

# PROSPECT HILL AND RELATED PLACES

## INTEGRATED HERITAGE INTERPRETATION PLAN

PREPARED FOR CUMBERLAND CITY COUNCIL  
JANUARY 2024 - FINAL



CUMBERLAND  
CITY COUNCIL



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Cultural warning: This report may contain information about and images of people who are deceased.

## Welcome to Country

“Jumna ya wogal waly a pemel jumna tamu.  
Ngalaringi wyanga pemal.  
Ngalaringi babuna wal gnia ya pemal do lo-loley dice wara mooting jumna banga nolla ya.  
Pemal jumna wal gnia koi mund wal tati pemal jumna annagar dice.  
Eorah wal mullana wal mingan jumna gai gnia bou gu-nu-gal nglaringi go-roong dyaralang.  
Nglaringi go-roong dyaralang  
Nglaringi bou ngalaringi jam ya tiati nglaringi bubuna jumna.  
Mittiggar gurrung burruk gneene da daruga pemal.  
Dijerr Goor”.

*We were the first carers of the land, we took only what we needed from our Mother Earth.  
Our ancestors knew how to take care of the land, so as to continue their survival.  
We do not own the land, but we are charged with the care of it. As custodians of this land we ask that all  
people join us and preserve what we have left for future generations.  
We must protect the few sites we have to ensure our culture continues.  
In the language of our ancestors we welcome you to Darug Lands.  
Thank you.*

Spoken by Darug Elder Aunty Edna Watson at the Prospect Creek Plan of Management Launch Day (Saturday 9 August 2002) and the Prospect Creek Open Day (Saturday 7 February 2004).

