

# Sydney Zoo, Bungarribee Precinct

Heritage Interpretation Plan

Report to Sydney Zoo

26 November 2018



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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

Sydney Zoo is seeking approval under Part 4 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) for the construction of a zoo (Sydney Zoo) within the Bungarribee Precinct in the Western Sydney Parklands. The project was declared to be State Significant Development (SSD).

Artefact Heritage has been engaged by Sydney Zoo to develop a Heritage Interpretation Plan (HIP) to acknowledge the non-Indigenous heritage of the Sydney Zoo site.

The Minister's Development Consent Conditions<sup>1</sup> addressed heritage interpretation of the Sydney Zoo in two areas: Condition 22(e) and Condition 24:

- Condition C22(e) has been addressed in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan (Artefact Heritage 2017b) and will not be addressed in this HIP.
- Condition C24, addressing non-Aboriginal heritage interpretation, states:  
*The Applicant shall prepare a Heritage Interpretation Plan to acknowledge the non-Indigenous heritage of the site. The plan will form part of the OEMP in Condition D4 and shall*
  - (a) be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced expert in consultation with the OEH NSW Heritage Division and Council*
  - (b) include provision for naming elements within the Development that acknowledges the site's heritage, such as the name of roadways within the estate; and*
  - (c) incorporate interpretive information on any identified sites.*

The production of a HIP for the Aboriginal heritage of the site is not a Consent Condition, however the proponent has indicated that Aboriginal heritage interpretation of the site is to be included as part of the role that Muru Mittigar is undertaking, as outlined in Condition 21, the development of a detailed Aboriginal Heritage Experience Strategy for Sydney Zoo visitors specifically in collaboration with Muru Mittigar and Registered Aboriginal Parties, which it is noted is currently under development.

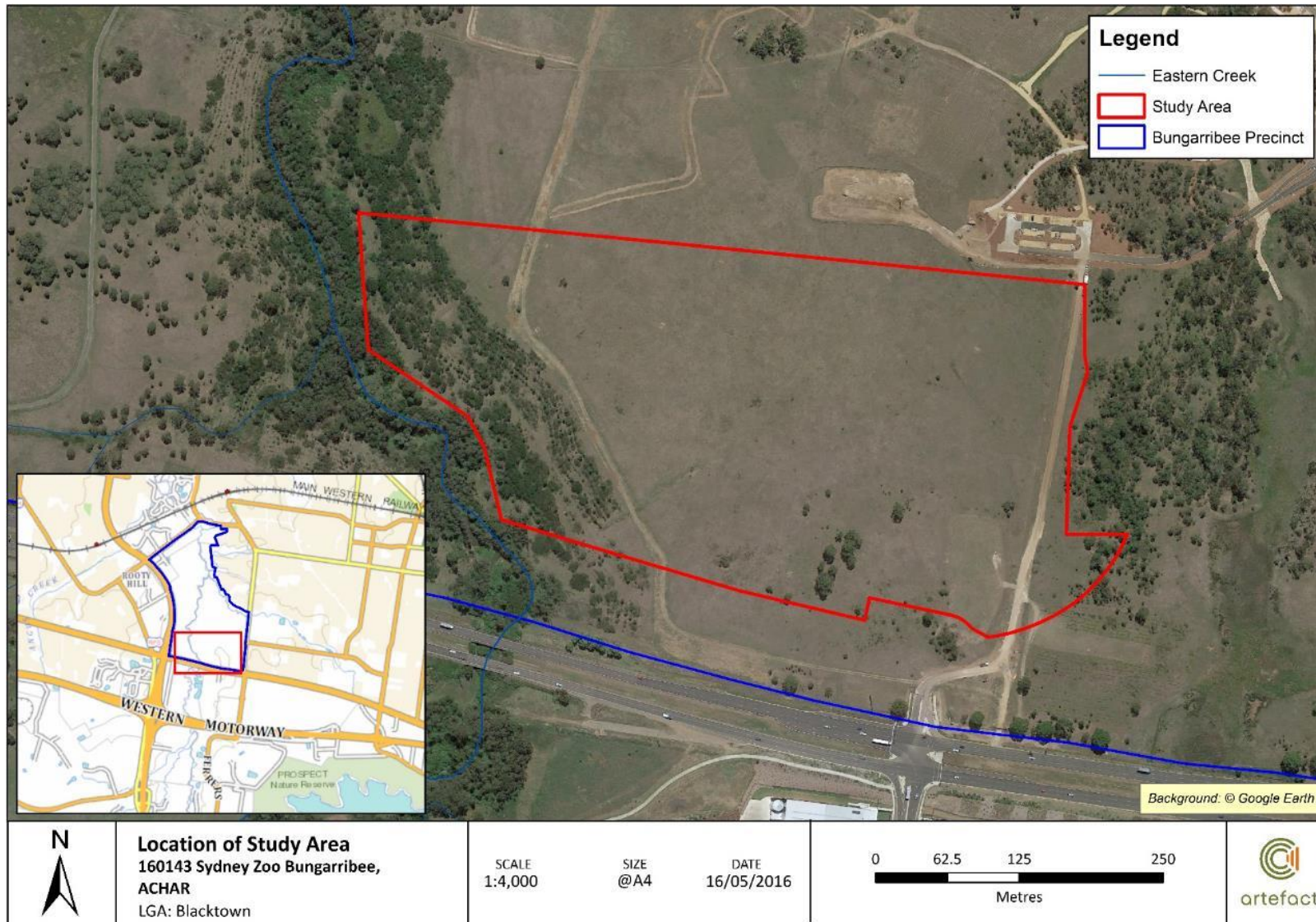
### 1.1 The Project Proposal

The Sydney Zoo project site is located in the southern portion of Lot 101/ DP1195067 within the Blacktown City Local Government Area (LGA). It is bounded by Eastern Creek to the west, Doonside Road to the east and the Great Western Highway to the south (Figure 1). The area measures 16.5 hectares.

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<sup>1</sup> The Minister's Development Consent Conditions 21, 22 and 24 are included in full in Appendix 1

Figure 1: Location of the Sydney Zoo site, 2016 (Source: Artefact Heritage)



The Sydney Zoo project proposal includes the development of the land within the Bungarrabee Precinct into a world class zoo exhibiting a wide range of popular animal species. The facility will provide an immersive safari-like experience including open grassland areas, elevated walkways and boardwalks, reptile and nocturnal animal houses, aquarium and infrastructure to service 30+ exhibits (Figure 2). Education and conservation programs planned for the zoo are intended to provide a focus on local heritage values including natural and Aboriginal heritage.

The proposed development of Sydney Zoo will include:

- Animal exhibits across several enclosures of varying design for a range of native and exotic animals
- Back-of-house buildings for exhibits and shelter/night accommodation for animals
- Main entrance building comprising entry/exit, and gift shop
- Restaurant and café
- Kiosks and amenities
- Amphitheatre
- Picnic areas and gardens
- Wetlands and waterway
- Service building containing administration areas; curatorial and food preparation areas; and veterinarian space
- Service yard with maintenance shelter
- Main formal carpark on gravel 387 vehicles, overflow on asphalt road 88 vehicles (total 475 vehicles), overflow on gravel 800 vehicles, disabled spots 9 vehicles, total parking 1284 vehicles. Access via an internal road connecting to the Great Western Highway.
- Bus parking.

Figure 2: Plan of Sydney Zoo, draft plan, 2018 (Source: Sydney Zoo)





## 1.2 Scope of the Report

A HIP is a tool that provides a strategy for communicating messages about the cultural heritage values of a site to visitors and other audiences through interpretation. It is intended to inform interpretive planning by identifying historical themes relevant to the site, outlining strategies for presenting these through a variety of interpretive media, and suggesting content and locations for interpretive media.

In particular, the points in Condition 24 are addressed in the following sections of the HIP:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a) <i>be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced expert in consultation with the OEH NSW Heritage Division and Council</i>                               | <i>Addressed in Section 1.4 and 4.2</i> |
| b) <i>include provision for naming elements within the Development that acknowledges the site's heritage, such as the name of roadways within the estate; and</i> | <i>Addressed in Section 4.5.3</i>       |
| c) <i>incorporate interpretive information on any identified sites</i>  | <i>Addressed in Section 3.2</i>         |

This HIP is the first stage in the interpretation planning process. Once the HIP is approved, the next stages are to develop the detailed content (text, images, etc) and the integrated design of the interpretive elements within the development's design, followed by production and implementation.

