place by minimising roadside 'clutter' (power lines, signs, lighting, etc.).*
- *Protect the views and vistas identified as of significance. Do not allow signs and structures to intrude.*
- *Road directional and other signs are a necessity but their location and size should be carefully chosen to avoid areas of heritage value such as in front of significant views or road-side buildings.*

The CMP recommends that lighting be minimal as a method of maintaining the rural character of the road.

The CMP also makes recommendations for the treatment of old road alignments. The Rouse Hill road cutting noted in the CMP is located to the east of the Rouse Hill House Estate and Rouse Hill Regional Park. The intentions of the Historic Houses Trust to restore the early character of this portion of Windsor Road are acknowledged and commended in the CMP.

4.2.6 Landscape and Visual Analysis Area 20 Precinct, January 2010

In parallel with the development of this report by GML, Conybeare Morrison was commissioned to analyse and map the visual sensitivity of the precinct, to identify opportunities and constraints and

specific design strategies for the precinct in relation to a visual analysis of its landscape. A series of meetings with the consultant team and precinct planning team sought to develop an integrated approach to the management of new development within the cultural landscape of the precinct, which also interpreted the history of its settlement and growth.

The CMP report incorporates a visual statement for the area and Visual Mitigation Objectives (VMOs) to protect and reinforce its woodland character, existing stands of trees including major ridgeline woodlands and ecological and landscape corridors. Of particular importance from a non-indigenous heritage perspective are the objectives to:

- 1.2 Protect and enhance Rouse Hill Regional Park woodlands;
- 2.2 Preserve tree stands along roads in widened reserves; and
- 2.4 Locate roads to retain existing tree stands on property boundaries.

Critical for the design of new development are strategies to:

- 5.1 Control building heights;
- 5.4 Maintain and provide setbacks;
- 6.1 Require contemporary rural architectural design responses; and
- 6.5 A range of aesthetic recommendations.

4.3 Opportunities and Constraints on Future Development

4.3.1 Rouse Hill House Estate Cultural Landscape

Rouse Hill House is one of the most significant and substantial houses of the Macquarie period which dates from 1810 to 1822. Rouse Hill House Estate is the largest and most complete publicly owned physical record—in the form of buildings, furnishings, artefacts and rural landscape setting—of the occupancy and culture of a European-Australian family from the early nineteenth century to the late twentieth century. It also has historic connections with Merriville House in the south.

The most significant European cultural landscape element within the study area is the Rouse Hill House Estate and its associated landscape. The house site is located on a ridge that is largely exposed in views towards the site from the surrounding landscape. The Rouse Hill Regional Park currently provides a landscape buffer zone between the estate and the areas of proposed future subdivision to the south and west. Whilst the Regional Park ensures the retention of part of the culturally significant landscape associated with the estate, a number of culturally significant views exist on the edge of the precinct which require active management. The impact of future subdivision and development within the study area on these elements is discussed below.

Setting and Views in the Locality of the Rouse Hill House Estate

Stakeholder meetings agreed that there is a need to effectively protect and manage the curtilage and setting of the Rouse Hill House Estate and associated cultural landscape as new development proceeds in the precinct. This includes managing impacts on views to and from the site from the public domain such as roads and existing and future residential areas and from the ridgelines within and in the vicinity of the study area.

The setting of the property—what it is, how it has changed and how it can be effectively conserved—is an important element to be considered in the future management of the study area.

‘Setting’ is defined in the Burra Charter (Definitions, Article 1.12) as ‘the area around a place, which may include the visual catchment’. The charter’s conservation principles for ‘setting’ (Article 8) expand on the definition:

Conservation requires the retention of an appropriate visual setting and other relationships that contribute to the cultural significance of the place.

New construction, demolition, intrusions or other changes which would adversely affect the setting or relationships are not appropriate.

The *Illustrated Burra Charter*⁸ explains that:

at many places there is no clear distinction between the place and its setting. Only rarely is a culturally significant place self-contained inside boundaries without some link—visible, functional or historical—to the world around it. A place is seldom separable from its setting. For most places, aspects of the setting contribute to the significance of the place, and the place may contribute to the setting and other places within it.

The Rouse Hill House Estate site has retained a core curtilage in the immediate vicinity of the house. This includes Rouse Hill House, the surrounding gardens and outbuildings. Its cultural landscape setting, as defined by the original property boundaries, has been gradually eroded by low- to medium-density subdivision within the study area.

The *Illustrated Burra Charter*⁹ further explains the concept that ‘the setting often explains why the place came to be where it is—for example, its siting in relation to other places or the landscape. The setting might also reveal former physical characteristics of the place, such as remnant cultural vegetation ...’.

The Rouse Hill Estate CS recommends that broad expanses of pastoral landscape of Cumberland Plains Woodland vegetation within the visual curtilage of the estate be retained. The area to the immediate west and southwest of the estate contains large stands of vegetation. These areas contribute to the estate’s rural landscape setting (in particular views from the estate looking south and southwest—refer to Figures 4.2–4.5). Guidance for future development within these areas—in particular future residential subdivision to the south and southwest of the Rouse Hill House site and the Rouse Hill Regional Park—will need to recognise and protect the significance of this setting. Management of the loss of vegetation, retention of canopy trees, height, bulk and scale of new buildings is needed, particularly in relation to future residential subdivision to the south and southwest of the Rouse Hill House site and the Rouse Hill Regional Park. The Landscape and Visual Analysis Study provides visual mitigation objectives and strategies for this area.

Historic Subdivision Pattern

As noted in Section 2.4 above, Rouse Hill Estate remained relatively intact until the 1950s when the first of a series of subdivisions was undertaken. Therefore, future precinct planning within the study area presents an opportunity to interpret the historic subdivision patterns associated with the estate as shown in Figures 2.1 to 2.7. Consideration should be given to using paddock and later historic road alignments for the purposes of interpreting the historic subdivision pattern of the former area of Rouse Hill. This could include residential ‘super’ lots that reflect the gradual extension and/or contraction of the original estate boundaries. The new roads proposed as part of future subdivision of the study area could also

align with these historic subdivision boundaries. The retention of vegetated fencelines will quickly interpret the former subdivision allotments.

4.3.2 Merriville House and Gardens

The Merriville House and Gardens site is located outside of the study area to the south (refer to Section 3.2.1 and Figure 3.1). The Pearce family of Merriville House had historic family connections with the Terry's of Rouse Hill House. Consideration should be given to interpreting this historic family connection (see Figure 2.3) between the two properties as part of detailed planning within the precinct.

The setting of Merriville House would not be impacted by future works within the study area given its location to the south of the knoll at Castlebrook Cemetery.

4.3.3 Aberdoon House and Box Hill House

Aberdoon House is located outside of the study area to the east (refer to Section 3.3.2 and Figures 3.1 and 3.8). The cultural plantings in the gardens surrounding Rouse Hill House are visible in views looking northwest from Aberdoon House. This historic visual connection from Aberdoon House to Rouse Hill House was identified during the fieldwork for this assessment (refer to Figure 4.6). It is unlikely that future residential development within the study area would visually impede this historic connection. However, there is potential for future infrastructure (such as overhead power transmission lines) to visually impact it. Consideration should be given to ensuring that this historic visual connection between the two properties not be visually impacted by future infrastructure within the study area

The family connections with Box Hill House (refer to Section 3.2.1 and Figure 3.3) require similar consideration.

4.3.4 Christ Church

Christ Church is located outside of the study area to the east and has historic links with Rouse Hill House (refer to Section 3.3.2 and Figure 3.1). The cultural plantings in the gardens surrounding Rouse Hill House are no longer visible in views looking northwest from Christ Church. These historic visual connections have been impeded by the Rouse Hill shopping centre located to its north (refer to Figure 4.7).

4.3.5 Windsor Road

Windsor Road is a historical access route, formerly known as Hawkesbury Road (see Section 2.1), which remains largely rural in character along its western side (within the study area). The rural character of this road and the vistas through to historic properties and surrounding farmlands remain as largely intact reminders of the colonial landscape character of the district. Consideration should be given to providing a landscaped buffer setback along the western side of this road (between Schofields Road and Second Ponds Creek) to mitigate the potential impact that residential subdivision may have on its rural character. This would include the retention and enhancement of native Cumberland Plain species.

Such a landscape buffer setback would have the potential to retain/recapture the rural road experience from the quarry site to the flanks of Rouse Hill House estate. The buffer has dual aims:

- to create a rural road landscape experience immediately after the busy intersection as well as to set up an approach to views to and rural context to RHH estate on the hill beyond; and
- to lessen the impact of the proposed intensive residential development on that sequential experience.

The design of the median strip and its landscaping will be important for enclosing this rural experience, which will of course be less strong on the eastern site, where large scale buildings with less landscaping requirements are likely to develop in Baulkham Hills Shire.

We note that there are a range of possible early building sites with archaeological remains (including the bridge) to be identified on this edge of Windsor Road that would guide the way landscape interpretation would be done. The interplay of remnant woodland and boundary plantings would also be a consideration, as would the historic subdivision pattern. An additional opportunity (or constraint?) is the proposed development of a trail for walkers and bikers along this side of the road from Parramatta to Windsor.

The ownership and width of the road verge is yet to be determined, and the full width of the RTA verge appears to vary, but a buffer setback of 20 metres is recommended for the ILP and DCP, which may vary with subdivision boundaries and care, control and management framework to be negotiated between public and private owners.

The buffer setback should not be an avenue of trees, or formal row of landscaping. Rather, it should be a reflective landscape of old road verges, remnant native vegetation and clearings indicating former buildings/farms. It may be somewhat irregular (not a strip per se), with some reflection of the historic subdivisions and capturing existing landscape and vegetation opportunities. In this way, the new community behind would relate to the historic cultural landscape from which it will be developed, along side one of NSW's most important historic roads.

4.3.6 Cumberland Plain Remnant Vegetation Communities

The Cumberland Plain Remnant Communities are stands of vegetation representative of those naturally occurring in the drier part of the Cumberland Plain. Whilst assessment of the natural values is beyond the scope of this study, there are a number of remnant communities located along Second Ponds Creek in the west and south of the study area, whose protection and enhancement is recommended in the Visual Analysis Study by Conybeare Morrison.

4.3.7 Heritage Items and Potential Heritage Items in the Vicinity of Precinct 20

The future development of the study area will need to consider potential impacts on the identified heritage significance of the following heritage items which are in the vicinity of the study area (see Section 3.0) given their locations. These items should also be included in an SEPP amendment.

- Box Hill House, Terry Road, Box Hill;
- Box Hill Inn, Windsor Road, Box Hill;
- Former Hunting Lodge, The Water Lane, Rouse Hill;
- Royal Oak Inn, Windsor Road, Rouse Hill House;
- Mungerie House, RMB 73 Windsor Road, Rouse Hill;

- Battle of Vinegar Hill, 712 Windsor Road, Kellyville (memorial site);
- Bridge structures at Second Ponds Creek, Rouse Hill;
- McCall Garden Colony, Terry Road, Box Hill;
- Mungerie, Rouse Hill Town Centre;
- Queens Arms Inn site, Windsor Road, Rouse Hill;
- Rouse Hill Cemetery, Rouse Hill Town Centre; and
- Rouse Hill Public School, Windsor Road, Rouse Hill.

No additional potential heritage items were identified within the study area during the fieldwork, however, an ongoing debate about the exact location of the 'Battle of Vinegar Hill continues.

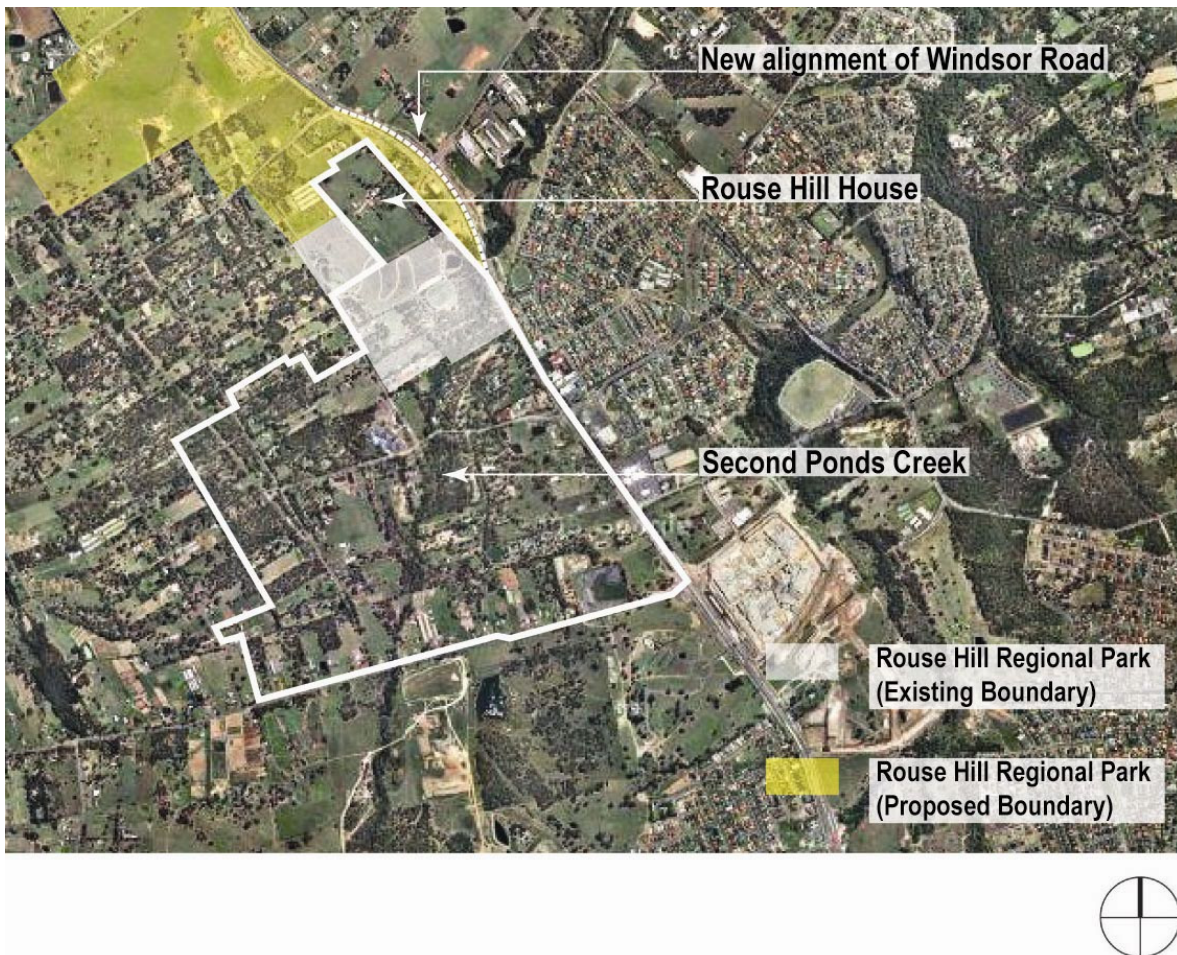


Figure 4.1 Plan showing the current extent of Rouse Hill Regional Park (area shaded in white as defined by Department of Environment and Climate Change 2009) in relation to Rouse Hill House. Note that the new alignment of Windsor Road is shown hatched. (Source: After Google Earth 2009)



Figure 4.2 View looking southeast from Rouse Hill House towards the Rouse Hill Town Centre and suburb (marked by arrow). Note the terracotta clad roofs of the residential development (left of picture) that are prominent in this view. (Source: GML 2009)



Figure 4.3 View looking southeast from the gardens of Rouse Hill House. Note that Rouse Hill Regional Park is located in the middle distance (marked by open paddocks and stands of trees). The roof lines of buildings located within the Rouse Hill Town Centre and suburb are visible centre left of picture. (Source: GML 2009)



Figure 4.4 View looking south/southwest from Rouse Hill House gardens. Note that the arrow (centre of picture) marks the knoll at Castlebrook Cemetery with Merriville House and Gardens located just beyond. (Source: GML 2009)



Figure 4.5 View looking south from Rouse Hill House across the regional park towards the knoll at Castlebrook Cemetery (marked by the arrow). Note that the fence line (bottom of picture) marks the boundary between Rouse Hill Estate and the regional park. (Source: GML 2009)



Figure 4.6 View looking northwest from Aberdoon House to Rouse Hill, showing the pines (arrow centre of picture) marking the location of Rouse Hill House in the distance. (Source: GML 2009)



Figure 4.7 View from Rouse Hill shopping centre showing the pines (centre right of image) marking the location of Rouse Hill House in the distance. Note that the shopping centre is located to the north of Christ Church on the eastern side of Windsor Road, close to the intersection with Rouse Road. (Source: GML 2009)

4.4 Endnotes

- 1 Conybeare Morrison & Partners, Rouse Hill Estate Curtilage Study, October 2003, prepared for the Historic Houses Trust, p i.
- 2 *ibid*, p 34.
- 3 *ibid*, pp 34–35.
- 4 Howard Tanner and Associates, Heritage Study of the Northwestern Sector of Sydney, prepared for the NSW Department of Environment and Planning, April 1984, section C.2.1(b).
- 5 *ibid*, section C.2.7.
- 6 Colleen Morris and Geoffrey Britton, Colonial Landscapes of the Cumberland Plain and Camden, NSW, prepared for the National Trust of Australia (NSW), August 2000, p 127.
- 7 *ibid*, pp 127-128.
- 8 Marquis-Kyle, P and M Walker, *The Illustrated Burra Charter: Good Practice for Heritage Places*, Burwood, Vic, Australia ICOMOS, pp 37–39.

5.0 Potential Historical Archaeological Resource

5.1 Introduction

This section of the report identifies the potential historical (non-Indigenous) archaeological remains within the study area. It recognises archaeologically sensitive areas and describes in broad terms the archaeological remains that may be found in this area.

The following discussion of the potential archaeological resource within the precinct is based on historical research (Section 2.0), an analysis of available historical plans and aerial photographs, a review of existing heritage listings and previous reports and site inspections conducted in February and March 2009. Site inspections were limited to two half-day visits and mainly focused on already recognised historical items. Detailed site survey was not conducted due to the limited access to private properties. Consequently, a broad brush approach to the identification of the potential archaeological remains has been adopted and is based on a predictive model that assumes that historical archaeological remains are generally located in close proximity to occupation and activity areas.

5.2 Heritage Listings—Archaeology

No historical archaeological sites within the study area have been listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR) or the National Heritage List (NHL) or the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL).

No historical archaeological sites within the study area are included on the Register of National Estate (RNE).

No historical archaeological sites within the subject area are classified by the National Trust.

The Baulkham Hills Local Environmental Plan (BHLEP) 2005 identifies the Queens Arms Inn Site, located on Windsor Road to the east of the study area, as an archaeological item.

5.3 Archaeological Heritage Provisions

The statutory provisions that operate with respect to the heritage of the study area are discussed in detail in Section 3.0.

The NSW *Heritage Act 1977* (the Heritage Act) affords automatic statutory protection to relics that form archaeological deposits or part thereof.

Following recent amendments 'Relics' are defined by the Heritage Act as:

Any deposit, artefact object or material evidence that

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

To assist management of the state's heritage assets, the Heritage Act distinguishes between the items of local and State heritage significance.

- 'State heritage significance' means significance to the State in relation to the historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value of the item.

- 'local heritage significance' means significance to an area in relation to the historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value of the item.

Sections 139 to 145 of the Heritage Act prevent the excavation or disturbance of land known or likely to contain relics except in accordance with an excavation permit issued by the Heritage Council of NSW (or in accordance with a gazetted exception to this section of the Heritage Act).

Section 139 of the Heritage Act states that:

1. *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.*
2. *A person must not disturb or excavate any land on which the person has discovered or exposed a relic except in accordance with an excavation permit.*

As all relics are protected under the Heritage Act, an Excavation Permit under Section 140 of the Act (or Section 60 in the case of sites listed on the State Heritage Register) needs to be obtained prior to any works that would disturb or destroy them. However, if the proposed works are only minor in nature and will have minimal impact on the heritage significance of the place, they may be granted an exception under the provisions of Section 139.

Section 140/Section 60 Excavation Permit Applications must be supported by an Archaeological Research Design which would address how the significant information embodied in the 'relics' and their contexts is to be managed, conserved and interpreted should approval to remove or disturb the relics be granted.

Should works within the study area be undertaken pursuant to the 'major projects' provisions of Part 3A of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (NSW) (EP&A Act), the Heritage Council of NSW would not be the consent authority for matters relating to historical archaeology. The Minister for Planning would be the relevant consent authority. However, it is common practice for the Minister to consult with the Heritage Branch, Department of Planning prior to issuing a consent under Part 3A of the EP&A Act, and conditions attached to a Part 3A consent often reflect the intent of the Heritage Act.

5.4 Site Landuse

The review of historical data outlined in Section 2.0 of this report and other relevant background reports indicates that there has been continuous non-Aboriginal use of the study area for different purposes for more than 200 years. However, the activities carried out within the study area have not been extensive. For the most part, early development was confined to the Rouse Hill House site (including accoutrements of farming such as fences, dams, sheds etc) and Windsor Road. This is particularly evident in the aerial photograph from 1947 (see Figure 2.5) that shows the Rouse Hill House site with much of the surrounding land still retaining its natural/early settlement configuration. Apart from two bush tracks leading away from the house, terracing near the Second Ponds Creek at the southwestern edge of the study area and cleared land at the corner of Windsor Road and Schofields Road, the aerial shows the area as having little intensive agriculture development. Equally, the house with its auxiliary buildings and the landscape/gardens has not undergone radical changes over the years, but has been continually subdivided. On the other hand, Windsor Road has undergone some significant modifications over the years such as cutting, widening and realignment (see Figure 4.1).

Subsequent development initiated by the land subdivisions in the 1950s resulted in the formation of small farms, industries (including a still-active quarry along Schofields Road at the southern edge of the study area) and connecting roads with minimal impact on the Rouse Hill Estate. The study area, comprising mainly farmsteads and minor industries, has therefore been characterised by small-scale rural development and pockets of uncleared forested allotments.

5.5 Potential Archaeological Resources

5.5.1 Potential Features—General Observations

Many of the activities historically undertaken within the study area (eg land clearing, grazing, orcharding, crop production) do not typically leave behind clear in-situ archaeological remains. When they do, such remains are often ephemeral in nature and difficult to date (eg fence posts, drainage channels, paths, seed remains). Nevertheless, generally there is some potential for the survival of historical archaeological remains within the study area deriving from past activities, including the following:

- Evidence of the pre-settlement landscape and the landscape soon after first settlement—this would include evidence of cleared tree stumps and remnant natural landforms such as gullies and channels etc.
- Evidence of early nineteenth-century land division—several early subdivisions are recorded and presumably some of the created lots will have had their own fences manifested by remnant fence posts.
- Evidence of early agriculture and stock-handling activity—wheat, barley, maize, oats, peas and potatoes were being grown on the Rouse Hill Estate from the early nineteenth century (as discussed in Section 2.0). Having been the first farm in the area it was furnished with fences, small dams, wells, water channels, tracks etc. These activities have the potential to yield archaeological evidence in the form of fence posts, botanical remains (seeds), changed landforms (eg mounds etc indicating dams), subsurface remains of former stockyards and differentiated deposits indicating cultivated areas.
- Evidence of orcharding and gardening.
- Evidence of service infrastructure and water supply—road building, dams, water and sewer pipes as well as drainage channels and culverts.

5.5.2 Specific Potential Archaeological Remains within the Study Area

Rouse Hill Estate

The Rouse Hill House site is one of two identified heritage items located within the study area. The house site is also located within the boundary of the 'expanded heritage cartilage' identified in the Rouse Hill Estate CS.

Apart from the extant heritage structures and landscape, the only archaeological site identified within the expanded heritage cartilage for the Rouse Hill Estate is the Second Ponds dam/weir established in the 1870s (Figure 5.1). This element was a part of the water and irrigation system presented to Edwin Stephen and Bessie Rouse for their 1874 marriage.¹ The water supply included an earthen dam with a wood and rubble weir, a cast-iron pipe connecting the dam with the windmill and another smaller dam near the house. This system was in use until the 1950s land subdivisions.

Based on historical evidence for the landuse within the study area and the above observations, it is possible that the following archaeological relics may have survived within the study area:

- evidence of early land subdivision and enclosures such as fence posts and postholes;
- evidence of grain cultivation and orcharding;
- cesspits and refuse dumps;
- early wells, services, irrigation and water-supply pipes; and
- evidence of the windmill.

It is understood that HHT is undertaking a range of detailed historical and archaeological research projects along the former alignment of Windsor road which, when publicly available, may further identify potential structures.

Windsor Road

Windsor Road is also identified as a heritage item. It is partially located within the study area and adjoins its eastern boundary. Whilst the road itself partially falls within the study area, all other roadside structures located on the eastern side of the road are outside the study area.

There is the potential for earlier road surfaces, culverts and drains to exist under the existing road surfaces where they follow historical alignments. Remnants of the original sandstone road surface that are evident under the superimposing bitumen layer, have been identified in the section of Windsor Road stretching between Second Ponds Creek Bridge and the Rouse Hill House (Figure 5.2). Furthermore, there is the potential for more stone markers to survive under the present road surfaces. The stone markers, which were used to designate the perimeter and alignment of the road, represent an element particularly characteristic of Windsor Road.² A number of these stones have already been identified in several sections along the road, and it is likely that some in-situ examples may exist within the study area.

A prominent extant structure that is located under the original alignment of Windsor Road is Second Ponds Creek Bridge, belonging to the second bridge crossing. The bridge is supported by three sandstone piers possibly erected around the 1890s (Figure 3.9). There is a high likelihood that structural remnants of the earlier wooden bridge may still exist in situ.³

Remaining Land

A 1947 aerial photograph of the study area shows a vegetated, relatively undeveloped area devoid of any substantial structures. The study area was predominantly uncleared land with only a few distinctive features whose potential remains may have survived until now. These are illustrated on figure 5.3, and include:

- remnants of bush tracks leading to and from Rouse Hill House; and
- land terracing located at the southwest corner of the study area adjacent Cudgewong Street.

Further investigation of these areas will be needed as development proceeds.

In addition to the above, it is possible that the following archaeological remains may have survived in the area:

- evidence of fence posts/postholes used for division of early land grants (such as the Jason May Land Grant), grazing paddocks and other enclosures;
- evidence of the original ford that may be located/preserved under the existing road where Rouse Road crosses Second Ponds Creek;
- evidence of grain cultivation and seed remains;
- refuse pits and dumps; and
- isolated artefacts.

5.5.3 Specific Potential Archaeological Remains Beyond the Study Area

The future development of the study area would have little impact on the potential archaeological resource located in its vicinity (see Section 3.0). The resource includes:

- ruins of the school master's residence north of Rouse Hill School;
- Rouse Hill School and ancillary structures;
- archaeological remains of Rouse Hill Police Station;
- archaeological remains of tollhouse south of Rouse Hill Police Station;
- earlier structural elements of the Second Ponds Creek Bridge;
- stone markers on Windsor Road; and
- other road elements associated with Windsor Road and adjacent Hawkesbury Road.

5.6 Factors Relevant to the Potential for Survival of the Archaeological Resource

5.6.1 Potential Relics

The potential for archaeological remains to survive within the study area is affected by a wide range of site formation processes. Some of these processes will have destroyed the archaeological remains. However, some may also have enhanced the potential for the survival of those remains.

The nature and extent of disturbance to the archaeological record of any site is usually difficult to quantify. However, the kinds of processes affecting historical sites and the effects of many of those processes on the archaeological record have been observed and recorded by numerous excavations, so it is possible to identify likely processes operating within the study area.

Table 5.1 lists the potential archaeological relics located within the study area from all historical phases and considers the site formation processes that may have affected the survival of those relics. It assesses the potential for the survival of those remains as either low, medium or high.

Table 5.1 Potential historical archaeological remains and likelihood of survival.

Potential Historical Archaeological Relics	Processes Affecting their Survival	Likelihood of Survival
Evidence of land-clearing activities (eg cleared tree stumps, remnant natural landforms such as gullies and rills)	The study area has been the subject of partial site clearance in the early nineteenth century. On completion of the land clearing, the study area was generally the subject of only non-intensive agricultural uses, eg farming. In these areas, archaeological evidence of historical land forms and land clearing have a relatively high potential to survive. In areas subjected to ploughing (especially mechanised) and subsequent development, there is a lower potential for the survival of such archaeological evidence as level of ground disturbance is high.	Low
Agricultural remains (eg land modification and soil deposits indicating cultivated areas)	Archaeological relics (eg terracing of the land, seed remains and deposits indicating early agriculture) in those portions of the study area used for agriculture in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries would generally be ephemeral in nature, highly susceptible to damage or disturbance by later farm activities and developments, as well as natural processes, and difficult to identify and date by visual inspection should they survive. Archaeological investigation (eg microbotanical sampling) would have some potential to identify the location and extent of cultivated areas, and might possibly identify plant types that were cultivated there in the early years of settlement.	Low
Refuse pits and dumps and isolated artefacts	These archaeological remains hold potential for research. However, they are typically highly susceptible to later ground disturbance (such as that associated with demolition, ploughing and erosion). Such deposits have the greatest potential for survival where they have been sealed or otherwise protected by later processes. It is significant that the study area has been generally put to only non-intensive uses such as grazing and light cultivation. More intensive land use (heavy ploughing, later building activity, grading) would significantly reduce the potential for the survival of such relics. Thus, there remains a relatively low potential for the survival of relics deriving from refuse dumps.	In areas dedicated to non-intensive land use— Moderate Other areas—Low
Former stockyards, farm sheds etc	It is likely (but not certain) that such structures existed across the study area in small numbers in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Although such structures can be substantial in their construction, they are more often lightly constructed, and sometimes intended for temporary use only. Archaeological relics relating to such structures are therefore commonly limited to postholes, brick piers etc. Fence posts, postholes etc relating to sheds, yards etc are typically ephemeral and often difficult to identify by visual inspection. They are also susceptible to damage from other activities. Other remains could therefore be identified by archaeological excavation.	Low

Potential Historical Archaeological Relics	Processes Affecting their Survival	Likelihood of Survival
Historic roads and tracks and bridges	<p>The study area contains a part of the historic Windsor Road which continues to observe alignments and successive bridge building more than 200 years old.</p> <p>Historic roads and tracks were generally unsealed and are therefore highly susceptible to erosion and human activities. Nevertheless, archaeological excavation can often locate such surfaces, especially where they have been sealed under later deposits. Where the roads were sealed with gravel or stone paving, there is a higher potential for their survival.</p>	<p>Unsealed— Moderate</p> <p>Paved/sealed— High</p>

5.6.2 Summary of the Potential Historical Archaeological Resource

The study area was sparsely settled and non-intensively exploited for most of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The potential for archaeological relics to have been formed and survive within it is therefore generally low, with exception of the Rouse Hill House and Windsor Road.

Where relics may exist, they will most likely be concentrated around the Rouse Hill House site and Windsor Road, both located outside the proposed urban development area. These would include cess pits, wells, services (excavated to a depth and therefore more likely to survive later activities) and evidence of the water-supply system such as metal water pipes and a windmill.

There is high potential for the survival of a portion of the early Windsor Road located between Rouse Road and Guntawong Road. Works in these areas should be monitored by experienced archaeologists.

5.7 Constraints Arising out of the Potential Historical Archaeological Resource

Based on the results of historical research and field survey the potential historical archaeological resource within the study area presents no significant constraints for future development (refer to Figure 5.3) other than a archaeological watching brief for works along Windsor Road and its verge.



Figure 5.1 Second Ponds dam and weir constructed in the 1870s, looking north. (Source: GML 2009)



Figure 5.2 Sandstone remnants of earlier Windsor Road surface, looking south. (Source: GML 2009)

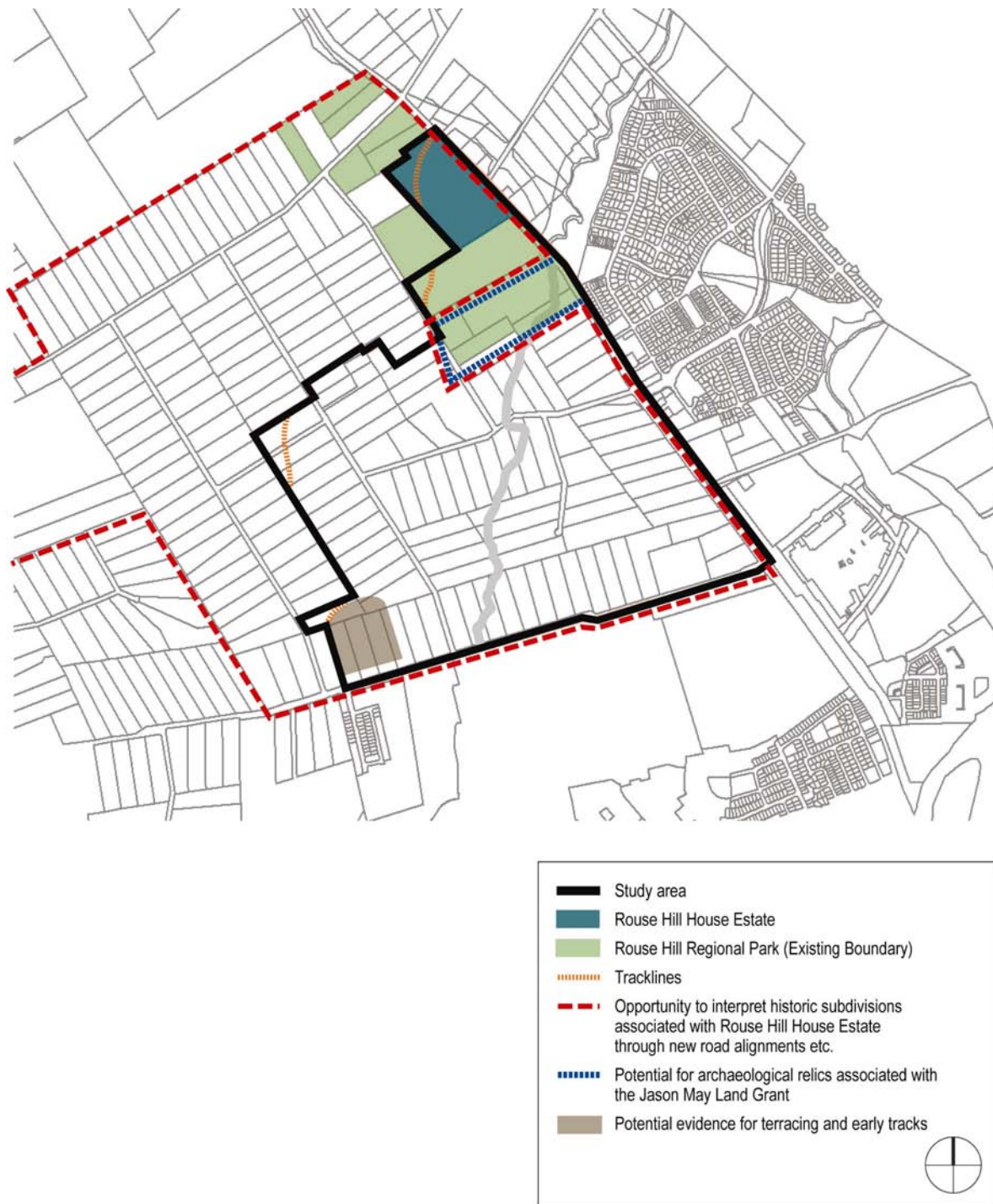


Figure 5.3 Plan showing historical archaeological potential within the study area. (Source: Department of Planning with additions by GML 2009)

5.8 Endnotes

- ¹ Rouse Hill Infrastructure Project, Water, Sewerage & Trunk Drainage, Stage 3, Second Ponds Creek Area, Baseline Studies, Part B, Volume 2, April 2003, p 54.
- ² Clive Lucas, Stapleton and Partners, Pty Ltd, Windsor Road and Old Windsor Road Conservation management Plan, prepared for NSW Roads and Traffic Authority, 23 August 2005, pp 15–16.
- ³ *ibid*, p 29.

6.0 Interpretation Framework

6.1 Introduction

With its connection to the Rouse Hill Estate and Windsor Road, subdivision and development of the study area presents a key opportunity to create a place that engages heritage as part of forming a distinctive identity. Heritage interpretation can play a key role in place-making and communicating the unique and distinctive character of the place through innovative design, compelling narratives and experiences that residents and visitors will enjoy time and time again. Heritage and its interpretation can be a key driver in determining the development's ambience and can contribute to creating a vibrant and sustainable community in the future.

Given that the study area and immediate vicinity will change dramatically over the coming years, powerful and effective interpretation of the heritage values of the place is an important method of communicating the area's rich and vital history to future residents and visitors.