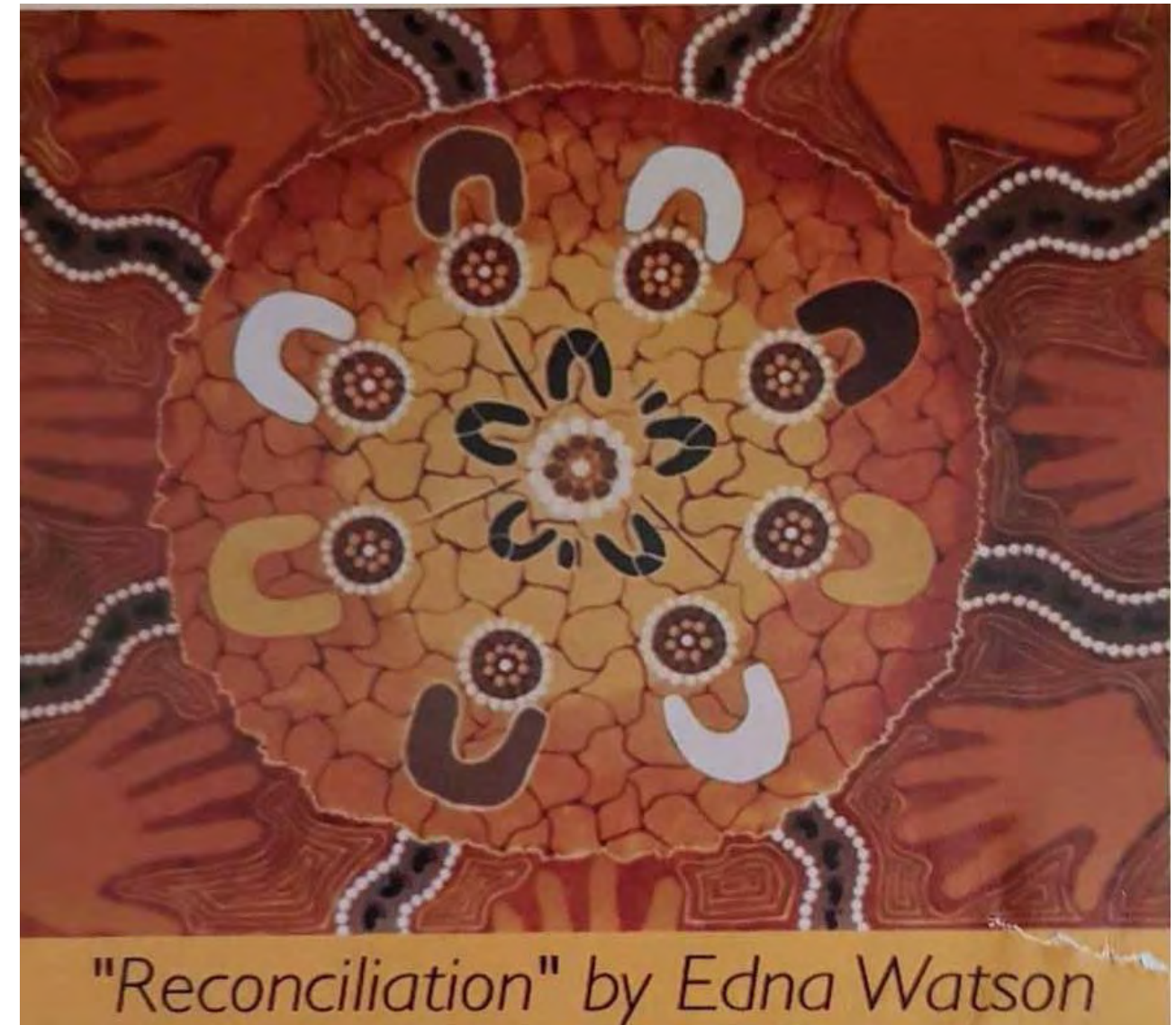


Figure 1. 'Reconciliation' by Edna Watson. Source: Leanne Watson.



# Executive Summary

## Overview

Extent Heritage Pty Ltd (Extent) has been commissioned by Cumberland City Council (Council) to prepare an Integrated Heritage Interpretation Plan (HIP) for Prospect Hill and related places. This HIP anchors Prospect Hill as the centrepiece for interpretation with connected riparian, road, rail and canal corridors of associated cultural significance.

This integrated HIP provides Council with the strategic direction for the interpretation of cultural heritage values across the project area, incorporating consultation and feedback from Darug Custodians. The plan draws on the relationships and connections between people and places to create a cohesive interpretive experience through the consolidation of previous themes, strategies, and interpretative devices which have been raised by stakeholders during the planning and development of Pemulwuy. The report aims to ensure that the key themes and stories are presented in a planned way across the project area, avoiding repetition and identifying sites where interpretation should be prioritised.

To achieve this, Council requires a comprehensive planning document to guide the presentation, context and content of features significant to the cultural heritage of Prospect Hill and related places in the form of a HIP. The HIP will position Prospect Hill as the central focal point for interpretation and detail the connection to the associated features of significance through riparian, road, rail, and canal corridors. The document will also put forward an approach to creating an integrated, coherent and cohesive landscape and cultural heritage interpretive experience.

For this vision to be realised, the HIP will explore the history and significance of the area and identify key historical, cultural and

environmental themes and storylines. These include non-sacred expressions and knowledges and temporal perspectives. These place-based themes have been designed in consultation with the local Aboriginal community, local residents, interest groups and Council. Preliminary Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal key stories have been identified in relation to each theme, but additional research and consultation will be required in later phases of interpretative planning. It will also involve a review of the existing documentation and plans to ensure that future interpretation has a consistent look, theme and feel.

## Summary of themes

Themes provide an important structure for interpretation. By grouping diverse stories together into overarching themes, we can identify connections and order information, assisting audiences to engage with it more meaningfully. Themes also help interpretation specialists plan which stories should be prioritised. Without this structure, audiences can become overwhelmed by too many divergent storylines.

Given the scale of the Prospect Hill study area, which crosses multiple sites with rich histories, the thematic framework will be critical to achieving a holistic and cohesive approach to interpretation. It will help to communicate a clear narrative, and in doing so, will assist in enhancing and showcasing the strong identity of the area.