## 1.3 Methodology and Terminology

This HIP has been prepared in accordance with *the NSW Heritage Manual* (1996), NSW Heritage Office's *Interpreting Heritage Places and Items: Guidelines* (2005) and *Heritage Interpretation Policy* (as endorsed by the Heritage Council in 2005).

The *Heritage Interpretation Policy* states that:

*The interpretation of New South Wales' heritage connects the communities of New South Wales with their heritage and is a means of protecting and sustaining heritage values. Heritage interpretation is an integral part of the conservation and management of heritage items, and is relevant to other aspects of environmental and cultural management and policy. Heritage interpretation incorporates and provides broad access to historical research and analysis. Heritage interpretation provides opportunities to stimulate ideas and debate about Australian life and values, and the meaning of our history, culture and the environment.*

The NSW Heritage Office's *Interpreting Heritage Places and Items: Guidelines* provides 'The Ingredients for Best Practice' which is shown below:

Table 1: Best practice principles

Ingredient	Outline
<b>1: Interpretation, people and culture</b>	Respect for the special connections between people and items.
<b>2: Heritage significance and site analysis</b>	Understand the item and convey its significance.
<b>3: Records and research</b>	Use existing records of the item, research additional information, and make these publicly available (subject to security and cultural protocols).
<b>4: Audiences</b>	Explore, respect and respond to the identified audience.
<b>5: Themes</b>	Make reasoned choices about themes, stories and strategies.
<b>6: Engaging the audience</b>	Stimulate thought and dialogue, provoke response and enhance understanding.
<b>7: Context</b>	Research the physical, historical, spiritual and contemporary context of the item, including related items, and respect local amenity and culture.
<b>8: Authenticity, ambience and sustainability</b>	Develop interpretation methods and media which sustain the significance of the items, its character and authenticity.
<b>9: Conservation planning and works</b>	Integrate interpretation in conservation planning and in all stages of a conservation project.
<b>10: Maintenance, evaluation and review</b>	Include interpretation in the ongoing management of an item, provide for regular maintenance, evaluation and review.
<b>11: Skills and knowledge</b>	Involve people with relevant skills, knowledge and experience.
<b>12: collaboration</b>	Collaborate with organisations and the local community.

This document has also been informed by the Australia International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) *Burra Charter*, 1999. The *Burra Charter* defines interpretation as ‘all the ways of presenting the cultural significance of a place’, which may be achieved through a combination of the treatment of heritage fabric, the use of the place, or activities undertaken at the place, and the introduction of material explaining this history (Article 1.17). Interpretation should provide and enhance understanding of the history, significance and meaning, as well as respect and be appropriate to the cultural significance of a place (Article 25).

The ICOMOS *Ename Charter* for interpretation of cultural heritage sites has also informed this document. In recognising that interpretation and presentation are part of the overall process of cultural heritage conservation, this Charter has established seven cardinal principles upon which interpretation should be based:

- **Principle 1:** Access and understanding
- **Principle 2:** Information sources
- **Principle 3:** Attention to setting and context
- **Principle 4:** Preservation of authenticity
- **Principle 5:** Planning for suitability
- **Principle 6:** Concern for inclusiveness

- **Principle 7:** Importance of research, training and evaluation.

In addition, the following terms used within the HIS are defined in the NSW Heritage Office's *Interpreting Heritage Places and Items Guidelines*:

- **Associations** mean the special connections that exist between people and an item.
- **Environmental heritage** means those places, buildings, works, relics, infrastructure, movable objects, landscapes and precincts, of State or local heritage significance.
- **Fabric** means the physical material of the item including components, features, objects and spaces.
- **Heritage significance** refers to meanings and values in relation to the historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic importance of the item. Heritage significance is reflected in the fabric of the item, its setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects. Items may have a range of values and meanings for different individuals or groups, over time.
- **Interpretation** means all the ways of presenting the significance of an item. Interpretation may be a combination of the treatment and fabric of the item; the use of the item; the use of interpretive media, such as events, activities, signs and publications, or activities, but is not limited to these.
- **Interpretation plan** is a document that provides the policies, strategies and detailed advice for interpreting a heritage item. It is based on research and analysis and plans to communicate the significance of the item, both during a conservation project and in the ongoing life of the item. The plan identifies key themes, storylines and audiences and provides recommendations about interpretation media. It includes practical and specific advice about how to implement the plan.
- **Meanings** denote what an item signifies, indicates, evokes or expresses.
- **Media** means the tools, techniques and technologies used to convey the interpretation. These can include signs, orientation, notices, guided and self-guided walks, audio guides, installations, displays, models, dioramas, exhibitions, lighting, street naming, holograms, films, video, soundscapes, oral history, maps, brochures, books and catalogues, public art, writers and artists in residence programs, events, activities, role play, demonstrations, educational programs, websites, CD ROM programs, reconstructions, sets, and replicas and other means of communication.

## 1.4 Authorship

This report has been prepared by Carolyn MacLulich (Principal, BEd Hons, Master of Letters in Museum and Heritage Studies) with input by Michael Lever (Senior Heritage Consultant, BA, DipEd) and Veronica Norman (Heritage Consultant, BA), and review by Dr Sandra Wallace (Director).

## 2.0 SITE HISTORY

### 2.1 Introduction

The aim of this section is to provide an historical background for the site by identifying key historical characteristics of the area and then outlining major historical themes and stories for interpretation. The following overview has been adapted from the Sydney Zoo Bungarribee Precinct Statement of Heritage Impact (Artefact Heritage 2016a), Archaeological Test Excavations at Bungarribee Homestead (Austral Archaeology 2000), and Heritage Impact Statement: Doonside Residential Parcel & Parklands Bungarribee Precinct (GML 2007). This section is provided as a background to the report only, to indicate the extensive and varied use of the site and surrounding area over time, and is not intended to be an example of the type or extent of any text that may be included in specific interpretive media.

### 2.2 Aboriginal Histories

Prior to the appropriation of their land by Europeans, Aboriginal people lived in small family or clan groups that were associated with particular territories or places. The language group spoken on the Cumberland Plain is known as Darug. This term was used for the first time in 1900, as before the late 1800s language groups or dialects were not discussed in the literature (Attenbrow 2010:31). The Darug language group is thought to have extended from Appin in the south to the Hawkesbury River, west of the Georges River, Parramatta, the Lane Cove River and to Berowra Creek (Attenbrow 2010:34). This area was home to a number of different clan groups throughout the Cumberland Plain. The traditional owners of the land of the Bungarribee Precinct area were the Warrawarry people of the Darug nation (Attenbrow 2010: 27).

British colonisation had a profound and devastating effect on the Aboriginal population of the Sydney region, including Darug speakers. In the early days of the colony Aboriginal people were disenfranchised from their land as the British claimed areas for settlement and agriculture. The colonists, often at the expense of the local Aboriginal groups, also claimed resources such as pasture, timber, fishing grounds and water sources. Overall the devastation of the Aboriginal culture did not come about through war with the British, but instead through disease and forced removal from traditional lands. It is thought that during the 1789 smallpox epidemic over half of the Aboriginal people of the Sydney region died. The disease spread west to the Darug of the Cumberland Plain and north to the Hawkesbury, and may have in fact spread much further afield, over the Blue Mountains. This loss of life meant that some of the Aboriginal groups who lived away from the coastal settlement of Sydney may have disappeared entirely before Europeans could observe them or record their clan names (Karskens 2010:452).

The British initially thought that Aboriginal people did not live inland, but were confined to the coast taking advantage of the abundant marine resources available. The first major expeditions into the interior did not witness any Aboriginal people, but evidence of their existence was noted. In April 1788 Governor Arthur Phillip led an expedition west to Prospect Hill. It was noted:

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*...that these parts are frequented by the natives was undeniably proved by the temporary huts which were seen in several places. Near one of these huts, the bones of kangaroo were found, and several trees where seen on fire. (Stockdale 1789)*

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In 1789 Captain Watkin Tench led an expedition to the Nepean River. He noted that:

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*Traces of the natives appeared at every step, sometimes in their hunting huts which consist of nothing more than a large piece of bark bent in the middle and opened at both ends, exactly resembling two cards set up to form an acute angle; sometimes in marks on trees which they had climbed; or in squirrel-traps.... We also met with two old damaged canoes hauled up on the beach. (Tench 1789)*

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It wasn't until rural settlement began in the western Cumberland Plain around 1791 that the colonists and Aboriginal people came face to face. Relations quickly disintegrated, and tensions over land and resources spilled over. Governor King sanctioned the shooting of Aboriginal peoples in a General Order made in 1801 (Kohen 1986:24). Intermittent killings on both sides continued for over 15 years, including the Appin massacre and attacks at South Creek in 1816 (Karskens 2010: 225, Kohen 1986:23).