6.2 What is Interpretation?

Broadly speaking, interpretation is a way of communicating the heritage significance of a place. Interpretation is generally:

[an] educational activity which aims to bring meaning and relationships to life through use of original objects, by firsthand experience and by illustrative media, rather than simply to communicate factual information.¹

The Heritage Branch, Department of Planning NSW published interpretation guidelines in 2005 (known then as the NSW Heritage Office). The guidelines were developed in response to a Heritage Council recommendation in 2002 for a consultancy to develop policy and guidelines for the interpretation of heritage items. The initiative recognised that interpretation was vital if the significance of items was to be conveyed and that it was an integral part of heritage conservation and management.² The Heritage Branch guidelines describe twelve key ingredients for interpretation: interpretation, people and culture; heritage significance and site analysis; records and research; audiences; themes; engaging the audience; context authenticity, ambience and sustainability; conservation planning and works; maintenance, evaluation and review; skills and knowledge; and collaboration.

The ingredients draw from the principles embedded in the Burra Charter and other documents aimed at directing heritage management and conservation. The guidelines articulate a best-practice methodology and are aimed at heritage consultants, managers of heritage items including government agencies and those seeking to develop heritage properties. In the guidelines, interpretation is defined as all the ways of presenting the significance of an item. It can address what is happening to an item and how it is used and includes the media used to convey the interpretive messages.

6.3 Opportunities for Interpretation in the Study Area

6.3.1 Historical Archaeology

Interpretation of archaeological evidence and objects provides a means for communicating the history and heritage significance of places. Archaeology often provides an insight into the 'forgotten' traces of the past and can provide an opportunity for community involvement, education

and enjoyment. On-site archaeological programs provide great public relations opportunities and a chance for the public to 'get their hands dirty' by being part of an archaeological dig. Archaeological programs are a great way to promote the discipline of archaeology and engage people in one of the research techniques used by heritage professionals to uncover more about what people did in the past. Interpretive signage, media releases and information leaflets can be produced to coincide with the physical investigation of the site. HHT are investigating these options in relation to the Rouse Hill Public School site and along the former Windsor Road alignment.

The display and interpretation of material culture can enrich the visitor experience. Objects can be used to tell or imagine stories and events; people can engage in thinking about the former use and life of the object. More robust objects can be displayed and made available for visitors to touch. Objects displayed in a museum or interpretive centre or left in-situ can be used to communicate particular aspects of the history of a place and the people associated with it. The Rouse Hill House Regional Museum will develop these options.

The study area contains a number of areas of archaeological potential that would lend themselves well to interpretation. Opportunities to interpret archaeological evidence and objects within the study area include:

- tracks and terracing located along the western edges of the study area;
- potential relics associated with historic land grants/subdivisions; and
- collaborative archaeology programs with Rouse Hill Regional Park.

Although Rouse Hill Estate and its neighbouring buildings such as Rouse Hill Public School are contained within Rouse Hill Regional Park, opportunities exist for collaboration between key stakeholders and the regional park in interpreting the archaeology of the area at the proposed museum.

6.3.2 Indigenous Cultural Heritage

The conservation and protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage is a vital part of cultural identity and wellbeing for Aboriginal people. Their heritage is a fundamental component of what creates and maintains connections between ancestors, community and country. Aboriginal people are the rightful owners and best interpreters of their cultural heritage. Whenever interpretation of Aboriginal history or heritage is proposed, the local Aboriginal community should be involved. Aboriginal people should collaborate in all stages of interpretation planning from the development of the stories and text to the selection of images and media. Media may include signage, artworks, displays, tours, performances or other devices recommended by the community.

Often Aboriginal people want positive messages about the vitality and strength of their culture to be presented. They also often express their desire to have their culture represented as more than 'stones and bones', which is the term commonly applied to the pre-contact archaeological record. This is not to suggest that Aboriginal archaeological evidence is not significant to Aboriginal people or that it is not a valuable resource for interpretation, but rather to serve as a reminder that Aboriginal cultural heritage is far richer and more complex. Aboriginal archaeology is vital evidence of Aboriginal people's occupation and use of country and provides an important source of information about Aboriginal culture in the past.

Kelleher Nightingale has undertaken a separate Indigenous Heritage Assessment of the study area and has widely consulted with Aboriginal stakeholders including:

- Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council
- Darug Tribal aboriginal Corporation
- Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation
- Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments
- Darug Land Observations
- Yarrawalk Aboriginal Corporation
- Anthony John Williams

Kelleher recommends that impact to identified sites should be avoided and where possible these values and sites should be integrated in with future conservation areas. The connection between sites and landscape elements are identified as important as they retain the holistic Aboriginal cultural heritage landscape.

6.3.3 Built Heritage

Buildings and structures are tangible cultural heritage resources that demonstrate how people and communities have responded to the environment and changed through time. Built heritage is a record of our history and is a valuable resource for interpretation. The fabric and spaces, materials and finishes of the built environment all contribute to the experience of a place and reflect important aspects of its history of occupation and use.

Few listed built heritage items remain within the study area, with the exception of those items located within the Rouse Hill Estate and Windsor Road. The current built environment within the study area is a mix of small residential and industrial buildings on medium and large blocks of land, while the built heritage relates to farmlands and paddocks interspersed with small country roads and tracks.

The current built environment tells a story of the coming of small industrial operations to the area, such as knackeries and small quarries, and the subdivision of formerly large estates into smaller lots punctuated by modest suburban-style houses as rural residential development.

Opportunities to interpret the built heritage of the study area include:

- the origin and history of the locally listed bridge structures under Second Ponds Creek;
- vegetation management;
- new building scale location;
- the historic road alignment of Windsor Road; and
- historic subdivision patterns and road layout.

The historic linkages between inns and major properties along the road provide clear evidence of the relationships between families, communities and the importance of road transportation in settlement and governance.

6.3.4 Cultural and Natural Landscape Values

Cultural landscapes are important historic references. They are the products of natural and cultural forces. Cultural landscape interpretation should communicate the significance of natural and cultural elements in an integrated and balanced way. Within the study area, cultural landscape interpretation should be encouraged and integrated into future precinct planning.

Natural heritage interpretation often emphasises individual species and vegetation communities in isolation and it is important to tell the story of the natural environment in a broader context of human-induced (ie land clearing) and environmental processes. Interpretation should encourage a sense of ownership and responsibility for the care and conservation of the natural environment and encourage appreciation and respect for its significance.

The cultural landscape of the study area tells a distinctive story about the history of this area, stretching from pre-colonisation bushland through to present-day quarrying operations at the southern edge of the study area. The remnant tracts of Cumberland Plain bushland are an important reminder of the natural environment of the area, while historic subdivisions and road layouts narrate the study area's history of occupation and landuse over the past 200 years.

Opportunities to interpret the landscape in the study area include:

- historic road alignments;
- historic subdivisions of land, allotment boundary planting and corresponding landuses;
- the state-significant Windsor Road, which defines the eastern boundary of the study area and is an intrinsic part of the historical development of the Rouse Hill area;
- Second Ponds Creek;
- the prominent position of Rouse Hill House on a ridge line and its relationship to the remainder of the study area; and
- visual and social connections between Box Hill, Merriville and Rouse Hill House.

6.3.5 Stories and Memory

In recent years more attention has been focused on the intangible elements of our past. Historical research and writing have increasingly focused on 'history from below', including the stories and experiences of ordinary people. Stories, memories, songs, rituals, customs, oral traditions, events or occurrences that are traditionally not part of the historical record are valuable resources for interpretation. Interpreters have turned their minds to communicating these fascinating aspects of the past to enrich the visitor experience. The HHT have extensively collected such material in relation to Rouse Hill House. The schoolhouse/education centre and eventually the Regional Museum will provide world class opportunities for heritage education in the study area.

Opportunities to interpret the local history of the study area include:

- stories and memories of those who worked on more recent subdivisions within the study area; and
- stories from those who worked in various recent industries within the study area, such as the quarries.

6.4 Interpretation Materials and Techniques

A large array of materials and techniques can be used to interpret places. The appropriate method for interpreting different messages and stories depends on the nature of the information to be communicated. Where the use of signs would be appropriate for communicating the history of a particular local place, this technique may not be appropriate for interpreting the cultural landscape.

Opportunities for interpretation exist as part of the future macro precinct planning of the study area. Large-scale: street layouts, subdivision patterns, use of different materials and varied built form can all be innovative ways of interpreting the history of the place. Opportunities for interpretation within the precinct plan include:

- reflecting historic road alignments in new street layouts; and
- reflecting historic subdivisions and boundary plantings in new subdivision and road layouts. While the building density of the study area will be increased, the historic subdivision pattern could be used as a type of template within which smaller subdivisions could be designed. The subdivision pattern could also be reflected in the new built form.

The following sections contain a discussion of different interpretation techniques that would be most suitable for communicating the distinctive stories of the study area.

6.4.1 Design of Public Spaces

The design of public spaces within the study area provides opportunities to communicate details of the history of a place in an area with a guaranteed local/regional audience. Interpretation options available are extensive—manipulation of groundwork and surfaces, lighting, signs that provide information on the history of the place, the use of specifically-designed public art that responds to the history of the area, and spaces to create exhibitions or displays.

Interpretation within the Rouse Hill Regional Park will become increasingly relevant as the community development intensifies in its vicinity.

6.4.2 Naming of Streets and Places

A simple method of interpretation involves naming places within the study area with words that have a historical or cultural connection with the place. Suitable names could include words from the local Indigenous language or names of prominent landholders in the area, historically important figures connected to the area or of the local native plant types. This type of interpretation allows a straightforward connection between the new identity of the place and its distinctive history and culture.

6.4.3 Public Art

Urban artwork presents an opportunity to enliven and distinguish the identity of the future suburb within the study area. The historically rich cultural landscape can be expressed through sculpture, stencils, murals and other creative media. Public art can be integrated along trails, cycleways and walks and can form part of a signage strategy or can be used as landmarks or as interpretation in key public spaces.

Urban artwork can involve and engage new audiences. It is a great mechanism for attracting other thoughts and perspectives on places. It can help reveal aspects of places that are not visible and can provoke a sensory reaction on the part of the visitor. Public art displayed in a landscape setting, either on an ephemeral or permanent basis, can enliven and enrich the environment and draw significant audiences to the locality. Public art can contribute to the aesthetic appeal of the locality and define a character and style that is distinctive and memorable. Public art gets people talking and helps people create special connections to the locations where public artwork exists. It can also draw people to areas within a site that are less well known and direct people around the site in a particular way.

Urban artworks can often stimulate emotional responses or spiritual connections that other interpretation techniques or devices cannot. With its striking natural landscape and major road along its eastern boundary, the study area is ideal for interpretation by public art. The extensive changes that will be wrought by the future subdivision patterns and development could present strong connections to the past through the strong place-making ability of public art.

6.4.4 Signage

Signage is an integral component of interpretation. Yet often people think that if a sign is erected their interpretation for a place is done. For many audiences signage is a comfortable and familiar technique, yet today's audiences are increasingly sophisticated and expect far more than a sign to communicate what's significant about a place. Signage is ideal for conveying static information at sites and can include text, maps and imagery. It is also well-suited to site orientation and for managing and controlling visitor behaviours and movements and can accommodate information in several languages. It is also too easy to proliferate signage clutter, and this requires discretion to suit its function.

6.4.5 Tracks and Trails

Trails are a wonderful means of enabling people to explore a wider landscape and to make connections between a range of places. Trails can also engage people actively in choreographing their own experience of a place when they are able to choose from a variety of routes or places to visit. Depending on the size of the site and the length and type of trail network, locals and visitors may be able to drive, cycle or walk the routes. Visitors may choose to do a section of the network and return on another occasion to experience another section.

Specially-designed heritage-themed trails would be an excellent way of communicating the history of the area to new residents and established locals alike. The undulating landscape of the study area, with its remnant expanses of Cumberland Plain Woodland, picturesque Second Ponds Creek and connection with Rouse Hill Regional Park, provides a great opportunity to create a heritage-themed walking/cycling precinct-wide system of tracks and trails. This system could connect to the existing trails in Rouse Hill Regional Park to provide a heritage journey through the whole of the

study area and beyond. This could also include a connection with the heritage trail currently being developed by WSROC between Parramatta and Windsor.

6.4.6 Public Programs and Events

Public programs and events to engage local people and the wider community in the history and heritage of the Area 20 Precinct can help build the identity of a place and contribute to residents' sense of belonging. When people enjoy themselves at an event it can leave a lasting impression and sense of excitement and anticipation regarding future events. It may feature as a regular event on a family calendar.

Fairs, festivals, performances, music or re-enactments can bring aspects of the past to life and emphasise particular themes or events in the past. 'Back to' or commemorative events can help reconnect people and communities and keep alive important associations, memories and experiences of a place. They can provide an opportunity for people to be part of the past and engage broader audiences that might be drawn to visit a place because an event appeals to them. A positive experience may mean they return on another occasion to visit. Food, wine, art, music, craft and children's activities can appeal to different people and build different sectors of the audience for a place. Rouse Hill Estate has an exciting range of public programs and events in place—such as guided walking tours of the gardens, moonlight tours of the house and farmyard helpers programs for children—that the study area could connect with or enhance/expand.

The number of topics and themes that can be covered through public programs is only limited by imagination and resources. Events and programs are highly flexible and can be planned and changed on a monthly or seasonal basis. Where an area is newly developed, a large event could kickstart people's feeling of connection with the place. Collaborations with DECC and HHT are essential to the success of such programs.

6.5 Endnotes

¹ Freeman Tilden, *Interpreting Our Heritage*, 3rd Edition, University of Carolina Press, 1977.

² 'Interpretation Policy and Guidelines: Consultancy Brief', NSW Heritage Branch.

7.0 Management Recommendations

7.1 Introduction

This section of the report recommends measures for conserving and enhancing the non-Indigenous heritage and cultural landscape of the study area, managing places of identified significance and potential significance to ensure that their heritage values are retained, integrated and interpreted as a key component of the future urban development of the precinct in the ILP and DCP. The exceptional heritage values of the Rouse Hill House estate, its cultural landscape and the historic alignment of Windsor Road provide the focus for these recommendations.

7.2 Manage the Cultural Landscape to Minimise Visual Impacts

The hilltop prominence, rural setting and visual curtilage of the nationally significant Rouse Hill House requires careful management and protection as a nationally-significant cultural landscape during the progressive intensification of urban development in its vicinity.

1. Complete the Regional Park Acquisition

The eventual acquisition of the land designated and reserved as regional park (generally to the north of the study area) is crucial to augment and manage the estate's immediate setting, and provide regional open space for the new communities of the precinct.

2. Interpret the Stories of the Precinct at Rouse Hill House

The management of Rouse Hill House, gardens and the outbuildings, school site and parts of Old Windsor Road by the Historic Houses Trust of NSW as a public house museum underpins and confirms the significant public investment in conserving a unique heritage precinct in NSW. The role of the HHT in interpreting the history of its own property and the stories of regional settlement will be increasingly important as the community immediately around it intensifies and its role as a local cultural focal point expands.

The study area presents an outstanding opportunity to interpret the heritage values identified in this assessment. The work of DECCW, WESROC and the HHT of NSW in developing recreational linkages along Windsor Road and the proposed regional museum in the vicinity of the RHH estate, already an award-winning centre of heritage interpretation, offers a unique range of opportunities and partnerships with the Department of Planning NSW, developers and eventually the incoming communities

3. Create a Landscaped Buffer on Windsor Road

The experience of travelling west along Windsor Road has changed historically as progressive subdivision and clearing has thinned the vegetation to remnant (though in parts substantial) Cumberland plains woodlands and regrowth within large rural residential allotments. The hilltop prominence of major houses of families linked by business and marriage (Merriville, Rouse Hill, Box Hill etc), set in their (now) mature gardens and landmark trees is an important element of the study area to be conserved and interpreted.

The management of a distinct landscape buffer alongside the old Windsor Road from Schofields Road to the regional park will assist in maintaining this experience, filtering the impacts of more

intensive urban development south of the road, and interpreting the heritage linkages of the historic road heading west.

The heritage value of Windsor Road is tied to its historical significance as one of the earliest roads in Sydney. The rural character of Windsor Road, its roadside inn sites, bridges and the vistas through to historic properties such as Rouse Hill House are of heritage significance. A landscaped buffer setback along the western side of Windsor Road is needed to lessen the impact of future urban development on and to enhance the cultural landscape of this historical access route. This should be incorporated in a public domain schedule in the DCP by:

- providing a substantial landscape buffer setback along the western side of Windsor Road (between Schofields Road and the Regional Park at Second Ponds Creek) to mitigate the potential impact that residential subdivision would have on its rural character; and
- identifying and interpreting the sites of roadside inns, bridges, toll houses and police points within the road verges of Windsor Road in the study area.

4. Conserve and Interpret Historic Linkages

The rural character of the setting of Rouse Hill House, with its gardens, outbuildings and flanking paddocks is an important aspect of the heritage significance of the precinct. While the house itself has been protected from development in its immediate vicinity by the (as yet partial) creation of Rouse Hill Regional Park, the cultural landscape character of its wider setting (views from the house and gardens looking south and southwest towards Second Ponds Creek, Aberdoon and Merriville House) needs to be managed and protected from any adverse impacts of future urban development in the study area and adjacent precincts including Baulkham Hills.

The historic family connections of the Pearce family of Merriville with the families of Rouse Hill House should be interpreted as part of future precinct planning within the study area.

The cultural plantings in the gardens surrounding Rouse Hill House are visible in views looking northwest from Aberdoon House.

The family connections with Box Hill House are also well documented and should be actively conserved. There is potential for future infrastructure (such as overhead power transmission lines) to visually impede these links.

Management Measure

- Urban development will infill former pastoral curtilages of these houses, but it is important to consider views to and from and between these properties and Windsor road when developing infrastructure plans for the study area and associated precincts (eg locate future power line routes underground to ensure connections with between these properties are not adversely impacted).

5. Incorporate Heritage Impact Considerations into the Objectives of the ILP, DCP and SEPP amendment

Given the exceptional significance of Rouse Hill House in the state's history, development within the precinct should require consideration of its impact on the estate. Specifically, development within the vicinity of Rouse Hill House estate should:

- not detract from Rouse Hill House estate as a cultural landscape;

- not detract from the visual prominence of Rouse Hill House estate and its cultural landscape setting;
- minimise adverse impact on views and vistas to and from Rouse Hill House estate; and
- maintain, protect and enhance views to Rouse Hill House estate.

Any potential impacts on the heritage values of Rouse Hill House estate need to be appropriately considered at all stages of the development assessment and approvals process. An activity should not be approved if it will have unacceptable or unsustainable impacts (significant adverse impacts) on the heritage values of Rouse Hill House estate (eg intrusive infrastructure in curtilage of RHH or/and the buffer zone of Windsor Road).

Specific consideration should also be provided in the DCP to guide new development in terms of:

- **Materials and colours:** The materials of new buildings, roof and wall colours should be recessive—neutral and non reflective to ensure minimal visual impact on the cultural landscape of the wider setting of the Rouse Hill House Estate.
- **Height, bulk, scale:** The location and design of new buildings should minimise the impact of future urban development on the cultural landscape character of the area through management of height, bulk and scale.
- **Landscape and planting:** new development should respond to an identified planting palette for the study area, to strengthen and retain remnant Cumberland Plains vegetation, particularly along property boundaries and in roadside verges and to respect the exotic cultural plantings of the major estates. A plan for the management of the dams and reservoirs, a critical component of the era of small scale rural activity and rural residential subdivision within, will be needed.

6. Incorporate Interpretation of the Historic Roads and Subdivision Pattern in New Precinct Design

The future precinct planning of the study area presents an opportunity to interpret the current historic road and subdivision patterns of the Rouse Hill Estate through changes of density, landscape treatments and built form (height, colour etc).

7. Conserve and Manage Remnant Vegetation Associated with Cumberland Plain Woodlands

The remnant vegetation and re-growth associated with the Cumberland Plain woodlands can potentially be reinstated through public ownership and management within the regional park. Along Second Ponds Creek, and along ridgeline pathways, alternative interpretation opportunities may prove possible. During preparation of the masterplan and site-specific Development Control Plan (Stage 2 precinct planning) the following measures are recommended.

- **Create a public park** along Second Ponds Creek associated with the Rouse Hill House Estate and the remnant Cumberland Plains Woodland vegetation located along the creekline. This would ensure that there is an opportunity to further promote the heritage values of the Rouse Hill House Estate and the remnant vegetation associated with the Cumberland Plains through public access and interpretation. The inter-relationship of indigenous values in this area (and the ridgeline pathways) requires careful consideration in detailed planning at DCP stage.

7.3 Manage and Promote the Integration of Heritage Places in Regional Growth Planning

1. Amend SEPP to List Heritage Items

At present the SEPP lists very few of the heritage places within the region. Future amendments to the SEPP should incorporate existing LEP, REP and SHR listings to ensure that precinct planning adequately acknowledges heritage values.

Management Measure

- Incorporate heritage listings in future SEPP amendments.

2. Respond to and Manage the Potential Historical Archaeology of the Precinct

This report provides an overview study of the potential archaeological resource and identifies the approximate location of potential archaeological relics. Based on the historical records and general site inspection it may be concluded that there is a generally low potential for archaeological relics to have been formed and survive in the areas outside the boundaries of the Rouse Hill Regional Park and along the Windsor Road.

Management Measures

- At the time of an application for works impacting on RHH, a Heritage Impact Statement (HIS) will be required that will include a consideration of potential archaeological impacts. This HIS will identify heritage significance of the potential archaeological resource and include recommendations for its future management.
- Further investigation of the potential archaeological sites along Windsor Road and the orchard/vineyard area off Cudgegong Road and Schofields Road is required when development in the areas is proposed. The investigation results will be used to inform appropriate management and interpretation strategies in accordance with the guidelines of the overall planning instrument.

7.4 Integrate Heritage into the Precinct Vision Statement

Consideration should be given to re –wording the proposed vision statement for Area 20 to read:

Area 20 will be a woodland suburb with a contemporary rural character that respects and interprets the cultural heritage of the farmland and historic context and linkages and the nationally significant Rouse Hill House estate.

7.5 Implement the Interpretation Strategy

An Interpretation Strategy has been prepared by GML in 2010 as part of the precinct planning process to develop the key messages and themes associated with the study area for integration in the various stages and areas of urban development of the study area. It will be implemented through interpretation initiatives at detailed planning stage and incorporated in the DCP.

Interpretation of the history and significance of Area 20 is an integral part of the future planning for the site. Interpretation on the site may contain the following elements:

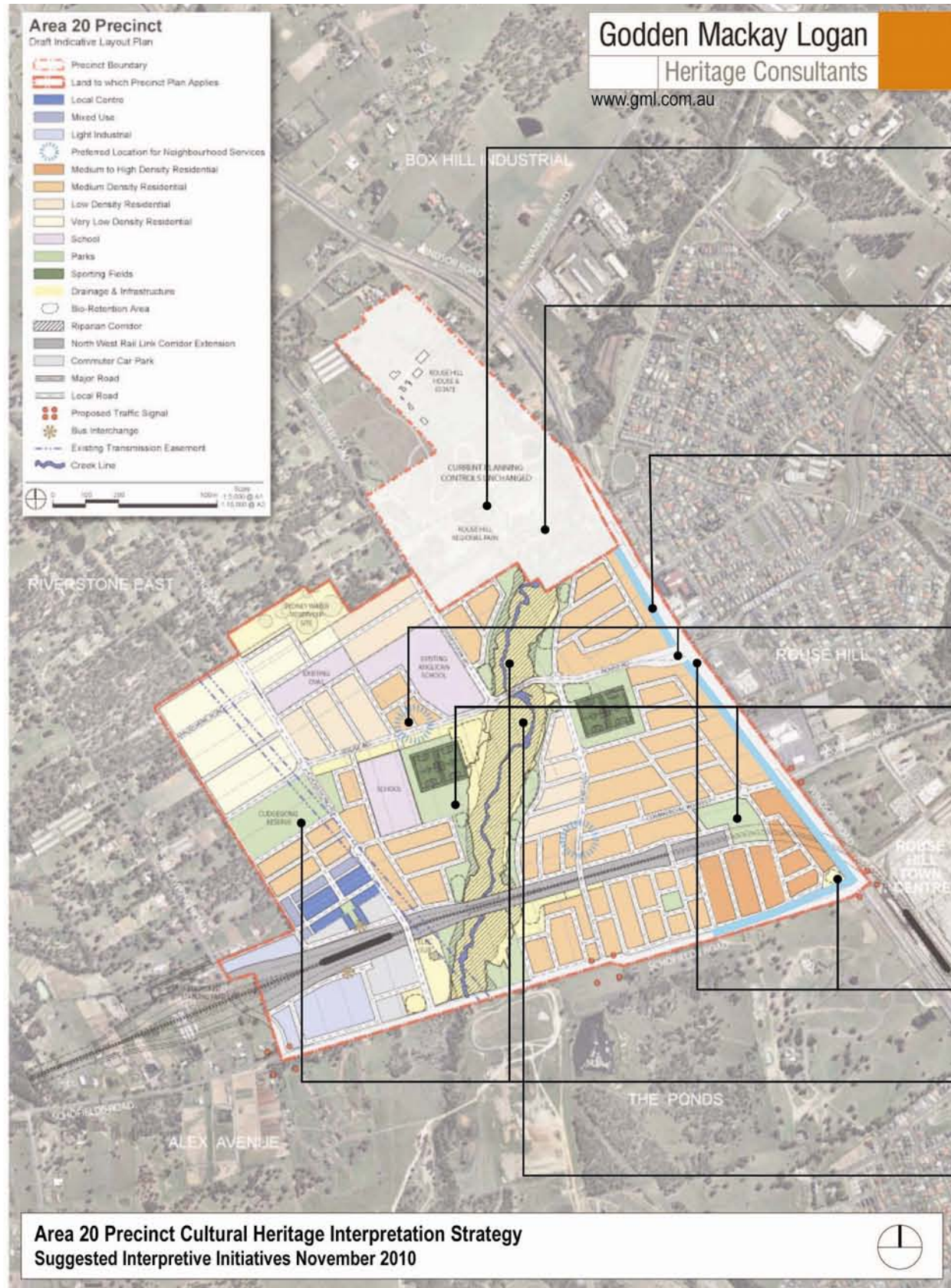
- Acknowledgement of the local Aboriginal people's use of the site and its Aboriginal cultural values.
- Integration of interpretive stories at key locations within Area 20 through walking trails and signage.
- Use of natural and cultural landscape and important aspects of the site's history in design of play equipment and public facilities.
- New built form should help interpret the rural history and heritage of the area through contemporary architecture that uses features such as verandahs, extended eaves etc. Colours should be drawn from the muted tones of the natural woodland so they are visually recessive.
- Strengthen existing cultural plantings to convey former rural landscape qualities of Area 20.
- Use of aspects of the area's heritage significance in place naming.
- Integrate high-quality public art that interprets the history and significance of the precinct.
- In conjunction with HHT and DECCW, support public heritage programmes such as children's events, fairs, performances or re-enactments to emphasise local/regional heritage themes and stories.

The recommendations of the Interpretation Strategy are illustrated in Figure 7.1 include specific suggestions in relation to:

- planting program to maintain and strengthen visual character and subdivision pattern;
- walking trails;
- historic place naming within GCC20;
- public art;
- interpretive signage;
- public programs and events (collaborative with DECCW and HHT); and
- acknowledgement of Indigenous use of the site and Indigenous cultural heritage values.

These management recommendations are to be considered for incorporation into the detailed finalisation of the ILP and DCP over the months to come. Community input and engagement will provide additional information and improve/amend these considerations.

The critical objective is to ensure that the heritage importance of Rouse Hill House estate is conserved, managed and interpreted, which requires that its curtilage, approaches and historic linkages be respected as Sydney's development proceeds.



Events

Support public programmes to interpret the area at the Regional Park or Rouse Hill House



Layers of history where possible

Interpret historic subdivision pattern by retaining existing mature planting along property alignments in new subdivision layout planning



A colonial rural estate

Windsor Road landscape buffer provides an opportunity to develop the historic rural character associated with Rouse Hill Farm through plantings and public art



A layered landscape

Interpret the historic cultural landscape including convict stories and inform the future identity of Area 20 with public art works such as sculptures, stencils and other creative media as well as community centres



An agricultural heritage

Opportunity to interpret visual connections and agricultural history through interpretive play equipment in select public parks



and

Naming parks and public spaces with words that have a historical or cultural meaning associated with Area 20

You are entering a heritage precinct

Gateway signage for Area 20 can be situated at key arrival locations to reflect the layers and heritage significance of the area



The natural environment

Second Ponds Creek Riparian Corridor walking trail - interpret natural values associated with Cumberland Plain Woodlands



Aboriginal stories

Aboriginal people's relationship to water and natural landscape to be developed by local Indigenous representation. Interpretive signage and/or seating at select nodes along the Riparian Corridor

Figure 7.1 Extract from the GML Interpretation Strategy November 2010 indicating opportunities to interpret and promote the area's non-Indigenous heritage values. (Source: Department of Planning NSW with additions by Godden Mackay Logan November 2010)

8.0 Appendices

Appendix A

State Heritage Register Inventory sheets:

- Rouse Hill House
- Box Hill House
- Box Hill Inn
- Former Hunting Lodge
- Merriville House and Gardens
- Royal Oak Inn

Roads and Traffic Authority Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register sheet:

- Windsor Road and Old Windsor Road Heritage Precincts

NSW Department of Planning Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register sheet:

- Mungerie House

Appendix B

Blacktown City Council Local Heritage Inventory sheets:

- Battle of Vinegar Hill memorial site
- Merriville House
- Rouse Hill House Estate

Baulkham Hills Shire Council Local Heritage Inventory sheets:

- Aberdoon House
- Box Hill Inn
- Bridge structures at Second Ponds Creek
- Christ Church
- Hunting Lodge (former)
- McCall Garden Colony
- Mungerie
- Queens Arms Inn site
- Rouse Hill Cemetery

- Rouse Hill Public School
- Royal Oak Inn
- Windsor Road

Appendix C

Register of the National Estate place details:

- Rouse Hill House including stables and outbuildings
- Rouse Hill House garden

Appendix D

National Trust Register listing cards:

- Rouse Hill House (including stables, other outbuildings and curtilage)
- Christ Church
- Merriville (including outbuildings and grounds)
- Rouse Hill General Cemetery (Christ Church graveyard)
- Royal Oak Inn (formerly Halfway House)

Appendix E

Plan of Expanded Heritage Curtilage for Rouse Hill House—extract from Rouse Hill Estate Curtilage Study, prepared October 2003 by Conybeare Morrison & Partners, page 37

Appendix F

Stakeholder Meeting Notes, 25 November 2009

Appendix A

State Heritage Register Inventory sheets:

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- Mungerie House



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Rouse Hill House

Item

Name of Item: Rouse Hill House
Type of Item: Complex / Group
Group/Collection: Farming and Grazing
Category: Homestead Complex
Location: Lat:150.90762831 Long:-33.67581586
Primary Address: Windsor Road, Rouse Hill, NSW 2153
Local Govt. Area: Blacktown

Property Description:

Lot/Volume Code	Lot/Volume Number	Section Number	Plan/Folio Code	Plan/Folio Number
PART LOT	1	-	DP	815213

All Addresses

Street Address	Suburb/Town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
Windsor Road	Rouse Hill	Blacktown	Gidley	Cumberland	Primary

Owner/s

Organisation Name	Owner Category	Date Ownership Updated
Historic Houses Trust of NSW	State Government	25 Mar 99

Statement of Significance

Rouse Hill House is one of the most significant and substantial houses of the Macquarie period which dates from 1810 to 1822. Rouse Hill House Estate is the largest and most complete publically owned physical record - in the form of buildings, furnishings, artefacts and landscape relationship - of the occupancy and culture of a European-Australian family, encompassing the tastes, fortunes, and endeavours of seven generations from the early 19th century to the late 20th century (Historic Houses Trust 1997:8).

The property is perhaps unique for its survival as a largely intact estate with an unbroken chain of occupancy, allowing the survival of major garden and interior elements of every period of its history to the present. This layering of artefacts and fashions is especially prevalent in the gardens where designs and physical details such as edging, fencing, planting containers, bed designs and paths provide a case history for the study of the development of garden practices in Australia.

The garden is perhaps Australia's oldest surviving colonial garden in relatively intact form. The surviving physical evidence in the gardens includes borders in a variety of materials, fence and gate remnants, fragments of trellis and arbours, paving and numerous soil displacements

that become evident with the location's annual dry spells. These physical remains, matched with pictorial evidence from photographs, drawings and engravings of the property, and writings, have resulted in the identification of four stages of the garden's development: c.1825, c.1865, c.1885 and c.1968. This continuity and evidence of evolution of a very early intact garden from the first quarter of the 19th century to the Edwardian era and 20th century is extremely rare in Australia. (Bogle, 1993 adapted by Read, S., 2004)

Date Significance Updated: 02 Oct 97

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed in NSW. The Heritage Branch intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance and other information for these items as resources become available.

Description

Designer/Maker: Richard Rouse (attributed), John Horbury Hunt (Stables)

Builder/Maker: Convicts

Construction Years: 1813 - 1818

Physical Description: Rouse Hill House is a large two storey Georgian House set on top of a ridge which falls away gradually to all cardinal points. The house is oriented to the northeast, midway between Parramatta & Windsor. The house has a separate two storey brick service wing, offices forming an arcaded courtyard, 22 rooms, staircase hall, service stair and two cellar rooms. The house has a fine stone-flagged stair hall with cantilevered timber stair. The doors are all six panelled with some architraves and panelled jamb linings. The main house is built of sandstone with a slate roof, timber floors (kitchen, scullery, staircase, hall, arcade and verandah are flagged) and oakgrained hardwood joinery.

Other buildings on the site include a slab built cow shed, brick bath house, a reconstructed timber summer house, brick stables., (Chivell 1978)

The property is perhaps unique for its survival as a largely intact estate with an unbroken chain of occupancy, allowing the survival of major garden and interior elements of every period of its history to the present. This layering of artefacts and fashions is especially prevalent in the gardens where designs and physical details such as edging, fencing, planting containers, bed designs and paths provide a case history for the study of the development of garden practices in Australia.

The garden is perhaps Australia's oldest surviving colonial garden in relatively intact form. The surviving physical evidence in the gardens includes borders in a variety of materials, fence and gate remnants, fragments of trellis and arbours, paving and numerous soil displacements that become evident with the location's annual dry spells. These physical remains, matched with pictorial evidence from photographs, drawings and engravings of the property, and writings, have resulted in the identification of four stages of the garden's development: c.1825, c.1865, c.1885 and c.1968. This continuity and evidence of evolution of a very early intact garden from the first quarter of the 19th century to the Edwardian era and 20th century is extremely rare in Australia. The effects of new technologies in Australian estate gardening with replacement of palings with wire fences, displacement of stone and brick garden or path edgings with terracotta tile edgings etc are quite evident. (Bogle, 1993 adapted by Read, S., 2004)

Physical Condition and/or Archaeological Potential:

Physical Condition - Good **Date Condition Updated:** 18 Sep 97

Modifications and Dates:

1813 house begun, 450 acres (182 hectares) 1818 house completed c1820 - cottage built 1825 family took up residence c.1825 - stage 1 of garden

laid out with oval carriage loop and squared Georgian fashion to northeast of house, all borders to paths thought to be 'dug', brick and stone borders and gutters added later, Moreton Bay figs northeast of house must date to this period (*Ficus macrophylla*) 1840s - Barn, woolshed and laundry wing built. 1855 - Verandahs added to house and summerhouse and slaughter house built. -House redecorated and substantially refurnished 1860s - Two storey service wing 1862 - Roof of house slated. C.1865 - garden modification - stage 2 garden bridges over gutter northeast of squared beds east of house, drain added also in this location, garden beds (diamond and 4 triangles) cut in front of house, paling fence added to southeast, picket fence or gate to southwest near house, entrance driveway formalised, more fencing 1865-67 - Two storey service wing added 1876-77 - Stables built. -Bathroom linking service wing with terrace built 1885 - House decorated and partially refurnished c.1885 - stage 3 garden modifications, sandstone drain and bridges to northeast of squared garden east of house, kitchen garden and drying yard added to southeast of house, paving in between western wings of house, circular drive loop west of house, 2 picket gates northwest side of house, trellis frame on northern wall of northern rear wing west of house, shed and octagonal summer house added in garden east of house, new garden bed immediately adjacent to east wall of house (near front faade but to the side), arbours /trellis added on two crossing garden paths east of house 1932 - Studio converted into a breakfast room 1951-63 - Subdivision. Land reduced to 106 acres 1957 - Bathhouse renovated 1961 - Demolition of glass enclosure to western verandah 1965 - Nursery floor replaced c.1968 - stage 4 garden modifications - driveway rerouted WWII, two rear (west of house) gates added, steel tank added west of house, rockery added southwest of house, two gates added east of house connecting to pre-existing paths, vehicle gate and path added further east of garden towards Windsor Road, garden east of house used as grazing paddock, embankment cut into Windsor Road (with road upgrading?), loss of arbours/trellis on one of two garden paths (of c.1885 creation), stone kerbing on 3 garden paths (north-south) east of house replace? Earlier brick borders. 1968 - Further subdivision 1974 - Final subdivision (Historic Houses Trust 1997:2, Bogle & Broadbent 1990:12-15) 1984 summer house repair/reconstructed 1993 - 25 acres (10 hectares) of land left (in HHT management)(Bogle, 1993)

Current Use: House Museum, Farm and residence of Mr Gerald Terry

Former Use: Residence and pastoral Property

History

Historical Notes:

The house was built between 1813 and 1818 by Richard Rouse, a free settler who arrived in Australia in 1801. He rose quickly in the colony and became the Superintendent of Public Works at Parramatta. The original grant was 450 acres (182 hectares), and this grew to 1200 acres (486 hectares) by Rouse's death.