Key themes established for the project include:

- Country
- Waterways
- People and culture

- Journeys and connections
- Colonisation and resistance
- Agriculture
- Industry and research
- Gathering

## Summary of devices

Heritage interpretation is a creative response to the history, heritage, and cultural values of a place. The way this response is delivered should be specific to the relevant stories, surrounding environment, audience profile and intended use of and movement through a space. The devices selected below include a range of suitable options for further consideration within Prospect Hill, Greystanes Creek Riparian Corridor, Old Prospect Road, Former Greystanes Line Tramways, Prospect Creek Riparian Corridor, Prospect Pipeline Corridor, Duck River Corridor. A range of potential interpretive ‘devices’ have been integrated Prospect Hill and related places to communicate key themes and stories to audiences in and around the project area.

Potential interpretive devices for the project include:

- Digital media
- Education
- Landscape design
- Language and soundscapes
- Material finish and design of park infrastructure
- Oral history
- Public Art
- Signage
- Timelines and toposcopes
- Trails and walking tours



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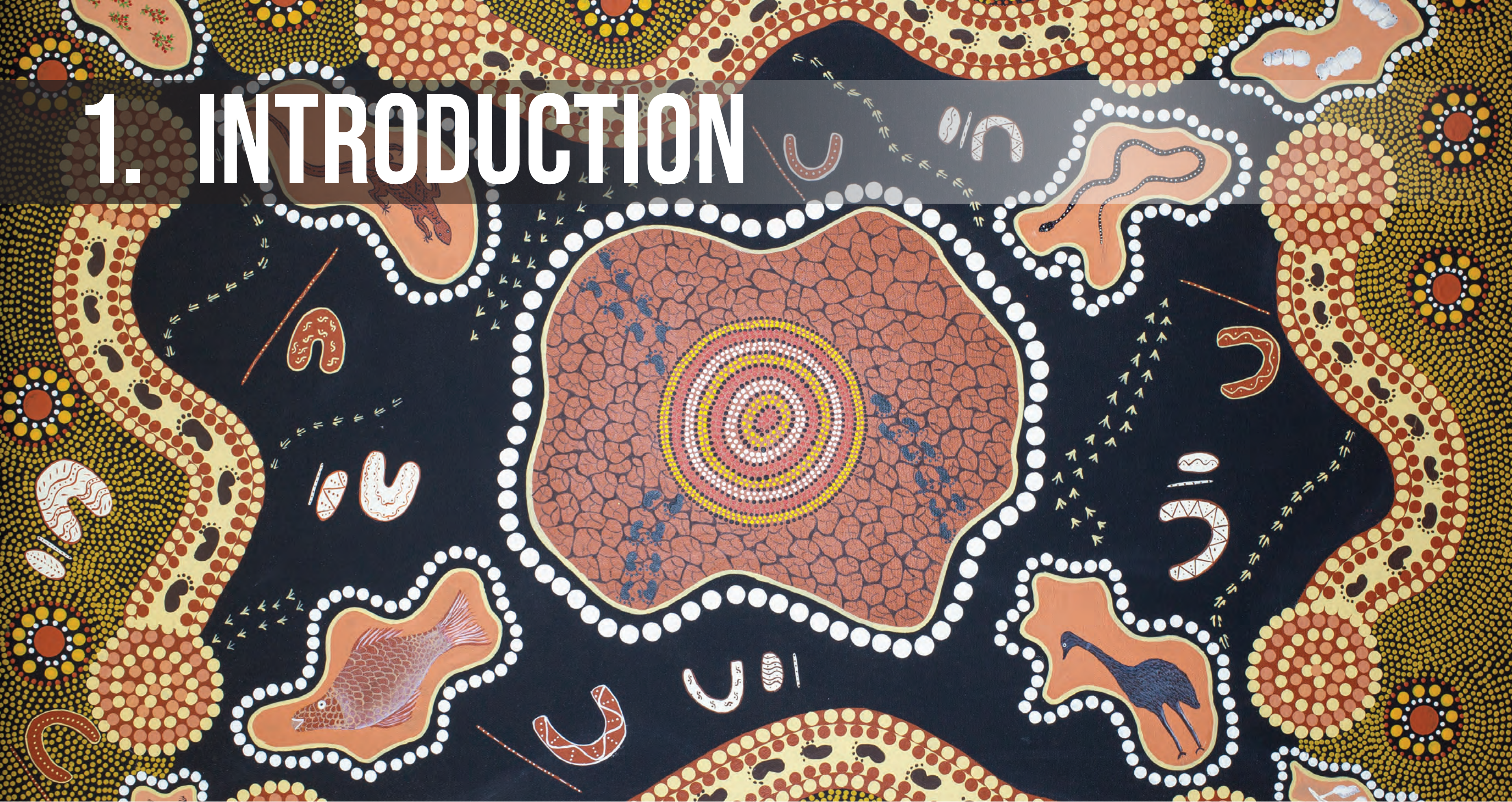
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# 1. INTRODUCTION