Although tensions existed between Aboriginal people and Europeans on the Cumberland Plain, a number of Aboriginal families continued to live semi-traditional lives in the area. The first parcels of land granted to an Aboriginal person were to the north-west of the study area between Richmond Road and Plumpton Ridge along Bells Creek. Governor Macquarie granted this land to Colebee and Nurragingy in 1819. Colebee did not stay long but Nurragingy lived on the land and it remained in the family until 1920 when it was resumed by the Aboriginal Protection Board (Kohen 1986:27).

The government policy of removal of Aboriginal children from their parents in order to assimilate them into white society began fairly early on in the colony's history, and was epitomized by the development of the Native Institution at Parramatta in 1814. This facility was moved to the Black Town settlement in 1823 approximately six kilometres north-west of the current study area. It was closed in 1829 and the land was used for farming, but the site remains significant for its historical, archaeological and social values.<sup>2</sup>

Into the nineteen and twentieth centuries descendants of Darug language speakers continued to live in Western Sydney along with Aboriginal people from other areas of NSW, and the area continues to have cultural, social and spiritual meanings.

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<sup>2</sup> On 13 October 2018 the land on which the Native Institute had stood was handed over to the Darug people: <https://www.landcom.com.au/newsroom/media/landcom-hands-back-land-to-dharug-people-at-historic-event/>

### 2.3 Early Colonial History – Rooty Hill Government Farm

In the past, Eastern Creek acted as a Parish and property boundary. The historic development of the eastern side of the creek was quite different from the historic development on the western side of Eastern Creek. The area east of the creek formed part of a grant that from 1822 until the 1950s remained a single Estate. The area west of the creek was subdivided from the 1840s and a commercial strip fronted the Great Western Road from the 1880s.

In 1802 Governor Philip King reserved 38,728 acres at Rooty Hill, including the Bungarribee Precinct, as government farm land, providing pasture for government herds and as a failsafe against food shortages. The farm also gave the government control over the price of livestock, preventing private graziers from exploiting the market (The Rooty Hill SHR). Rooty Hill was one of four government farms, with others having been established at Rose Hill (Parramatta) in 1788, Toongabbie in 1791 and Castle Hill in 1801.

Between January 1810 and 1821 Governor Lachlan Macquarie erected a residence for the farm's overseer on the northern slope of Rooty Hill and temporary huts for the accommodation of 20 stock keepers. The farm was also divided into paddocks with fences erected between them (The Rooty Hill SHR).

In 1822 the cost of government farms came under fire in John Thomas Bigge's *Report of the Commissioner of inquiry into the state of the colony of New South Wales* and the size of the Rooty Hill farm was cut, with land being granted around its perimeter. Under Governor Thomas Brisbane the farm was further reduced, and in 1828, under Governor Ralph Darling, closed, the remaining land being handed over to the Church and Schools Corporation (The Rooty Hill SHR).

### 2.4 Early Land Grants – Bungarribee Estate

The study area originally formed part of a 2,000 acre grant to Colonel John Campbell, received on 30 June 1823 (Austral Archaeology 2000: 5). It was 'bounded on the north by a line bearing east 180 chains 50 links commencing at Eastern Creek, on the east side by a line bearing south 150 chains to the Great Western Road, on the south by that road and on the west by Eastern Creek' (Austral Archaeology 2000: 5).

Campbell, his wife Annabella, and nine children had arrived from Scotland in 1821 aboard the *Lustiana*. Soon after their arrival the Colonial Secretary's records indicate that Campbell was allowed to select 22 convicts to assist him in the clearing of 80 acres at 'Prospect' (notice dated 17 November 1821). The 1822 Land and Stock Muster lists Campbell as having cleared 130 acres and cultivated 15 acres of wheat, five acres of barley and two acres of potatoes at 'Parramatta' and as keeping 24 cattle, 28 hogs and 1 horse (Johnson 2000: 3-4).

Campbell built his homestead on the western slope of the highest point on his grant, approximately one kilometre north of the current study area. The homestead featured a 'two storeyed, circular conical roofed tower with two single storey verandah wings radiating from it' with an 'L shaped drum

at the junction of the two arms' (Austral Archaeology 2000: 8). A number of outbuildings were also erected including a barracks to accommodate Campbell's convict workforce, a large barn, stables and a blacksmiths and a carpenters shop.

Campbell's Estate is described in a sale notice of 1828, after his death, as:

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*2000 acres of very excellent land, fenced all round, has 250 acres cleared, four large enclosed paddocks, various stockyards and piggery, a garden consisting of eight acres, with a great number and variety of young fruit trees well watered, and two creeks always supplied with water run through the farm.*

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and continues to describe the homestead as:

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*Built of the very best materials, and scarcely completed at Mr. Campbell's death, consists of a dining room, drawing room, and five bedrooms on the ground floor, and four small rooms in the upper storey. Attached is a most excellent kitchen or servants room, with store, ham house, stable, barn, carpenter and blacksmiths' shops; superior barracks for the men... The dairy is considered to be, in design, the most complete in the colony, it is not quite finished, but a trifle will complete it. (The Sydney Gazette and NSW Advertiser, 19 Sept 1828 p1)*

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Thomas Icely purchased the Estate in 1828, and 'finished' the homestead. As a champion horse breeder, Icely established the Estate as a horse stud. The Estate was sold in 1832 to Charles Smith and to Henry Kater in 1839, both of whom continued use of the Estate as a horse stud (Austral Archaeology 2000: 25).

In 1845 the Estate was sold to the East India Company, who used it as a remount depot for horses purchased in NSW to be shipped to India for the British cavalry (Austral Archaeology 2000: 25; GML 2007: 10).

The Estate also passed through the hands of entrepreneur Benjamin Boyd (1846 to 1851) (Austral Archaeology 2000: 10) and was used for agricultural purposes, the barn being used for the storage of produce such as wheat, potatoes and oaten hay (Austral Archaeology 2000: 25), until the Estate was sold to Major J Walters in 1901.

There were some modifications made to the Estate as when it was purchased by Walters 'the only buildings besides the residence (were) an old brick house men's quarters, large brick barn with 10 loose boxes around it, brick dairy and wooden vehicle house' (extract from a letter from Walters to G. R. Nichols; quoted in Austral Archaeology 2000: 25). Walters continued to use the Estate for agricultural purposes with 200 milking cows and 400 grazing cattle on the land. A number of crops were also cultivated including potatoes, maize, wheat, barley, sorghum, millet and barley (Austral Archaeology 2000: 25).

The Estate was sold in 1920 to Charles Hopkins and to brothers T.R and A.J Cleaver before it was resumed by the OTC in 1949. At the time of its resumption Hardie & Gorman valued the Estate at 12,300 pounds. At this time the land has been 'fully cleared except for shade and shelter trees' and

was 'completely fenced, and subdivided into about 20 paddocks, by post and wire and cyclone fencing, with some post and rail fencing' (National Archives of Australia series # SP246/2). The Estate included:

- 'A Homestead built of brick, cement rendered, part weatherboard, with slate and iron roof, containing about 15 Rooms.
  - Galvanised Iron Shed and Horse Yard constructed of bush posts and rails.
  - Galvanised iron Shelter with open fronts and ends, also galvanised iron Store and Fowl Sheds.
  - Brick Harness Room with iron roof.
  - Large brick Barn, brick floor, galvanised iron roof, with attached Feeding Bails, having lean-to galvanised iron roof, concrete floor. Also attached constructed of brick with iron roof are six (6) horse boxes.
  - Dairy Building constructed of brick with tile and iron roof, and cement floor, comprising Milk Room, Cool Room, Can Room, and Motor Room, and twelve (12) walk through Bails, together with open concrete yard adjoining.'
- (National Archives of Australia series # SP246/2).