In 1813 while building toll houses for Macquarie's upgraded road to he Hawkesbury, Rouse chose the site for his house. He received a 450 acre grant of land in 1816. (Broadbent & Bogle 1990:7) By 1823, as a result of the purchase of an adjacent grant, the property comprised of 1200 acres. (Historic Houses Trust 1997:2)

Rouse consolidated his land holdings at North Richmond from around 1806 and increased his pastoral holdings in the north west of New South Wales, using his sons to colonise further west while he continued to acquire land in Parramatta and Western Sydney.

A number of the property's outbuildings finished construction following the completion of the house, including the laundry wing, cottage, barn and woolshed. The garden layout reflects the construction of the house between 1813 and 1818. Some trees remain from the plantings in the mid 19th

century. With the exception of outbuildings, Rouse seems to have made no other alterations to the property's buildings. This was left to later generations. (Broadbent & Bogle 1990:7)

Rouse died in 1852 leaving the property to his son Edwin Rouse. The property went to Edwin's son Edwin Stephen Rouse on his death in 1862.

A summerhouse, woolshed and a two storey service wing was added in the 1860s, the stables built in 1876 and 1877 and the house redecorated and partly furnished in 1885. (Historic Houses Trust 1997:2) The service wing made no direct connection with the house. A verandah, weighted sash windows, a modified front door and sidelights and other late 19th century innovations were also installed. These too have been done in such a way as to preserve the integrity of the house. (Broadbent & Bogle 1990:7)

Edwin Stephen Rouse's eldest daughter Nina who had left the house in 1895 to marry George Terry returned with her husband to live at Rouse Hill in 1924. This was a result of their bankruptcy.

Following the death of Edwin Stephen Rouse in 1931 his estate was administered by Trustees, mainly family members and later a family company, until 1969. Subdivision had begun in 1951 and the property had been reduced to 106 acres by 1963. Nina Terry died at Rouse Hill House in 1968 and the following year the remaining 106 acres were subdivided. The homestead block of 29 acres went to her two sons Gerald and Roderick Terry as tenants in common. A further subdivision in 1974 reduced the homestead block to 8.15 hectares. (Historic Houses Trust 1997:2)

In March 1978 the NSW government purchased the property which also contained 24 outbuildings. It was administered by the Planning and Environment Commission, later the Department of Planning, which commissioned restoration works from the Public Works Department. (Broadbent & Bogle 1990:7)

The property was transferred to the Historic Houses Trust in 1987.

Family association with the property continued through the occupance of Gerald Terry from 1968, Roderick Terry, 1968-80, and the latter's daughter and son in law, Miriam and Ian Hamilton and the Hamiltons' ownership of a significant portion of the collection. The collection was subsequently transferred to the Hamilton Rouse Hill Trust.

There has been a continuity of family ownership at Rouse Hill until 1978. particular forces in the family's history and those of wealth in the 19th century, followed by financial hardship, longevity and resistance to change in the 20th century have left the property in a poignantly fragile condition. This fragility is inherent in much of the property's historic fabric and is integral to the archival significance of the place. (Historic Houses Trust 1997:2)

Historic Themes

Australian Theme (abbrev)	New South Wales Theme	Local Theme
2. Peopling - Peopling the continent	Convict - Activities relating to incarceration, transport, reform, accommodation and working during the convict period in NSW (1788-1850) - does not include activities associated with the conviction of persons in NSW that are unrelated to the imperial 'convict system': use the theme of Law & Order for such activities	(none) -
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and	Agriculture - Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes, can include aquaculture	(none) -

national economies		
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Environment - cultural landscape - Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings	(none) -
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Pastoralism - Activities associated with the breeding, raising, processing and distribution of livestock for human use	(none) -
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Technology - Activities and processes associated with the knowledge or use of mechanical arts and applied sciences	(none) -
4. Settlement - Building settlements, towns and cities	Land tenure - Activities and processes for identifying forms of ownership and occupancy of land and water, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal	(none) -
4. Settlement - Building settlements, towns and cities	Utilities - Activities associated with the provision of services, especially on a communal basis	(none) -
9. Phases of Life - Marking the phases of life	Persons - Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Governor Lachlan Macquarie, 1810-1821 -

Assessment of Significance

SHR Criteria a)

[Historical Significance]

Rouse Hill House is significant for the record of the Rouse and Terry family occupancy over the seven generations and 180 years which the property constitutes. This record is to be found physically in the house, its outbuildings, finishes, collection, garden and rural curtilage.

The property is significant for:

- Its association with Richard Rouse, building contractor and free settler, and Superintendent of Public Works, based at Parramatta.
- Its association with the convict period through assignment of convicts for the building of the house and operation of Rouse Hill House and nearby properties.
- As a record of the history of taste and level of cultural awareness held by a particular class of people in the history of New South Wales.

The property provides evidence of recurrent themes in NSW history, for example, the family's prosperity throughout the 19th century followed by relative poverty in the 20th century is representative of 'Boom and Bust' themes in Australian social and economic history.

Of local significance is its association with a local population which included men and women who worked on the Rouse Hill property, shop keepers, local clergy, school masters and their families.
(Historic Houses Trust 1997:6-7)

SHR Criteria c)

[Aesthetic Significance]

Rouse Hill House is exceptional as a record of the aesthetic tastes of seven generations of a single family.

The aesthetic responses to the place depend on the diversity of the visual evidence - in the building, range of decorative and applied arts, garden and the agricultural surrounds, and their interconnectedness.
(Historic Houses Trust 1997:7)

SHR Criteria d)

[Social Significance]

The family history is representative of a class of people who survived the 1840s depression to rise to social prominence in the second half of the 19th century. It encompasses:

-the family's role as landowners with significant commercial interests in Parramatta
 -the family's pre c1910 commercial and social prominence as pastoralists
 -the social make-up of the extended family which included, free settlers, emancipists, pastoralists, businessmen, merchants and military, political and engineering men.
 (Historic Houses Trust 1997:6)

SHR Criteria e)
 [Research Potential]

The property is significant for:
 -The evidence that the wide range of building works, including agricultural works, provides of various forms of design and construction from 1812 to the present
 -The wide range of services and domestic equipment at the place dating from 1812 to the present.
 -the immense research potential of the continuum of building techniques, services and equipment on the site and for the one family. (Historic Houses Trust 1997:7)


SHR Criteria f)
 [Rarity]

THE GARDEN is important for its layout rather than its plants. It is perhaps the earliest garden design to have survived in NSW, almost unaltered in form although modified slightly in detail.
 (Broadbent & Bogle 1990:24)

SHR Criteria g)
 [Representativeness]

The historical relationship of Rouse Hill to other properties owned by the Rouse family is representative of historical patterns of settlement in NSW in which first generation properties on the Cumberland Plain were supplemented or eclipsed by larger seco

Integrity/Intactness: Rouse Hill House is arguably unrivalled in Australia for the wealth of physical evidence of its own history and its use by the family which built it. This intactness extends to all aspects of the property. (Historic Houses Trust 1997:6)

Assessment Criteria Items are assessed against the  **State Heritage Register (SHR) Criteria** to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

Recommended Management Finishes and details as survive should remain, all intervention to be recorded, renewal of fabric not to be for purely aesthetic reasons and ensure continued existence within historic curtilage. (Historic Houses Trust 1997:9&38, Broadbent & Bogle 1990:29)

Procedures /Exemptions

Section of Act	Description	Title	Comments	Action Date
57(2)	Exemption to allow work	Heritage Act	new exemption made. Refer to 57(2) exemption gazetted 27/2/1998	Feb 7 1986
57(2)	Exemption to allow work	Heritage Act	new exemption made. Refer to 57(2) exemption gazetted 27/2/1998.	Jul 17 1992
57(2)	Exemption to allow work	Heritage Act	Record converted from HIS events. Refer to 57(2) exemption gazetted 27/2/1998.	Feb 27 1998
57(2)	Exemption to allow work	Standard Exemptions	SCHEDULE OF STANDARD EXEMPTIONS HERITAGE ACT, 1977 Order Under Section 57(2) of the Heritage Act, 1977 I, the Minister for Planning, pursuant to section 57(2) of the Heritage Act 1977, on the recommendation of the Heritage Council of New South Wales, do by this Order: 1. revoke the Schedule of Exemptions to subsection 57(1) of the Heritage Act made under subsection 57(2) and published in the Government Gazette on 7 March 2003, 18 June 2004 and 8 July 2005;	Mar 25 2006

			<p>and</p> <p>2. grant standard exemptions from section 57(1) of the Heritage Act 1977, described in the Schedule below.</p> <p>FRANK SARTOR Minister for Planning Sydney, 25 March 2006</p> <p>To view the schedule click on the Standard Exemptions for Works Requiring Heritage Council Approval link below.</p>	
57(2)	Exemption to allow work	Heritage Act	<p>HERITAGE ACT 1977</p> <p>ORDER UNDER SECTION 57(2)</p> <p>I, the Minister for Planning, on the recommendation of the Heritage Council of New South Wales, in pursuance of section 57(2) of the Heritage Act, 1977, do, by this my order:</p> <p>(1)revoke the existing exemptions made to the Historic Houses Trust under section 57(2) of the Heritage Act; and</p> <p>(2)under section 57(2) of the Heritage Act grant an exemption from all section 57(1) activities to properties owned or managed by the Historic Houses Trust and listed on the State Heritage Register as outlined in Schedule A with the following conditions:</p> <p>(a) that the Historic Houses Trust provide an annual report to the Heritage Council on future works proposed for its properties;</p> <p>(b) that the Historic Houses Trust advise the Heritage Office archaeologists of any proposed works requiring major excavation at its properties to allow due consideration of the need for additional archaeological work;</p> <p>(c) that the Director of the Historic Houses Trust must lodge all archaeological monitoring or excavation reports prepared with the Heritage Office library on completion after review by Heritage Office archaeologists;</p> <p>(d) that the Historic Houses Trust employ as required a consultant historical archaeologist with appropriate archaeological qualifications, knowledge, skills and experience and the Director of the HHT must obtain the advice of that person about the heritage significance of the archaeological resource and/or the impact of the development proposal on the heritage significance of the archaeological resource, and take that advice into account;</p> <p>(e) that the Director of the Historic Houses Trust must take into account as far as practicable the cumulative effect of approvals on the heritage significance of the item and on the heritage resource of its area;</p> <p>(f) that the Director of the Historic Houses Trust must ensure that approvals are in accordance with any requirements, guidelines, regulations and general conditions issued by the Heritage Council. The Director of the Historic Houses Trust may impose additional conditions which do not conflict with any Heritage Council conditions.</p> <p>The Hon Frank Sartor MP Minister for Planning Minister for Redfern Waterloo Minister for the Arts</p> <p>11 April 2008</p> <p>SCHEDULE A</p> <p>Item State Heritage Register Listing Number</p> <p>1. Elizabeth Farm 00001</p>	Apr 24 2008

			2. Rouse Hill House 00002 3. Elizabeth Bay House 00006 4. Glenfield Farm, Casula 00025 5. Hyde Park Barracks and The Mint 00190 6. Exeter Farm (Meurant's Cottage) 00205 7. The Rose Seidler House 00261 8. Wentworth Mausoleum 00622 9. Justice and Police Museum 00673 10. Meroogal, Nowra 00953 11. Vaucluse House 00955 12. Government House, Sydney 01070 13. First Government House Site (Museum of Sydney) 01309 14. Susannah Place 01310	
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 **Standard Exemptions** for Works Requiring Heritage Council Approval

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
<i>Heritage Act - State Heritage Register</i>		00002	02 Apr 99	27	1546
<i>Heritage Act - Permanent Conservation Order - former</i>		00002	22 Jun 79	84	
<i>Heritage Act - s.170 NSW State agency heritage register</i>					
<i>Regional Environmental Plan</i>			03 Jun 89		
<i>Local Environmental Plan</i>			07 May 93		
<i>Register of the National Estate</i>			21 Mar 78		

Study Details

Title	Year	Number	Author	Inspected by	Guidelines Used
Colonial Landscapes of the Cumberland Plain and Camden, NSW	2000		NSW Heritage Office		Yes

References, Internet links & Images

Type	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Tourism	Tourism NSW	2007	Rouse Hill estate	Click here
Tourism	Historic Houses Trust	2004	Museums	Click here
Written	Conybeare Morrison & Partners	2003	Rouse Hill Curtilage Study	Click here
Written	Bogle, Michael	1993	Rouse Hill House the historical development of the gardens	

Note: Internet links may be to web pages, documents or images.





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Heritage Council of New South Wales

PLAN

Under the Heritage Act, 1977

Description Lot 10, D.P. 567606
 (Rouse Hill House)

Mun./Shire/City Blacktown Locality Rouse Hill
 Parish of Gidley County of Cumberland

Scale 1:4000

COMPILED FROM INFORMATION IN <u>D.P. 567606</u> BY <u>L.W.</u> DATE <u>18-9-78</u>	FILE REFERENCE <u>HC 32069</u>	PLAN APPROVED for SECRETARY, HERITAGE COUNCIL	PLAN NUMBER H.C. <u>45</u>
THIS IS THE PLAN REFERRED TO IN INTERIM PERMANENT CONSERVATION ORDER No. <u>2</u> N. S. W. GOVERNMENT GAZETTE No. <u>84</u> OF <u>22nd June, 1979</u> SUBJECT LAND SHOWN THUS: 			

PCO Plan Number 002

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Box Hill House in grounds of McCall gardens

Item

Name of Item: Box Hill House in grounds of McCall gardens
Other Name/s: McCall Garden Colony, McCall Gardens, Box Hill estate
Type of Item: Complex / Group
Group/Collection: Farming and Grazing
Category: Pastoralism
Location: Lat:150.89400782 Long:-33.65488356
Primary Address: 10 Terry Road, Baulkham Hills, NSW 2153
Local Govt. Area: Baulkham Hills

Property Description:

Lot/Volume Code	Lot/Volume Number	Section Number	Plan/Folio Code	Plan/Folio Number
PART LOT	1	-	DP	27502

All Addresses

Street Address	Suburb/Town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
10 Terry Road	Baulkham Hills	Baulkham Hills	Nelson	Cumberland	Primary

Owner/s

Organisation Name	Owner Category	Date Ownership Updated
McCall Gardens Ltd	Private	

Statement of Significance

Box Hill house and the remains of its former farm estate has historic and social significance as the former country seat of the "Botany Bay Rothschild" Samuel Terry and for its long associations with the farm estates and fluctuating fortunes of the Terry and Rouse families of this district. Despite later modifications the original house dates from the 1820s and was considered "the most improved and best managed" estate on the Windsor Road soon after. It has aesthetic significance as a prominent early estate located on a hill top along Windsor Road. (Read, S., draft, 2003)

Date Significance Updated: 18 Aug 03

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed in NSW. The Heritage Branch intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance and other information for these items as resources become available.

Description

Builder/Maker: Samuel Terry, George Terry
Construction Years: 1820 -
Physical: A simple brick 1890s farm house with stone-flagged verandahs, now much

Description: extended for institutional use. A two story brick building behind the house. Owned by the Sub Normal Children's Association (Proudfoot, 1987, 124).

The complex has a wonderful position on top of a sizeable small hill, Box Hill, north-east of Windsor Road, looking across west to the Blue Mountains, and surveying the surrounding district with good views to Rouse Hill house complex to its southeast. .

Modifications and Dates: The original weatherboard house was rebuilt and renovated between 1895-7 and replaced by a very gracious brick bungalow which survives (in 1988), together with the Stables and the billiard room which was on top of it. Gerald George Rouse who grew up at Box Hill believed that there had been an even earlier house there before the weatherboard one. The kitchen buildings were not new in 1897, but neither were they the original ones on site. Of the original buildigns only the stables and the underground tank remained at that time. At this time it was a c.2000 acre estate. 1921 subdivision and sale of the estate via the agent H.F.Halloran, except for the homestead block of 212 acres. 1924 sale of 212 acre homestead block. Since then it has been much extended for institutional use, obscuring the view of the brick house.

Current Use: State run home for mentally deficient boys

Former Use: farm estate, hunting grounds

History

Historical Notes: Samuel Terry (the "Botany Bay Rothschild") obtained the Box Hill estate in 1819, a property on the north-eastern side of Windsor Road from Rouse Hill as his country seat. His estate was soon considered 'the most improved and the best managed' on the Windsor Road (Proudfoot, 1987, 124).

Eleanor Rouse (1813-98) of nearby Rouse Hill estate, married John Terry, son of Samuel Terry in 1831. They made their home at Box Hill and the proximity of the two properties was to lead to further links between the two families.

It is thought that Richard Rouse (of Rouse Hill house & farm) built the stables at Box Hill for his daughter Eleanor, although documentary evidence of this appears scarce.

John Terry died in a fall from a horse in November 1842 leaving three sons, Samuel Henry, Richard Rouse and Edward. In 1856 Eleanor married Major Wingate and became known (to the Rouses) as "Aunt Wingate" at Rouse Hill, and "Grandma Wingate" at Box Hill.

Major Wingate died in 1869 and Grandma Wingate lived on for nearly 30 years at Percy Lodge, Potts Point.

George Terry (1871-1957)(son of John & Eleanor) married Nina Rouse (1875-1968) in 1895 but did not move into Box Hill House immediately. They lived at Rouse Hill House for over a year while Box Hill House was being rebuilt and renovated for them, together with the Stable and the billiard room which was on top of it (early 1897 it was ready). The main part, which is believed to have been of weatherboard, was demolished and replaced by a very gracious brick bungalow which survives (1988). (Their son) Gerald George Rouse who grew up at Box Hill believed that there had been an even earlier house there before the weatherboard one.

In July 1895 the Sydney Hunt Club met for a 'run' over the Box Hill country, as 'Vandorian' put it in a long report called "A Day with the Hounds" (Evening News, 27 July 1895). A photograph of the occasion still hangs at Rouse Hill House. Later the Club's hunting hound kennels were kept at Box Hill. He was master of the Sydney Hunt Club by 1907 and figured in an article by 'First Check' published in "The Lone Hand" (article titled "Hunting in NSW", 2/9/1907).

George and Nina moved into Box Hill house in early 1897. The kitchen buildings were not new, but neither were they the original ones on site. Of the original buildings only the stables and the underground tank remained. The complex has a wonderful position on top of a sizeable small hill, looking across west to the Blue Mountains, and surveying the surrounding district.

George and Nina had five sons, the first having being born at Rouse Hill before they moved into Box Hill.

George borrowed some 6000 pounds to do the rebuilding, and this large sum, coupled with his rather extravagant lifestyle and spending, proved troublesome for the family, given that the pasture on the c.2000 acre estate was not the best and careful farming would not have yielded high income. Lacking any training, his troubles with borrowing money led to his mortgaging all his properties, and Box Hill's subdivision and sale via the agent H.F.Halloran, and George's eventual bankruptcy in 1921.

The family continued to live at Box Hill for a time, but in great stringency. The homestead block of 212 acres was transferred to Nina, who had to borrow money to buy it. At times the Terry's had no food to eat, and George's cousin Jack Terry came to the rescue more than once. The five sons however were unprepared and lacked financial backing for their education and future prospects.

Nina herself was declared bankrupt in 1923.


After Bessie Rouse died in 1924 Box Hill House and its 212 acres were sold and George and Nina moved to Rouse Hill House, both bankrupt. George was employed on the property as a labourer, Nina as a cook.

George Terry died on 24th July 1957 aged 85.

In more recent times the property has been renamed McCall Garden Colony and has been run as a State institution for mentally deficient boys.

Historic Themes

Australian Theme (abbrev)	New South Wales Theme	Local Theme
3. Economy - 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	Clearing land for farming -
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Environment - cultural landscape - Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings	Landscapes of sport and recreation -
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Environment - cultural landscape - Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings	Landscapes and countryside of rural charm -
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Environment - cultural landscape - Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings	Landscapes of food production -
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Pastoralism - Activities associated with the breeding, raising, processing and distribution of livestock for human use	(none) -
7. Governing - Governing	Government and Administration - Activities associated with the governance of local areas, regions, the State and the nation, and the administration of public programs - includes both principled and corrupt activities.	Developing roles for government - administering a public health system -

Assessment Criteria Items are assessed against the  **State Heritage Register (SHR) Criteria** to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

Procedures / Exemptions

Section of Act	Description	Title	Comments	Action Date
57(2)	Exemption to allow work	Heritage Act	Record converted from HIS events Order Under Section 57(2) to exempt the following activities from Section 57(1): (1) The maintenance of any building or item on the site where maintenance means the continuous protective care of existing material; and (2) Garden maintenance including cultivation, weed control, the repair and maintenance of existing fences, gates, garden walls and pruning and tree surgery but not including extensive lopping. (3) The alteration of any part of the interior of the buildings, the stable block being excluded from this exemption. (4) Maintenance and repairs to the existing access road and drainage. (5) Maintenance and minor extensions to existing buildings which were erected after 1922. (6) Maintenance and installation of services. (7) Change of use (8) Subdivision.	May 23 1986
57(2)	Exemption to allow work	Standard Exemptions	SCHEDULE OF STANDARD EXEMPTIONS HERITAGE ACT, 1977 Order Under Section 57(2) of the Heritage Act, 1977 I, the Minister for Planning, pursuant to section 57(2) of the Heritage Act 1977, on the recommendation of the Heritage Council of New South Wales, do by this Order: 1. revoke the Schedule of Exemptions to subsection 57(1) of the Heritage Act made under subsection 57(2) and published in the Government Gazette on 7 March 2003, 18 June 2004 and 8 July 2005; and 2. grant standard exemptions from section 57(1) of the Heritage Act 1977, described in the Schedule below. FRANK SARTOR Minister for Planning Sydney, 25 March 2006 To view the schedule click on the Standard Exemptions for Works Requiring Heritage Council Approval link below.	Mar 25 2006

 **Standard Exemptions** for Works Requiring Heritage Council Approval

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
<i>Heritage Act - State Heritage Register</i>		00613	02 Apr 99	27	1546

<i>Heritage Act - Permanent Conservation Order - former</i>		00613	23 May 86	85	
<i>Regional Environmental Plan</i>	Sydney REP No. 19 - Rouse Hill Dev't Area		01 Sep 89		

Study Details

Title	Year	Number	Author	Inspected by	Guidelines Used
Colonial Landscapes of the Cumberland Plain and Camden, NSW	2000		NSW Heritage Office		Yes

References, Internet links & Images

Type	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Written	Rouse Thornton, Caroline	1988	Rouse Hill House & the Rouses	
Written	Proudfoot, Helen	1987	Exploring Sydney's West	

Note: Internet links may be to web pages, documents or images.



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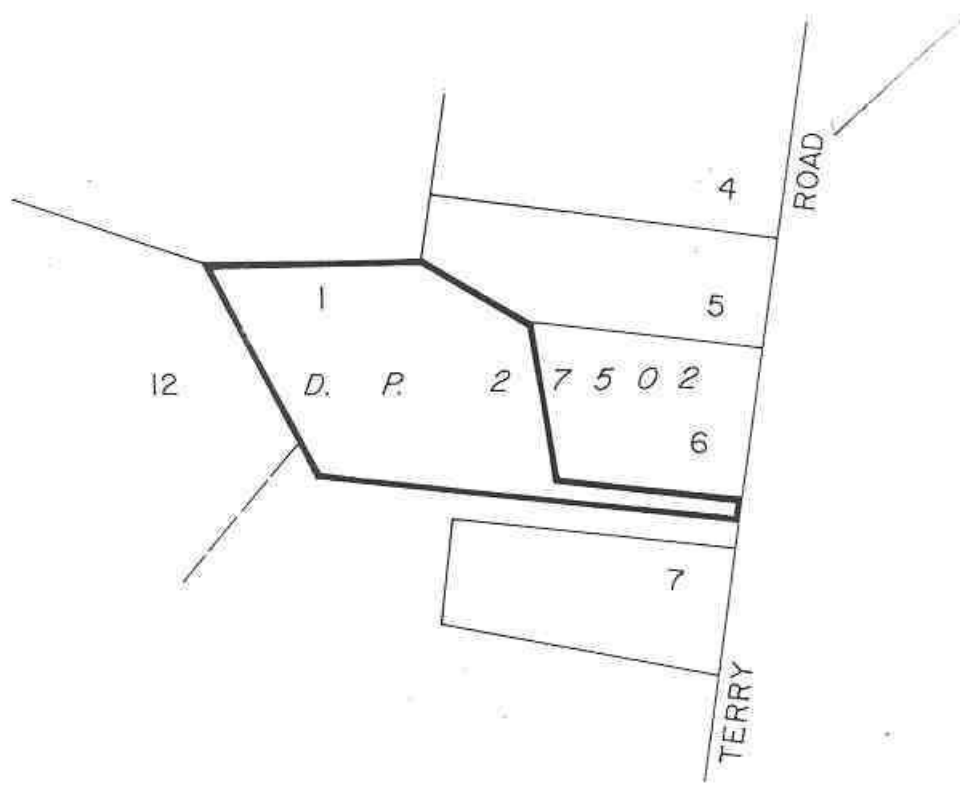
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HERITAGE COUNCIL OF NEW SOUTH WALES

PLAN

UNDER THE HERITAGE ACT, 1977

Description Pt. Lot 1 D. P. 27502
 "Box Hill House"
 Mun/Shire/City Baulkham Hills Locality Box Hill
 Parish of Nelson County of Cumberland



Scale 1:5000

SUBJECT LAND SHOWN THUS:

THIS IS THE PLAN REFERRED TO IN INTERIM/ PERMANENT CONSERVATION ORDER No. 613		
N.S.W. GOVERNMENT GAZETTE No. 85 OF 23/5/86		PLAN APPROVED <i>Ann Dalton</i> for SECRETARY, HERITAGE COUNCIL
FILE HC. 33313	DRAWN BY E.M.	PLAN NUMBER H.C. 1181

PCO Plan Number 613

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Box Hill Inn

Item

Name of Item:	Box Hill Inn
Other Name/s:	Mogul Stud, Rummery Homestead, Coach House Inn, Bee Hive Inn
Type of Item:	Built
Group/Collection:	Commercial
Category:	Inn/Tavern
Location:	Lat:150.88592749 Long:-33.65974946
Primary Address:	Windsor Road, Box Hill, NSW 2765
Local Govt. Area:	Baulkham Hills

Property Description:

Lot/Volume Code	Lot/Volume Number	Section Number	Plan/Folio Code	Plan/Folio Number
LOT	11	-	DP	1009338

All Addresses

Street Address	Suburb/Town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
Windsor Road	Box Hill	Baulkham Hills	Nelson	Cumberland	Primary
Terrey Road	Box Hill	Baulkham Hills	St Matthew	Cumberland	Alternate

Owner/s

Organisation Name	Owner Category	Date Ownership Updated
Mogul Stud Pty Ltd	Private	24 Mar 99

Statement of Significance

The former Box Hill Inn or the Rummery Homestead is considered to be an item of the state's environmental heritage because of its:

historical value - it was built in 1825 and as such is a rarity in New South Wales. It is one of the earliest roadside inns and one of the few still remaining on the route between Parramatta and Windsor;

cultural significance - the inn is a reminder of how distance played a significant role in the settlement of the state;

architectural significance - the inn is an example of a vernacular building whose use changed as demand required.
(Heritage Council report, 27/6/1989).

Date Significance Updated: 04 May 07

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed in NSW. The Heritage Branch intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance and other information for these items as resources become available.

Description

Physical Description:

Two storey brick inn with a two roomed attic reached by a narrow Georgian stairway in the rear room. It is said to have been built in 1825. (National Trust of NSW). The front veranda has octagonal timber posts with beaded-edge wide timber ceiling linings. There are two front doors, one of six panels with a four-pane fanlight over and the other of eight panels and no fanlight. Windows are 12-paned with solid timber shutters. The front wall is stuccoed and tuck pointed to represent Flemish bond brickwork.

Internally there are 6 panel and vertically boarded doors. Architraves have been removed, but one mantelpiece remains on site. Walls and ceilings are of plaster. The ceilings are a lime and mud mortar pressed into laths. There is a cellar under one room at the end and a separate brick kitchen wing that appear to have been built in the late Victorian or Federation periods. A timber-framed gabled roof with detailing typical of the early twentieth century links the two brick structures. The gable roof is clad with corrugated steel. The end wall has been demolished and a new footing poured. The rebuilding of this wall was stopped by Baulkham Hills Shire Council who required a development application and concurrence of the NSW Heritage Council (Heritage Council report, 27/6/1989).

Neat little early cottage, from c.1830, with the roof line sweeping down to a low profile over the front veranda (Proudfoot, 1987, 124). Several fruit trees remain - quince, citrus. A timber-framed shed stands to the rear in poor condition. Three wells lie to the rear and north of the house, two of them are unusually wide.

Much of the Georgian character still remains with the Coach House at the rear.

Physical Condition and/or Archaeological Potential:

General condition is fair (6/1989). **Date Condition Updated:** 04 May 07

Modifications and Dates:

Unsympathetic alterations carried out some years ago, but would be easy to restore the facade (c.1989). The eastern end wall has been demolished and a new reinforced concrete footing poured. The rebuilding of this wall was stopped by Baulkham Hills Shire Council who required a development application and concurrence of the NSW Heritage Council (Heritage Council report, 27/6/1989). Owners propose restoration, with reconstruction of eastern wall on new footings as it was in danger of imminent collapse. Original bricks and a reproduction of the original windows are to be used. As a second stage the owners propose to renovate the roof as it is in very poor condition. (1989 Branch work sheet).

History

Historical Notes:

Two-storey brick inn with a two-roomed attic reached by a narrow Georgian stairway in the rear room. It is said to have been built in 1825 by the Rummery family who were orchardists in Riverstone as the Coach House Inn. (National Trust of NSW).


It was first licensed as the Box Hill Inn in 1842, and later changed to the Bee Hive Inn, 1848. Licenses were held by pioneers such as Joseph Suffolk, John Foley, Robert Smith and John Barnett. (Heritage Council report, 27/6/1989).

Has remained vacant for many years (1989 branch work sheet).

Historic Themes

Australian Theme (abbrev)	New South Wales Theme	Local Theme
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Commerce - Activities relating to buying, selling and exchanging goods and services	Innkeeping -

Assessment Criteria

Items are assessed against the  **State Heritage Register (SHR) Criteria** to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

Recommendations

Management Category	Description	Date Updated
Recommended Management	Produce a Conservation Management Plan (CMP)	
Recommended Management	Prepare a maintenance schedule or guidelines	
Recommended Management	Carry out interpretation, promotion and/or education	

Procedures / Exemptions

Section of Act	Description	Title	Comments	Action Date
57(2)	Exemption to allow work	Standard Exemptions	<p>SCHEDULE OF STANDARD EXEMPTIONS HERITAGE ACT, 1977 Order Under Section 57(2) of the Heritage Act, 1977</p> <p>I, the Minister for Planning, pursuant to section 57(2) of the Heritage Act 1977, on the recommendation of the Heritage Council of New South Wales, do by this Order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> revoke the Schedule of Exemptions to subsection 57(1) of the Heritage Act made under subsection 57(2) and published in the Government Gazette on 7 March 2003, 18 June 2004 and 8 July 2005; and grant standard exemptions from section 57(1) of the Heritage Act 1977, described in the Schedule below. <p>FRANK SARTOR Minister for Planning Sydney, 25 March 2006</p> <p>To view the schedule click on the Standard Exemptions for Works Requiring Heritage Council Approval link below.</p>	Mar 25 2006

 **Standard Exemptions** for Works Requiring Heritage Council Approval

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
<i>Heritage Act - State Heritage Register</i>		00724	02 Apr 99	27	1546
<i>Heritage Act - Permanent Conservation Order - former</i>		00724	05 Oct 90	123	8933
<i>Local Environmental Plan</i>	Rumery Homestead/former Box Hill Inn		01 Sep 89		

Local Environmental Plan			01 Mar 91		
National Trust of Australia register					

Study Details

Title	Year Number		Author	Inspected by	Guidelines Used
North West Sector Heritage Study			Ian Stapleton for the Department of Planning		No

References, Internet links & Images

Type	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Written	Proudfoot, Helen	1987	Exploring Sydney's West	

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HERITAGE COUNCIL OF NEW SOUTH WALES

PLAN

UNDER THE HERITAGE ACT, 1977

Description *Part of the land in Conveyance N^o 730 Book 2902*
'Former Box Hill Inn'

Mun/Shire/City *Baulkham Hills* Locality *Box Hill*

Parish of *Nelson* County of *Cumberland*

Scale *1:2000* SUBJECT LAND SHOWN THUS:

THIS IS THE PLAN REFERRED TO IN ~~INTERIM~~ PERMANENT CONSERVATION ORDER No. *724*

N.S.W. GOVERNMENT GAZETTE No. <i>123</i> OF <i>5.10.90</i>	PLAN APPROVED: <i>[Signature]</i>	PLAN NUMBER H.C. <i>1780</i>
FILE <i>HC 89/207</i>	DRAWN BY <i>REB</i> <i>8-8-89</i>	for SECRETARY, HERITAGE COUNCIL

PCO Plan Number 724

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Hunting Lodge (former)

Item

Name of Item: Hunting Lodge (former)
Other Name/s: Hunting Lodge
Type of Item: Built
Group/Collection: Recreation and Entertainment
Category: Other - Recreation & Entertainment
Location: Lat:150.91390495 Long:-33.66481592
Primary Address: The Water Lane, Rouse Hill, NSW 2155
Local Govt. Area: Baulkham Hills

Property Description:

Lot/Volume Code	Lot/Volume Number	Section Number	Plan/Folio Code	Plan/Folio Number
PART LOT	175	-	DP	10157

All Addresses

Street Address	Suburb/Town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
The Water Lane	Rouse Hill	Baulkham Hills	Nelson	Cumberland	Primary

Owner/s

Organisation Name	Owner Category	Date Ownership Updated
	Private	
	Private	

Statement of Significance

The hunting lodge has both historic and architectural significance as follows:

- for its associations with the early farms at Rouse Hill, Box Hill and Copenhagen Farm;
- for its possible association with S.H.Terry, MLA, and;
- for its rarity as a 19th century hunting lodge and its associated elements including gothic/baronial design follies and the remains of a surrounding moat.

There are only three surviving buildings associated with the three early farms: Rouse Hill House, Box Hill House and the hunting lodge (Heritage Branch Manager's report 285/86).

Date Significance Updated: 24 Jul 07

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed in NSW. The Heritage Branch intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance and other information for these items as resources become available.

Description

Physical Description:	The building is a small, single storey sandstone cottage of gothic/baronial design (in the tradition of such follies) with an attic. (Heritage Branch Manager's report 285/86).
Modifications and Dates:	Up to the 1970s the lodge had a small moat around it, presumably to keep animals away and possibly fire. It is not known when the moat was constructed but the present owner has filled it in. During the early 1970s there was an avenue of wattle trees leading from the gate to the house which the present owner has removed. (Heritage Branch Manager's report 285/86). It is understood that unsympathetic additions had been made to the house (Branch Manager's report 341/88).
Further Information:	1986: zoned non-urban 1A under IDO no.118 Baulkham Hills Shire. Minimum lot size is 40 ha.
Former Use:	hunting lodge


History

Historical Notes:	<p>The land on which the building is located was granted by Governor King to Governor Bligh in 1806 and ratified by Governor Macquarie. It was Bligh's private property and was named 'Copenhagen Farm' after one of his sea battles.</p> <p>Later in the century the property passed to the land holder and politician S.H.Terry (1833-1887) who possibly built the lodge in the 1860s or later. Through Terry the property is strongly associated with Rouse Hill House and Box Hill House. Terry was born at his family's Box Hill farm.</p> <p>Up to the 1970s the lodge had a small moat around it, presumably to keep animals away and possibly fire. It is not known when the moat was constructed but the present owner has filled it in. During the early 1970s there was an avenue of wattle trees leading from the gate to the house which the present owner has removed. (Heritage Branch Manager's report 285/86).</p>
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Historic Themes

Australian Theme (abbrev)	New South Wales Theme	Local Theme
3. Economy - 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	(none) -
8. Culture - Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Leisure - Activities associated with recreation and relaxation	Going hunting and shooting -
9. Phases of Life - Marking the phases of life	Persons - Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Governor Lachlan Macquarie, 1810-1821 -
9. Phases of Life - Marking the phases of life	Persons - Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Governor William Bligh, 1806-1810 -
9. Phases of Life - Marking the phases of life	Persons - Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Samuel Terry, wealthy emancipist merchant -
9. Phases of Life - Marking the phases of life	Persons - Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Governor Phillip Gidley King 1800-1806 -

Assessment Criteria

Items are assessed against the  **State Heritage Register (SHR) Criteria** to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

Recommendations

Management Category	Description	Date Updated
Recommended Management	Produce a Conservation Management Plan (CMP)	
Recommended Management	Prepare a maintenance schedule or guidelines	

Procedures / Exemptions

Section of Act	Description	Title	Comments	Action Date
57(2)	Exemption to allow work	Heritage Act	Record converted from HIS events Order Under Section 57(2) to exempt the following activities from Section 57(1): (1) The maintenance of any building or item on the site where maintenance means the continuous protective care of existing material; and (2) Garden maintenance including cultivation, pruning, weed control, the repair and maintenance of existing fences, gates, garden walls, tree surgery but not including extensive lopping; (3) Change of use (4) Pasture improvement, not requiring substantial clearing of existing vegetation. (5) Eradication of noxious plants and animals. (6) Horticultural and agricultural management.	Oct 3 1986
57(2)	Exemption to allow work	Heritage Act	See File For Schedule Order Under Section 57(2) to exempt the following activities from Section 57(1): (1) The maintenance of any building or item on the site where maintenance means the continuous protective care of existing material; (2) Garden maintenance including cultivation, pruning, weed control, the repair and maintenance of existing fences, gates and garden walls and tree surgery but not extensive lopping; (3) Change of use (4) Pasture improvement not requiring substantial clearing of existing vegetation. (5) Eradication of noxious plants and animals. (6) Horticultural and agricultural management.	Sep 30 1988
57(2)	Exemption to allow work	Heritage Act	See File For Schedule Order Under Section 57(2) to exempt the following activities from Section 57(1): (1) The maintenance of any building or item on the site where maintenance means the continuous protective care of existing material; (2) Garden maintenance including cultivation, pruning, weed control, the repair and maintenance of existing fences, gates and garden walls and tree surgery, but not extensive lopping and subject to any tree preservation orders.	Sep 15 1989
57(2)	Exemption to allow work	Standard Exemptions	SCHEDULE OF STANDARD EXEMPTIONS HERITAGE ACT, 1977	Mar 25 2006

			<p>Order Under Section 57(2) of the Heritage Act, 1977</p> <p>I, the Minister for Planning, pursuant to section 57(2) of the Heritage Act 1977, on the recommendation of the Heritage Council of New South Wales, do by this Order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. revoke the Schedule of Exemptions to subsection 57(1) of the Heritage Act made under subsection 57(2) and published in the Government Gazette on 7 March 2003, 18 June 2004 and 8 July 2005; and 2. grant standard exemptions from section 57(1) of the Heritage Act 1977, described in the Schedule below. <p>FRANK SARTOR Minister for Planning Sydney, 25 March 2006</p> <p>To view the schedule click on the Standard Exemptions for Works Requiring Heritage Council Approval link below.</p>
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 [Standard Exemptions](#) for Works Requiring Heritage Council Approval

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
<i>Heritage Act - State Heritage Register</i>		00632	02 Apr 99	27	1546
<i>Heritage Act - Permanent Conservation Order - former</i>		00632	15 Sep 89	94	7171
<i>Regional Environmental Plan</i>	Sydney REP no. 19		01 Sep 89		
<i>Local Environmental Plan</i>	Schedule 1		01 Mar 91		

References, Internet links & Images

Type	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Written	Branch Manager	1986	Branch Manager's report 285/86	

Note: Internet links may be to web pages, documents or images.

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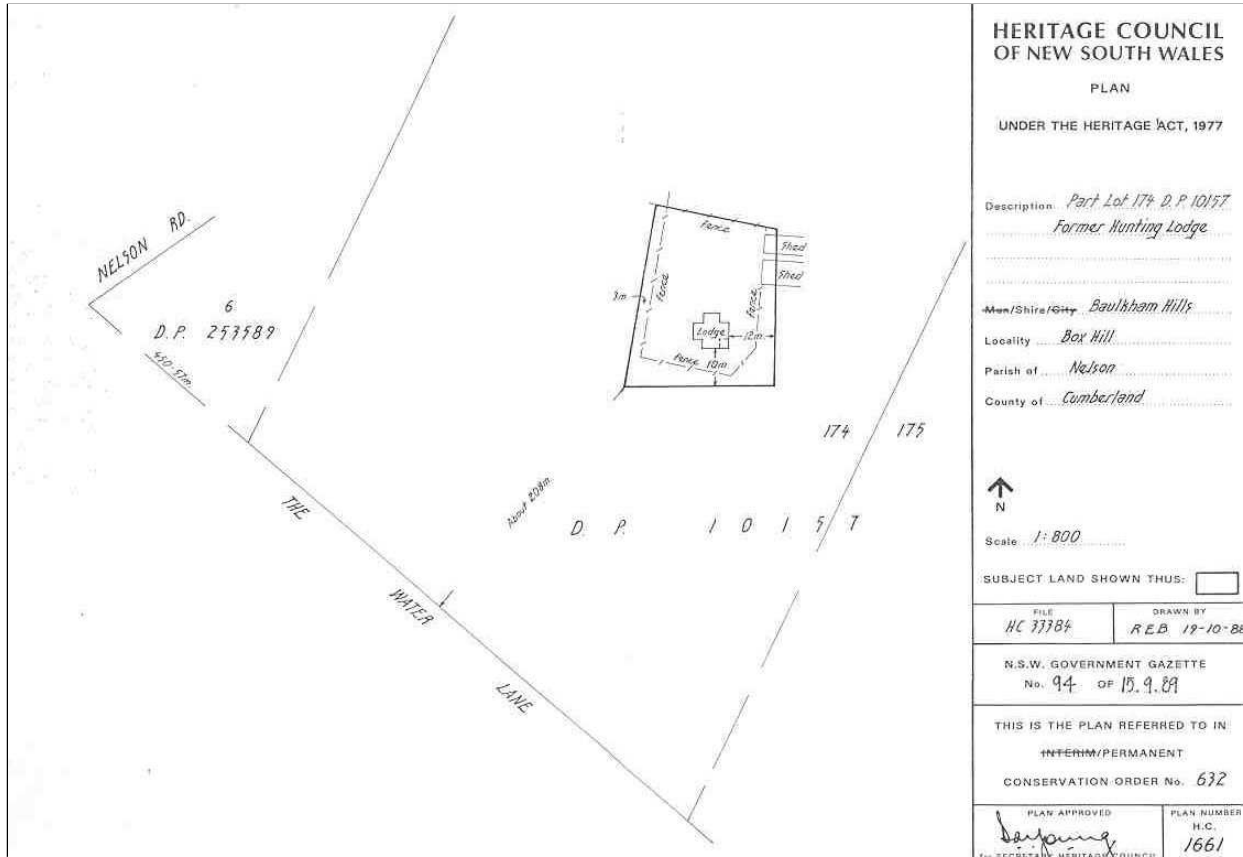
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Hunting Lodge (former)



PCO Plan Number 632

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Merriville House & Gardens

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed in NSW. The Heritage Branch intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance and other information for these items as resources become available.

Item

Name of Item: Merriville House & Gardens
Type of Item: Complex / Group
Group/Collection: Farming and Grazing
Category: Homestead Complex
Location: Lat:150.92115085 Long:-33.69904103
Primary Address: Vinegar Hill Road, Kellyville, NSW 2155
Local Govt. Area: Blacktown

Property Description:

Lot/Volume Code	Lot/Volume Number	Section Number	Plan/Folio Code	Plan/Folio Number
LOT	248	-	DP	1049677

All Addresses

Street Address	Suburb/Town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
Vinegar Hill Road	Kellyville	Blacktown	Gidley	Cumberland	Primary


Owner/s

Organisation Name	Owner Category	Date Ownership Updated
	Private	29 Mar 99
	Private	21 Oct 05

Description

Physical Description: "Land here was granted to John Palmer, when it was known as Hambleton, then acquired by the Pearce family who built the present house. However, in 1831 "a very excellent academy for the education of young pupils" was conducted here, perhaps in the rear kitchen cottage, which has a jerkin-head roof. The fine brick house has a long front verandah and a rear verandah, cedar joinery and twelve-paned shuttered windows, with a timber annex at one end. Set on the rise above the Windsor Road, it is framed by large Port Jackson figs and a stand of bamboo which are contemporary with the mid-nineteenth century house." (Source: Helen Proudfoot, Exploring Sydney's West, 1987:122)

Assessment Criteria

Items are assessed against the  **State Heritage Register (SHR) Criteria** to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

Procedures / Exemptions

Section of Act	Description	Title	Comments	Action Date
57(2)	Exemption to allow work	Standard Exemptions	<p>SCHEDULE OF STANDARD EXEMPTIONS HERITAGE ACT, 1977 Order Under Section 57(2) of the Heritage Act, 1977</p> <p>I, the Minister for Planning, pursuant to section 57(2) of the Heritage Act 1977, on the recommendation of the Heritage Council of New South Wales, do by this Order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. revoke the Schedule of Exemptions to subsection 57(1) of the Heritage Act made under subsection 57(2) and published in the Government Gazette on 7 March 2003, 18 June 2004 and 8 July 2005; and 2. grant standard exemptions from section 57(1) of the Heritage Act 1977, described in the Schedule below. <p>FRANK SARTOR Minister for Planning Sydney, 25 March 2006</p> <p>To view the schedule click on the Standard Exemptions for Works Requiring Heritage Council Approval link below.</p>	Mar 25 2006



Standard Exemptions for Works Requiring Heritage Council Approval

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
<i>Heritage Act - State Heritage Register</i>		00091	02 Apr 99	27	1546
<i>Heritage Act - Permanent Conservation Order - former</i>		00091	12 Feb 82	23	
<i>Regional Environmental Plan</i>			30 Jun 89		
<i>Local Environmental Plan</i>			01 Sep 89		
<i>Local Environmental Plan</i>		1988	07 May 93	027	0381
<i>Local Environmental Plan</i>		1988	28 Jan 94	027	0381

Study Details

Title	Year	Number	Author	Inspected by	Guidelines Used
Colonial Landscapes of the Cumberland Plain and Camden, NSW	2000		NSW Heritage Office		Yes

References, Internet links & Images

Type	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Written	Helen Proudfoot	1987	Exploring Sydney's West	

Note: Internet links may be to web pages, documents or images.



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Heritage Council of New South Wales

PLAN

Under the Heritage Act, 1977

Description Part of lot 1 in D.P. 204060
 ("MERRIVILLE")

~~Mun./Shire/City~~ of Blacktown Locality Rouse Hill
 Parish of Gidley County of Cumberland

Scale 1:4000

COMPILED FROM INFORMATION IN Search & D.P. 204060 and aerial photo Run 14 N ^o 5038 BY <i>[Signature]</i> DATE 22-6-81	FILE REFERENCE H.C. 32102	PLAN APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i> for SECRETARY, HERITAGE COUNCIL	PLAN NUMBER H.C. 302
THIS IS THE PLAN REFERRED TO IN INTERIM /PERMANENT CONSERVATION ORDER No. 91 N.S.W. GOVERNMENT GAZETTE No. 23 OF 112 FEB 1982 SUBJECT LAND SHOWN THUS: 			

PCO Plan Number 091

Image Type:	Map / Plan
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Royal Oak Inn (former)

Item

Name of Item: Royal Oak Inn (former)
Other Name/s: Mean Fiddler Hotel, White Hart Inn, Queens Arms Inn
Type of Item: Built
Group/Collection: Commercial
Category: Inn/Tavern
Location: Lat:150.92098357 Long:-33.68629963
Primary Address: Windsor Road, Rouse Hill, NSW 2155
Local Govt. Area: Baulkham Hills

Property Description:

Lot/Volume Code	Lot/Volume Number	Section Number	Plan/Folio Code	Plan/Folio Number
PART LOT	101	-	DP	1058862
PART PORTION	1022	-	DP	1091484

All Addresses

Street Address	Suburb/Town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
Windsor Road	Rouse Hill	Baulkham Hills	Castle Hill	Cumberland	Primary

Owner/s

Organisation Name	Owner Category	Date Ownership Updated
Drinx Pty Ltd	Private	
Norlex Holdings Pty Ltd	Private	

Statement of Significance

The former Royal Oak Inn (now the Mean Fiddler Inn) is of historical and technological heritage significance because:

It is an important survivor of an early colonial coaching inn of the 1820-40 periods with the main part of the original complex of buildings remaining intact. (Kremmer, 1991)

It is probably the only inn along the main road between Parramatta and Windsor that is conserved and which continues its use today as a "watering hole" or "stop over" for the general public and travellers along the Windsor Road;

Its Georgian sandstone frontage and elegant verandah facing Windsor Road is a vivid reminder of a roadside inn that once were plentiful along Windsor and Old Windsor Roads (Edds, 2003)

It is the site of one of the earliest licensed premises in the colony dating to

1830.

It was a simple, practical design for a coaching inn which allowed its use to continue until the advent of the railways, to be adapted for residential use and later to be restored as a restaurant.

It is well built with dressed sandstone Georgian facade enhanced with a handsome Colonial verandah. Its structure and fabric have survived relatively well despite changes in ownership and use. The seven main rooms and road frontage have been well conserved internally with plaster walls, lath and plaster ceilings, Australian cedar joinery and traditional hardware. Although compromised and consumed within the Irish Tavern, the L shaped coaching inn remains extant and recognisable. Its structure and fabric have survived relatively well despite changes of ownership and use. (Kremmer, 1991)

Date Significance Updated: 17 Nov 03

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed in NSW. The Heritage Branch intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance and other information for these items as resources become available.

Description

Construction Years: 1829 -

Physical Description: Single storey Georgian sandstone inn, with front verandah and a single pitch tiled hip roof over the whole. Street front verandah has doubled timber Doric columns and a simple scalloped valance. Front six-panel door has glazing in the upper four panels, flanked by side lights and surmounted by a large fanlight.

French doors open onto the verandah and the inner pair have shutters.

Front elevation of dressed sandstone, sides and rear are random-coursed.

Has stone cellars below, and sandstock brick extensions to the rear (south-eastern end of inn building) on a lower ground level (originally a kitchen, possible smoke house/ meat preserving room, high roofed open sided area possibly for carriage storage, and large room with a baker's oven, then an attached blacksmith's shop built of timber slab.

Part of original kitchen wing incorporated into later additions. Rear verandah is detached from the main roof.

Modifications and Dates:

? C1820s early residence on land between Inn and corner of Commercial/Old Windsor Roads (part Lot A DP 83867) has been demolished (date?) 1916 onwards - Peterson replaced overmantles on fireplaces, repaired eroded brick extension 1916-25 upgrading of property as farmhouse including reroofing, verandah, lattice panels, fireplace surrounds and other joinery repairs 1923 shingle roof replaced with tiles 1936 Peterson bought land between the Inn and Commercial Road and his son, John built a house on the corner and ran a produce shed from this site. 1947-63 antique shop - residence and restaurant refreshment rooms 1949 Peterson subdivided the estate and sold the inn site to Stuart Binns, a 'dog fancier' of Gosford 1954 part of the Old Windsor Road/Commercial Road excluding the house site of John Peterson sold to Emmanuel Schembri then to Binns also 1962 Old Windsor Road realigned, widened and sealed (formerly winding, narrow and unsealed). 1963 Binns subdivided inn and Old Windsor Road side of land to Cecil, Eric and Valerie John Kroehnert. Proposal to convert antique shop and residence into a restaurant, approved by Council but not implemented. 1970 Inn began trading as "the Windsor Wayhouse" offering colonial fare and hayrides. Restaurant use recommenced, car park constructed. 1976 Inn leased to Graham Bridgewater and Kieran Waner who renovated it as a licensed restaurant "The Royal Oak Inn". The Kroehnerts constructed a barn for storage, then sold antiques from here and ran an outdoor eating area on lawn behind the

inn (without council consent), and a caravan annexe display and riding school on the next door lot 2) 1979 the 5 acre lot 3 (with the inn on it and 66m frontage to OWR) sold to Peakhurst Properties - an application for extensions to include an arts and crafts centre was rejected by Council. 1983 property transferred to Norlex Holdings P/L 1984 John Peterson's house (corner OWR/Commercial Road) passed to Robert Thompson, 1989 to David Commins, then owner into Bankruptcy, later to Norlex Holdings P/L. 1983-4 Courtyard canopy constructed. 1985 Rear machinery shed extended to form Vinegar Hill Woolshed. 1986-7 Wedding Reception Hall constructed (to rear on northeastern side of old inn).. 1987 Norlex Holdings consolidated its land holdings (lot 3 and the Commercial Road property). 1988 Woolshed additions. 1990s considerable alterations and additions to the rear of the inn and extension. 1991 Motel development on western side/adjacent to Royal Oak Inn, change of use from Wedding Reception Centre to licensed Tavern 1996 additions and alterations to 1980s extensions 1997 refurbishment and restoration works to inn building 2003 subdivision and reconfiguration of existing carpark

History

Historical Notes:


1806 "road" to the Hawkesbury formed (later Windsor Road then Old Windsor Road) - a rough track
 1818 36 acres granted to Charles Davis, emancipated convict, received grant in 1821 (already farming in district by 1820), rear (eastern boundary) was Caddie's Creek.
 1823 there was a house on the property.
 1829 inn constructed on Davis' land, single storey
 1830 publican's license issued to William Cross, the White Hart Inn (first licensee of site inn and Davis' tenant, Davis still farming)
 1845-6 John Booth changed the name of (then his) inn to the Royal Oak Inn
 1852 sold to George Sheffield, then to John Seath in 1858, name changed back to White Hart, runs inn till death in 1876
 1853 Davis leased an adjoining 110 acres, worked as "Vinegar Hill farm"
 1864 railway built to Richmond (reducing road traffic of coaches, and thus inn's viability)
 1905 map shows Commercial Road marked out (south of the Inn)
 1916 sold to Thomas Peterson, poultry farmer
 1916-25 upgrading of property as farmhouse
 1947-63 Antique shop, residence and restaurant refreshment rooms
 1949 Peterson subdivided the estate and sold the inn site to Stuart Binns, a 'dog fancier' of Gosford
 1954 part of the Old Windsor Road/Commercial Road excluding the house site of John Peterson sold to Emmanuel Schembri then to Binns also
 1962 Old Windsor Road realigned, widened and sealed (formerly winding, narrow and unsealed).
 1963 Binns subdivided inn and Old Windsor Road side of land to Cecil, Eric and Valerie John Kroehnert. Proposal to convert antique shop and residence into a restaurant, approved by Council but not implemented.
 1970 Inn began trading as "the Windsor Wayhouse" offering colonial fare and hayrides. Restaurant use recommenced, car park constructed.
 1976 Inn leased to Graham Bridgewater and Kieran Waner who renovated it as a licensed restaurant "The Royal Oak Inn". The Kroehnerts constructed a barn for storage, then sold antiques from here and ran an outdoor eating area on lawn behind the inn (without council consent), and a caravan annexe display and riding school on the next door lot 2)
 1979 the 5 acre lot 3 (with the inn on it and 66m frontage to OWR) sold to Peakhurst Properties - an application for extensions to include an arts and crafts centre was rejected by Council.
 1983 property transferred to Norlex Holdings P/L
 1984 John Peterson's house (corner OWR/Commercial Road) passed to Robert Thompson, 1989 to David Commins, then owner into Bankruptcy, later to Norlex Holdings P/L. 1983-4 Courtyard canopy constructed.
 1985 Rear machinery shed extended to form Vinegar Hill Woolshed.

1986-7 Wedding Reception Hall constructed (to rear on north-eastern side of old inn).
 1987 Norlex Holdings consolidated its land holdings (lot 3 and the Commercial Road property).
 1988 Woolshed additions.
 1990s considerable alterations and additions to the rear of the inn and extension.
 1991 Motel development on western side/adjacent to Royal Oak Inn, change of use from Wedding Reception Centre to licensed Tavern
 1996 additions and alterations to 1980s extensions
 1997 refurbishment and restoration works to inn building
 2003 subdivision and reconfiguration of existing car park

Historic Themes

Australian Theme (abbrev)	New South Wales Theme	Local Theme
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Commerce - Activities relating to buying, selling and exchanging goods and services	Innkeeping -

Assessment Criteria

Items are assessed against the  **State Heritage Register (SHR) Criteria** to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

Recommended Management

Conservation Policy

The major concern in future conservation is to retain the integrity of the original main building

To ensure this integrity the architectural treatment of any appertenant structures should be carried out in sympathy and in character with the original building.

Elements which are more recent alterations and recent interior decorating elements (1991) should be removed progressively to reinstate the building fabric back to its mid-19th century origins.

Character & Significance

The primary historic, architectural and visual significance of the original inn building should be retained and reinforced in any future development.

The texture, colour, and sizes of locally quarried stones are important elements in the character of the building.

While hardwood shingles have most likely been the original roofing material, corrugated iron was the most likely replacement for part of its life. In future upgrading, this material is preferred to the terracotta tiles now (1991) on the building.

As the roof form is important, the architectural form of any new or replacement work should be in character with the original hips, and roof slopes.

Colour and finish of future architectural works should be in close sympathy with the existing fabric.

Use of buildings

Continuity of use reinforces the significance of a heritage item. In this context the use for receptions, tavern and associated activities is seen as effective and appropriate.

While the fabric of the original inn is of considerable significance, it forms part of a much larger complex. It is also readily adaptable to a range of uses given the size and proportion of rooms, without requiring major internal alterations. Several of the rooms are proposed to be used for administrative offices which are seen as entirely compatible uses.

Retention of building fabric

The size and proportion of rooms should be retained in keeping with the origins of the building.

External pavings - external stone pavings dominating the verandah area are significant building elements. Retention and rectification of sagged panels and continuation of this style of paving is recommended particularly at ends of verandah where stabilisation of moisture content in subsoil clays is needed (Kremmer, 1991).

Procedures / Exemptions

Section of Act	Description	Title	Comments	Action Date
21(1)(b)	Conservation Plan submitted for comment	Mean Fiddler CMP (Draft)		
57(2)	Exemption to allow work	Heritage Act	<p>Order Under Section 57(2) to exempt the following activities from Section 57(1):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The maintenance of any building or item on the site where maintenance means the continuous protective care of existing material; and * The minor repair of the building where minor repair means the repair of materials by patching, piercing-in, splicing and consolidating existing materials and including minor replacement of minor components such as individual bricks, cutstone, timber sections, tiles and slates where these have been damaged beyond reasonable repair or are missing. * The replacement should be of the same material, colour, texture, form and design as the original it replaces and the number of components it replaced should be substantially less than existing; * Garden maintenance including cultivation, pruning, weed control, the repair and maintenance of existing fences, gates, garden walls and tree surgery but not extensive lopping; * Maintenance and repair of existing farm fences and the provision of internal subdivision fences; * Eradication of noxious plants and animals. (Weed species in nature areas to be removed either by manual means or treated by spot application of herbicide to avoid adverse affects on native vegetation); * Maintenance and repairs of existing access roads; * Tree lopping and vegetation clearance associated with the maintenance of existing overhead power lines by the County Council. 	Nov 10 1989
57(2)	Exemption to allow work	Standard Exemptions	<p>SCHEDULE OF STANDARD EXEMPTIONS HERITAGE ACT 1977 Notice of Order Under Section 57 (2) of the Heritage Act 1977</p> <p>I, the Minister for Planning, pursuant to subsection 57 (2) of the Heritage Act 1977, on the recommendation of the Heritage Council of New South Wales, do by this Order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. revoke the Schedule of Exemptions to subsection 57 (1) of the Heritage Act made under subsection 57(2) and published in the Government Gazette on 22 February 2008; and 2. grant standard exemptions from subsection 57(1) of the Heritage Act 1977, described in the Schedule attached. <p>FRANK SARTOR Minister for Planning</p>	Sep 5 2008

Sydney, 11 July 2008

To view the schedule click on the Standard Exemptions for Works Requiring Heritage Council Approval link below.

 [Standard Exemptions](#) for Works Requiring Heritage Council Approval

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
<i>Heritage Act - State Heritage Register</i>		00698	02 Apr 99	27	1546
<i>Heritage Act - Permanent Conservation Order - former</i>		00698	10 Nov 89	109	9524
<i>Regional Environmental Plan</i>			30 Jun 89		
<i>Local Environmental Plan</i>		117	02 Feb 90	18	882
<i>Local Environmental Plan</i>		1991	01 Mar 91	037	1808

References, Internet links & Images

Type	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Written	Kelly, Matthew, on behalf of Archaeological & Heritage Management Solutions	2005	Mean Fiddler, Windsor Road: Historical Archaeological Assessment & Development Impact Assessment	
Written	Graham Edds & Associates	1996	Fabric Analysis & Proposed Conservation Works to Royal Oak Inn, Windsor Road, Rouse Hill	
Written	Kremer & Associates Architects & Planners	1991	Royal Oak Inn - A Conservation Plan	
Written	Graham Edds & Associates	1991	Documentary & Physical Analysis of Proposed Motel Site, Windsor & Commercial Roads, Kellyville	

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HERITAGE COUNCIL OF NEW SOUTH WALES
PLAN
 UNDER THE HERITAGE ACT, 1977

Description *Lot 1 D.P. 747364*
Royal Oak Inn

~~Municipality~~ Shire/City *Baulkham Hills* Locality *Rouse Hill*
 Parish of *Castle Hill* County of *Cumberland*

Scale *1:2000* SUBJECT LAND SHOWN THUS:

THIS IS THE PLAN REFERRED TO IN ~~INTERIM~~/PERMANENT CONSERVATION ORDER No. *698*

N.S.W. GOVERNMENT GAZETTE No. <i>109</i> OF <i>10.11.89</i>	PLAN APPROVED <i>Dayoung</i>	PLAN NUMBER H.C. <i>1748</i>
FILE <i>HC 89 1295</i>	DRAWN BY <i>REB 18-7-89</i>	for SECRETARY, HERITAGE COUNCIL

PCO Plan Number 698

Image Type:

Map / Plan

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Roads and Traffic Authority, NSW

Old Windsor Road and Windsor Road Heritage Precincts

[Home](#) > [Environment](#) > [Heritage](#) > [Heritage and Conservation Register](#) > Heritage and conservation register

Item

Name of Item	Old Windsor Road and Windsor Road Heritage Precincts
Item Number	4301011
Type of Item	Built
Item Sub-Type	****
Roadloc	
Address	**** Old Windsor Road & Windsor Road (Sunnyholt Road), Multiple ****
Local Government Area	Blacktown City
Owner	Local Government
Current Use	****
Former Use	****

In This Section

- ▣ [Heritage and conservation register](#)
- ▣ [Hunter region](#)
- ▣ [Northern region](#)
- ▣ [South West region](#)
- ▣ [Southern region](#)
- ▣ [Sydney region](#)
- ▣ [Western region](#)

Statement of significance

Statement of significance	<p>The Windsor and Old Windsor Roads, as first laid out in 1794 and re-aligned in 1812-1813, are of state and national significance. They incorporate the second road to be laid out in the colony and played an important role in the settlement of the Hawkesbury region and the development of the colony of NSW.</p> <p>The Windsor and Old Windsor Roads retain characteristics evocative of the historic, rural character of the Cumberland plain, both within the current road reserve and in redundant sections outside the reserve. Together they are vital in understanding the cultural landscapes of the region.</p> <p>Remaining historic road fabric, both inside and outside the current road reserve, demonstrates the</p> <p>methods of road construction and maintenance over two centuries.</p> <p>[Refer to Windsor Road and Old Windsor Road CMP (Clive Lucas Stapleton, 2005) for details of grades of significance; significant features and heritage precincts relating to the roads.]</p>
Date Significance Updated	****

Description

Designer	****
Builder	****
Construction years	1792 - ****
Physical description	<p>3 PHYSICAL ANALYSIS 3.1 OLD ROAD ALIGNMENTS</p> <p>All roads are subject to minor adjustments in their alignment over time as improvements are made to their line and level. Curves tend to be straightened out, hills leveled and valleys filled. Often the construction of a new bridge across a watercourse brings about a change in road alignment.</p> <p>It is 211 years since the first Hawkesbury Road was blazed and, although the routes of both the Windsor Road and the Old Windsor Road remain basically the same, they too have changed in all the ways listed above.</p> <p>Stretches of the old alignment still survive alongside both these roads, however, and</p>

these provide a valuable archaeological resource as well as the opportunity to retain something of the character of the old road. Standing on these redundant stretches of old road bypassed by progress, one has a more poignant sense of their history.

OLD HAWKESBURY ROAD

The longest stretch of old road is the Old Hawkesbury Road which runs parallel to the Windsor Road at Vineyard but diverges to the north-east as it approaches South Creek. This is part of the original 1794 road to the Hawkesbury (Figure 3.2). It led to a punt crossing of South Creek but when the bridge was built in 1802 the road was repositioned on its current alignment further to the west.

The Old Hawkesbury Road survives in use partly as a sealed minor suburban road and partly as an unsealed rural lane giving access to adjacent properties. These two different characters are witnessed at its closest point to the Windsor Road at Latona Avenue, Vineyard.

ROUSE HILL

Richard Rouse built his house around 1815 on top of a hill and facing the Windsor Road. He was responsible also for building a toll house on the opposite side of the road. At some time in the early half of the 20th century, possibly during the 1930s depression, a cutting was made through Rouse Hill thus separating Rouse Hill House from its historic setting (Figure 3.3).

In order to avoid further spoiling the house's setting, the Windsor Road will deviate around the former Rouse Hill Public School to the north east, leaving the cutting as the newest redundant road alignment.

The Historic Houses Trust of NSW who manage Rouse Hill House has developed a plan in conjunction with the RTA for reinstating the historic relationship between the house and the Windsor Road by filling in the cutting. This stretch of the road will therefore be returned to its early form as an unsealed road with post and rail fences either side in a reconstruction.

OTHER OLD ALIGNMENTS OF WINDSOR ROAD

A further three old road alignments exist on the Windsor Road:

*Boundary Road Alignment (item 30) (Figure 3.4)

*Caddies Creek Alignment (item 21) (Figure 3.5)

*Excelsior Way Alignment (item 17) (Figure 3.6).

All three are short sealed sections of road close to the present road and serving semi-suburban functions. Their archaeological value is yet to be determined but the Boundary Road alignment is known to contain five alignment stones.

One other possible Windsor Road realignment is at the crossing of Strangers Creek, Kellyville where presumably a new bridge has been built leaving the old section of road disused to the south. The line of road is still visible as a dirt trail but no evidence was found as part of this report that historic fabric is present underneath (Figure 3.7). The current plan for upgrading this section of the Windsor Road incorporates the supposed old section of road into the new cycle path with a new bridge over Strangers Creek.

Another possible Windsor Road alignment is north of the crossing at First Ponds Creek, Box Hill presumably a disused section of road and landfill site from subsequent road upgrades. The line of the road is barely visible and further investigation would be needed to confirm that historic fabric is present underneath.

OLD WINDSOR ROAD ALIGNMENTS

Two stretches of potential old road alignments survive alongside the Old Windsor Road near Kings Langley:

*Meurants Lane Alignment (item 2837) (two sections north and south of Meurants Lane) Figures 3.1 and 3.8

*Stanhope Farm Alignment (two sections north and south of Samantha Riley Drive). Figure 3.9.

The most evocative section of old road is the section south of Meurants Lane. Both sections of this road are enclosed by earth embankments and vegetation. Despite their proximity to the current busy, four-lane road they retain the character of a country road that the Old Windsor Road once had.

Another stretch of road parallel to the Old Windsor Road thought to be an old alignment exists to the south of Johnstons Bridge, Old Toongabbie. Plans of the new bridge and approach roads built in 1980, however, show that the previous alignment of the Old Windsor Road only overlapped this side road in the last 30-40 metres before the bridge. This is confirmed by an aerial photograph of the road from 1943.3 This section of road is therefore not of significance. The oldest and most intact alignments are those at Meurants Lane (map OWR 4), Stanhope Farm (map OWR 2) and Old Hawkesbury Road (map WR 4).

The "Windsor Road and Old Windsor Road Conservation Management Plan" (Clive Lucas Stapleton, 2005) details historic road precincts for Windsor Road and Old Windsor Road. Significant items within each precinct have been identified and their significance graded according to the NSW Heritage Office heritage assessment criteria. Management responsibility and ownership of items falls across councils, the RTA and private owners. Further detail on the items and their ownership (including RTA Policy for Management of Items in the Road Reserve), is contained in the Conservation Management Plan.

The identified historic precincts are as follows:

WR2: McGraths Hill Archaeological Site and Cemetery

WR4: Old Hawkesbury Road

WR6: Vineyard Alignment
 WR7: First Ponds Creek Alignment
 WR8: Box Hill Vergescape
 WR10: Rouse Hill Road Cutting
 WR14: Caddies Creek Alignment
 WR15: Strangers Creek Alignment
 WR19: Excelsior Way Alignment
 OWR1: Stanhope Farm Alignment
 OWR4: Meurant's Lane Alignment

[Refer to Windsor Road and Old Windsor Road CMP (Clive Lucas Stapleton, 2005) for location details and details of grades of significance and significant features within heritage precincts.]

Physical Condition and/or Archaeological Potential	****
Modifications and dates	****
Date condition updated	09 September 2005

History

Historical notes

HISTORY
 WINDSOR ROAD & OLD WINDSOR ROAD CHRONOLOGY

1794:

The first land grants were made in the Hawkesbury area to 22 emancipists in response to the need for additional agricultural land. By the end of 1794, over 100 grants were made in the region between present-day Windsor and Pitt Town. A government store, soldiers' barracks, granary, and government cottage were established at Green Hills (later known as Windsor) to service the settlement.

1794:

A road was established between the Green Hills/Hawkesbury area and the older settlement at Parramatta. The road amounted to a track, suitable for travel by horseback or foot. The road traversed the Government Domain at Parramatta and approached the Government Farm at Toongabbie.

1797:

Governor Hunter ordered landholders to undertake road improvements along the Hawkesbury Road, including widening the road to 20 feet. (This is the date for the creation of the Windsor Road as a carriageway.)

1802:

A bridge was constructed at a new South Creek crossing of the Windsor Road, financed by tolls, and replacing the previous punt crossing further east. The current road alignment at South Creek dates from this time. The earlier road alignment, leading to the punt crossing, is reflected in the alignment of the present day Hawkesbury Road.

1804:

Convicts from the government farm at Castle Hill revolted and were confronted by military forces near Rouse Hill. The battle came to be known as the Battle of Vinegar Hill after a 1798 uprising in Ireland against British rule. The soldiers were able to apprehend the rebels by quickly travelling via the Old Windsor Road, which was the key to the containment of the rebellion.

1805:

Surveyor James Meehan surveyed an alignment between Parramatta and Kellyville which became the basis for the (New) Windsor Road in 1813. A committee was formed to collect funds for the upkeep of the colony's two main roads: Sydney to Parramatta, and Parramatta to Windsor.

1806:

Surveyor Grimes' map of 1806 shows the road from Parramatta to Green Hills (the Old Windsor Road) and from Prospect to the Cowpastures.

1810:

Governor Macquarie described the Windsor Road as "scarcely intitled [sic] to that name...in so bad a state of repair as to be scarcely passable." Later in the year, Macquarie established five towns along the river: Windsor, Richmond, Pitt Town, Wilberforce, and Castlereagh. A contractor, James Harrex, was engaged to build a new turnpike road between Parramatta and Kellyville, following Meehan's 1805 alignment via Castle Hill. This new alignment would avoid the hilly section (referred to by Governor King in 1803 as "the Seven Hills") of the original (Old) Windsor Road. The new alignment also enabled a more direct route to the Hawkesbury from Sydney. Most importantly, the new route avoided the newly-proclaimed Domain at

Government House, Parramatta, and was part of Governor Macquarie's extensive plan for the improvement of Government House and its landscape setting.

1812-1813:

Upon the failure of James Harrex to complete the new road works, John Howe took over and completed the contract, which included the construction of 70 bridges. The new road was 32 feet wide and alignment stones marked the carriageway.

1810s:

Governor Macquarie introduced a toll system on the Windsor Road with toll gates north of Parramatta and south of Rouse Hill.

1816:

Land granted to Richard Rouse who built Rouse Hill House and moved in between 1818 and 1825. Rouse also constructed a toll house opposite.