## 2.5 Wallgrove Dispersal Area

During World War II (WWII), the current area occupied by Bungarribee Precinct was resumed for use as a RAAF dispersal area. Department of the Interior records show that 'the Commonwealth acquired from certain persons, owning land between the Great Western Highway and the Railway line at Doonside, part of their land for use as an airstrip' (National Archives of Australia series # SP857/6).

The RAAF dispersal area was one of a series of RAAF airbases built across NSW during WWII. The Wallgrove Dispersal Area supported the Schofields Aerodrome and Richmond Air Base.

RAAF records indicate the Wallgrove Dispersal Area comprised a sealed landing strip, taxiways and hides (aircraft dispersal pads). Previous archaeological investigations (GML 2007: 46) indicate the dispersal area also included an air raid trench.

The Land Valuation Committee NSW costed the construction of the Wallgrove Dispersal Area at 30,000 pounds. It is noted that 'T.R. Cleaver... (is) to be given Rights of Way between Eastern Creek and Runway and between Bungarribee Creek and runway' and it is recommended that 'he be granted a licence to travel over the enclosed portion of Doonside Road' (National Archives of Australia series # SP857/6). The cost of the dispersal area was seen to be reasonable given its 'geographical position and proximity to Wallgrove Camp' (National Archives of Australia series # SP857/6).

The landing strip was later used by local flying clubs. Senior engineer for the OTC, R. G. Reed, was informed that not only did a member of the Aero Club land on the strip on Sunday 27 August 1950, but left his plane unattended there for over an hour. In his correspondence with the Chief Engineer, Reed considered it urgent 'official notification be given to R.A.A.F authorities, and in particular Aero



Clubs likely to use this area for emergency or practice landings' as survey pegs and location poles for OTC services had been placed at the site. 'Contact with survey pegs or location poles could cause damage to a plane's landing gear. When masts and wires for rhombic radiators are erected they will constitute a very dangerous hazard if landings are attempted, resulting in wrecking of light planes and possible death or serious injury to pilots.'

## 2.6 OTC Transmission Station

The Bungarribee Precinct was resumed by the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (OTC) in 1954. Messrs. Hardie & Gorman had valued the land at 24,207 pounds (National Archives of Australia series # SP246/2). The site was chosen as it was a large, cleared and relatively flat space, with good ground conductivity and a lack of interference from other services (Austral Archaeology 2000: 37).

Not all residents were in favour of the acquisition, Miss C. D. Learmonth noting:

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*I am not desirous of disposing of my property for the following reasons: -*

*It is portion of an original Grant to my Great Grandfather and has been in the family for close on 150 years, he having arrived from Scotland in the year 1799 and settled on the property soon afterwards, and it has never been sold.*

*You will appreciate that I have a certain sentimental attachment to my old home which I would like to see retained within the family*

*(National Archives of Australia series # SP246/2)*

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Learmonth, like other landowners, were given leases for their properties and allowed to reside there until either they decided to move or until their death, whichever came first. The leases were not allowed to be transferred to their descendants and came with the condition that the OTC would have unrestricted access to the properties (National Archives of Australia series # SP246/2).

A transmission station was built on the site and a series of aerials were erected across the land holding for transmitting radio signals. The OTC station had two building with a large transmitter hall, diesel generator and power rooms and workshops and offices. The OTC transmission station was officially opened by the Postmaster General in February 1957.

An area to the north of Bungarribee Precinct was developed as a housing estate for OTC staff. The estate was accessed off Doonside Road and included a curving access road and street plantings and a number of residences. The housing estate was designed by the architects Hannessy & Co who had also been commissioned for the transmission station at Doonside and at Bringelly (GML 2007: 11).

The OTC provided international telegraph, local radiotelephone and pictogram services and high frequency maritime radiotelegraph and coastal radio services (Austral Archaeology 2000: 37). The OTC transmission station operated until the 1990s. However, with advances in telecommunication technologies throughout the 1960s the station started to experience downturns in radio transmission. New technologies were installed in the 1970s and full-time staff were no longer required to be located

at the station. In the 1980s the transmission station was kept in reserve until it was decommissioned in the 1990s. In 2001 the OTC transmission station was demolished, the transmission towers having been removed some time earlier (GML 2007: 13). A comparison of aerial photos dating from 1943, 1961, 1998 and 2015 undertaken as part of the 2016 Non-Aboriginal Statement of Heritage Impacts reveals minimal changes to the area and immediate vicinity over the last 75 years.

## 2.7 Timeline of Key Dates and Events

A timeline summary of the key dates and events at the Bungarribee Precinct, including the Sydney Zoo site, is presented below. It is based on the 2016 Non-Aboriginal Statement of Heritage Impacts.

**Table 2: Timeline of key dates and events**

Time period	Owner & land use
Pre 1800	The Bungarribee Precinct district was home to Warrawarry people of the Darug nation, the traditional owners of the land
1802	Government farm land
1823	Colonel John Campbell, land grant - farming, homestead and outbuildings including barracks, barn, stables, blacksmiths and a carpenter's shop
1828	Thomas Icely, homestead additions, horse stud
1832	Charles Smith, horse stud
1839	Henry Kater, horse stud
1845	East India Company, remount depot for horses
1846-1851	Benjamin Boyd, agricultural purposes
1901	Major. J. Walters, agricultural purposes
1920	Charles Hopkins, T.R. and A.J Cleaver
WWII	Commonwealth, RAAF dispersal area
c.1941	Commonwealth, Bungarribee Estate used for military purposes
1954	Commonwealth, OTC transmission station and aerals, housing estate
2001	WSPT, Transmission station demolished

## 3.0 HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

### 3.1 Heritage Significance

The Sydney Zoo site falls within the larger Bungarribee Precinct of Western Sydney Parklands. Within one kilometre to the north of the study area is the Bungarribee Homestead Complex – Archaeological Site (SHR: 01428), with a statement of significance:

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*The Bungarribee Homestead complex represents a rare, intact footprint of a very early farmstead including a main house, outbuildings and plantings. The remains, as defined by the heritage curtilage are considered to have State significance based on their historic, aesthetic, social and technical/research values.*

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This area is also listed as the Bungarribee Homestead Complex (Blacktown LEP: A118) and the Bungarribee View Corridor( Blacktown LEP: A119) (Figure 3).

While the study area falls within the original Bungarribee Estate, the Non-Aboriginal Statement of Heritage Impacts (SoHI) (Artefact Heritage 2016a) states that the majority of the study area was initially used for grazing purposes and there is no evidence that homesteads or buildings associated with the early use of the Bungarribee area in the study area. The remains of the OTC transmission station represent the sole recorded land use with development present within the study area. The SoHI noted that:

- there are no items listed on the State Heritage Register or the s170 register located within the study area.
- the study area is located within the Blacktown LGA and is subject to SEPP 2009 (Western Sydney Parklands). There are no listed heritage items in Schedule 1 of the SEPP 2009 within study area
- no heritage items or archaeological sites within the study area are included in Schedule 5 of the Blacktown LEP 2015.
- no sites within or near the study area are included on the Commonwealth Heritage List or the National Heritage List.

The SoHI also noted that:

- there is nil-low potential for archaeological relics associated with the Rooty Hill Government Farm to be present within the study area
- there is nil-low potential for archaeological relics associated with the Bungarribee Estate to be present within the study area
- there is nil-low potential for archaeological relics associated with the OTC transmission station to be present within the study area.

While there are no listed heritage items and only nil-low potential for archaeological relics at the Sydney Zoo site, it is part of the larger Bungarrabee Precinct which does have a rich history of use and occupation, including the State Significant Bungarrabee Homestead Complex – Archaeological Site. For these reasons it is recommended that the non-Aboriginal heritage of the Bungarrabee Precinct overall be a focus for interpretation at the Sydney Zoo site.

**Figure 3: Locations of SHR listed items**



### 3.2 Identified sites

Point (c) of Condition 24 states that the HIP is to ‘incorporate interpretive information on any identified sites.’ As there are no known heritage sites or items within the Sydney Zoo development site, such specific interpretive information is not required. The SoHI noted that

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*There is no evidence of any built items associated with Bungarrabee Estate being located within the study area. No works have been proposed in the vicinity of the SHR curtilage for Bungarrabee Estate, which is located approximately 1 km north of the study area.*

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and

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*The site of the former Transmission Station building to the north of the study area was demolished by 2001 after an archival recording was completed for the site. There is no evidence of any built items associated with the OTC Transmission Station building being located within the study area.*

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It is to be noted that the SoHI identified remains of two concrete footing pads on the site, which are likely to be remains associated with former OTC transmission towers. However, these footings are not appropriate for adaptive re-use or as a focus of interpretation due to their condition and accessibility. The original brick gates for the OTC complex from the 1950s are extant nearby on the Great Western Highway but not within the study area. It is recommended that they remain in situ to retain their position in context, and not be relocated to the Sydney Zoo site. Because of the condition and location of these elements, the story of the OTC use of the land would be best explored through images and explanatory text incorporated into an interpretive element.