1824:

A regular passenger coach service between Parramatta and Windsor commenced; however, the poor condition of the road caused the coach service to be suspended in the late 1820s. Complaints about the poor condition of the Windsor Road continued in the following decades. By the 1830s, passenger and mail coach services were established. 1826-1832 Governor Ralph Darling held an ambition for the colony's roads to be developed along the concept of the English system of "great roads."

1827:

Newspaper report on "an outbreak of bushranging on the road between Sydney and Windsor. Several vehicles have been stopped and the passengers stripped of all valuables." Escaped convict, 'Bold' Jack Donohoe, described in 1830 as "the most notorious of the bushrangers currently operating in New South Wales," got his start robbing bullock drays on the Windsor Road. Donohoe is remembered as the last of the convict bushrangers and the first of the bushrangers to be romanticised in bush ballads.

1833:

Windsor Road was proclaimed as a Main Road under 4 Wm IV No 11, gazetted 11 September 1833, to be maintained at public expense.¹¹ The Old Windsor Road was declared a Parish Road. 1835 A toll house, the second on the site, was constructed at the South Creek crossing near Windsor.

1830s:

The deteriorated condition of the Old Windsor Road rendered it "impassable" in sections, and the options of either repairing and re-opening the Old Windsor Road or creating a new road alignment were debated. The alignment stones along the Old Windsor Road may date from this period.

1830s-40s:

The No. 12 Road Gang, a convict gang, was assigned to maintain the Windsor Road, however lack of men and ineptitude of the overseer compromised were complained of in correspondence by the Roads Branch of the Surveyor General's Department.

1849:

The Windsor Road Trust was formed to oversee maintenance of the Windsor Road. Convict labour carried out maintenance in the previous two decades to the establishment of the Windsor Road Trust.¹⁴ Responsibility for the road between Vinegar Hill and Windsor was charged to the Windsor Road Trust, while from Vinegar Hill to Parramatta, responsibility for maintenance of the road was under the Parramatta Road Trust.

1853:

Fitzroy Bridge constructed across South Creek at Windsor, replacing the earlier Howe's Bridge.

1864:

Steam railway extended from Penrith to Richmond via Windsor.

1867:

Factors including the 1867 flood of the Hawkesbury River, the opening of land west of the Blue Mountains brought about by the railway in 1869, and the onset of the rust disease which affected the area's wheat crops combined to bring about the end of the Hawkesbury's role as Sydney's 'breadbasket.' Maize and vegetable crops replaced wheat farming, and in the 1880s, farmers in the Hawkesbury Valley turned to orcharding. 1885 Surveyor Mackenzie surveyed the Old Windsor Road for the Surveyor General.

1920s:

Dairying and poultry farming industries took hold in the Hawkesbury Valley. Orchardling continued to take place along the roads in areas such as Baulkham Hills area.

1924:

The Department of Public Works used water-based macadam in reconstructing the Windsor Road near Rouse Hill. A bitumen coating was laid down in 1925-6, and renewed in 1928-9. Water-based macadam was an improved road surface treatment necessitated by the rapid rise of the motor vehicle.

1928:

Windsor Road, together with Bells Line of Road and the Darling Causeway was announced as Main Road 184 on 22 May.

1940s:

Cutting and filling of the Old Windsor and Windsor Roads was reportedly undertaken by the United States military to prepare evacuation routes should a Japanese invasion take place in Sydney.

1948:

Shoulders of the Windsor Road were widened to 22 feet to provide for anticipated traffic.

1981-1984:

High-level bridges constructed by the Department of Main Roads over Pye's Crossing and Johnston's Bridge. The last unmade section of Old Windsor Road was surfaced by Blacktown and Baulkham Hills Councils.

2.2 EVOLUTION OF THE ROAD ALIGNMENT OVER TIME

In addition to the parish maps for the parishes of Nelson, Castle Hill, St Matthew, Gidley, Prospect, and St John, the following maps were compared to determine changes in the route of the Old Windsor Road:

1796: Charles Grimes' Plan of the Settlements in NSW (Historical Records of NSW, vol 3, frontispiece)

1806: Charles Grimes' Map of NSW (Historical Records of NSW, vol 6, opp. p. 410)

1813: Burr & Ballisat's Plan of allotments of ground granted from the Crown in NSW (Mitchell Library ZM2 811.1gbbd/1813/1)

n.d.: County of Cumberland showing allotments and county districts (Surveyor General's map C.369; SR Item 1691)

1822: PL Bemis' Plan of the Parish of Gidley in the Hundred of Windsor and County of Cumberland (Mitchell Library ZM2 811.136/1822/1)

1827: GB White's surveys of the Parishes of Nelson, Castle Hill, Ham Common, and St. Matthew showing roads and features (Surveyor General's maps C.6.480, C.7.480, C.9.480; SR Items 1738, 1739, 1741)

1833: Larmer's survey of part of Breakfast, Eastern, and South Creek (Surveyor General's map S/2b/956; SR Item 5603)

1860: NSW Department of Lands, Plan of portions at Parramatta being part of the Old Domain (Mitchell Library M3 811.1325/1860/2)

1885: Roderick Baylis Mackenzie's survey of road Parramatta to Windsor (Department of Lands 3172.1603)

The 1796 plan (Figure 2. 7) shows the 'Road to the Hawkesbury' commencing at the more northerly branch of the Toongabbie Creek, with a track connecting the road to Toongabbie and Parramatta beyond. The plan shows the road probably as surveyed, with straight lines connecting points of the route. By the time Grimes produced the c1806 map of NSW (Figure 2. 8), the Old Windsor Road is shown with some minor deviations, probably caused by the practicalities of hill and river crossings. These deviations include the kink in the road to the east of Box Hill Estate, and the re-routing of the road enabled by the construction of the bridge at South Creek in 1802. The line of the Old Windsor Road prior to this deviation is indicated by the present location of the Hawkesbury Road between the intersections of Chapman Road and Pitt Town Road. Both deviations enabled the Old Windsor Road to avoid the low-lying land along the Killarney Chain of Ponds.

Both the 1796 and 1806 plans show that the Old Windsor Road approached Parramatta from Toongabbie via the Government Farm at Rose Hill (declared the Government Domain by Governor Macquarie in 1810)²² arcing across the Government Farm and meeting the Prospect Road for its approach to the present town of Parramatta. This route was probably established c.1792 with the establishment of the Toongabbie Government Farm.

Concurrent with, and an integral part of, Governor Macquarie's 1810 plans for the Government House and town plan at Parramatta, the Windsor Road turnpike was planned and constructed, following the route of Church Street across the Parramatta River and bypassing the Government Domain altogether.

Macquarie moved the western road to Prospect to the ridgeline at this time in order to increase privacy for Government House,²³ and the 1813 plan (Figure 2. 9) published by Burr & Ballisat, although nearly identical to Grimes' 1806 in most respects, shows the Old Windsor Road joining the Prospect Road along the ridge for the approach to Parramatta.

The undated plan of the County of Cumberland appears to record the configuration of the Old Windsor Road about the 1820s (Figure 2. 10). In this plan the deviation at Box Hill is clearly shown, but is less pronounced than the 1806-1813 deviation. At the Parramatta end, the Old Windsor Road is shown running due south in a straight north-south line (rather than a curve, as is shown in 1796 and 1806) between Toongabbie Creek and the Western Road.

By 1827, GB White's survey (Figure 2. 11) shows a relatively major change in the route of the Windsor Road near Box Hill, where the road is aligned along a broad curve at Riverstone, near the intersection with Garfield Road East, and removing the characteristic kink in the road previously evident near Box Hill. The reason for this realignment is not clear at present. The 1827 plan does not include the route of the Old Windsor Road south of Kellyville, and therefore does not indicate any changes to the Parramatta end of the road at this time.

By 1860, at the time of surveying lots subdivided from the former Government Domain at Parramatta (the area presently occupied by Westmead Hospital), the present-day alignments of Darcy Road, Mons Road, Hawkesbury Road, and Hainsworth Road (now Institute Road within Westmead Hospital) appear to have been laid out formally for the first time as boundaries of new lots within the subdivision. The plan depicts a number of 'cart tracks' which neatly mirror the alignment of the new streets. Although appearing to travel a circuitous route, the cart tracks avoided crossing the Toongabbie Creek and the Parramatta River. (See Figure 2. 12 for a sketch showing the main features of the 1860 plan, including the cart tracks and new streets.) In mid-20th century street directories, parts of Darcy Road are called the Old Windsor Road, leading to the present conclusion that the cart tracks indicate the route of the Old Windsor Road as it approached Parramatta.

Mackenzie's 1885 survey (Figure 2. 14) noted several locations where the original alignment of the Old Windsor Road differed from the 1885 route, with the earlier alignments frequently marking the boundaries between civil parishes. Additionally, the route of the Old Windsor Road through the former Government Domain at Parramatta is confirmed by the 1885 survey along the present day alignments of Darcy Road, Fulton Avenue, Hart Drive, and Ferndale Close (see Figure 2. 14).

2.3 WORKS COMPLETED TO PREPARE OLD WINDSOR ROAD FOR USE AS AN EVACUATION ROUTE FROM SYDNEY DURING WORLD WAR II

The suggestion that a new cutting for the Old Windsor Road was made at Rouse Hill during World War II in order to prepare an evacuation route for civilians has been recorded by Siobhan Lavelle. Additional documentary research was undertaken in an attempt to identify evidence for this suggestion.

Publication of *Main Roads*, the newsletter of the Department of Main Roads, was suspended during the war years, recommencing in December 1946. In that issue, an article featured the defence works undertaken by the Department of Main Roads during the war, broken down into types of work, as follows:

- *Roads constructed to facilitate the movement of troops and defence supplies
- *Access roads to, and roads within military camps and other defence establishments
- *Roads and subsidiary works to and within munitions factories
- *Anti-tank defences and defence installations generally for the Newcastle, and Port Kembla areas
- *Preparation of anti-tank mine sites and placing of road blocks
- *Alternative roads to by-pass ferry crossings
- *Construction of bulk fuel oil depots at country centres
- *Construction of aerodromes for U.S. Services and R.A.A.F.
- *Emplacements for fortress guns in the Port Kembla area
- *Roads in training camps and other military establishments
- *Works undertaken for the British Pacific Fleet.

Examples were given in the article for each type of work listed; however, none of the above types of work specify a location in the vicinity of Rouse Hill, Parramatta, or Windsor. Richmond Aerodrome was likewise not mentioned.

A war-time confidential document produced in 1943 by the Minister-in-Charge of the Evacuation, Hamilton Knight, and the NSW Department of Labour and Industry and Social Services entitled *Evacuation of the civilian population, Sydney, New South Wales*, was consulted for references to specific evacuation routes. Although no routes were detailed, the document designated the Hawkesbury region as a dispersal area in the case of the need for evacuation from Sydney resulting from a blitz. It was anticipated that blitz evacuations would be small-scale and localised to the areas affected. Due to fuel shortages and the requirement of the military to use roads for troop and materiel movement, rail was the preferred mode of travel for evacuees from a blitz area. It would be unlikely to conclude, on the basis of this document outlining the framework of the government's plan for evacuation, that road works would be undertaken in preparation for civilian evacuation.

Oral history collected about the area records that the cutting at Rouse Hill took place between 1927 and 1937. It is likely to have taken place as a depression-era works project, possibly about the time of Edwin Stephen Rouse's death in 1931. Histories of the Rouse family have been consulted in this regard with no confirming evidence located.

2.4 WORKS IN PREPARATION FOR THE ROYAL VISIT, 1954

The December 1953 edition of *Main Roads* carried a special feature on road works in hand at the time of the imminent royal visit. The most important of these were listed as the Monaro Highway between Cooma and Adaminaby, Main Road 286 between Cooma and Kosciusko (servicing the Snowy Mountains Hydroelectric Scheme), as well as bridges at Swansea, Bateman's Bay, and Mosman (The Spit). No works relating to localities in the vicinity of the Windsor and Old Windsor Roads were mentioned.²⁹ Later issues were searched for additional information, however nothing relating to the subject roads was discovered.

2.5 FURTHER RESEARCH

Additional research into the historical events and people associated with the Windsor and Old Windsor Roads will further illuminate the history and development of the roads for interpretation. Suggested areas where further research could be undertaken include:

- *Physical investigation of the extent of survival of remnant road fabric along the entire route, including the Old Hawkesbury Road and the Westmead streets identified in Figure 2. 14.
- *Personal accounts and descriptions of travel along the Windsor Road over time.
- *Accounts bushranging on the Windsor Road, including the famous 'Bold' Jack Donohoe.
- *Research into the dates of grants along the road alignment and the surveys undertaken as part of defining the grants, to understand the extent to which the road alignment influenced the land settlement pattern (and vice versa). Related research into the resumption of land for realignments and the transfer of vestigial sections of road to private ownership.
- *Investigation of the date of Hammers Road as potentially an early route linking the Old Windsor and Windsor Roads.
- *Comparative study of roadmarkers, e.g., the stone and metal markers used by turnpike road trusts in England as compared with the Windsor and Old Windsor Road examples.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Reference Number	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
Register of the National Estate			
Heritage Act - s.170 NSW State agency heritage register			
National Trust of Australia register			
Local Environmental Plan	OWR Between Seven Hills Rd and Windsor Rd		

Assessment of Significance

Historical Significance	The alignment (route) of the original Hawkesbury Road (now Old Windsor Road, and part of the Windsor Road) is of historic significance as the second road alignment to be established in the colony of NSW. The alignment influenced human activity in the region from its establishment in 1794, related to the earliest phase of expansion of settlement beyond Sydney and Parramatta. The alignment defined aspects of the settlement pattern (such as the laying out of grants and the consolidation of services at Green Hills) and provided the region's primary overland transport route, vital to the settlement of the north-western Cumberland plain. The re-alignment of the Windsor Road in 1812-1813 (after the foundation of the Macquarie Towns in 1810) is historically significant as a component of Governor Macquarie's vision for the orderly settlement of the colony, particularly for the Hawkesbury region and the Governor's Domain at Parramatta. The new alignment's avoidance of the hilly section of the original route provides evidence for the presence and naming of the 'Seven Hills' now known as the Hills District. The Windsor Road is part of the first turnpike system in the colony. The decline in status of the Windsor and Old Windsor Roads post-1850 reflects the corresponding decline in the Hawkesbury region's importance as Sydney's breadbasket.
Aesthetic Significance	The aesthetic significance of the Windsor and Old Windsor Roads is understood on three levels as follows: The roads enable and are an inherent component of the aesthetic experience of the wider cultural landscape of the Cumberland plain. For example, there are strong visual connections between the road and historic homesteads such as Box Hill, Rouse Hill, Bella Vista, and Tebbutt's Observatory, as well as views of Windsor, and views of monuments, such as the Pearce family cemetery and Vinegar Hill. The road contributes to the visual understanding of the aesthetic character of the numerous individual historic places located along it (e.g., the aesthetic appreciation of a colonial-period inn or toll house in part relies upon understanding the buildings relationship to the road.) Finally, vestigial sections of the older 'country lane' parts of the roads have aesthetic value of their own as evocative reminders of the earlier rural character of the immediate area.
Social Significance	The esteem with which numerous heritage and history interest groups hold the Windsor and Old Windsor Roads is evidenced by the level of interest in preserving the roads, and the heritage listings (statutory and non-statutory) which apply to the roads. Old road alignments on Old Windsor Road at Meurant's Lane are well known vestiges of the old road and there is evidence of community concern about their preservation.
Technical Significance	
Integrity/Intactness	****
Representativeness	****
Rarity	****
Assessed Significance	****

References

Type	Author	Year	Title
Written	Clive Lucas Stapleton	2005	Windsor and Old Windsor Roads Conservation Management Plan

Study details

Title	Year	Author	Inspected by	Guidelines used
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Custom fields

RTA Region	Sydney
Bridge Number	****
CARMS File Number	****
Property Number	PIMS Image: R0107_1
Conservation Management Plan	****

Images



Figure 3. 4: Boundary Road Alignment



Figure 3. 2: Old Hawkesbury Road



Figure 3. 6: Excelsior Way Alignment



Figure 3. 8: Meurants Lane Alignment



Figure 3. 9: Stanhope Farm Alignment



Figure 3. 7: Possible old alignment near Strangers Creek



Figure 3. 1: Old road alignment south of Meurants Lane, 'the country lane'



Figure 3. 3: 1930's cutting between Rouse Hill Primary School and Rouse Hill House



Figure 3. 5: Caddies Creek Alignment

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Mungerie House

Item

Name of Item: Mungerie House
Other Name/s: Mungerie Park
Type of Item: Built
Group/Collection: Farming and Grazing
Category: Homestead Complex
Primary Address: RMB 73 Windsor Road, Rouse Hill, NSW 2155
Local Govt. Area: Baulkham Hills

Property Description:

Lot/Volume Code	Lot/Volume Number	Section Number	Plan/Folio Code	Plan/Folio Number
LOT	15	-	DP	833071

All Addresses

Street Address	Suburb/Town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
RMB 73 Windsor Road	Rouse Hill	Baulkham Hills		Cumberland	Primary

Owner/s

Organisation Name	Owner Category	Date Ownership Updated
Department of Planning	State Government	

Statement of Significance

Evidence of late 19th century farming. The place is also significant for its association with and evidence of the Pearce family as major graziers, orchardists, and land dealers in this part of the Shire.

Date Significance Updated: 25 Feb 99

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed in NSW. The Heritage Branch intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance and other information for these items as resources become available.

Description

Designer/Maker: Not Known

Builder/Maker: Not Known

Construction Years: 1890 -

Physical Description: The house is a 14 room U-shaped cottage constructed of weatherboard in late Georgian/early Victorian style. It has a hipped corrugated iron roof, with a separate bullnose corrugated iron roofed verandah to three sides. There is a kitchen wing and several additions to the rear with iron roof and chimney. The house has two symmetrically placed chimneys. There was a post and rail fence to Windsor Road, which has been recently

replaced.

Physical Condition and/or Archaeological Potential:

The remains of the outbuildings need to be carefully assessed, and their locations interpreted. The site has some archaeological potential. The house is in generally poor condition and in need of maintenance. **Date Condition Updated:** 04 Mar 99

Modifications and Dates:

With no documentary evidence, it is difficult to assess: 1890's-1940s: five roomed residence (four main rooms and attached kitchen wing). Some outbuildings 1890s. 1940s-1980s: a series of additions in a substantial manner to modernise the house. Some outbuildings demolished. 1980s-present: remainder of the outbuildings demolished.

Further Information:

Graham Edds & Associates' Heritage Assessment notes that : "The cultural significance of 'Mungerie House' is difficult to assess as nearly all of the evidence of the property's use has been destroyed with the removal of farm outbuildings and other associated evidence."

Current Use:

Vacant

Former Use:

Farm/Residential

History

Historical Notes:

The area that Mungerie house is sited on forms part of the land that was granted to Edward Robinson on 18 October 1809 (Portion 85 - 32ha/80 acres). When Robinson died in 1820, his 15 year old son, Edward, inherited the property.

After Edward Jnr's marriage in 1827, he sold the property in 1828 to Jonas Bradley, who had already acquired portions 83 and 84, as well as Merrivale on the south side of Windsor Road. H.F. White's 1827 survey map of Windsor Road showed no house on portion 85, therefore it is thought up to that time the property was solely used for grazing.

Prior to 1852, Bradley also acquired portion 82, completing a regular estate. He sold the estate in 1852 to Elias Pearson Laycock, who sold the estate to Robert Pearce in 1866. In the latter half of the nineteenth century, the Pearce family were prominent landholders and orchardists in the area. Pearce's son bought the property in 1895, and sold it in 1914 to Paul Gore Ormsby, who held onto it for two days before conveying it to William Cope. In 1915 the property was sold to Charles Baker. As Baker has been described as a grazier, it is assumed that any orchards on the site did not survive past his occupancy.

There is no clear evidence for the existence of the house prior to Baker. It is assumed by Prof I Jack that it was built during the ownership of Pearce between 1866 and 1895, as this is consistent with the fabric of the house, although the style and layout of the cottage are more consistent with the 1860's and 1870's than the 1890's.

Historic Themes

Australian Theme (abbrev)	New South Wales Theme	Local Theme
3. Economy - 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	(none) -

Assessment of Significance

SHR Criteria a)

[Historical Significance]

Mungerie House is of historical significance as an example of a Late Georgian/ Early Victorian five room rural house. The property has further significance through its association with the Pearce Family descendancy,

most likely having been built for the fourth generation son, Robert Pearce Jnr. The Pearce family were one of the more prominent families associated with the development of the Rouse Hill area. The property was initially used as a sheep breeding farm, then for orcharding and later as a grazing property, which typifies the changing patterns of land use in the area.

SHR Criteria c)
[Aesthetic Significance]

Mungerie House has aesthetic significance as an example of a Late Georgian/ Early Victorian rural house, located on a prominent knoll overlooking Windsor Road. This depicts what was once the typical form of development along Windsor Road in the Rouse Hill area.

SHR Criteria d)
[Social Significance]

Mungerie House has social significance as a remnant of an unpretentious simple farming complex established by a little known fourth generation Pearce family member. It has further significance for its association with the broader Pearce family who were major landholders in the area.

SHR Criteria e)
[Research Potential]

Mungerie House has technical/research significance as a relatively intact Late Georgian/ Early Victorian farming house, displaying elements from all periods of development/use. The site has potential for displaying below ground artifacts.

SHR Criteria f)
[Rarity]

n/a

SHR Criteria g)
[Representativeness]

The house is representative of farm houses that were once more common through out the area on the major properties.

Integrity/Intactness:

With the loss of most of its outbuildings, the integrity of the house and its property is diminished.

Assessment Criteria

Items are assessed against the  **State Heritage Register (SHR) Criteria** to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

Recommended Management

The house needs urgent repairs and works to stabilise the fabric. A careful assessment of all its fabric is needed as part of a conservation plan. No intervention to the fabric of the site should occur until this has been done, with the exception of stabilisation and repair. The grounds are overgrown and need attention to keep vegetation away from the house.

Its integration into Mungerie Park town centre needs to be carefully managed, otherwise the remaining significance of the property may be severely compromised.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
<i>Heritage Act - s.170 NSW State agency heritage register</i>		3490011	01 Aug 99		

Study Details

Title	Year	Number	Author	Inspected by	Guidelines Used
Baulkham Hills Heritage Study 1993-1994	1994	189	Graham Edds and Associates	G Edds	No
North West Sector Study		Not Known	NSW Department of Environment and Planning	Not Known	No
s.170 Register DUAP	1999		Paul Davies Pty Ltd		Yes

References, Internet links & Images

Type	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Written				
Written				

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Appendix B

Blacktown City Council Local Heritage Inventory sheets:

- Battle of Vinegar Hill
- Merriville House
- Rouse Hill House Estate

Baulkham Hills Shire Council Local Heritage Inventory:

- Aberdoon House
- Box Hill Inn
- Bridge structures at Second Ponds Creek
- Christ Church
- Hunting Lodge (former)
- McCall Garden Colony
- Mungerie
- Queens Arms Inn site
- Rouse Hill Cemetery
- Rouse Hill Public School
- Royal Oak Inn
- Windsor Road

NSW State Heritage Inventory

 SH Number
25

Item Name: Battle of Vinegar Hill

Location: 712 Windsor Road, Kellyville

Address: 712 Windsor Road

Corner:
Suburb: Kellyville 2155

on Urban: Yes

Local Govt Area: Local Government Area:
Blacktown City

DUAP Region:
Sydney West

Historic region:
Sydney

Property description: PART OF LOT 2, DP 129670

Owner: Private - corporate

Current Use:
Former Use:
Assessed Significance:
Statement of Significance: The position overlooks Windsor Road, the site of the first military battle to have taken place on Australian soil.

Historical Notes:
State Theme/s:
Item Type:
Sub-Type:
Designer:
Builder:
Year Started: 0 **Year Completed:** 0 **Circa:** No

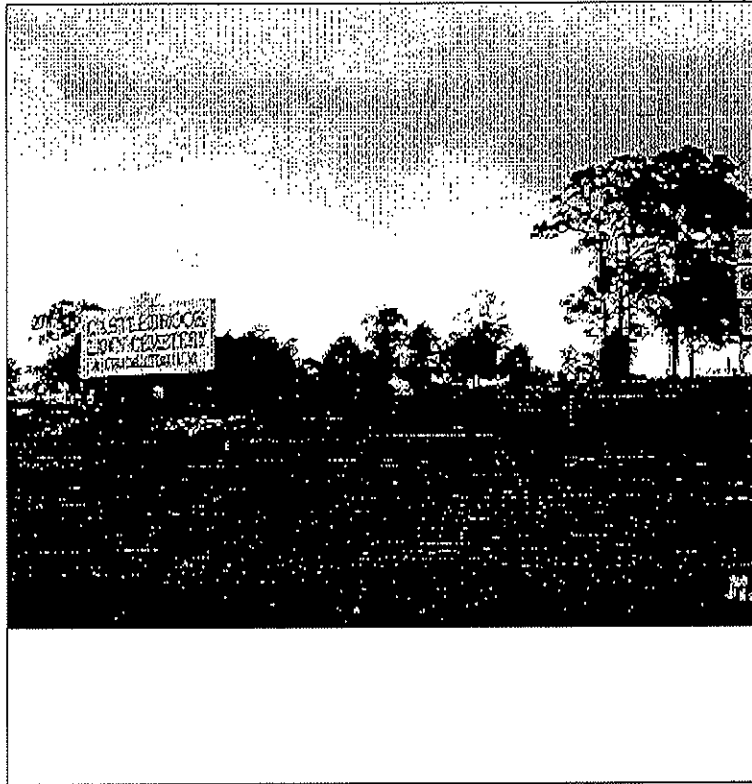
Physical Description: A masonry wall erected in 1988 to commemorate the Battle of Vinegar Hill. The design has special significance.

Physical Condition:
Modification Dates:
Recommended
Further Information:
References:
Studies:
Listings:

NSW State Heritage Inventory SHI Number
25

Item Name: Battle of Vinegar Hill
Location: 712 Windsor Road, Kellyville

Image/s:



Caption:
Copyright:

Data Entry: **Date First Entered:** 29/06/1998 **Date Updated:** 30/11/1998 **Status:** 0

NSW State Heritage Inventory

 24
 24

Item Name: Merriville

Location: 33 Vinegar Hill Road, Kellyville

Address: 33 Vinegar Hill Road

Corner:
Suburb: Kellyville 2155

on Urban: No

Local Govt Area: Local Government Area:
Blacktown City

DUAP Region:
Sydney West

Historic region:
Sydney

Property description: LOT 11, DP 828440

Owner: Private - individual

Current Use:
Former Use:
Assessed Significance:
Statement of Significance: Of state significance. A very important example of an early Australian colonial house with historic associations.

Historical Notes:
State Theme/s:
Item Type:
Sub-Type:
Designer:
Builder:
Year Started: 1817 **Year Completed:** 1855 **Circa:** Yes

Physical Description: A single storey late colonial Georgian house with verandahs front and rear. The timber annex at one end is said to have been built prior to 1831 as a school, with the Reverend Wilkinson having conducted a school there in 1831. The land, with an area of 1, 500 acres, was originally granted to John Palmer. A two storey brick kitchen cottage at the rear may have been Hambleton Cottage, its jerkin haed form and traces of early joinery indicate that it probably predates the main house. The main roof is of hipped iron having three equal hips at the rear and covered way to a two storey section. The verandah pavings and floor of the cottage are 12 x 12 inch brick tiles stamped W. Hancock & Co., Parramatta. The verandah roof is supported on elegant rectangular timber clumns with raised front panels sitting on stone plinths. Walls of sandstone brick. Stone foundations, later standstone, on verandah paving.

Physical Condition:
Modification Dates: Circa 1817 - Hambleton Cottage; Circa 1831 - Timber annex; Circa 1855 -

NSW State Heritage Inventory

SHI Number:
24

Item Name: **Merriville**

Location: **33 Vinegar Hill Road, Kellyville**

Main House

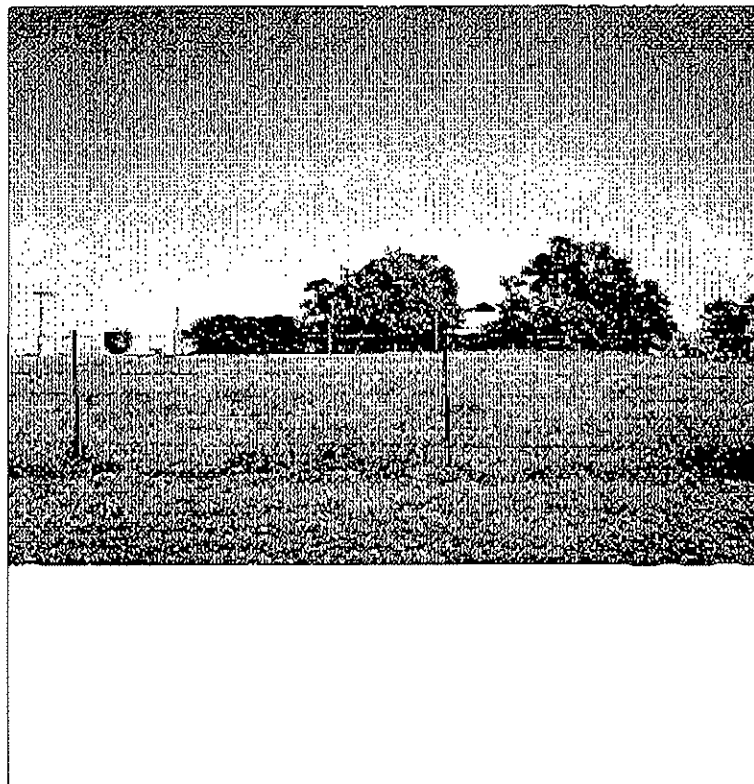
Recommend
ed
Further Information:

References:

Studies:

Listings:	Name:	Number:	Date:
	Heritage Act - Permanent Conservation Order		
	Regional Environment Plan		
	Local Environment Plan		
	Heritage study		
	National Trust of Australia register		

Image/s:



Caption:
Copyright:

Blacktown Heritage Inventory

Blacktown Heritage Inventory

SHI Number

1140122

Study Number

B/RH-1

Item Name: **Rouse Hill House Estate**Location: **980 Windsor Road, Rouse Hill [Blacktown City]**

Address: 980 Windsor Road

DUAP Region: Sydney West

Suburb / Nearest Town: Rouse Hill 2155

Historic region: Sydney

Local Govt Area: Blacktown City

Parish: Gidley

State: NSW

County: Cumberland

Other/Former Names:

Area/Group/Complex:

Group ID:

Aboriginal Area:

Curtilage/Boundary:

Item Type: Area/Complex/Group Group: Farming and Grazing Category: Homestead Complex

Owner: Historic Houses Trust

Admin Codes:

Code 2: Historic Houses Trus Code 3:

Current Use: Museum

Former Uses: Residence, garden and rural estate

Assessed Significance: State

Endorsed Significance:

Statement of Significance: Rouse Hill House is one of the most significant and substantial houses of the Macquarie period which dates from 1810 to 1822. Rouse Hill House Estate is the largest and most complete publically owned physical record - in the form of buildings, furnishings, artefacts and landscape relationship - of the occupancy and culture of a European-Australian family, encompassing the tastes, fortunes, and endeavours of seven generations from the early 19th century to the late 20th century (Historic Houses Trust 1997:8).

The property is perhaps unique for its survival as a largely intact estate with an unbroken chain of occupancy, allowing the survival of major garden and interior elements of every period of its history to the present. This layering of artefacts and fashions is especially prevalent in the gardens where designs and physical details such as edging, fencing, planting containers, bed designs and paths provide a case history for the study of the development of garden practices in Australia.

The garden is perhaps Australia's oldest surviving colonial garden in relatively intact form. The surviving physical evidence in the gardens includes borders in a variety of materials, fence and gate remnants, fragments of trellis and arbours, paving and numerous soil displacements that become evident with the location's annual dry spells. These physical remains, matched with pictorial evidence from photographs, drawings and engravings of the property, and writings, have resulted in the identification of four stages of the garden's development: c.1825, c.1865, c.1885 and c.1968. This continuity and evidence of evolution of a very early intact garden from the first quarter of the 19th century to the Edwardian era and 20th century is extremely rare in Australia. (Bogle, 1993 adapted by Read, S., 2004

Blacktown Heritage Inventory

Date: 07/03/2006

Full Report with Images

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SHI Number

1140122

Study Number

B/RH-1

Blacktown Heritage Inventory

Item Name: **Rouse Hill House Estate**

Location: **980 Windsor Road, Rouse Hill [Blacktown City]**

Historical Notes or Provenance: The house was built between 1813 and 1818 by Richard Rouse, a free settler who arrived in Australia in 1801. He rose quickly in the colony and became the Superintendent of Public Works at Parramatta. The original grant was 450 acres (182 hectares), and this grew to 1200 acres (486 hectares) by Rouse's death.

In 1813 while building toll houses for Macquarie's upgraded road to the Hawkesbury, Rouse chose the site for his house. He received a 450 acre grant of land in 1816. (Broadbent & Bogle 1990:7) By 1823, as a result of the purchase of an adjacent grant, the property comprised of 1200 acres. (Historic Houses Trust 1997:2)

Rouse consolidated his land holdings at North Richmond from around 1806 and increased his pastoral holdings in the north west of New South Wales, using his sons to colonise further west while he continued to acquire land in Parramatta and Western Sydney.

A number of the property's outbuildings finished construction following the completion of the house, including the laundry wing, cottage, barn and woolshed. The garden layout reflects the construction of the house between 1813 and 1818. Some trees remain from the plantings in the mid 19th century. With the exception of outbuildings, Rouse seems to have made no other alterations to the property's buildings. This was left to later generations. (Broadbent & Bogle 1990:7)

Rouse died in 1852 leaving the property to his son Edwin Rouse. The property went to Edwin's son Edwin Stephen Rouse on his death in 1862.

A summerhouse, woolshed and a two storey service wing was added in the 1860s, the stables built in 1876 and 1877 and the house redecorated and partly furnished in 1885. (Historic Houses Trust 1997:2) The service wing made no direct connection with the house. A verandah, weighted sash windows, a modified front door and sidelights and other late 19th century innovations were also installed. These too have been done in such a way as to preserve the integrity of the house. (Broadbent & Bogle 1990:7)

Edwin Stephen Rouse's eldest daughter Nina who had left the house in 1895 to marry George Terry returned with her husband to live at Rouse Hill in 1924. This was a result of their bankruptcy.

Following the death of Edwin Stephen Rouse in 1931 his estate was administered by Trustees, mainly family members and later a family company, until 1969. Subdivision had begun in 1951 and the property had been reduced to 106 acres by 1963. Nina Terry died at Rouse Hill House in 1968 and the following year the remaining 106 acres were subdivided. The homestead block of 29 acres went to her two sons Gerald and Roderick Terry as tenants in common. A further subdivision in 1974 reduced the homestead block to 8.15 hectares. (Historic Houses Trust 1997:2)

In March 1978 the NSW government purchased the property which also contained 24 outbuildings. It was administered by the Planning and Environment Commission, later the Department of Planning, which commissioned restoration works from the Public Works Department. (Broadbent & Bogle 1990:7)

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SHI Number

1140122

Study Number

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Blacktown Heritage Inventory

Item Name: Rouse Hill House Estate**Location: 980 Windsor Road, Rouse Hill [Blacktown City]**

The property was transferred to the Historic Houses Trust in 1987.

Family association with the property continued through the occupance of Gerald Terry from 1968, Roderick Terry, 1968-80, and the latter's daughter and son in law, Miriam and Ian Hamilton and the Hamiltons' ownership of a significant portion of the collection. The collection was subsequently transferred to the Hamilton Rouse Hill Trust.

There has been a continuity of family ownership at Rouse Hill until 1978. particular forces in the family's history and those of wealth in the 19th century, followed by financial hardship, longevity and resistance to change in the 20th century have left the property in a poignantly fragile condition. This fragility is inherent in much of the property's historic fabric and is integral to the archival significance of the place. (Historic Houses Trust 1997:2)

Themes:	National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
	2. Peopling	Convict	Pioneering and social pressures/settle
	3. Economy	Agriculture	Farming activities
	3. Economy	Environment - cultural lands	(none)
	3. Economy	Pastoralism	Rural industry
	3. Economy	Technology	(none)
	4. Settlement	Land tenure	(none)
	4. Settlement	Towns, suburbs and village	Settlement in the 19th Century
	4. Settlement	Utilities	(none)
	9. Phases of Life	Persons	(none)

Designer: Richard Rouse (attributed), John Horbury Hunt (Stables)

Maker / Builder: Convicts

Year Started: 1813 **Year Completed:** 1816 **Circa:** No

Physical Description: Rouse Hill House is a large two storey Georgian House set on top of a ridge which falls away gradually to all cardinal points. The house is oriented to the northeast, midway between Parramatta & Windsor. The house has a separate two storey brick service wing, offices forming an arcaded courtyard, 22 rooms, staircase hall, service stair and two cellar rooms. The house has a fine stone-flagged stair hall with cantilevered timber stair. The doors are all six panelled with some architraves and panelled jamb linings. The main house is built of sandstone with a slate roof, timber floors(kitchen, scullery, staircase, hall, arcade and verandah are flagged) and oakgrained hardwood joinery.

Other buildings on the site include a slab built cow shed, brick bath house, a reconstructed

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SHI Number

1140122

Study Number

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Blacktown Heritage Inventory**Item Name: Rouse Hill House Estate****Location: 980 Windsor Road, Rouse Hill [Blacktown City]**

timber summer house, brick stables,
(Chivell 1978)

The property is perhaps unique for its survival as a largely intact estate with an unbroken chain of occupancy, allowing the survival of major garden and interior elements of every period of its history to the present. This layering of artefacts and fashions is especially prevalent in the gardens where designs and physical details such as edging, fencing, planting containers, bed designs and paths provide a case history for the study of the development of garden practices in Australia.

The garden is perhaps Australia's oldest surviving colonial garden in relatively intact form. The surviving physical evidence in the gardens includes borders in a variety of materials, fence and gate remnants, fragments of trellis and arbours, paving and numerous soil displacements that become evident with the location's annual dry spells. These physical remains, matched with pictorial evidence from photographs, drawings and engravings of the property, and writings, have resulted in the identification of four stages of the garden's development: c.1825, c.1865, c.1885 and c.1968. This continuity and evidence of evolution of a very early intact garden from the first quarter of the 19th century to the Edwardian era and 20th century is extremely rare in Australia. The effects of new technologies in Australian estate gardening with replacement of palings with wire fences, displacement of stone and brick garden or path edgings with terracotta tile edgings etc are quite evident. (Bogle, 1993 adapted by Read, S., 2004)

The house is a large two storey Georgian house with separate two storey brick service wing, offices forming an arcaded courtyard, 22 rooms, staircase, hall and two cellar rooms.

The brick stables are a noted example of the work of John Horbury Hunt.

Physical Condition: Good

Modification Dates: 1813 house begun, 450 acres (182 hectares) 1818 house completed c1820 - cottage built 1825 family took up residence c.1825 - stage 1 of garden laid out with oval carriage loop and squared Georgian fashion to northeast of house, all borders to paths thought to be 'dug', brick and stone borders and gutters added later, Moreton Bay figs northeast of house must date to this period (*Ficus macrophylla*) 1840s - Barn, woolshed and laundry wing built. 1855 - Verandahs added to house and summerhouse and slaughter house built. -House redecorated and substantially refurbished 1860s - Two storey service wing 1862 - Roof of house slated. C.1865 - garden modification - stage 2 garden bridges over gutter northeast of squared beds east of house, drain added also in this location, garden beds (diamond and 4 triangles) cut in front of house, paling fence added to southeast, picket fence or gate to southwest near house, entrance driveway formalised, more fencing 1865-67 - Two storey service wing added 1876-77 - Stables built. -Bathroom linking service wing with terrace built 1885 - House decorated and partially refurbished c.1885 - stage 3 garden modifications, sandstone drain and bridges to northeast of squared garden east of house, kitchen garden and drying yard added to southeast of house, paving in between western wings of house, circular drive loop west of house, 2 picket gates northwest side of house, trellis frame on northern wall of northern rear wing west of house, shed and octagonal summer house added in garden east of house, new garden bed immediately adjacent to east wall of house (near front faade but to the side), arbours /trellis added on two crossing garden paths east of

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B/RH-1

Blacktown Heritage Inventory

Item Name: **Rouse Hill House Estate**

Location: **980 Windsor Road, Rouse Hill [Blacktown City]**

house 1932 - Studio converted into a breakfast room 1951-63 - Subdivision. Land reduced to 106 acres 1957 - Bathhouse renovated 1961 - Demolition of glass enclosure to western verandah 1965 - Nursery floor replaced c.1968 - stage 4 garden modifications - driveway rerouted WWII, two rear (west of house) gates added, steel tank added west of house, rockery added southwest of house, two gates added east of house connecting to pre-existing paths, vehicle gate and path added further east of garden towards Windsor Road, garden east of house used as grazing paddock, embankment cut into Windsor Road (with road upgrading?), loss of arbours/trellis on one of two garden paths (of c.1885 creation), stone kerbing on 3 garden paths (north-south) east of house replace? Earlier brick borders. 1968 - Further subdivision 1974 - Final subdivision (Historic Houses Trust 1997:2, Bogle & Broadbent 1990:12-15) 1984 summer house repair/reconstructed 1993 - 25 acres (10 hectares) of land left (in HHT management)(Bogle, 1993)

**Recommended
Management:**

Management:

Further Comments:

Criteria a) Rouse Hill House is significant for the record of the Rouse and Terry family occupancy over the seven generations and 180 years which the property constitutes. This record is to be found physically in the house, its outbuildings, finishes, collection, garden and rural curtilage.

The property is significant for:

- Its association with Richard Rouse, building contractor and free settler, and Superintendent of Public Works, based at Parramatta.
- Its association with the convict period through assignment of convicts for the building of the house and operation of Rouse Hill House and nearby properties.
- As a record of the history of taste and level of cultural awareness held by a particular class of people in the history of New South Wales.

The property provides evidence of recurrent themes in NSW history, for example, the family's prosperity throughout the 19th century followed by relative poverty in the 20th century is representative of 'Boom and Bust' themes in Australian social and economic history.

Criteria b) Rouse Hill House is significant for the record of the Rouse and Terry family occupancy over the seven generations and 180 years which the property constitutes. This record is to be found physically in the house, its outbuildings, finishes, collection, garden and rural curtilage.

The property is significant for:

- Its association with Richard Rouse, building contractor and free settler, and Superintendent of Public Works, based at Parramatta.
- Its association with the convict period through assignment of convicts for the building of the house and operation of Rouse Hill House and nearby properties.
- As a record of the history of taste and level of cultural awareness held by a particular class of people in the history of New South Wales.

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Blacktown Heritage Inventory

Item Name: **Rouse Hill House Estate**

Location: **980 Windsor Road, Rouse Hill [Blacktown City]**

Of local significance is its association with a local population which included men and women who worked on the Rouse Hill property, shop keepers, local clergy, school masters and their families.

(Historic Houses Trust 1997:6-7)

Criteria c) Rouse Hill House is exceptional as a record of the aesthetic tastes of seven generations of a single family.

The aesthetic responses to the place depend on the diversity of the visual evidence - in the building, range of decorative and applied arts, garden and the agricultural surrounds, and their interconnectedness.

(Historic Houses Trust 1997:7)

Criteria d) The family history is representative of a class of people who survived the 1840s depression to rise to social prominence in the second half of the 19th century. It encompasses:

- the family's role as landowners with significant commercial interests in Parramatta
- the family's pre c1910 commercial and social prominence as pastoralists
- the social make-up of the extended family which included, free settlers, emancipists, pastoralists, businessmen, merchants and military, political and engineering men.

(Historic Houses Trust 1997:6)

Criteria e) The property is significant for:

- The evidence that the wide range of building works, including agricultural works, provides of various forms of design and construction from 1812 to the present
- The wide range of services and domestic equipment at the place dating from 1812 to the present.
- the immense research potential of the continuum of building techniques, services and equipment on the site and for the one family. (Historic Houses Trust 1997:7)

Criteria f) THE GARDEN is important for its layout rather than its plants. It is perhaps the earliest garden design to have survived in NSW, almost unaltered in form although modified slightly in detail.

(Broadbent & Bogle 1990:24)

Criteria g) Rouse Hill House is arguably unrivalled in Australia for the wealth of physical evidence of its own history and its use by the family which built it. This intactness extends to all aspects of the property. (Historic Houses Trust 1997:6)

Integrity / Intactness: High

References:	Author	Title	Year	
	Historic Houses Trust of NSW	Rouse Hill House Estate	2006	
	NSW Heritage Office	SHR listing for Rouse Hill House Estate	1999	
Studies:	Author	Title	Number	Year
	Jonathan Falk Planning Consultants in association with Rodney Jensen and Assoc.s	Blacktown Heritage Study	B/RH-1	1988
	Howard Tanner and Associates	Heritage Study of the North Western Sector of Sydney		1984

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Blacktown Heritage Inventory

Item Name: **Rouse Hill House Estate**

Location: **980 Windsor Road, Rouse Hill [Blacktown City]**

Parcels:	Parcel Code	LotNumber	Section	Plan Code	Plan Number
	LOT	1		DP	815213

Latitude:

Longitude:

Location validity:

Spatial Accuracy:

Map Name:

Map Scale:

AMG Zone:

Easting:

Northing:

Listings:	Name:	Title:	Number:	Date:
	Heritage Act - Permanent Conservation Order - former			
	Regional Environmental Plan			
	Local Environmental Plan	Amend No 143		12/04/2002
	National Trust of Australia register			
	Register of the National Estate			

Custom Field One:

Custom Field Two:

Custom Field Three:

Custom Field Four:

Custom Field Five:

Custom Field Six:

Data Entry: Date First Entered: 05/09/1988 Date Updated: 07/03/2006 Status: Basic

Blacktown Heritage Inventory

Blacktown Heritage Inventory

SHI Number

1140122

Study Number

B/RH-1

Item Name: **Rouse Hill House Estate**

Location: **980 Windsor Road, Rouse Hill [Blacktown City]**

Image/s:



Caption: Rouse Hill House, 980 Windsor Road Rouse Hill

Copyright: Blacktown City Council

Image by:

Image Date:

Image Number:

Image Path:

Image File: 1140122a.jpg

Thumb Nail Path:

Thumb Nail File: t_1140122a.jpg



BAULKHAM HILLS SHIRE COUNCIL HERITAGE INVENTORY SHEET

SHEET
53

<p>PROPERTY DESCRIPTION</p> <p>STREET NO & NAME: 39-41 Clower Street</p> <p>TOWN/SUBURB: Rouse Hill</p> <p>REAL PROPERTY DESCRIPTION: Lot 1 DP 1016540</p>	<p>COMMON NAME: Aberdoon House</p>																																																												
<p>*CATEGORY: Building</p> <p>SUB-CATEGORY: Single Storey residence & outbuildings</p> <p>SUPERSEDED REFERENCE NO. 046</p>	<p>SITE AREA: 1.594 Ha</p> <p>ZONING: Open Space 6 (a)</p> <p>*YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION: 1887</p> <p>ARCHITECT/DESIGNER:</p> <p>BUILDER:</p>																																																												
<p>HERITAGE RELATED REPORTS UNDERTAKEN:</p> <p>(Note: Reference should be made to all Development Applications lodged in relation to the property for details of all (if any) heritage related reports that have been undertaken)</p>	<p>DEVELOPMENT HISTORY</p> <p>220/2003/KC, Neighbourhood Community Centre, Car Parking Facilities & Parkland. Approved 13-Sep-2002</p> <p>2055/2002/HA, New Neighbourhood Community Centre, car parking facilities & parkland and Restoration of Aberdoon Homestead. Approved 19-Mar-2002</p> <p>2644/2003/ZA, Subdivision of land for road widening. Approved 07-Mar-2003</p> <p>863/2003/HD, Restoration works of existing heritage building 'Aberdoon' and use of building as a Kiosk/Cafe and Community meeting rooms. Approved 09-May-2003</p>																																																												
<p>HERITAGE LISTING:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE (AHC) – REGISTERED <input type="radio"/> REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE (HC) – INTERIM <input type="radio"/> REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL TRUST (NSW) <input type="radio"/> REGISTER OF SIGNIFICANT TWENTIETH CENTURY ARCHITECTURE (RAIA) <input type="radio"/> DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS HERITAGE AND CONSERVATION REGISTER <input checked="" type="radio"/> STATE HERITAGE INVENTORY <input type="radio"/> STATE HERITAGE REGISTER (NSW HERITAGE ACT, 1977) <input type="radio"/> CONSERVATION ORDER () <input type="radio"/> NSW GOVT DEPT HERITAGE REGISTER (S170 HERITAGE ACT) <input type="radio"/> NP & WS HISTORIC SITES REGISTER <input type="radio"/> NP & WS ABORIGINAL SITES REGISTER (CONTACT SITES) <input type="radio"/> INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS (NSW) HERITAGE REGISTER <input type="radio"/> NORTH WEST SECTOR STUDY <input type="radio"/> REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN 20 HAWKESBURY/NEPEAN RIVER 1990 <input checked="" type="radio"/> BAULKHAM HILLS SHIRE-WIDE HERITAGE STUDY <input checked="" type="radio"/> LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN – SCHEDULE 1 	<p>*HISTORICAL PERIOD:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">PERIOD</th> <th style="text-align: center;">BUILT</th> <th style="text-align: center;">USE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PRE 1800</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1800-1825</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1826-1850</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1851-1875</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1876-1900</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1901-1925</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1926-1950</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1951-1975</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>POST 1975</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="radio"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*EVALUATION CRITERIA</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td>HISTORIC</td> <td>RARE</td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td>REP</td> <td><input checked="" type="radio"/></td> <td>L</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AESTHETIC</td> <td>RARE</td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td>REP</td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>SOCIAL</td> <td>RARE</td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td>REP</td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>SCIENTIFIC</td> <td>RARE</td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td>REP</td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER</td> <td>RARE</td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td>REP</td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	PERIOD	BUILT	USE	PRE 1800	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	1800-1825	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	1826-1850	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	1851-1875	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	1876-1900	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	1901-1925	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	1926-1950	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	1951-1975	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	POST 1975	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	HISTORIC	RARE	<input type="radio"/>	REP	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	L	AESTHETIC	RARE	<input type="radio"/>	REP	<input type="radio"/>		SOCIAL	RARE	<input type="radio"/>	REP	<input type="radio"/>		SCIENTIFIC	RARE	<input type="radio"/>	REP	<input type="radio"/>		OTHER	RARE	<input type="radio"/>	REP	<input type="radio"/>	
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SCIENTIFIC	RARE	<input type="radio"/>	REP	<input type="radio"/>																																																									
OTHER	RARE	<input type="radio"/>	REP	<input type="radio"/>																																																									

COMMENTS:

Previously located on Mile End Road 550m E of Windsor Road

***HISTORY:**

Originally granted to Thomas Clowley. The village of Aberdour, with a simple street plan and a square called Buchan Square was laid out on the eastern side of Mile End Road from Windsor Road to just below the present house perched on the hill top. Aberdour did not flourish. The builder of the 1887 house is not known. A title search would be necessary but he was clearly unfamiliar with the original name misheard as Aberdoon.

***HISTORICAL THEMES**

SHIP: Agriculture

LOCAL THEMES: Mixed Farming

***PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Vernacular

MATERIALS – EXTERIOR: Sandstone/iron

INTERIOR:

OTHER DETAILS OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Aberdoon is a substantial sandstone house with dressed quoins under hipped roof. Stands on a ridge overlooking Windsor Road. It has a rectangular plan with sympathetic 1950s additions on its northern side. Details include 2 chimneys symmetrically placed, louvered shutter windows and a small cambered portico. There is a veranda on the southern side and a well/tank to the east. It is sited within a large garden of mature plantings. An unusual slab outbuilding is 35m to the SW. Slab barn, single storey with loft, 6m x 3.5m, 2.2m high at eaves, 4m high at the peak of its gable. A post and beam traditional slab structure with iron roof. The slabs are recycled sleepers. Metal strip form battened between the slabs. Early picket fence to road alignment is an important part of the setting of the house.

MODIFICATIONS: 1950s additions

***INFORMATION SOURCES**

WRITTEN: Baulkham Hills Shire Council files

ORAL: Mrs Money (previous owner, now deceased)

GRAPHIC:

PHOTOGRAPHS:

DATE TAKEN: 24 February 1994



* Extract from Baulkham Hills Heritage Study 1993-1994



*ABERDOON (1887) is a substantial sandstone house. The name and date of the house are located above the main door.
Photograph: Town Planning Division, 1991*

*** Extract from Baulkham Hills Shire Council Heritage Register, August 1991**



BAULKHAM HILLS SHIRE COUNCIL HERITAGE INVENTORY SHEET

SHEET

40.5

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

STREET NO & NAME: 43 Boundary Road
TOWN/SUBURB: Box Hill
REAL PROPERTY DESCRIPTION: Lot 11 DP 1009338

COMMON NAME: Former Inn
PREVIOUS NAME: Box Hill Inn; Beehive Inn

SITE AREA:
ZONING:

***CATEGORY:** Building
SUB-CATEGORY: Single storey residence
SUPERSEDED REFERENCE NO. 193

***YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION:** 1825 c
ARCHITECT/DESIGNER:
BUILDER:

HERITAGE RELATED REPORTS UNDERTAKEN:
 (Note: Reference should be made to all Development Applications lodged in relation to the property for details of all (if any) heritage related reports that have been undertaken)

DEVELOPMENT HISTORY
 111/2005/HA, Riding Ranch- recreation facility.
 Approved 23-Dec-2004

HERITAGE LISTING:

- REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE (AHC) – REGISTERED
- REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE (HC) – INTERIM
- REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL TRUST (NSW)
- REGISTER OF SIGNIFICANT TWENTIETH CENTURY ARCHITECTURE (RAIA)
- DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS HERITAGE AND CONSERVATION REGISTER
- STATE HERITAGE INVENTORY
- STATE HERITAGE REGISTER (NSW HERITAGE ACT, 1977)
- CONSERVATION ORDER ()
- NSW GOVT DEPT HERITAGE REGISTER (S170 HERITAGE ACT)
- NP & WS HISTORIC SITES REGISTER
- NP & WS ABORIGINAL SITES REGISTER (CONTACT SITES)
- INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS (NSW) HERITAGE REGISTER
- NORTH WEST SECTOR STUDY
- REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN 20 HAWKESBURY/NEPEAN RIVER 1990
- BAULKHAM HILLS SHIRE-WIDE HERITAGE STUDY
- LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN – SCHEDULE 1

***HISTORICAL PERIOD:**

PERIOD	BUILT	USE
PRE 1800	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
1800-1825	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
1826-1850	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
1851-1875	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
1876-1900	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
1901-1925	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
1926-1950	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
1951-1975	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
POST 1975	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

***EVALUATION CRITERIA**

HISTORIC	RARE	<input type="radio"/>	REP	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	R
AESTHETIC	RARE	<input type="radio"/>	REP	<input type="radio"/>	
SOCIAL	RARE	<input type="radio"/>	REP	<input type="radio"/>	
SCIENTIFIC	RARE	<input type="radio"/>	REP	<input type="radio"/>	
OTHER	RARE	<input type="radio"/>	REP	<input type="radio"/>	

COMMENTS:

More information available at : http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/07_subnav_01_2.cfm?itemid=5045741

***HISTORY:**

The inn is said to have been built in c1825 as the Coach House Inn. Other sources state that the inn is probably Box Hill Inn, first licensed in 1842 and later changed to the Bee Hive Inn in 1848. Well known pioneers held licences including Joseph Suffolk, John Foley, Robert Smith and James Barnett. Principally associated with James Strachan who held the license between 1848 and 1858. one of the few remaining roadside inns left on Windsor Road. This example appears to be one of the earliest inns near Sydney and retains most of its original architectural detail. Photographs on Council files show extensive works to the building in 1989.

***HISTORICAL THEMES**

SHIP: Transport

LOCAL THEMES: Transport ; road

***PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Vernacular

MATERIALS – EXTERIOR: Transport; road

INTERIOR:

OTHER DETAILS OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Brick inn with two-rounded attic in gable roof reached by a narrow Georgian stairway in the rear room. Two brick chimneys with terra cotta pots. The front verandah has squared posts decoratively chamfered to octagonal. Wide timber linings. Two front doors, one of six panels with four-pane highlight over and the other of 8 panels and no highlights. Windows are 12 pane with original solid beaded panel shutters. Internally the doors are 6 panelled and vertically boarded, and there are good Georgian cedar chimney pieces. The architraves have been removed, walls and ceilings are of plaster. There is a cellar under one room and a separate brick kitchen wing with one brick chimney, joined to the house with timber frame breezeway. Three slab outbuildings are 2 wells. Curved roof privy. Recent simple picket fence complements buildings.

MODIFICATIONS: front wall rendered, painted, with tuck pointing painted on. 5 rail high yard fencing recently demolished.

HERITAGE ASSISTANCE FUND

2002/2003 - \$2000 repair and replacement of the side fence, awning and shutters

***INFORMATION SOURCES**

WRITTEN: Baulkham Hills Shire Council files; E Rainbow ; National Trust

ORAL:

GRAPHIC:

*BRIEF STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This early coaching inn illustrates the early role of Windsor Road as transport route between Sydney and the Hawkesbury. It provides important evidence of the self sufficiency of an isolated complex: inn, outbuildings, privy, yard fencing (now demolished).

RELATIONSHIP TO NEAREST ARTERIAL ROAD. LOT SIZE, SHAPE, AND RELATIONSHIP TO NEIGHBOURS



PHOTOGRAPHS:

DATE TAKEN: 24 February 1994



* Extract from Baulkham Hills Heritage Study 1993-1994



BAULKHAM HILLS SHIRE COUNCIL HERITAGE INVENTORY SHEET

SHEET

230

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION STREET NAME: Windsor Road Junction Second Ponds Creek TOWN/SUBURB: Rouse Hill REAL PROPERTY DESCRIPTION: n/a	COMMON NAME: Bridge Structures																																																							
*CATEGORY: Other Works SUB-CATEGORY: Bridge Structure SUPERSEDED REFERENCE NO. 202	SITE AREA: ZONING: *YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION: 1890 ARCHITECT/DESIGNER: BUILDER:																																																							
HERITAGE RELATED REPORTS UNDERTAKEN: (Note: Reference should be made to all Development Applications lodged in relation to the property for details of all (if any) heritage related reports that have been undertaken)	DEVELOPMENT HISTORY																																																							
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*COMMENTS: <p>1980s stone piers. The stone piers are characteristic of their period (late 19th century) and the timber footings for the earlier bridge should be recorded in the next drought or if Rouse Hill development alters the creek bed.</p>																																																								
*HISTORY: <p>Second Ponds Creek was a substantial obstacle to be traversed along the road to Windsor. The Windsor Road was one of the most important roads in the early colony, providing land transport to the Hawkesbury, the breadbasket to the colony and opening up the land between for pasture and farming. Three successive efforts to cross the creek in the 200 year history of the road can be seen here: the timber footings of an earlier bridge, the stone piers of an 1890s bridge and the modern concrete beam.</p>																																																								
*HISTORICAL THEMES SHIP: Transport	LOCAL THEMES: Transport: road																																																							

***PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: N/A
MATERIALS – EXTERIOR:

INTERIOR:

OTHER DETAILS OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The current concrete beam bridge carrying Windsor Road over the Second Ponds Creek rests on three coursed sandstone piers. The piers consist of substantial rough faced blocks, pointed at both ends. In the mud of the creek the footings of an earlier timber bridge can be seen.

MODIFICATIONS:

***INFORMATION SOURCES**

WRITTEN: Baulkham Hills Shire Council files

ORAL:
GRAPHIC:

***BRIEF STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Clearly illustrates three successive structure built to take Windsor Road over a substantial obstacle. Significance lies in its ability to demonstrate the continuous use of this creek crossing since the early colonial period. Part of the Windsor Road, one of the most important thoroughfares in opening up the Cumberland Plain and the Hawkesbury to early settlement.

PHOTOGRAPHS:

DATE TAKEN: 24 February 1994



* Extract from Baulkham Hills Heritage Study 1993-1994



BAULKHAM HILLS SHIRE COUNCIL HERITAGE INVENTORY SHEET

SHEET

229

<p>PROPERTY DESCRIPTION</p> <p>STREET NO & NAME: Windsor Road</p> <p>TOWN/SUBURB: Rouse Hill</p> <p>REAL PROPERTY DESCRIPTION: Lot 10 DP 1087432</p>	<p>COMMON NAME: Christchurch</p>																														
<p>*CATEGORY: Building</p> <p>SUB-CATEGORY: Single storey church building</p> <p>SUPERSEDED REFERENCE NO. 191</p>	<p>SITE AREA: 2991 m²</p> <p>ZONING: Residential 2(c)</p> <p>*YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION: 1863 c</p> <p>ARCHITECT/DESIGNER:</p> <p>BUILDER:</p>																														
<p>HERITAGE RELATED REPORTS UNDERTAKEN:</p> <p>(Note: Reference should be made to all Development Applications lodged in relation to the property for details of all (if any) heritage related reports that have been undertaken)</p>	<p>DEVELOPMENT HISTORY</p> <p>1348/2005/HA, A maintenance upgrade of the existing heritage item (Christchurch) and associated works. Approved 24-Feb-2005.</p> <p>1405/2005/ZA, Proposed Road Widening creating 2 lots, using proposed lot numbers 10 - 11. Approved 13-Dec-2004.</p> <p>430/2006/HA, Construction of a new ministry centre adjacent to an existing heritage listed church & hall. Approved 24-Apr-2006.</p>																														
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<p>*COMMENTS:</p> <p>Previously known as Lot1 DP 1033065</p>																															

***HISTORY:**

The site was a gift from Robert Fitzgerald of Windsor who had married Richard Rouse's youngest daughter. For the first 16 years after it was built it served as a church and school for Rouse Hill. The chancel was deigned by ET Blacket and was paid for by Hannah Rouse of Rouse Hill. Brick church hall to rear of church was built in 1908. Cranwick, Rector. Church has not been in use for over a decade and is boarded up.

***HISTORICAL THEMES**

SHIP: Religion, education

LOCAL THEMES: Churches, education, private

***PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Gothic

MATERIALS – EXTERIOR: brick / slate

INTERIOR:

OTHER DETAILS OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Early gothic brick church built in English bond. Later diagonal timber barge decoration. Lancet windows and triple lancet windows behind altar. Sandstone foundations, vertical ribbed dressing on western side, early sub-floor ventilation vents vertically cast. Projecting vestry to east has fireplace and chimney. Site includes two symmetrically placed bunya pines at the front of church, two oak trees, two iron privies at rear. On eastern side, vents are decorative. Brick gabled church hall to rear of church, 1908. The chancel is by ET Blacket.

MODIFICATIONS:

HERITAGE ASSISTANCE FUND

2004/2005 - \$2000 maintenance works including repair and re-painting of external timber windows

***INFORMATION SOURCES**

WRITTEN: Baulkham Hills Shire Council files

ORAL: Trimmer P, Baulkham Hills Historical Society

GRAPHIC:

***BRIEF STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Evidence of the community centre in the Rouse Hill area in the 19th and first half of the twentieth centuries. The church was an educational and social focus from 1863. It reflects the Anglican ascendancy of the Rouse family in this district. It is the only Blasket church in the Council area.

RELATIONSHIP TO NEAREST ARTERIAL ROAD. LOT SIZE, SHAPE, AND RELATIONSHIP TO NEIGHBOURS



PHOTOGRAPHS:
DATE TAKEN: 24 February 1994



* Extract from Baulkham Hills Heritage Study 1993-1994



BAULKHAM HILLS SHIRE COUNCIL HERITAGE INVENTORY SHEET

SHEET

194

<p>PROPERTY DESCRIPTION</p> <p>STREET NO & NAME: 58 The Water Lane</p> <p>TOWN/SUBURB: Rouse Hill</p> <p>REAL PROPERTY DESCRIPTION: Lot 174 DP 10157</p>	<p>COMMON NAME: Former Hunting Lodge</p> <hr/> <p>SITE AREA: 55120 m²</p> <p>ZONING: Rural 1(a)</p>																																																												
<p>*CATEGORY: Building</p> <p>SUB-CATEGORY: single storey cottage</p> <p>SUPERSEDED REFERENCE NO. 161</p>	<p>*YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION: 1860s</p> <p>ARCHITECT/DESIGNER:</p> <p>BUILDER:</p>																																																												
<p>HERITAGE RELATED REPORTS UNDERTAKEN:</p> <p>(Note: Reference should be made to all Development Applications lodged in relation to the property for details of all (if any) heritage related reports that have been undertaken)</p>	<p>DEVELOPMENT HISTORY</p>																																																												
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<p>*COMMENTS"</p>																																																													
<p>*HISTORY:</p> <p>The land was granted to Governor Bligh by Governor King in 1806 was ratified by Governor Macquarie. It was Bligh's private property and was named "Copenhagen Farm" after one of his sea battles. Later in the century the property passed to the land holder and politician SH Terry (1833-1887) built the lodge in the 1860s or later. Through Terry the property is closely associated with Rouse Hill House and Box Hill House. Terry was born at his family's Box Hill farm.</p>																																																													

***HISTORICAL THEMES**

SHIP: Land tenure

LOCAL THEMES: Land tenure, early grants

***PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Victorian Tudor

MATERIALS – EXTERIOR: Sandstone / iron

INTERIOR: Land tenure, early grants

OTHER DETAILS OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The building is a small single storey dressed sandstone cottage of crucifix shape with an attic. Simple high pitched gable roof with small Tudor rose shaped windows to gable ends. Fine stone detailing to doors and windows. Diamond lead light windows, centre pivoting. Stone paving to rear – possibly leading for former detached building well to the southeast. Up to the 1970s the lodge is said to have had a moat around it, presumably to keep away animals and possibly fire. It is not known when the moat was constructed but it has now been filled in with soil. There was also a small avenue of wattle trees which may have also been destroyed.

MODIFICATIONS: attic, inappropriate

***INFORMATION SOURCES**

WRITTEN: Baulkham Hills Shire Council files

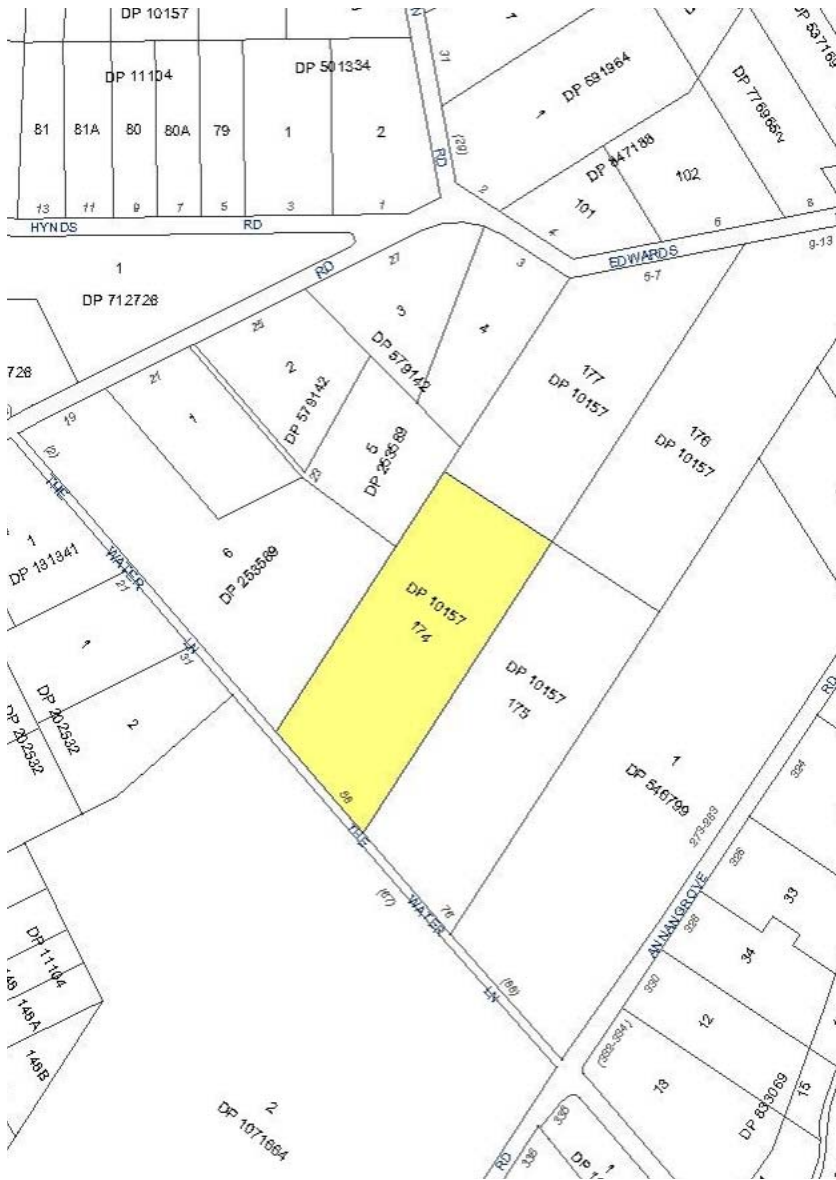
ORAL:

GRAPHIC:

***BRIEF STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Of historic significance for its association with early farms at Rouse Hill, Box Hill and Copenhagen and for its association with SH Terry MLA. As a 19th century hunting lodge it is a rare folly in Australia.

RELATIONSHIP TO NEAREST ARTERIAL ROAD. LOT SIZE, SHAPE, AND RELATIONSHIP TO NEIGHBOURS

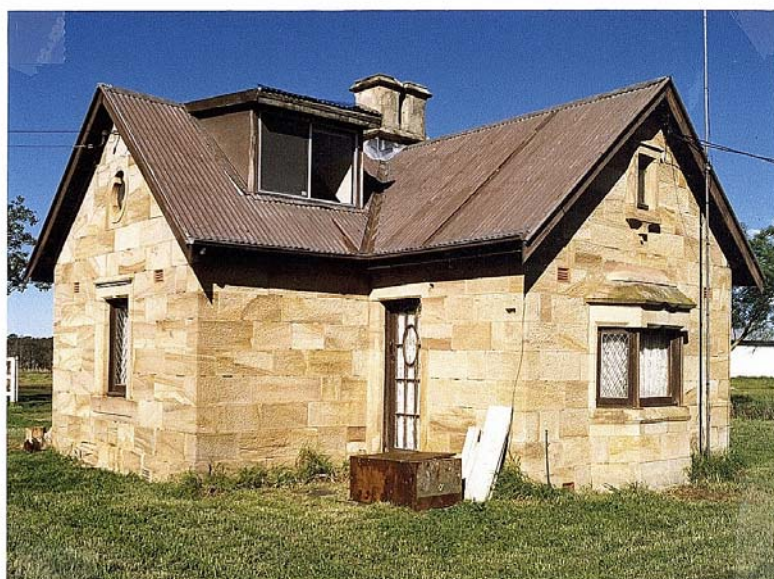


PHOTOGRAPHS:

DATE TAKEN: 24 February 1994



* Extract from Baulkham Hills Heritage Study 1993-1994



FORMER HUNTING LODGE (c. 1860) is a sandstone cottage with a later attic.
Photograph: Town Planning Division, 1991

* Extract from Baulkham Hills Shire Council Heritage Register, August 1991



BAULKHAM HILLS SHIRE COUNCIL HERITAGE INVENTORY SHEET

SHEET

192

<p>PROPERTY DESCRIPTION</p> <p>STREET NO & NAME: 10 - 32 Terry Road</p> <p>TOWN/SUBURB: Box Hill</p> <p>REAL PROPERTY DESCRIPTION: Lot 7 DP 27502, Lot 12 DP 27502, Lot 1 DP 27502, Lot 6 DP 27502, Lot 5 DP 27502</p>	<p>COMMON NAME: 'McCall Garden Colony' ('Box Hill House' and 'Nelson House')</p> <p>SITE AREA: 359940 m²</p> <p>ZONING: Rural 1(a)</p>																														
<p>*CATEGORY: Building</p> <p>SUB-CATEGORY: single storey farmhouse</p> <p>SUPERSEDED REFERENCE NO. 160</p>	<p>*YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION: 1860 c / 1896</p> <p>ARCHITECT/DESIGNER:</p> <p>BUILDER:</p>																														
<p>HERITAGE RELATED REPORTS UNDERTAKEN:</p> <p>(Note: Reference should be made to all Development Applications lodged in relation to the property for details of all (if any) heritage related reports that have been undertaken)</p>	<p>DEVELOPMENT HISTORY</p> <p>54900/1979/OLD, Additions - McCall Garden Colony</p> <p>66839/1983/OLD, Alterations to Kitchen</p> <p>687/2005/HC, Additions & alterations to McCall Garden Colony</p>																														
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<p>COMMENTS:</p> <p>More information available at http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/07_subnav_01_2.cfm?itemid=5001111</p>	<p>*EVALUATION CRITERIA</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td>HISTORIC</td> <td>RARE</td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td>REP</td> <td><input checked="" type="radio"/></td> <td>L</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AESTHETIC</td> <td>RARE</td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td>REP</td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>SOCIAL</td> <td>RARE</td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td>REP</td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>SCIENTIFIC</td> <td>RARE</td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td>REP</td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER</td> <td>RARE</td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td>REP</td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	HISTORIC	RARE	<input type="radio"/>	REP	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	L	AESTHETIC	RARE	<input type="radio"/>	REP	<input type="radio"/>		SOCIAL	RARE	<input type="radio"/>	REP	<input type="radio"/>		SCIENTIFIC	RARE	<input type="radio"/>	REP	<input type="radio"/>		OTHER	RARE	<input type="radio"/>	REP	<input type="radio"/>	
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***HISTORY:**

Box Hill was originally a grant of 1700 acres in 1816 to Robert Fitz, Deputy Commissioner in the Hawkesbury District. It was purchased by Samuel Terry in 1819 and became his countryseat. Terry is known as the "Botany Bay Rothschild"; he was an emancipist who became the wealthiest man in the colony with interest in brewing, shipping and meat. Terry also owned vast tracts of land including properties in the Illawarra and at Yass, Singleton, Bathurst, Windsor, Eastwood / Ryde, Parramatta, Central Sydney, Botany Bay, Balmain and others. The Box Hill Estate passed to Terry's nephew John Terry Hughes in 1825, who later purchased Governor William Bligh's property which adjoined Box Hill. This in turn passed to his eldest son, Samuel Henry Terry and the property remained in the family until 1922 when the McCall family bought it. The house is located on the crest of Box Hill. The first house was a slab cottage that was later replaced by a brick house with sandstone-flagged verandahs and a slate roof. This was expanded to its current size in 1896 for a new Terry Bride. The 1896 tiles were French imports. The four front rooms of the extant house are believed to be from the first brick cottage. The site also includes the 1820c sandstone and brick 2 storey stable block, wells and several bottle trees that were planted last century and modern single storey accommodation for the school. In 1956 WV McCall gave the house to the Subnormal Children's Welfare Association, and opened the McCall Garden Colony in 1958.