**Figure 4: Concrete tower footings, 2016 (Source: Artefact Heritage)**



Figure 5: Gates at the former entrance to the OTC transmission station (outside the study area)



### 3.3 Historical Themes

To successfully interpret a site, the contextual background should be presented in a way that is clear, concise, easily accessible, informative and engaging. Successful interpretation is best achieved by structuring the interpretive approach around key themes or stories directly associated with the site in order to provide a clear context for understanding the heritage values of the site.

The Heritage Council of NSW (2001) has established thirty-two NSW Historical Themes to connect local issues with the broader history of NSW and the nation. Historical themes provide a context within which the heritage significance of an item can be understood, assessed and compared. Themes help to explain why an item exists, how it was changed and how it relates to other items linked to the theme. The historical themes that which relate to the Bungarribee Precinct, which includes the Sydney Zoo site, are listed below.

Table 3: Historical themes

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local Theme	Relationship to site
Peopling Australia	Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures	<i>Activities associated with maintaining, developing, experiencing and remembering Aboriginal cultural identities and practises, past and present; with demonstrating distinctive ways of life; and with interactions demonstrating race relations.</i>	The traditional owners of the land of the Bungarribee Precinct were the Warrawarry people of the Darug nation. Dating of finds in nearby Parramatta show that Aboriginal people have lived in the area for tens of thousands of years.

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local Theme	Relationship to site
Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture	<i>Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes, can include aquaculture.</i>	In 1802 Governor King reserved 38,728 acres at Rooty Hill, including the Bungarrabee Precinct, as government farm land, providing pasture for government herds and as a failsafe against food shortages. In 1823 the Bungarrabee Estate was granted to Campbell, it comprised a homestead, convict barracks, barns, stables and a blacksmiths and carpenters shop. The Estate passed through a number of hands and was used for agricultural purposes and livestock until the 1940s.
Developing local, regional and national economies	Pastoralism	<i>Activities associated with the breeding, raising, processing and distribution of livestock for human use.</i>	The Estate was used as a horse stud by Icely in 1828, Smith in 1832, Kater 1839.
Developing local, regional and national economies	Commerce	<i>Activities relating to buying, selling and exchanging goods and services.</i>	The area was used as a remount depot by the East India Company for horses purchased in NSW to be shipped to India for the British cavalry in 1945.
Developing local, regional and national economies	Communication	<i>Activities relating to the creation and conveyancing of information.</i>	The OTC transmission station provided telecommunication services including international radio telegraph and maritime radiotelegraph services from the late 1940s to the 1990s.
Building settlements, towns and cities	Land Tenure	<i>Activities and processes for identifying forms of ownership and occupancy of land and water, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal.</i>	Nominated as part of a large Government Farm, one of four in the area, in 1802. Original land grant of 2,000 acres to Colonel John Campbell in 1823.
Governing	Defence	<i>Activities associated with defending places from hostile takeover and occupation.</i>	During WW II the precinct was used as an RAAF dispersal area with an airstrip constructed.

### 3.4 Key Stories for Interpretation

The history of the Bungarrabee Precinct, of which the Sydney Zoo site is a part, is rich and varied. In particular, the State Heritage Register listed Bungarrabee Estate Complex is within one kilometre of the Sydney Zoo site. While no listed heritage items are located on the Sydney Zoo site, the stories of the Precinct's land use over time – as a government farm, agricultural and pastoral usage, horse stud, RAAF airfield and OTC use – are also part of the stories of the Zoo site. It is therefore recommended that interpretive elements focus on exploring the changing uses of the study area over time.

The number and range of key historic themes that provide context for understanding the landscape is great. In order to simplify the interpretive structure and to provide some major anchor-points, two key interpretative stories have been identified through the analysis of the historic themes outlined above:

- Early settlement and land grants: Rooty Hill government farm, Bungarribee Estate,
- Australia's telecommunications development: OTC site

These interpretive focal points would form the basis for developing the content and structure of interpretive elements, and will allow interpretive media to be arranged in accessible groupings. The detailed content and image choices will be developed at the design stage to ensure that the interpretive elements are integrated within the Zoo site and the Zoo experience for visitors.



## 4.0 INTERPRETIVE STRATEGIES

### 4.1 Interpretive Approach

The key interpretative principles for the Sydney Zoo site's heritage interpretation are as follows:

- present the Sydney Zoo site, within the Bungarrabee Precinct, as a locally distinct and representative cultural landscape, the product of numerous phases of land-use and occupation
- acknowledge the position of study area as part of the original grant linked to the State significant Bungarrabee Homestead
- incorporate documentary research and graphic material to illustrate and express the historic significance of the site in a clear and engaging manner
- ensure that the interpretive media chosen are conceptually and physically accessible, and designed to engage and stimulate interest
- ensure that on-site interpretive media are developed in a way that complements the facility/landscape design of the site and the historical characteristics of the area and surrounding landscape.

While the interpretive approach outlined in this HIP addresses non-Aboriginal heritage aspects of the site, it must be noted that the heritage values of the cultural and natural environment of the area are specifically significant to Traditional owners, local Aboriginal groups and local Aboriginal residents of area. Any interpretive approach addressing Aboriginal heritage to be developed by Muru Mittigar, would need to acknowledge Traditional owners of the land, consider the significance of the landscape to Aboriginal people, and respect connections which may not be visible in the landscape today but which are key to Aboriginal relationships with the site and surrounding landscape.

### 4.2 Consultation Process

A requirement for developing this HIP has been community and stakeholder consultation. Condition C24 states that the HIP shall be prepared '*in consultation with OEH NSW Heritage Division and Council*'. A copy of the draft HIP was provided to Blacktown City Council for comment on 2 October 2018, and their comments, which consisted of minor editing changes, have been incorporated into this final version of the HIP. A copy of the draft HIP was provided to the OEH NSW Heritage Division for comment on 5 November 2018, with a reply received on 23 November 2018 with no changes or additions required. The final version of the HIP was issued to Sydney Zoo 26 November 2018.

### Audience Identification

Heritage interpretation is most effective when potential audiences are identified and specifically targeted. It is important to define audience categories to ensure that interpretive media - their location, orientation, content and design - are designed to provide engaging and informative experiences relevant to those audiences.

The potential audience analysis developed by Sydney Zoo (Sydney Zoo 2016) indicates a goal of approximately 875,000 people per annum, and identified the following audience groups:

- 80% local visitors
- 20% tourists, of which 12% are domestic and 8% are international
- An additional category of international tourists via coach tours was also identified.