History - NSW Heritage Office Website (2/2/05)

Samuel Terry (the "Botany Bay Rothschild") obtained the Box Hill estate in 1819, a property on the north-eastern side of Windsor Road from Rouse Hill. Eleanor Rouse (1813-98) of nearby Rouse Hill estate, married John Terry, son of Samuel Terry in 1831. They made their home at Box Hill and the proximity of the two properties was to lead to further links between the two families. It is thought that Richard Rouse (of Rouse Hill house & farm) built the stables at Box Hill for his daughter Eleanor, although documentary evidence of this appears scarce. John Terry died in a fall from a horse in November 1842 leaving three sons, Samuel Henry, Richard Rouse and Edward. In 1856 Eleanor married Major Wingate and became known (to the Rouses) as "Aunt Wingate" at Rouse Hill, and "Grandma Wingate" at Box Hill. Major Wingate died in 1869 and Grandma Wingate lived on for nearly 30 years at Percy Lodge, Potts Point. George Terry (1871-1957)(son of John & Eleanor) married Nina Rouse (1875-1968) in 1895 but did not move into Box Hill House immediately. They lived at Rouse Hill House for over a year while Box Hill House was being rebuilt and renovated for them, together with the Stable and the billiard room which was on top of it (early 1897 it was ready). The main part, which is believed to have been of weatherboard, was demolished and replaced by a very gracious brick bungalow that survives (1988). (Their son) Gerald George Rouse who grew up at Box Hill believed that there had been an even earlier house there before the weatherboard one. In July 1895 the Sydney Hunt Club met for a 'run' over the Box Hill country, as 'Vandorian' put it in a long report called "A Day with the Hounds" (Evening News, 27 July 1895). A photograph of the occasion still hangs at Rouse Hill House. Later the Club's hunting hound kennels were kept at Box Hill. He was master of the Sydney Hunt Club by 1907 and figured in an article by 'First Check' published in "The Lone Hand" (article titled "Hunting in NSW", 2/9/1907). George and Nina moved into Box Hill house in early 1897. The kitchen buildings were not new, but neither were they the original ones on site. Of the original buildings only the stables and the underground tank remained. The complex has a wonderful position on top of a sizeable small hill, looking across west to the Blue Mountains, and surveying the surrounding district. George and Nina had five sons, the first having being born at Rouse Hill before they moved into Box Hill. George borrowed some 6000 pounds to do the rebuilding, and this large sum, coupled with his rather extravagant lifestyle and spending, proved troublesome for the family, given that the pasture on the c.2000 acre estate was not the best and careful farming would not have yielded high income. Lacking any training, his troubles with borrowing money led to his mortgaging all his properties, and Box Hill's subdivision and sale via the agent H.F.Halloran, and George's eventual bankruptcy in 1921. The family continued to live at Box Hill for a time, but in great stringency. The homestead block of 212 acres was transferred to Nina, who had to borrow money to buy it. At times the Terry's had no food to eat, and George's cousin Jack Terry came to the rescue more than once. The five sons however were unprepared and lacked financial backing for their education and future prospects. Nina herself was declared bankrupt in 1923. After Bessie Rouse died in 1924 Box Hill House and its 212 acres were sold and George and Nina moved to Rouse Hill House, both bankrupt. George was employed on the property as a labourer, Nina as a cook. George Terry died on 24th July 1957 aged 85. In more recent times the property has been renamed McCall Garden Colony and has been run as a State institution for mentally deficient boys.

***HISTORICAL THEMES**

SHIP: Land tenure, social institutions

LOCAL THEMES: Land tenure: early grants, philanthropy

***PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Federation house, vernacular barn

MATERIALS – EXTERIOR: Brick & tile / brick sandstone & iron **INTERIOR:**

OTHER DETAILS OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This building is constructed of brick with a stone base. The core of a Victorian farmhouse survives in four front rooms to which Federation additions were made in 1896 but is substantially altered. Nelson House was probably an outbuilding to the original farmhouse. Grounds include large bottle tree and two smaller bottle trees, mature Kurrajong trees and pines.

MODIFICATIONS: substantial

NSW Heritage Office

Physical Description: A simple brick 1890s farm house with stone-flagged verandahs, now much extended for institutional use. A two story brick building behind the house. The complex has a wonderful position on top of a sizeable small hill, Box Hill, north-east of Windsor Road, looking across west to the Blue Mountains, and surveying the surrounding district with good views to Rouse Hill house complex to its southeast. .

Modifications and Dates: The original weatherboard house was rebuilt and renovated between 1895-7 and replaced by a very gracious brick bungalow that survives (in 1988), together with the Stables and the billiard room that was on top of it. Gerald George Rouse who grew up at Box Hill believed that there had been an even earlier house there before the weatherboard one. The kitchen buildings were not new in 1897, but neither were they the original ones on site. Of the original buildings only the stables and the underground tank remained at that time. At this time it was a c.2000 acre estate. 1921 subdivision and sale of the estate via the agent H.F.Halloran, except for the homestead block of 212 acres. 1924 sale of 212 acre homestead block. Since then it has been much extended for institutional use, obscuring the view of the brick house.

HERITAGE ASSISTANCE FUND

2004/2005 - \$687.50 repairs to timber joinery caused by termite damage

***INFORMATION SOURCES**

WRITTEN: Baulkham Hills Shire Council files. Bowd, "Hawkesbury Journey", pp44-45, HSW Heritage Office Website (viewed 13/12/04)

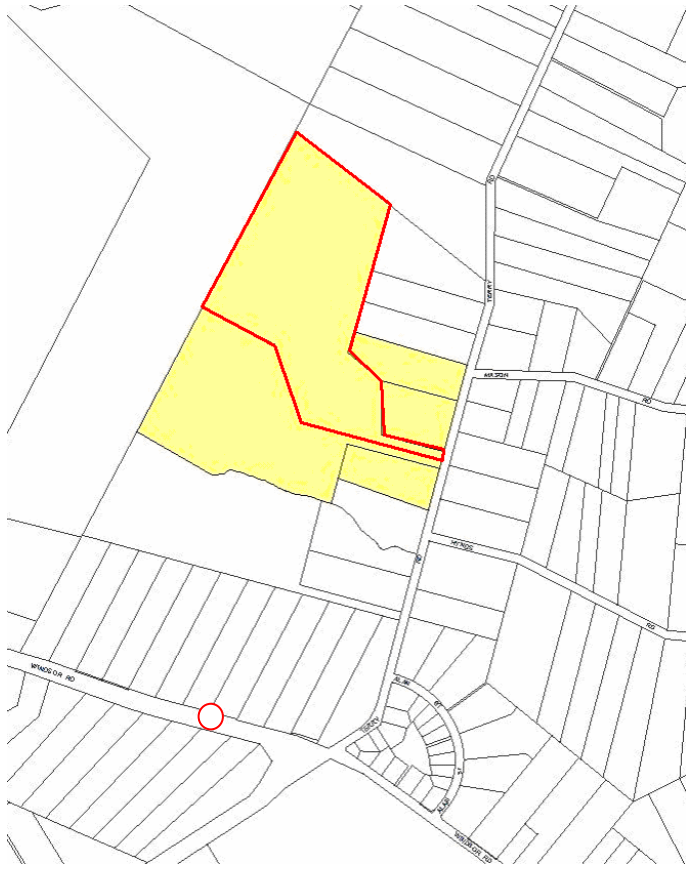
ORAL:



GRAPHIC:

***BRIEF STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Significant for its association with Samuel Terry and his successors. The house itself is compromised but is of interest as it reflects an organic growth within the Terry family. The outbuilding is perhaps more important than the house.

RELATIONSHIP TO NEAREST ARTERIAL ROAD. LOT SIZE, SHAPE, AND RELAITONSHIP TO NEIGHBOURS



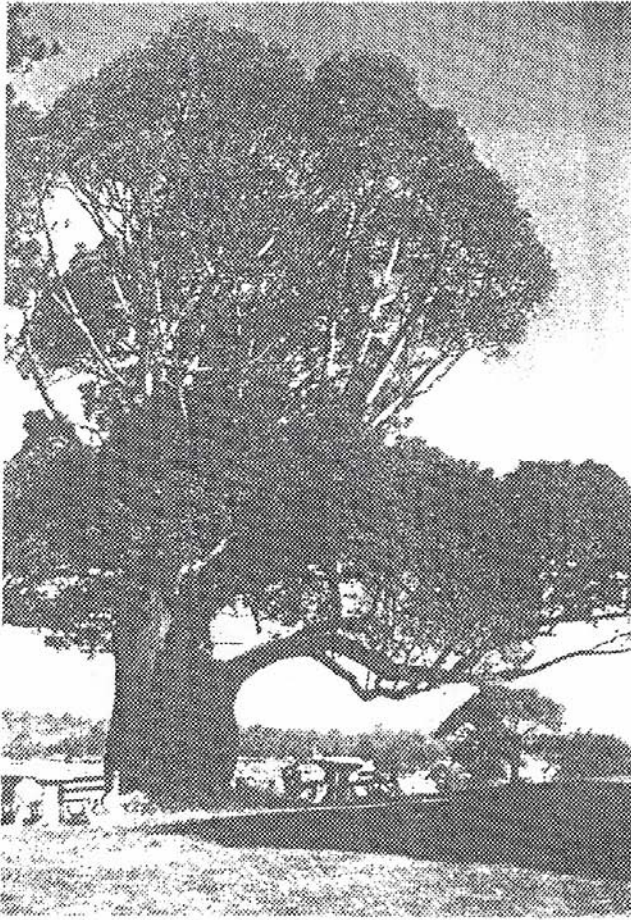
-  Heritage Listed Lot 1, DP 27502 only
-  Windsor Road

PHOTOGRAPHS:
DATE TAKEN: 24 February 1994





* Extract from Baulkham Hills Heritage Study 1993-1994



McCALL GARDEN COLONY (c. 1970)
The site includes several bottle trees (Brachychiton Spp.) which were planted last century.
Photograph: Town Planning Division. 1980

* Extract from Baulkham Hills Shire Council Heritage Register, August 1991



BAULKHAM HILLS SHIRE COUNCIL HERITAGE INVENTORY SHEET

SHEET
231

<p>PROPERTY DESCRIPTION</p> <p>STREET NO & NAME: Windsor Road</p> <p>TOWN/SUBURB: Rouse Hill</p> <p>REAL PROPERTY DESCRIPTION: Lot 1 DP 270520</p>	<p>COMMON NAME: Mungerie</p> <hr/> <p>SITE AREA: 71.78 Ha</p> <p>ZONING: Business 3(a) Previously Rural 1(a)</p>																																																						
<p>*CATEGORY: Building</p> <p>SUB-CATEGORY: Single storey residence</p> <p>SUPERSEDED REFERENCE NO. 189</p>	<p>*YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION: 1890s</p> <p>ARCHITECT/DESIGNER:</p> <p>BUILDER:</p>																																																						
<p>HERITAGE RELATED REPORTS UNDERTAKEN:</p> <p>(Note: Reference should be made to all Development Applications lodged in relation to the property for details of all (if any) heritage related reports that have been undertaken)</p>	<p>DEVELOPMENT HISTORY</p> <p>Extensive list. Refer to Pathways</p>																																																						
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<p>*COMMENTS:</p> <p>Previously Lot 2 DP 1077971</p>																																																							
<p>*HISTORY:</p> <p>Council files state the Pearce family owned the property after or until 1895. Certainly Edward Pearce, in the late 19th century and early 20th century acquired considerable acreage around Bella Vista and this could have been part of his investment policy at that time. If so, the Edward Pearce consolidated a number of 30 & 40 acre grants to Edward Robinson (portion 85), William Mason (portions 86 & 87), John Moss (portion 89) to create one property. A title search is necessary to confirm Pearce ownership.</p>																																																							

***HISTORICAL THEMES**

SHIP: Agriculture

LOCAL THEMES: Farming/orcharding

***PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:

MATERIALS – EXTERIOR: Weatherboard/iron

INTERIOR:

OTHER DETAILS OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Four room form symmetrical cottage under hipped iron roof and separate bullnose verandah to the three sides. Two Symmetrically placed tall brick chimneys and a third chimney in kitchen wing to rear. Post and rail fence to Windsor Road.

MODIFICATIONS:

***INFORMATION SOURCES**

WRITTEN: Baulkham Hills Shire Council files

ORAL: Trimmer P, Baulkham Hills Historical Society; Dallas Mackay 1989

GRAPHIC:

PHOTOGRAPHS:
DATE TAKEN: 24 February 1994



* Extract from Baulkham Hills Heritage Study 1993-1994



BAULKHAM HILLS SHIRE COUNCIL HERITAGE INVENTORY SHEET

SHEET
24

<p>PROPERTY DESCRIPTION</p> <p>STREET NO & NAME: 1 Resolution Place</p> <p>TOWN/SUBURB: Rouse Hill</p> <p>REAL PROPERTY DESCRIPTION: Lot 1 DP 285955</p>	<p>COMMON NAME: Queens Arms Inn Site</p>																																																							
<p>*CATEGORY: Archaeological</p> <p>SUB-CATEGORY:</p> <p>SUPERSEDED REFERENCE NO. A001</p> <p>ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS : Below Ground</p>	<p>SITE AREA: N/A</p> <p>ZONING: Light Industry 4(b)</p> <p>*YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION: 1840</p> <p>ARCHITECT/DESIGNER:</p> <p>BUILDER:</p>																																																							
<p>HERITAGE RELATED REPORTS UNDERTAKEN:</p> <p>(Note: Reference should be made to all Development Applications lodged in relation to the property for details of all (if any) heritage related reports that have been undertaken)</p>	<p>DEVELOPMENT HISTORY</p> <p>DA 226/2002/HC Proposed Restaurant & Fast Food Development with Ancillary Carparking and Drainage Works. Approved 17 January 2002</p>																																																							
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<p>COMMENTS:</p> <p>Previously referred to as : Lot 4001 DP 1024171</p>																																																								
<p>*HISTORY:</p> <p>The Queens Arms Inn was licensed by John Booth in 1840. From until 1864 the licensee was a Cornish free settler, John Ritallack. Ritallack opened a post office in the inn in 1857 and the two function continued until the inn closed in 1886. The site was entirely cleared in the 20th century and is on the Windsor Road boundary of Rouse Hill Public Golf Course land. The site was archaeologically excavated by Casey & Lowe in 1994 in advance of Rouse Hill Development Corporation laying of massive infrastructure piping.</p>																																																								
<p>*HISTORICAL THEMES</p> <p>SHIP: Transport; Communication</p> <p style="text-align: right;">LOCAL THEMES: Transport: Road; Postal communication</p>																																																								

***PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Now back filled and partly destroyed by trenching, the past exposed in January 1994 showed the stone foundations of the front of the inn, wooden stumps and post holes from successive verandahs facing Windsor Road to the west. A substantial part of the inn's foundations has not been excavated nor damaged by recent trenching.

INTERPRETIVE MATERIAL

CONSERVATION ACTIVITY

***INFORMATION SOURCES**

WRITTEN: Bowd, D; "Hawkesbury Journey" 1986, p36

ORAL: Mary Casey & Tony Lowe

GRAPHIC:

***BRIEF STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Little is known of the structural history of the Queens Arms Inn. Archaeology has much to offer in understanding the building's evolution over the half century after 1840. The hidden remains have therefore scientific significance.

RELATIONSHIP TO NEAREST ARTERIAL ROAD, LOT SIZE, AND RELATIONSHIP TO NEIGHBOURS



X Location of Archaeological footings of Queen Arms Inn site

PHOTOGRAPHS:
DATE TAKEN: 12 January 1994



* Extract from Baulkham Hills Heritage Study 1993-1994



BAULKHAM HILLS SHIRE COUNCIL HERITAGE INVENTORY SHEET

SHEET
36

<p>PROPERTY DESCRIPTION</p> <p>STREET NO & NAME: 10-12 Aberdour Avenue</p> <p>TOWN/SUBURB: Rouse Hill</p> <p>REAL PROPERTY DESCRIPTION: Lot 50 DP 193021, PT Lot 51 DP 193021</p>	<p>COMMON NAME: Rouse Hill Cemetery</p>																																																						
<p>*CATEGORY: Other works</p> <p>SUB-CATEGORY: cemetery</p> <p>SUPERSEDED REFERENCE NO. 212</p>	<p>SITE AREA: 2112 m²</p> <p>ZONING: Special Uses 5(a) Cemetery (Private)</p> <p>*YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION: 1874</p> <p>ARCHITECT/DESIGNER:</p> <p>BUILDER:</p>																																																						
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<p>*COMMENTS:</p> <p>See Christchurch (Anglican) Rouse Hill, Draft Heritage Item DLEP 2003 (149)</p>																																																							
<p>*HISTORY:</p> <p>Monuments date 1974 - 1938. There are many district pioneers and their descendents represented - Terry, Rumery, Schofield, Pearce, Sherwood. This cemetery is associated with Christchurch, Rouse Hill, and served as its burial ground.</p>																																																							
<p>*HISTORICAL THEMES</p> <p>SHIP: Death LOCAL THEMES: Church yards</p>																																																							

***PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:
MATERIALS – EXTERIOR:

INTERIOR:

OTHER DETAILS OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Unusual layout with rondel and monuments facing all directions. Many monument styles and types of stone are represented. Rural setting, post and rail fence down all sides, inappropriate cement block front wall. Oval driveway but very poor plants.

MODIFICATIONS:

HERITAGE ASSISTANCE FUND

2004/2005 - \$2000 cleaning and repair front boundary fence, headstones, graves and removal of weeds and rubbish

***INFORMATION SOURCES**

WRITTEN: Baulkham Hills Shire Council files

ORAL:
GRAPHIC:

***BRIEF STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

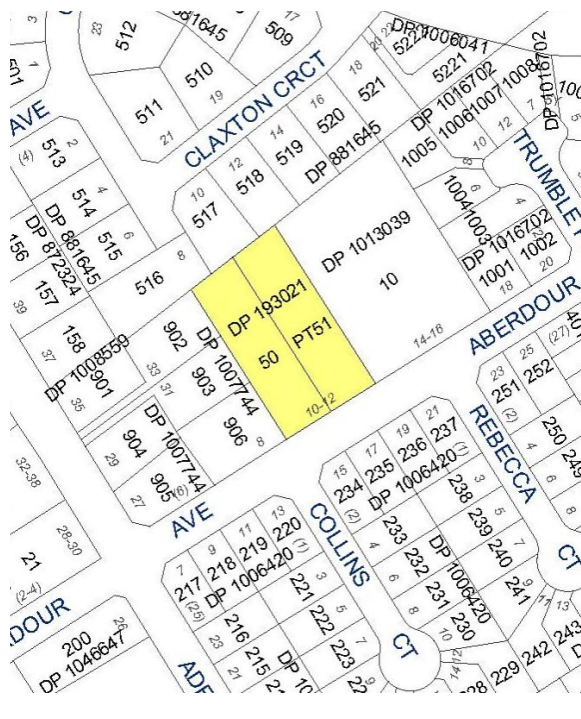
Important record of district development and good example of rural graveyard with some pretensions to layout design. Contains remarkably broad range of monument styles and stone types with no intrusions of jarring ostentations.

RELATIONSHIP TO NEAREST ARTERIAL ROAD



Locality Plan : Baulkham Hills Shire Council

LOT SHAPE, SIZE AND RELATIONSHIP TO NEIGHBOURS



Locality Plan : Baulkham Hills Shire Council

***PHOTOGRAPHS:**
DATE TAKEN: 24 February 1994



* Extract from Baulkham Hills Heritage Study 1993-1994

***HISTORY:**

A earlier school at Nelson was largely replaced by the building of this school. It was opened in September 1888 to replace a wooden building further to the east owned by the Church of England. Probably precipitated by the Anglican rector's refusal to allow a Catholic school teacher in this government school leased from the Anglican church. The average attendance of children was 43. In 1895 the verandah was added by Louis Kentwell of Castle Hill to give shelter from wind and sun on the exposed hilltop site: one end was enclosed from the beginning and a portion of the site.

***HISTORICAL THEMES**

SHIP: Education ; Religion

LOCAL THEMES: Education; Government; Religion

***PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Victorian

MATERIALS – EXTERIOR: Brick & iron

INTERIOR:

OTHER DETAILS OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

A characteristic brick public school of the 1880s built in a T plan form with a slightly later verandah. The windows on the south east elevation, have been altered by some of the original joinery survives. The building has decorative barge boards and some sandstone detailing, now painted.

MODIFICATIONS: Brick now painted. Verandah and timber extensions.

***INFORMATION SOURCES**

WRITTEN: AONSW School Files, Rouse Hill 5/17529.2: re verandah and catchment area map.

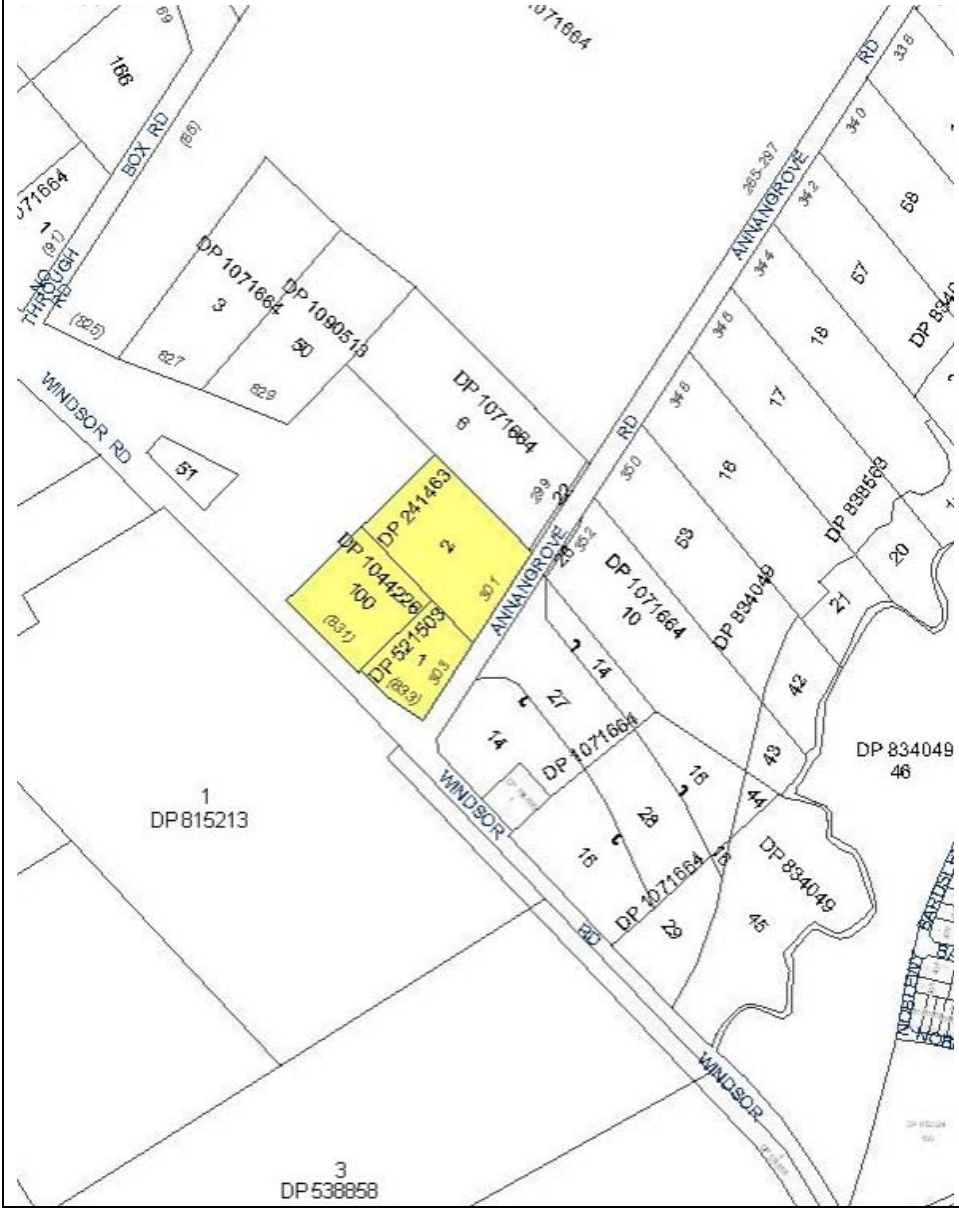
ORAL:

GRAPHIC:

***BRIEF STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Evidence of growth of rural population in the area to justify government action to provide a new school building. Its creation was precipitated by reaction to sectarian intolerance.

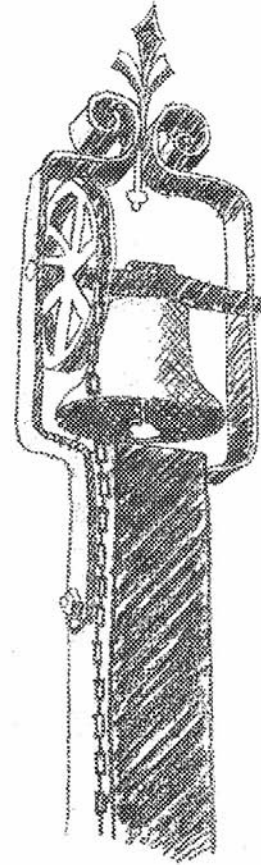
RELATIONSHIP TO NEAREST ARTERIAL ROAD. LOT SIZE, SHAPE, AND RELATIONSHIP TO NEIGHBOURS



PHOTOGRAPHS:
DATE TAKEN:

* Extract from Baulkham Hills Heritage Study 1993-1994

ROUSE HILL PUBLIC SCHOOL (1888) features the original bell characteristic of many schools in the district.
Photograph: Town Planning Division, 1991



* Extract from Baulkham Hills Shire Council Heritage Register, August 1991



BAULKHAM HILLS SHIRE COUNCIL HERITAGE INVENTORY SHEET

SHEET
232

<p>PROPERTY DESCRIPTION</p> <p>STREET NO & NAME: Windsor Road, Royal Oak Inn</p> <p>TOWN/SUBURB: Rouse Hill</p> <p>REAL PROPERTY DESCRIPTION: Lot 101 DP 1058862</p>	<p>COMMON NAME: Royal Oak Inn</p> <hr/> <p>SITE AREA: 2.81 Ha</p> <p>ZONING: Residential 2(c)</p>																																																						
<p>*CATEGORY: Building</p> <p>SUB-CATEGORY: Restaurant/function centre</p> <p>SUPERSEDED REFERENCE NO. 190</p>	<p>*YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION: 1830 c</p> <p>ARCHITECT/DESIGNER:</p> <p>BUILDER:</p>																																																						
<p>HERITAGE RELATED REPORTS UNDERTAKEN:</p> <p>(Note: Reference should be made to all Development Applications lodged in relation to the property for details of all (if any) heritage related reports that have been undertaken)</p>	<p>DEVELOPMENT HISTORY</p> <p>Extensive list. Refer to Pathways</p>																																																						
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<p>COMMENTS:</p> <p>Previously known as Lot 1 DP 747364</p>																																																							
<p>*HISTORY:</p> <p>The property was originally granted in 1802 to John Tebbutt, who later moved on to the peninsular at Windsor, where his son established a famous observatory, He sold Hugh Kelly (who gave his name to Kellyville) who obtained the first license for the inn called the Halfway House in 1820. By the 1840s the inn was known as the Bird in Hand. It was later turned into an antique shop and has seen many changes in its time. It returned to an eating house and was called Windsor Wayhouse and more recently the Royal Oak Inn.</p>																																																							

HISTORICAL THEMES*SHIP:** Transport**LOCAL THEMES:** Transport: Roads***PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS****ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:** Old Colonial Georgian**MATERIALS – EXTERIOR:** Stone/tiles**INTERIOR:****OTHER DETAILS OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE**

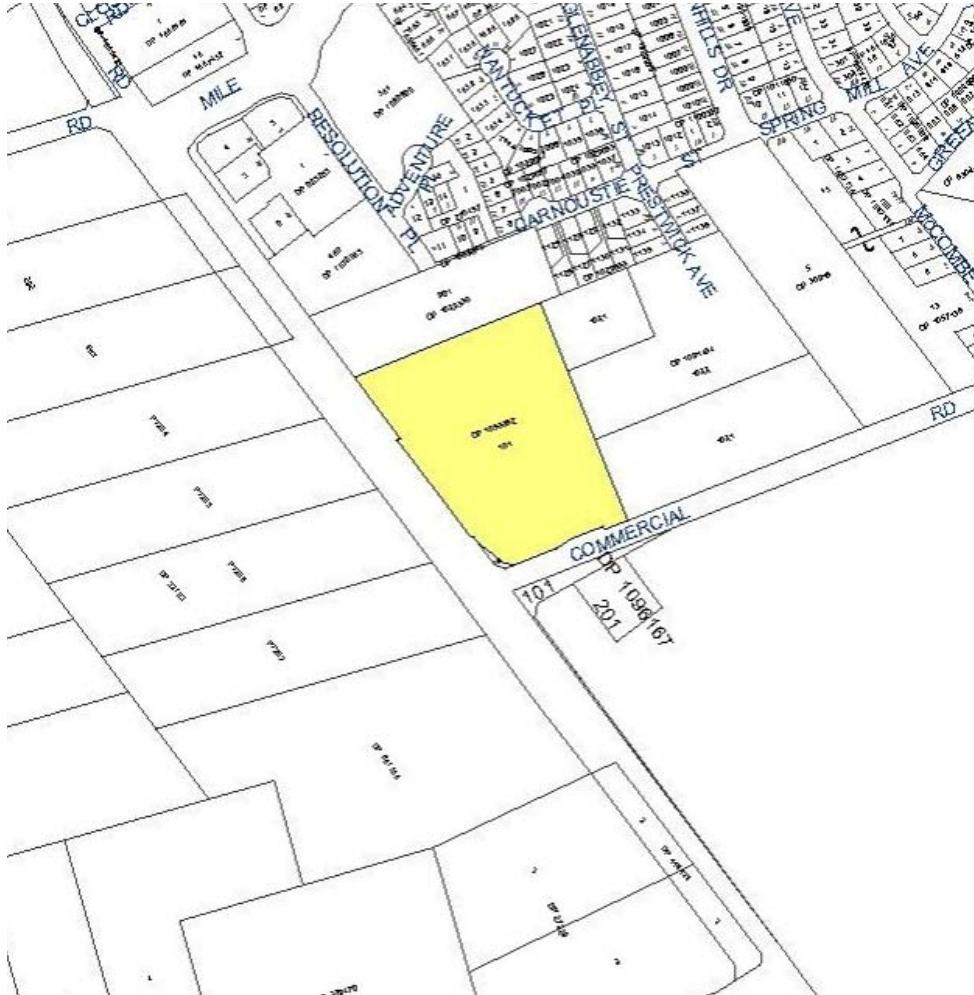
An early colonial stone inn, with a single pitched roof continuing over the verandah. The street front verandah has doubled timber Doric columns and a simple scalloped valance. The front 6-panel door has glazing in the upper 4 panels this is flanked by sidelights and surmounted by a large fanlight. The front elevation is of dressed sandstone while the sides and rear are random coursed. The inn has recently been extended. The extension is somewhat bulky and has rendered external walls.

MODIFICATIONS: Tiled roof, extension of rendered brick walls***INFORMATION SOURCES****WRITTEN:** Baulkham Hills Shire Council Files; Graham Edds & Assoc. "Documentary and Physical Analysis of proposed Motel Site", 1991; Bowd, "Hawkesbury Journey", 29-31**ORAL:****GRAPHIC:**

***BRIEF STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Survivor of early inns remaining beside the road it was built to serve. Built before 1830 and one of the last remaining on the route between Parramatta and Windsor. Elegant colonial building of good proportions.

RELATIONSHIP TO NEAREST ARTERIAL ROAD. LOT SIZE, SHAPE, AND RELATIONSHIP TO NEIGHBOURS



PHOTOGRAPHS:

DATE TAKEN: 24 February 1994



*** Extract from Baulkham Hills Heritage Study 1993-1994**



*ROYAL OAK INN (c. 1830) is a Colonial Georgian building constructed of stone. Lettering of its name above the door has recently been reinstated.
Photograph: Town Planning Division, 1991*

*** Extract from Baulkham Hills Shire Council Heritage Register, August 1991**



BAULKHAM HILLS SHIRE COUNCIL HERITAGE INVENTORY SHEET

SHEET

216

<p>PROPERTY DESCRIPTION</p> <p>STREET NO & NAME: Windsor Road</p> <p>TOWN/SUBURB: Baulkham Hills – Box Hill</p> <p>REAL PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:</p>	<p>COMMON NAME: Windsor Road</p>																																																																		
<p>*CATEGORY: Other Works</p> <p>SUB-CATEGORY: Road</p> <p>SUPERSEDED REFERENCE NO. B090</p>	<p>SITE AREA:</p> <p>ZONING:</p> <p>*YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION: 1812-13</p> <p>ARCHITECT/DESIGNER:</p> <p>BUILDER: John Howe and James McGrath</p>																																																																		
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<p>*COMMENTS:</p> <p>Refer to 186,190,193,198 and A001</p>																																																																			
<p>*HISTORY:</p> <p>In 1810 Governor Macquarie decided to build a turnpike road from Sydney to the Hawkesbury at Windsor. The road was opened as far as South Creek at Windsor in 1812 but it was barely fit for wheeled transport and convicts under John Howe and James McGrath widened and improved the road in 1813, when South Creek was also bridged. The surface was earth, cambered to divert water: it easily became potholed and muddy, but remained the principal link to the Hawkesbury. From 3 km west of Kellyville right into Windsor it incorporated the 18th century line of Old Windsor Road. Inns were erected along Windsor Road at Baulkham Hills, Kellyville, Rouse Hill and the junction with Old Windsor Road. Increased traffic in connection with service settlements and the sub-division of Kellyville in the 1880s created a new town in the rural landscape.</p>																																																																			
<p>*HISTORICAL THEMES</p> <p>SHIP: Transport</p> <p style="text-align: right;">LOCAL THEMES: Road:Convicts</p>																																																																			

***PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:

MATERIALS – EXTERIOR:

INTERIOR:

OTHER DETAILS OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

A broad characteristic toll road retaining its 1812 and, to the west, its 1794 line. Nothing survives of the original earthen carriageway, but some post and rail fencing survives at Glenmore, just east of the junction with Old Windsor Road and opposite Castlebrook Lawn Cemetery to the west. Inns old and new still perform an essential function from the Bull and Bush to the Royal Oak,

MODIFICATIONS:

***INFORMATION SOURCES**

WRITTEN: D Bowd "Macquarie Country", 56-7: D Bowd "Hawkesbury Journey: Up the Windsor Road from Baulkham Hills

ORAL:

GRAPHIC:

***BRIEF STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The best example of a Macquarie period toll-road partly in the 1794 line of the earliest track to the Hawkesbury granaries. The inns and inn-sites. The suburban growth at Baulkham Hills, the village development at Kellyville in the late Victorian period and the larger properties at Rouse Hill and Box Hill evoke historical realities, just as the post and rail fencing at Glenmore evokes the colonial rural scene.