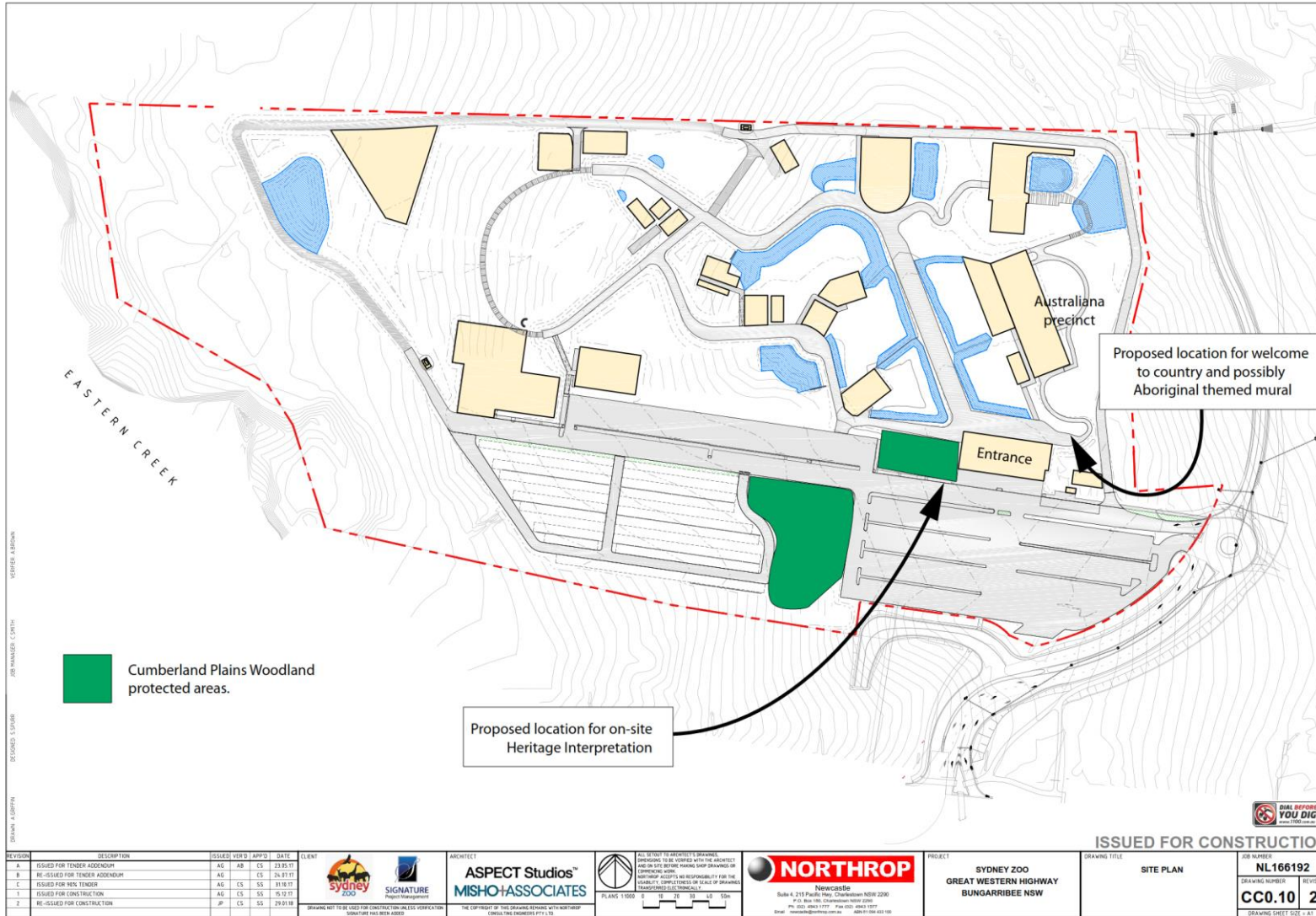
Based on the visitor profiles of other zoos in major cities, a large proportion of the 80% local visitors would be family groups. These groups can be characterised as multi-aged, multi-staged, time-limited groups. It is therefore recommended that any interpretive elements be visually accessible, have high impact/attractiveness on first impression, and are not text-heavy.

### 4.3 Possible location

Placing interpretive elements at the entrance to the Zoo, where visitors encounter a point of pause and reorientation both at their entry and exit, should be considered. It is understood that there is a stand of remnant Cumberland Plain vegetation located near the entrance area, which could additionally create framework or context for an interpretive element. Figure 6 shows the possible location of heritage interpretive elements.

Alternatively, positioning interpretive elements within rest spaces within the Zoo itself could be considered, however these spaces may be best suited for Aboriginal interpretive elements being developed by Muru Mittigar in order to create a cohesive approach and storyline.

Figure 6: Proposed location of interpretive elements (Source: Sydney Zoo, 2018)



## 4.4 Potential Interpretive Media

A range of interpretive media have been considered to interpret the non-Aboriginal heritage of the Sydney Zoo site to visitors. Two possible options have been identified:

- Interpretive panel/feature focussing on the European heritage of the surrounding Bungarribee Precinct and of the OTC use of the site
- Naming elements that acknowledge the site's heritage within the Zoo.

Additionally, the proponent is working with Muru Mittigar to develop a Welcome to Country component and an Aboriginal artwork, as key interpretive features at the entrance of the site.

**Figure 7: Artist's impressions of Zoo entrance (Source: Sydney Zoo)**



### 4.4.1 Interpretive Panel or Feature

Well-designed and written interpretive panels are an excellent media for effectively conveying key messages. If integrated into the design of the site/facility, they can be strategically located to gain appropriate exposure. An interpretive panel or feature placed at the entrance area of the Sydney Zoo facility would provide a vehicle for acknowledging the non-Aboriginal heritage of the site. The panel could include maps, plans, and photographs the Bungarribee Precinct during early European settlement and the OTC development. It could be traditional in style or be incorporated within an artistic feature such as

a wall mural or installation, but would need to be integrated within the overall design of Zoo and the Zoo entrance area in particular.

**Figure 8: Examples of interpretive panels/features**

**Point Gellebrand interpretation; Gully Walk, Blue Mountains**



**Colorado School of Mines panels; Uluru panel**



**Timeline mural; Pulp paper trial, Tasmania**



#### 4.4.1.1 Suggested location

To be accessible to the widest possible audience, the interpretive panel/feature should be located at the entrance facility of Sydney Zoo (see Figure 6). It will be important that the message about the European heritage of the site is clearly differentiated from the general Zoo interpretation and wayfinding systems. The precise location will be determined during detailed design.

#### 4.4.1.2 Suggested content

Points that could be covered in the interpretive panel include:

- Development of a government farm, one of four in the district, in 1802
- Development of Bungarribee Estate in 1823, and subsequent land use for pastoral and horse stud purposes, including rearing of horses for the East India Company (1823- 1930s)
- WWII RAAF dispersal area/airstrip (WWII)
- OTC transmission station and its role in Australia's telecommunications (1957-2001)

The detailed content/text has not been drafted at this stage, as the design and final location of the panel or feature will determine the amount of information that can be included.

#### 4.4.1.3 Images choices

**Figure 9: Parish of Prospect, Country of Cumberland, 1820s (Source: NSW Land Registry Services - Historical Land Records Viewer)**



Figure 10: Parish of Prospect, Country of Cumberland, 1894 (Source: NSW Land Registry Services - Historical Land Records Viewer)

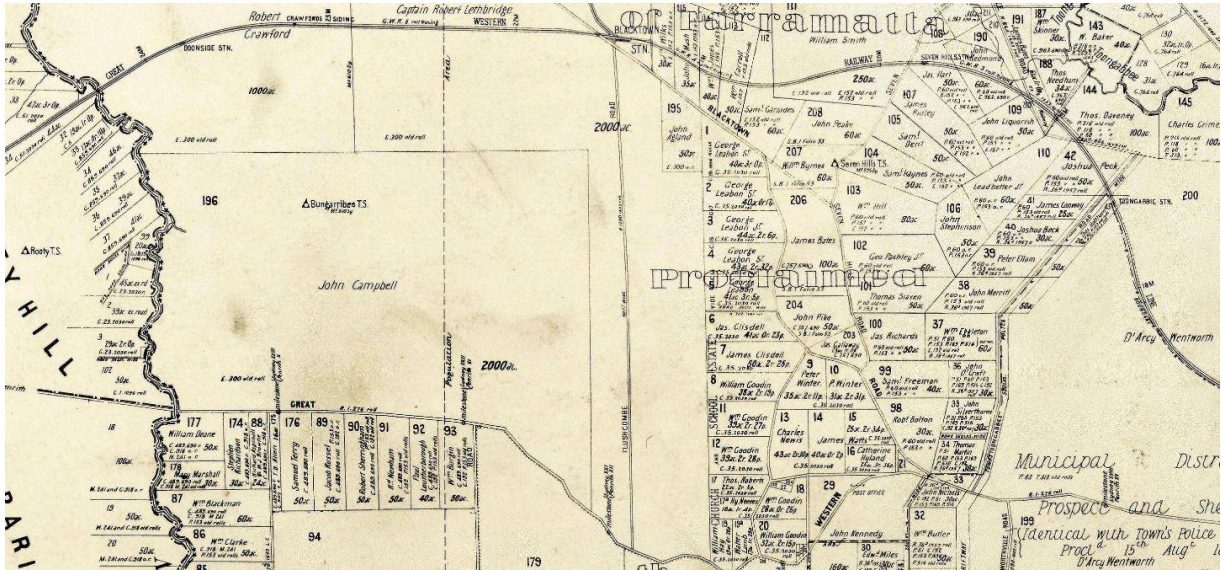



Figure 11: H.E.I.Cos Depot. Bungarrabee N.S.W., c1847-1852 by T. Rider (Source: State Library of NSW, <http://archival.sl.nsw.gov.au/Details/archive/110339020>)



Figure 12: Auction notice, Sydney Monitor, Saturday 20 September 1828, p. 8



**SALES BY AUCTION**

**BUNGARRABEE ESTATE.**  
 BY MR. PRITCHETT,  
 On Thursday, the Second of October, at 12 o'Clock,  
 in the Market-place Parramatta, by Order of the  
 Executors.