PHOTOGRAPHS:

DATE TAKEN:

NO PICTURE

*** Extract from Baulkham Hills Heritage Study 1993-1994**

Appendix C

Register of the National Estate place details:

- Rouse Hill House including stables and outbuildings
- Rouse Hill House garden

Place Details

[Send Feedback](#)

Rouse Hill House including Stables and Outbuildings, Windsor Rd, Rouse Hill, NSW, Australia

Photographs:



List: Register of the National Estate

Class: Historic

Legal Status: [Registered](#) (21/03/1978)

Place ID: 2985

Place File No: 1/14/005/0001

Statement of Significance:

Rouse Hill is one of the few extant large private dwellings to survive intact from the pre-1822 period. Additions have been sympathetic and in no way interfere with the Georgian quality of the original house. Continuous ownership by the descendants of Richard Rouse for a house of the highest importance. Built by Richard Rouse, 1810-20, who was in charge of the design and construction of public works at Parramatta.

(The Commission is in the process of developing and/or upgrading official statements for places listed prior to 1991. The above data was mainly provided by the nominator and has not yet been revised by the Commission.)

Official Values: Not Available

Description:

Rouse Hill, large two storey Georgian house with separate two storey brick service wing, offices forming an arcaded courtyard. Twenty-two rooms and staircase hall, service stair and two cellar rooms. The main house is built of sandstone with a slate roof. Timber floors, (kitchen, scullery, staircase, hall, arcaded verandah, flagged) and cedar joinery. The slab cow sheds were built in 1817; main house and single storey offices, 1810-20; bath house c 1858; verandah c 1858; service wings c 1863; arcades 1860s; stables 1876; summer house, unknown.

History: Not Available

Condition and Integrity: Not Available

Location:

Including stables, other outbuildings and curtilage, Windsor Road, Rouse Hill.

Bibliography:

AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL OF NATIONAL TRUSTS, "HISTORIC HOMESTEADS", VOL. 1.
FREELAND, M., "ARCHITECT EXTRAORDINARY: THE LIFE AND WORK OF JOHN
HORBURY HUNT.

Report Produced: Mon Jan 12 17:12:30 2009

Place Details

[Send Feedback](#)

Rouse Hill House Garden, Windsor Rd, Rouse Hill, NSW, Australia

Photographs:	None
List:	Register of the National Estate
Class:	Historic
Legal Status:	Registered (21/10/1980)
Place ID:	2986
Place File No:	1/14/005/0001

Statement of Significance:

Rouse Hill has a strong claim to be the earliest intact colonial garden and is an exceptionally fine example of an early nineteenth century geometrically designed colonial garden. Significant features include lawns, orchard and kitchen garden in simple geometric shapes defined by brick edged gravel paths and olive hedges, with accents provided by feature trees. The garden has significance for its later nineteenth century features of summerhouse and arbour, mature trees, the old fiddle tree specimen (*Citharexylum SPINOSUM*), and the olive and pelargonium border. The garden has aesthetic value for its structured scenery of spaces defined by mature trees; the simply styled summerhouse; and the overall feeling of the historical period which the garden evokes. The garden has some significance for the community as it is open to public and is used as an educational site.

Official Values: Not Available

Description:

The Garden was established by Richard Rouse, who was formerly overseer of public works at Parramatta. The garden has five distinct areas as follows: the entrance drive containing a late nineteenth century planting of scattered trees; the shrubbery and lawn, made up of a north facing rectangular sloping lawn with flanking shrubberies; the original orchard, now planted with exotics; the utility area between the house and outbuildings; and the vineyard. The summerhouse and potting shed were constructed c 1875. Remnant stumps of *PINUS* *Pinea* date from the Macquarie era.

History: Not Available

Condition and Integrity:

Sections neglected and turned to grazing for many years, however layout basically intact and capable of restoration. Structures (arbours, summerhouse, potting shed) in urgent need of restoration. Paths, edgings, second priority. As there is a marked overlay of late nineteenth century contributions on the early nineteenth century layout the restoration philosophy is most important.

Location:

On the southern side of the Windsor Road opposite the Rouse Hill Primary School, Rouse Hill.

Bibliography:

PHOTOBIBLIOGRAPHY: HISTORIC HOMESTEADS OF AUST. VOL.1-A.C.N.T.CASSELS, COLONIAL GARDENS - UNDERGRADUATE THESIS, SYDNEY UNIVERSITY - DEPT OF ARCH. 1969. T ALLEN, J BROADBENT, H TANNER. WINGATE PAPERS (PHOTOGRAPHS C.1860) - MITCHELL LIBRARY.

Report Produced: Mon Jan 12 17:12:21 2009

Appendix D

National Trust Register listing cards:

- Rouse Hill House (including stables, other outbuildings and curtilage)
- Christ Church
- Merriville (including outbuildings and grounds)
- Rouse Hill General Cemetery (Christ Church graveyard)
- Royal Oak Inn (formerly Halfway House)

ROUSE HILL (Town or District)	ROUSE HILL HOUSE *(1813-1816) Including stables, other outbuildings and curtilage. (Stables 1876 J Horbury Hunt)	Windsor Road
Post Code 2153 Blacktown Local Govt Area Mun. Council (*R Chiveil)		
Author of Proposal abridged 19.5.75. L.McG Amended		
Date of Proposal 21/3/78 March, 1968	(Name or Identification of Listing)	(Address or Location)
Suggested Listing Category CLASSIFIED	Bibliography Historic Homesteads, Vol I, ACNT, Cassells, 1969.	Owner and Address
Committee (Trust Use) HBC SEE FILES	FREELAND: Architect Extraordinary: The Life and Work of John Horbury Hunt, 1971	N.S.W. Government
Council (Trust Use) APPROVED CL 11.2.74.		

Description Briefly cover the points on the following check list where they are relevant and within your knowledge.

Style Rouse Hill is a large two storey Georgian house with a separate two storey brick service wing, offices forming an arcaded courtyard, 22 rooms, staircase hall, service stair, and two cellar rooms. The house has a fine stone-flagged stair hall with cantilevered timber stair. The doors are all six panelled with some elaborated architraves and panelled jamb linings. The main house is built of sandstone, with a slate roof, timber floors, (kitchen, scullery, staircase, hall, arcade and verandah - flagged), and cedar joinery. It was built by Richard Rouse (1774-1852) who was in charge of the design and construction of Public Works at Parramatta - 1805-8 and 1810-15. The original buildings were supervised by R. Rouse. The other buildings include slab built cowshed, brick bath house, timber summer house, brick stables and brick workman's cottage. The slab cowsheds were executed in 1817, main house and single storey offices - 1813-18, bath house c1858, verandah c1858, service wings c1863, arcades 1860's, stable 1876. The date of construction of the summer house is not known.

Construction Use

Architect/s

Builder/s

Date of Construction

Present Condition

History

Owners

Boundaries of proposed listing

Reasons for listing

Rouse Hill is one of Australia's few extant large private dwellings to survive intact from the pre-1822 period. Additions have been sympathetic and in no way interfere with the Georgian quality of the original house. The continuous ownership by the descendants of Richard Rouse for a century and a half and the numerous treasures it contains render it a house of the highest importance.

Sketch plan and photos
Attach additional photos if any.

Notes on garden by James Broadbent c1981

ROUSE HILL

The site may be divided into five areas - entrance drive, flower garden lawn and shrubbery, old orchard, yard, vineyard site. Of these the second and third are of the greatest importance.

Entrance Drive:

Only the north-south section (parallel to the garden paths) is old; the east-west section being formed when the Windsor Road was lowered. The area contains scattered trees presumably of late 19th century planting, mainly raucarias.

Shrubbery, Lawn etc.:

The northern facing slope before the house is divided into a large rectangular central lawn and two flanking narrow rectangular shrubberies by three north-south gravel paths with well constructed brick edge drains.

The oval carriage loop before the house was probably re-formed in the late 19th Century. (viz. the change to moulded terra-cotta edgings).

Along the eastern verandah of the house is a series of stone edged rectangular flower plots.

Orchard:

The area adjacent to the shrubbery, on the north-easterly slope of the hill was originally formed as an orchard (q.v. photographs c 1860, Wingate Papers, M.L.) following the early nineteenth century pattern of squared beds separated by gravelled paths, the trees being arranged in single rows along the edges of the paths. As in the main garden the paths are edged with brick dish drains and this well designed drainage system largely fed into the well over which the summer house was later built. The principal walk led east from the front of the house to the well.

In the later 19th century the flower garden and shrubbery were extended into this area but without altering its construction. A summerhouse was constructed as the focal point of the path from the house, and the fruit trees replaced by exotics.

Yard:

The area between the house and the outbuildings and stables is unformed other than by use except for a circular loop around a Schinus molle.

Vineyard:

The possible site of the vineyard to the south of the old orchard has not been investigated and may be worth the attention of an historical archeologist.

Structures:

Summerhouse, ? c1875

A very decorative latticework and timber octagonal structure with a pagoda'd corrugated iron roof in two stages. In urgent need of restoration.

Potting Shed

Possibly contemporary with the summerhouse, a rare survivor of horticultural practice in the colony. Timber and corrugated iron; in urgent need of restoration.

Planting:

Remains of the stumps of *Pinus pinea* - by family tradition to a date from Macquarie's day - along the road boundary of the shrubbery and lawn. Also see photographs c 1860, Wingate Papers, M.L.

This photograph also shows a hedge along the western boundary of the shrubbery (now a clipped *olea africana* hedge with old under planting of single red geranium), but the contemporary photographs of the orchard show no hedge where the overgrown olive hedge now borders the eastern boundary.

The planting of the shrubbery has been modified but contains some 19th century planting such as the macadamia nut and the thujas. The large lemon scented gum is modern; the three large figs before the house appear, from the early photographs, to have been planted in the 1860's.

The garden at Rouse Hill, like the house itself and its furnishings is a remarkably intact survival illustrating the lifestyle of a prosperous colonial family of the first half of the 19th century overlaid and enriched, not obscured, by the contributions of successive generations in times of later prosperity, yet almost untouched by the twentieth century.

ROUSE HILL

Significance

Rouse Hill has a strong claim to be the earliest intact Colonial garden and an exceptionally fine example of an early 19th Century geometrically designed Colonial garden.

At Rouse Hill can be seen a design such as depicted in the pre-Macquarie view of the Sydney and Parramatta Government Houses.

ROUSE HILL

Condition & Integrity

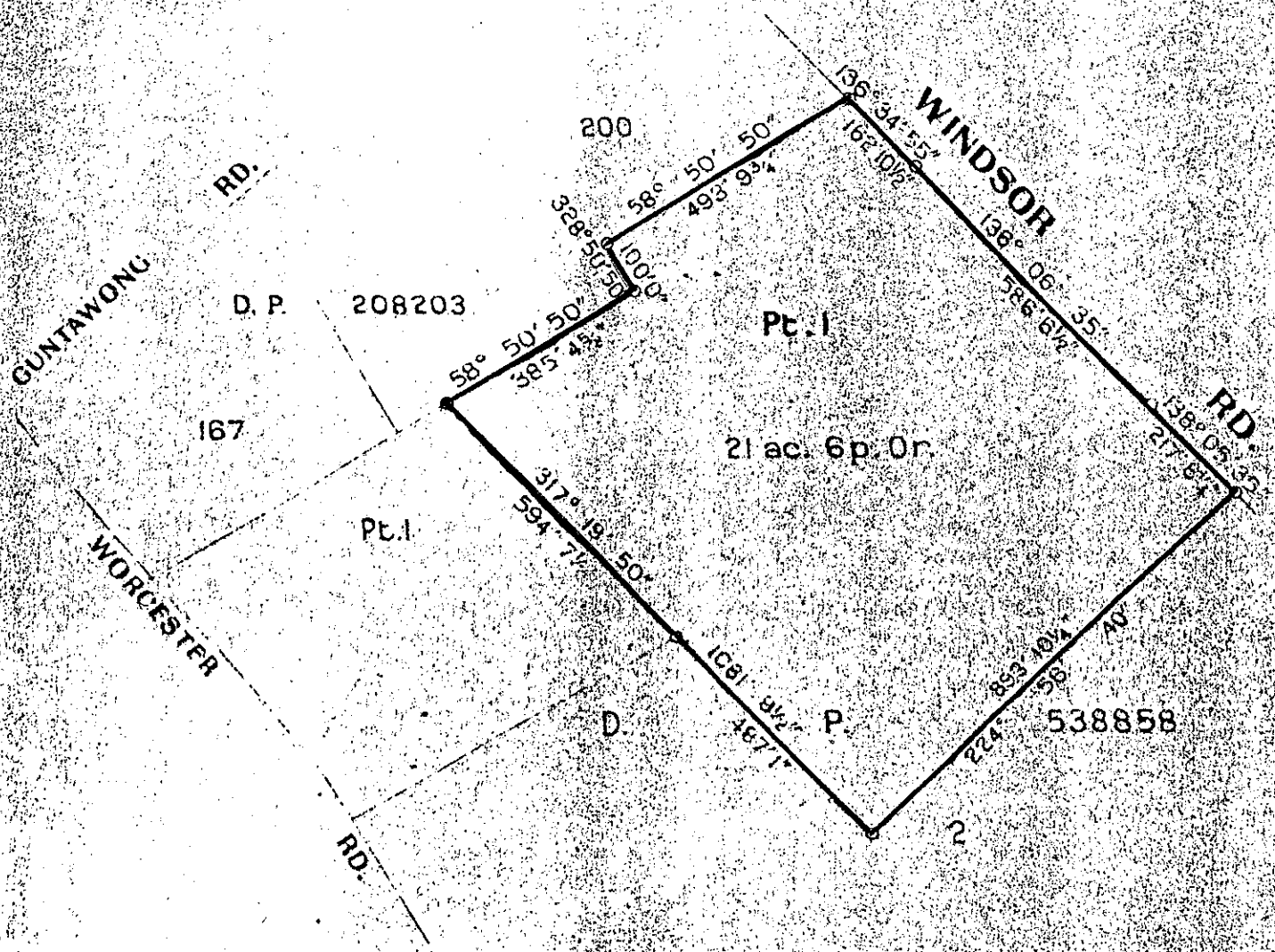
Sections neglected and turned to grazing for many years however layout basically intact and capable of restoration. Structures (arbours, summer-house, potting shed) in urgent need of restoration. Paths, edgings, second priority. As there is a marked overlay of late 19th Century contributions on the early 19th Century layout the restoration philosophy is most important.

historical interest (Rouse Hill House)
 being part lot 1, Deposited Plan 538858.

Mun. Shire-City Blacktown
 Town or Locality Rouse Hill
 Parish Gidley
 County Cumberland

Scale 300 feet to an inch

Registered:
 C.A.:
 Title System:
 Purpose:
 Ref. Map:
 Last Plan:



ROUSE HILL HOUSE CURTILAGE

As shown on the plan, the area of the land is 21 ac. 6 p. Or.
 made by Mr. J. J. ... with the Survey Practice Act of 1911 and
 the Survey Practice Act of 1925.
 Datum Line
 At muth
 Signature
 Surveyor General
 1925
 Council Clerk Certificate

ROUSE HILL

CHRIST CHURCH

WINDSOR ROAD

(Town or District)

Post Code 2153
Local Govt Area

Author of Proposal

Date of Proposal

(Name or Identification of Proposed Listing)

(Address or Location)

Suggested Listing Category RECORDED

Bibliography

Owner and Address

Committee (Trust Use) see over

Council (Trust Use) APPROVED
11/2/74

Description Briefly cover the points on the following check list where they are relevant and within your knowledge.

Style
Construction Victorian country chapel style.
Use 1863
Architect/s
Builder/s Chancel - E T Blacket
Date of Construction
Present Condition
History
Owners
Boundaries of proposed listing

Reasons for listing

Sketch plan and photos
Attach additional photos if any.



ROUSE HILL (Town or District)	MERRIVILLE - INCLUDING OUTBUILDINGS AND GROUNDS	Vinegar Hill Road 400m from Merriville Rd
Post Code 2153 Local Govt Area of Blacktown		
Author of Proposal D. Sheedy		
Date of Proposal November, 1978	(Name or Identification of Listing)	(Address or Location)
Suggested Listing Category CLASSIFIED	Bibliography	Owner and Address
Committee (Trust Use) HBC see over		Mr & Mrs I.C. Scharkie
Council (Trust Use) APPROVED CL 5/3/79		advised: 6/4/79

Description Briefly cover the points on the following check list where they are relevant. Copy to Blacktown Council

Style Seven-bayed front late colonial Georgian house with verandahs front and rear having a timber annex at one end, said to have been built prior to 1831 as a school, the Reverend Wilkinson having conducted a school there in 1831.

Construction Use The land was originally granted to John Palmer, the area being 1500 acres but now only 31. A two-storey brick kitchen cottage at the rear may have been Hambledon Cottage, according to the late Mrs Terry of Rouse Hill House, its jerkin head form and traces of early joinery indicate that it probably predates the main house. This section would appear to date from 1855 and may have been built by the Pearce Family, who owned the property for a long while and built a number of other houses in the area. In 1956 it was bought by the present owners, Mr and Mrs I.C. Scharkie.

Architect/s The main roof is of hipped iron having three equal hips at the rear and covered way to two-storey part. Verandah pavings and floor of cottage are brick 12 ins x 12 ins tiles stamped W. Hancock & Co - Parramatta. Verandah roof is supported on elegant rectangular (see over)

Builder/s

Date of Construction

Present Condition

History

Owners

Boundaries of proposed listing

Reasons for listing

An impressive group of colonial homestead buildings, some of which may date from the 1820s. The main house is of great architectural interest and retains most of its original detail. The quality and historical nature of the homestead with its setting make it a group of much importance and worthy of preservation.

Curtilage to be Lot 1 D.P. 204060

Sketch plan and photos
Attach additional photos if any.

DESCRIPTION (continued):

timber columns with raised front panels sitting on stone plinths. Walls are sandstock brick, the front elevation having tuck pointing done in accurate Flemish Bond covering inaccurate bond underneath. Plan is symmetric with a cross corridor. One black chimney piece and one white chimney piece (stored) to main rooms, smaller black slate chimney piece to other.

Joinery is polished cedar, six panel to entrance doors, four panel inside, plaster ceilings with moulded cornices.

Stone foundations, later sandstone on verandah paving. Lintels red rubbing. Bricks slightly arched. Windows 12-pane shuttered.

School room annex lined internally with ripple iron.

Original gravel drive at front now grassed. Good garden of shrubs and Morton Bay Figs. Some distance to rear a good collection of old slab farm buildings, a shearing shed, etc. Early wash or sluice box in paddock.

Committee References:

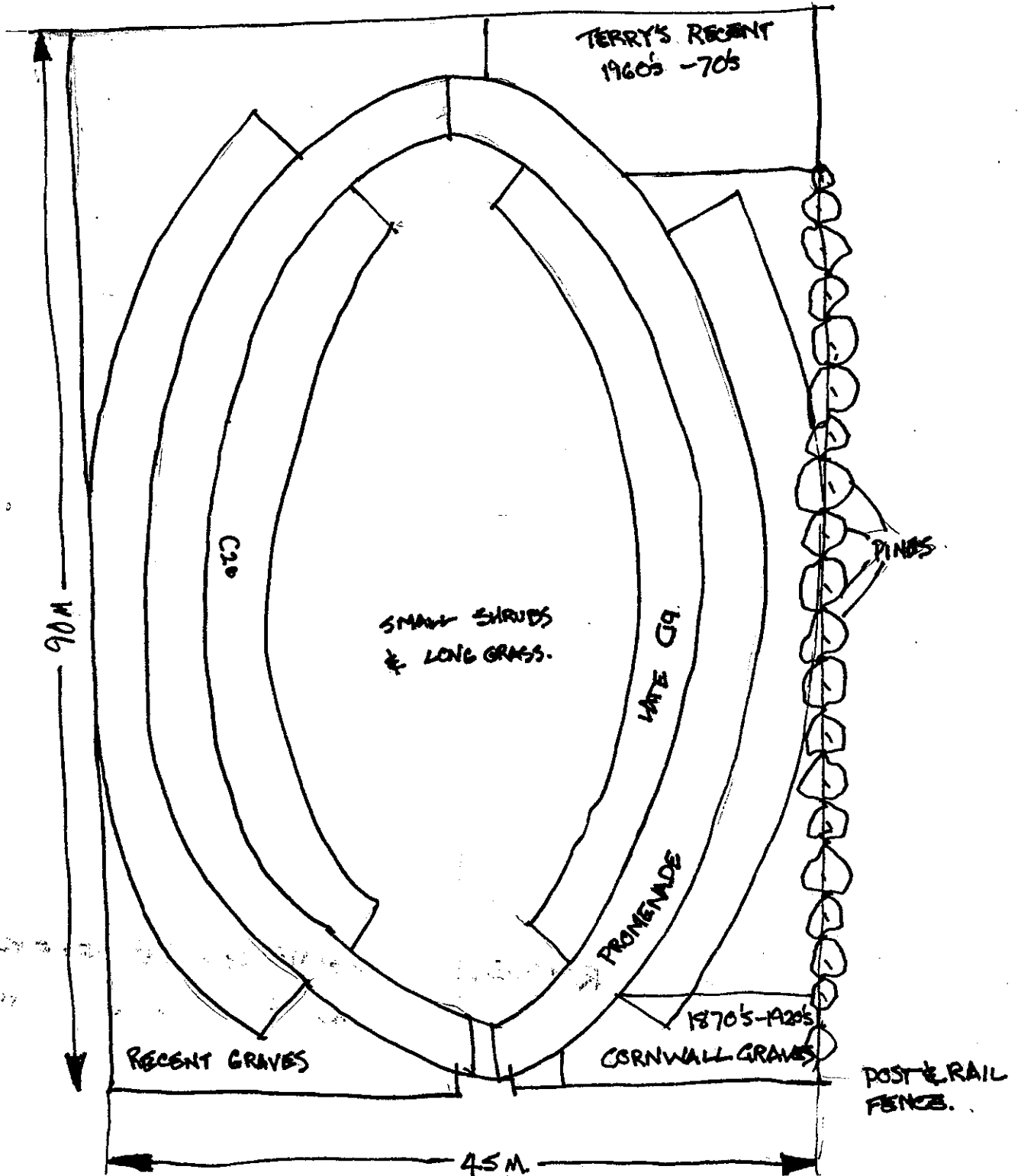
Correspondence: 1968: "in Register"
CSC/24: 20/11/72: consider upgrading
Council: 11/2/74: approved register as RECORD
HBC/245: 25/11/78: prepare CLASSIFY listing proposal
HBC/246: 5/2/79: approved " " "
Council: 5/3/79: approved CLASSIFY
LSC/88: 15/7/79: referred to

Handwritten signatures and stamps at the bottom of the page, including a circular stamp with the text "COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF..." and a rectangular stamp with the text "RECORDED".

CEMETERY CONSERVATION AREA		North side of Mile End Road, ½km east of Windsor Road.	
ROUSE HILL Town, District or Location Postcode 2153	ROUSE HILL GENERAL CEMETERY (Christ Church Graveyard) Name or Identification of Listing	UBD Sydney Street Directory, 16th edition, Map 23A,C8	
Author of Proposal G.S. Gibbons	Region Sydney (Suburbs)		
Date of Proposal 21/10/1980	Local Govt. Authority Baulkham Hills Shire Council		
Suggested Listing Category LISTED	Responsible Authority	Location & boundaries (incl. map ref.)	
Committee (Trust Use) CEMETERIES		Area (ha.) 0.2ha.	Approx. No. Burials about 180
Council (Trust Use) APPROVED 2/3/81 CI			
Description	Briefly cover the points on the following check list where they are relevant and within your knowledge. (Attach appendices if insufficient space)		
	Monuments from 1874-1938. Rural setting, post-and-rail fence down sides, unattractive cement-block front wall.		
History	Interesting oval driveway but very poor plantings.		
Location & Surroundings	Flat landscape makes cemetery itself unexciting, but views are generally attractive. No significant structures, but there is a very wide variety of stone types and monumental styles. Some brick surrounds.		
Layout			
Landscape			
Structures	There are many district pioneers and their descendents represented, usually in family groups: Terry, Rumery, Schofield, Pearce, Sherwood, Roughley.		
Monuments/styles			
Burials of significance			
Earliest known burial date			
Reasons for Listing	Important record of district development, and a good example of simple rural graveyard. Situated between Richmond-Parramatta area, it shows a remarkably broad range of monumental styles and stone types, with no intrusion of jarring ostentation.		
Bibliography			See over for photos and map showing boundaries

VACANT LAND

VACANT LAND



MILE END ROAD.

ROUSE HILL GENERAL CEMETERY.



ROUSE HILL (Town or District)	ROYAL OAK INN FORMERLY HALF WAY HOUSE, FORMERLY WINDSOR WAY ANTIQUE SHOP	Windsor Road
Post Code 2153 City of Local Govt Area Blacktown		
Author of Proposal M Lindfield		
Date of Proposal December 1979	(Name or Identification of Listing)	(Address or Location)
Suggested Listing Category RECORDED	Bibliography	Owner and Address
Committee (Trust Use) SEE OVER HBC		Rouse Inn Pty Limited
Council (Trust Use) APPROVED R 14 APR 1980		

Description Briefly cover the points on the following check list where they are relevant and within your knowledge.

Style A single storey Colonial inn with front verandah and a single pitch tiled hip roof over the whole. The street front verandah has doubled timber doric columns and a simple scalloped valance. The front six-panel door has glazing in the upper four panels, this is flanked by side lights and surmounted by a large fanlight.

Construction Use The French doors open onto the verandah and the inner pair have shutters.

Architect/s The front elevation is of dressed sandstone while the sides and rear are random coursed.

Builder/s Current condition is fair with valance not intact, the bottom parts of columns removed and an unsympathetic timber railing to the verandah.

Date of Construction Restoration is planned.

Present Part of the kitchen wing of sandstock bricks remains incorporated in later additions. The rear verandah is detached from the main roof.

Condition c 1830

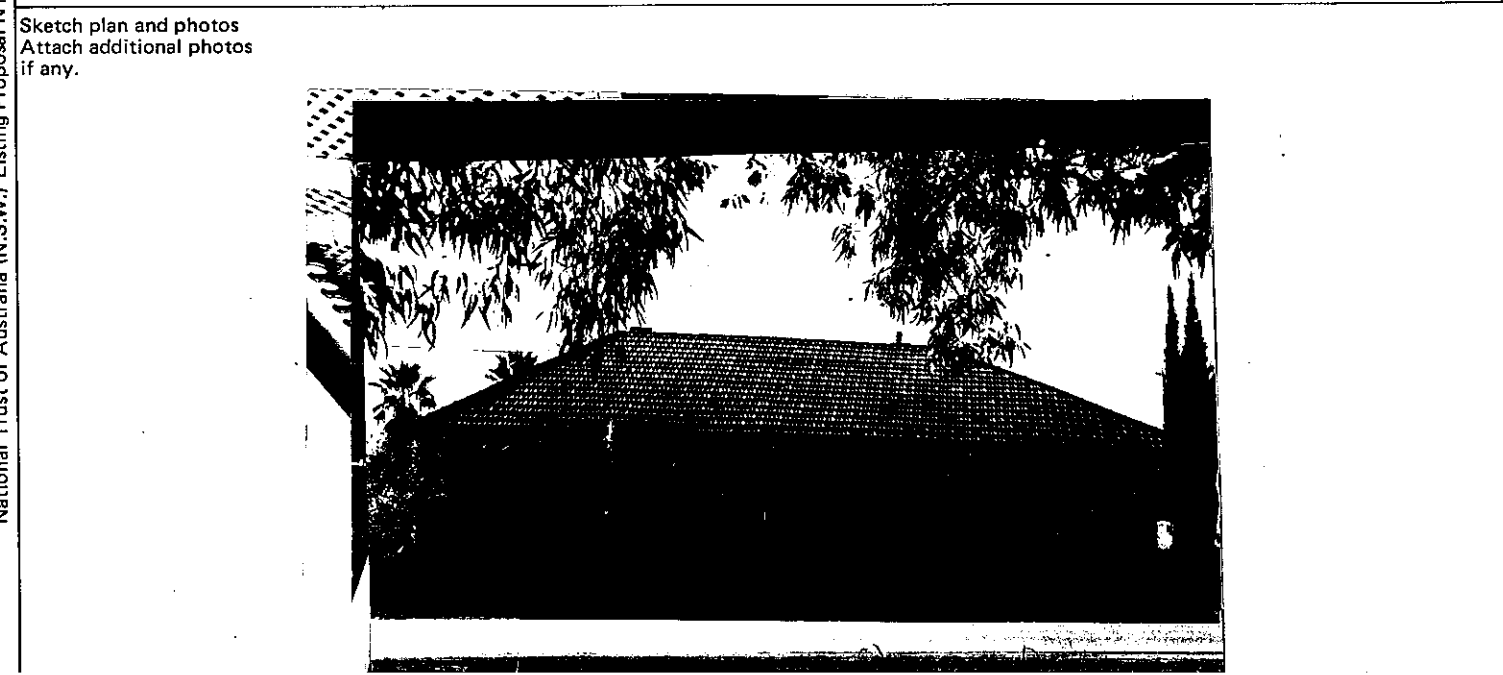
History

Owners

Boundaries of proposed listing

Reasons for listing

The Royal Oak Inn is a well-preserved survivor of the country inns around Sydney. It remains in a semi-rural environment beside the road it was designed to serve. As such it is a reminder of an important part of the historical development of Sydney.



Appendix E

Extract from Rouse Hill Estate Curtilage Study, prepared October 2003 by Conybeare Morrison & Partners, page 37

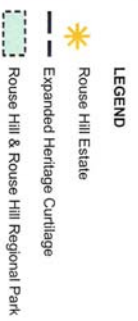
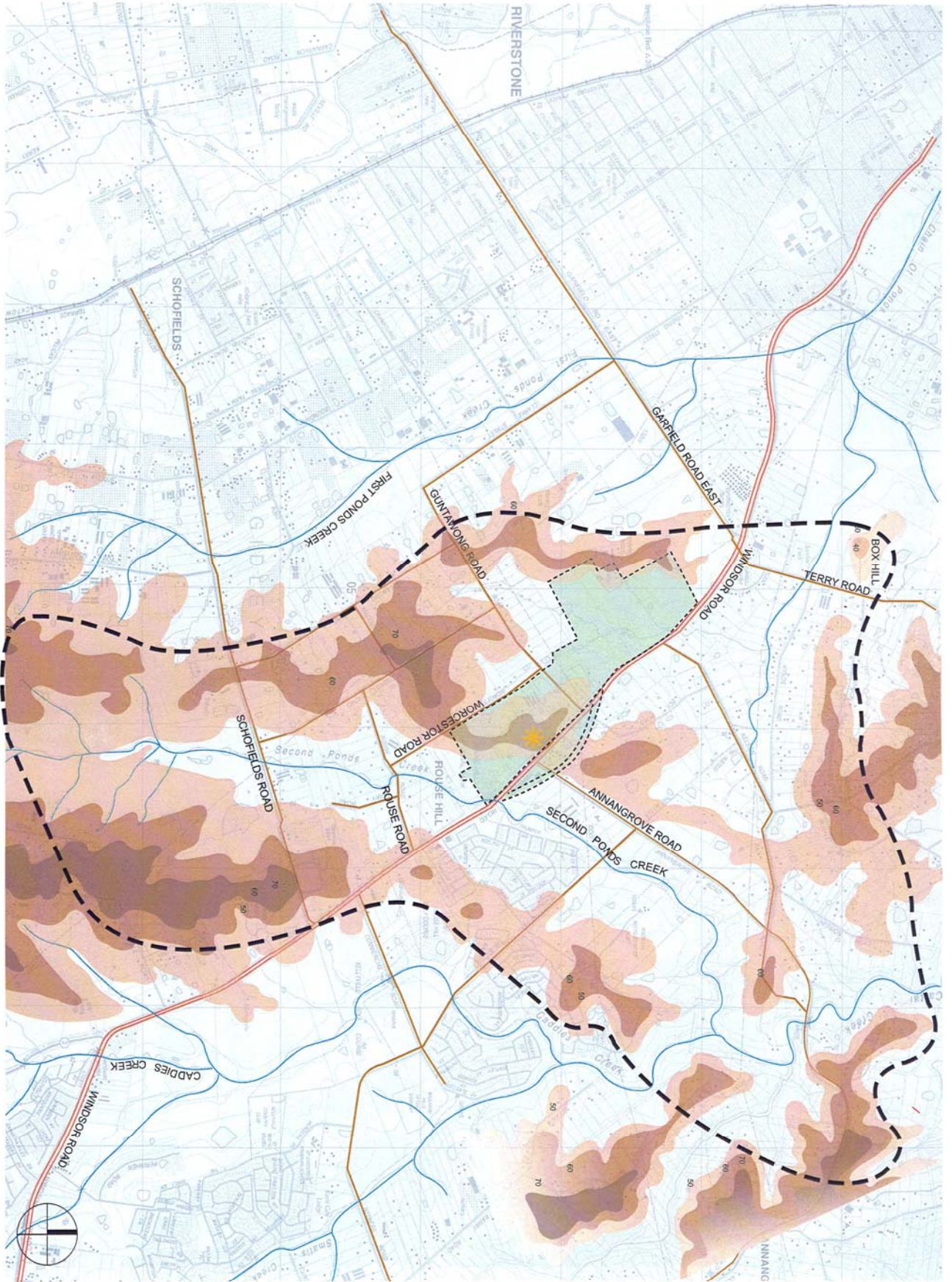


Figure 5.2 | SURROUNDING LANDFORM WITH PROPOSED EXPANDED CURTILAGE

ROUSE HILL ESTATE CURTILAGE STUDY

for Historic Houses Trust of New South Wales

By **CONYBEARE MORRISON & PARTNERS**
 Level 1, 52-58 William Street | East Sydney | NSW | 2011
 T: + 61 2 9380 8811 | F: + 61 2 9380 7766 | E: mail@cmpl.net
 Project No.: 03.113 | Date: October 2003

Appendix F

Stakeholder Meeting Notes, 25 November 2009



Planning

AREA 20 PRECINCT European heritage and landscape issues Stakeholder meeting

Meeting Notes

Location: Rouse Hill House Estate – The Stables

Time: 9.00am – 11.00am

Date: 25 November 2009

Attendees:

Lee Mulvey (DoP)	Margie Fallon (BCC)
Benjamin Gresham (DoP)	Tanya Uppal (BCC)
Sheridan Burke (GML)	Ian Innes (HHT)
Sharon Veale (GML)	Fergus Clooney (HHT)
Randa Cotterell (GML)	Caroline Mackaness (Communities NSW)
Colin Polwarth (CM+)	Cathy Colville (Heritage Branch)

Apologies: Zara Tai (BCC)

Distribution: As above

ITEM	BUSINESS	ACTION BY
1.	<p><u>Area 20 Precinct Plan</u></p> <p>LM provided an update on the precinct planning process for Area 20, development parameters and statutory context, as well as the design philosophy and thinking behind draft Indicative Layout Plan (ILP) V5.</p> <p>Project program</p> <p>LM stated that exhibition is expected in early 2010. The draft precinct planning package will include the draft ILP, an explanation of the proposed SEPP Amendment, draft DCP & draft Section 94 Plan.</p>	Initials
2.	<p><u>Draft Visual and Landscape Study</u></p> <p>CP discussed draft landscape and visual analysis report (May 09) and the significant revisions that are currently being developed in conjunction with the draft ILP. CM will develop a vision and objectives for the site and sensitive areas, with particular emphasis on the landscape context of RHHE.</p> <p>CP explained the limitations for tree preservation and landscaping on standard residential lots due to the Housing Code. The DCP will contain preferred</p>	

ITEM	BUSINESS	ACTION BY
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outcomes for sensitive areas, which will be considered where applications fall outside the code.

CP suggested the inclusion of specific provisions in DCP to promote the vision and enhance visual benefit.

LM: The intent is to retain as much vegetation as possible across the site, but this needs to be balanced against other factors, such as the development targets, since the precinct has an urban future.

3. **Heritage and Interpretation Strategy**

SB provided an overview of the draft report content and stated that character statements would be useful for sensitive areas.

SV makes reference to Bungaribee example and notes a visually recessive landscape and provides an overview of the interpretation strategy that is being developed.

CC mentioned an example of the draft DCP for Camden Park Estate in Wollondilly, which she may be able to provide to the project team.

CC

LM explained that the intention is to include part of the Interpretation Strategy in the DCP schedule for Area 20.

4. **Other actions**

LM suggested that consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders may be needed regarding the Interpretation strategy. SV to talk to Alison Nightingale.

SV

LM resolved to discuss with RTA the width of the road verge at the Windsor Road interface, noting that a shared pedestrian/cycle path is already provided.

LM