**T**HE Valuable Estate called Bungarrabee,  
 the Property of the late John Campbell,  
 Esq. situated on the Great Western Road,  
 about 10 miles beyond Parramatta. It con-  
 tains 2,000 acres of very excellent land, fen-  
 ced all round, has 250 acres cleared, four large  
 inclosed paddocks, various stock-yards and  
 piggery, a garden consisting of 8 acres with a  
 great number and variety of young fruit-trees  
 well watered, and two creeks always supplied  
 with water running through the farm. The  
 house, built of the very best materials, and  
 scarcely completed at Mr. Campbell's death,  
 consists of a dining-room, drawing-room, and  
 five bed rooms on the ground floor, and four  
 small rooms in the upper story. Attached,  
 is a most excellent kitchen or Servant's room  
 (the residence of the Family for some years  
 before the building of the new house), with  
 stone ham-house, stable, barn, carpenter  
 and blacksmith's shops; superior barracks  
 for the men, &c. The Dairy is considered to  
 be, in design, the most complete in the  
 Colony; it is not quite finished, but a trifle  
 will complete it.

Terms, One-fourth Cash; the residue  
 payable at 6, 9, 12, and 15 Months, on ap-  
 proved Security, and the three latter Instal-  
 ments bearing Bank Interest. The Premises

Figure 13: A view of the Bungarrabee estate and homestead, 1858, by Joseph Fowles, (Source: State Library of NSW, <http://archival.sl.nsw.gov.au/Details/archive/110311997>)





Figure 14: Bungarrabee Farms: for private sale, 1913. Samples from sale book (Source: State Library of NSW [https://search.slnsw.gov.au/primo-explore/fulldisplay?docid=SLNSW\\_ALMA21138059020002626&context=L&vid=SLNSW&lang=en\\_US&tab=default\\_tab](https://search.slnsw.gov.au/primo-explore/fulldisplay?docid=SLNSW_ALMA21138059020002626&context=L&vid=SLNSW&lang=en_US&tab=default_tab))



Figure 15: Men's barracks on Bungarrabee Estate, 1918-1921 (Source: State Library of NSW, <http://archival.slnsw.gov.au/Details/archive/110341371> )



Figure 16: Old homestead on Govt. Stock Farm, Rooty Hill. (Source: State Library of NSW, <http://archival.sl.nsw.gov.au/Details/archive/110108483>)



Figure 17: Bungarrabee, 1900-1939 (Source: State Library of NSW, <http://archival.sl.nsw.gov.au/Details/archive/110032482>)



Figure 18: Bungarribee House and Farm buildings, 1954 (Source: <http://collection.hht.net.au/>).



Figure 19: OTC Transmission station Bungarribee 1956 (Source: <http://archival.sl.nsw.gov.au/Details/archive/110047444> and <http://archival.sl.nsw.gov.au/Details/archive/110047445>)



#### 4.4.2 Naming Roadways/Elements On-site

Naming roads and facilities after significant people or events to reflect a site's history can be an effective device for commemorating the site's heritage. This strategy is part of Condition 24(b) addressing non-Aboriginal heritage: *'include provision for naming elements within the Development that acknowledges the site's heritage, such as the name of roadways within the estate.'*

In order to address this Condition, a sample of eight possible names to be considered for roads and facilities based on key figures and activities of the European heritage of the site is given below.

- Names of major European land holders: Campbell, Icely, Smith, Kater
- Names relating to major activities: transmission, pasture, stud, East India

However, it is to be noted that the Bungarribee Housing Estate, less than one kilometre from the Sydney Zoo site, has already employed several of the above names of European landholders and activities, as well as some Aboriginal names, for streets in the Housing Estate: John Campbell Pde, Annabella St, Thomas Icely Ave, Henry Kater Ave, Charles Smith Ave, East India St, Steeltrap Dr, etc. If these names were to be used at the Sydney Zoo site aswell, it is repetitious and has the potential for creating confusion for visitors and residents, and so is unlikely to be approved by the Geographical Names Board of NSW. (Any organisation naming a public or private road must liaise with the Geographical Names Board of NSW and adhere to the NSW Roads Regulation (<http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/#/view/regulation/2008/156/part2/div2/sec7>(Division 2, 7-10)).

For these reasons, naming roads/elements that acknowledge the site's European heritage is not recommended for the Sydney Zoo site. However, it is recommended that consideration should be given to using local Aboriginal words to name internal roads, elements and facilities at the Sydney Zoo site. This would require further discussion concerning appropriateness with RAPs, and could be considered as part of the overall Aboriginal Cultural Experience to be developed in collaboration with Muru Mittigar and RAPs (Condition 21).

#### 4.5 Maintenance

Any on-site panels and features will require some on-going maintenance, such as regular cleaning and perhaps periodic remedial work. The work should be coordinated within the normal site maintenance duties.

#### 4.6 Reproducing Images

All images (photographs, maps, illustrations, etc.) in this report are of a low resolution. When detailed content is developed and final images for the interpretive material have been chosen in the next phase of the interpretive development process, then high resolution images will need to be sourced and purchased.

Copyright clearance and/or permission to publish will need to be gained from the image/copyright holders for use of all images. While copyright laws are complex, generally copyright is in place up until 70 years from the end of the year in which the creator of an image died or 70 years from the end of the year in which the image was first published. Images that are within copyright will require permission to reproduce from the copyright holder, may incur a copyright fee and sourcing fee, and a copyright acknowledgement as specified by the image holder will need to be included in all reproductions. All images more than 70 years old will require permission to reproduce from the image holder and an acknowledgment as specified by the image holder. As well as adhering to copyright requirements, reproduction of any Aboriginal design elements will require consultation with RAPs and relevant artists. In addition, any images of deceased Aboriginal people should not be shown without permission from known relatives (if any) or Traditional Owners.

## 5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

### 5.1 The Proposed Strategy

This HIP has been prepared to comply with the Minister's Conditions of Approval relating to heritage interpretation at the Sydney Zoo site, and in accordance with the *NSW Heritage Manual*, the NSW Heritage Office's *Interpreting Heritage Places and Items: Guidelines*, and the NSW Heritage Council's *Heritage Interpretation Policy*. Two options for interpreting the significant heritage themes of the Sydney Zoo site have been recommended in this HIP:

- Interpretive panel/feature focussing on the European heritage of the surrounding Bungarribee Precinct and of the OTC use of the site
- Naming elements that acknowledge the site's heritage within the Zoo.

### 5.2 The Next Steps

This HIP has provided the strategy for interpreting the non-Aboriginal heritage of the Sydney Zoo site. Following client confirmation of the interpretive media and locations, the next steps in the process are the development of detailed content and design, and then implementation. Following implementation, Condition 24 set out in the Minister's Conditions of Approval would be fulfilled.

The next steps are summarised below.

**Figure 20: Next steps**

Step	Responsibility	Status
Client review of the HIP, confirmation of approach, content and locations	Sydney Zoo	Completed: 25 Sept 2018
Submission to Blacktown Council and then OEH NSW Heritage Division for comment, and review comments addressed	Artefact	Council: submitted 2 Oct 2018; review comments recd and addressed: 30 Oct 2018 OEH HD: submitted 5 Nov 2018; comments recd, no changes req: 23 Nov 2018. Final submitted to Sydney Zoo: 26 Nov 2018
Detailed design of interpretive media, integrating the design/placement within the context of the Zoo, production of detailed content (text, images etc), copyright/permissions to reproduce images, development of design drawings, sourcing high-resolution images, final proofing.	Sydney Zoo and Artefact	Tbc
Final review of interpretive media	Sydney Zoo	Tbc
Production and installation	Sydney Zoo	Tbc

## 6.0 APPENDIX 1

The Minister's Development Consent Conditions referred to in this HIP are Conditions 21, 22 and 24.

### 1. Condition 21: Aboriginal Cultural Experience

NB: Condition 21 relates to the development of an Aboriginal Heritage Experience for visitors inside the Zoo, to be developed in consultation with Muru Mittigar and RAPs. It is not addressed in this HIP

*C21 The applicant is to collaborate with Muru Mittigar and Registered Aboriginal Parties consulted within the EIS to the satisfaction of the Secretary to establish a detailed Aboriginal Heritage Experience Strategy in conjunction with the display of Australian native animals, to the satisfaction of the Secretary. This strategy will form part of the OEMP in Condition D4 and shall:*

- (a) be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced heritage consultant*
- (b) include detail of infrastructure, signage and various other materials to ensure the Australian native animal exhibits of the Development are fully integrated with the presentation of Aboriginal heritage*
- (c) outline how the experience will increase awareness and education in relation to Aboriginal heritage*
- (d) demonstrate how direct contact with Australian native animals will enhance the education of Aboriginal culture, and*
- (e) demonstrate how Aboriginal people will have an ongoing participatory role in the experience.*

### 2. Condition 22: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan (ACHMP)

NB: Point (e) of Condition 22 has been addressed in the ACHMP and is not addressed in this HIP.

*C21. Prior to the commencement of construction, the Applicant shall prepare an ACHMP for PAD1 and PAD 2 (as identified within the EIS) outlining how these sites will be managed to the satisfaction of the Secretary. The plan shall:*

- (a) be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced expert in consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Parties;*
- (b) describe the procedures for reburial or management of artefacts retrieved during site investigations, if required;*
- (c) describe the measures to manage and/or protect any relics identified during construction and operation of the Development;*
- (d) ensure the legal protections under Section 86 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 are incorporated into any other relevant management plan of this consent, including the landscape plans; and*
- (e) describe the interpretive material to be installed at the site.*

### 3. Condition 24: Heritage Interpretation Plan

*C24. The Applicant shall prepare a Heritage Interpretation Plan to acknowledge the non-Indigenous heritage of the site. The plan will form part of the OEMP in Condition D4 and shall*

- (a) be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced expert in consultation with the OEHS NSW Heritage Division and Council*
- (b) include provision for naming elements within the Development that acknowledges the site's heritage, such as the name of roadways within the estate; and*
- (c) incorporate interpretive information on any identified sites.*



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Sydney Zoo: <http://www.thezoo.sydney>.

Tench, W., 1789-1793. Sydney's first four years: being a reprint of a narrative of the expedition to Botany Bay and a complete account of the settlement at Port Jackson. Reprinted in 1961, A&R.

The Rooty Hill OEH SHR listing:

<https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5054842>

Western Sydney Parklands: <https://www.westernsydneyparklands.com.au/assets/Uploads/FINAL-Consultation-Panels-page-1.jpg>.



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File no: MC-15-1942/2, C18/53155

26 October 2018

Carolyn MacLulich  
Artefact

By email: carolyn.maclulich@artefact.net.au

Dear Carolyn

### **Draft Interpretation Plan**

Thank you for your email of 2 October 2018 wherein you provide us with a copy of the draft Interpretation Plan for the new Sydney Zoo at Bungarribee.

We note that the Minister's Development Consent Conditions addressed heritage interpretation of the Sydney Zoo through Conditions 21, 22(e) and Condition 24.

Condition 21 relates to the development of an Aboriginal Heritage Experience for visitors inside the Zoo, to be developed in consultation with Muru Mittigar and Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs). We note that this is not addressed in the HIP and a separate detailed Aboriginal Heritage Experience Strategy for Sydney Zoo visitors is currently being developed specifically in collaboration with Muru Mittigar and RAPs.

We note that Condition 22(e) was addressed in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan (Artefact Heritage 2017b).

Condition 24, addressing non-Aboriginal heritage interpretation, states:

*"The Applicant shall prepare a Heritage Interpretation Plan to acknowledge the non-Indigenous heritage of the site. The plan will form part of the OEMP in Condition D4 and shall:*

*(a) be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced expert in consultation with the OEH NSW Heritage Division and Council*

*(b) include provision for naming elements within the Development that acknowledges the site's heritage, such as the name of roadways within the estate; and*

*(c) incorporate interpretive information on any identified sites."*

The production of a draft Heritage Interpretation Plan (HIP) for our comment is the first step of satisfying this condition.

The following comments are offered.

On page 8 there is mention of Governor Philip (sic). Please confirm that this should be Governor Phillip (as opposed to Governor Philip King as mentioned on page 10).

### **Connect - Create - Celebrate**

Council Chambers - 62 Flushcombe Road - Blacktown NSW 2148

Telephone: (02) 9839 6000 - DX 8117 Blacktown

Email: council@blacktown.nsw.gov.au - Website: www.blacktown.nsw.gov.au

All correspondence to: The Chief Executive Officer - PO Box 63 - Blacktown NSW 2148

There is discussion in Item 2.2 on page 9 of the Native Institution and the Darug people. Of note, Landcom on 13 October 2018 handed back this land to the Darug people. A hyperlink is provided to obtain more information on this historic event <https://www.landcom.com.au/newsroom/media/landcom-hands-back-land-to-dharug-people-at-historic-event/>

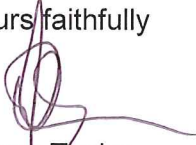
Page 15 has a typographic error in the word Bungarribee in the first line of the second paragraph.

We note pleasingly that you have included the remnants of an old RAAF airfield strip as significance to the broader Bungarribee area to the north of the zoo precinct.

Where relevant, related sections of the draft Interpretation Strategy should be updated with additional information or modified to address the above comments.

If you would like to discuss this matter further, please contact Sue Galt, Senior Policy Heritage Planner on 9839 6216.

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in purple ink, appearing to be 'Trevor Taylor', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Trevor Taylor  
Manager Development Policy and Regulation



Our File No: SF18/99780  
Our Ref: DOC18/844352

Ms Carolyn MacLulich  
Artefact Heritage Pty Ltd  
Level 4 Building B  
35 Saunders Street  
PYRMONT, NSW 2009  
Email: Carolyn.MacLulich@artefact.net.au

Dear Ms MacLulich

**Response to draft Heritage Interpretation Plan for the Sydney Zoo, Bungarribee Precinct Development  
SSD 7228 – Blacktown LGA**

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I refer to your email received by Heritage Division on 5 November 2018 referring the draft Heritage Interpretation Plan (HIP) for the Sydney Zoo Development (SSD 7228) for comment. This is in accordance with Condition C24 of the Conditions of Approval for the project as follows:

*C24. The Applicant shall prepare a Heritage Interpretation Plan to acknowledge the non-Indigenous heritage of the site. The plan will form part of the OEMP in Condition D4 and shall*

- (a) be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced expert in consultation with the OEH NSW Heritage Division and Council*
- (b) include provision for naming elements within the Development that acknowledges the site's heritage, such as the name of roadways within the estate; and*
- (c) incorporate interpretive information on any identified sites.*

It is noted that this is the first time the Heritage Council has made comment on this SSD.

The draft HIP prepared by Artefact Heritage, dated 30 October 2018, has been reviewed and the document adequately provides for the interpretation of the non-indigenous heritage of the site.

The three points itemised in C24 are addressed within the HIP. Two options for interpreting the significant heritage themes of the Sydney Zoo site have been recommended in the HIP:

- Interpretive panel/feature focussing on the European heritage of the surrounding Bungarribee Precinct and of the OTC use of the site; and
- Naming elements that acknowledge the site's heritage within the Zoo.

It is also noted that the HIP is the first stage in the interpretation planning process. The next stages are to develop the detailed content and the integrated design of the interpretive elements within the development's design, followed by production and implementation. The Heritage Council does not need to comment on these stages.

If you have any questions regarding the above matter please contact James Quoyale, Senior Heritage Assessment Officer, at the Heritage Division, Office of Environment and Heritage, on (02) 9873 8612 or by email at [james.quoyale@environment.nsw.gov.au](mailto:james.quoyale@environment.nsw.gov.au)

Yours sincerely

23/11/2018

**Katrina Stankowski**  
Senior Team Leader, Regional Heritage Assessment, North  
Heritage Division  
Office of Environment and Heritage  
**AS DELEGATE OF THE NSW HERITAGE COUNCIL OF NSW**