Artist: Aunty Edna Watson

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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Project brief

Extent Heritage Pty Ltd (Extent) has been commissioned by Cumberland City Council (Council) to prepare an Integrated Heritage Interpretation Plan (HIP) for Prospect Hill and related places. This HIP anchors Prospect Hill as the centrepiece for interpretation with connected riparian, road, rail and canal corridors of associated cultural significance. The related places linked to Prospect Hill which are the subject of this report include: Greystanes Creek Riparian Corridor, Former Prospect/Greystanes Line Tramways, Old Prospect Road, Prospect Creek Riparian Corridor, Prospect Pipeline Corridor, and Duck River Corridor.

This integrated HIP provides Council with the strategic direction for the interpretation of cultural heritage values across the project area, incorporating consultation and feedback from Darug Custodians. The plan draws on the relationships and connections between people and places to create a cohesive interpretive experience through the consolidation of previous themes, strategies, and interpretative devices which have been raised by stakeholders during the planning and development of Pemulwuy. The report aims to ensure that the key themes and stories are presented in a planned way across the project area, avoiding repetition and identifying sites where interpretation should be prioritised.

It is understood there are several different spellings for Darug (Dharug, Dharuk and Dharook). Spelling of Aboriginal language, names and words differs across accounts as Europeans, Occupiers, and Settlers attempted to phonetically write the language. Throughout ethnohistorical and historical accounts, naming may change yet generally refer to the same subject matter. For consistency in this report, we have used Darug.

## 1.2 The project area

Located in the heart of Cumberland Local Government Area, the project area is an expansive cultural landscape extending from the suburb of Pemulwuy in the west, to Duck River in the east, Prospect Creek in the south and Toongabbie in the north. The project area encompasses several parklands, riparian corridors, roadways and pipeline corridors (refer to Figure 2).

## 1.3 Aims and objectives

Given the known significance of the Prospect Hill cultural landscape, the area has been subject to a number of heritage interpretation schemes in the past. Over time, multiple phases of interpretation accumulate, and ongoing reflection, revision and refinement is therefore required.

To achieve this, Council requires a comprehensive planning document to guide the presentation, context and content of features significant to the cultural heritage of Prospect Hill and related places in the form of a HIP. The HIP will position Prospect Hill as the central focal point for interpretation and detail the connection to the associated features of significance through riparian, road, rail, and canal corridors. The document will also put forward an approach to creating an integrated, coherent and cohesive landscape and cultural heritage interpretive experience.

For this vision to be realised, the HIP will explore the history and significance of the area and identify key historical, cultural and environmental themes and storylines. It will also involve a review of the existing documentation and plans to ensure that future interpretation has a consistent look, theme and feel.

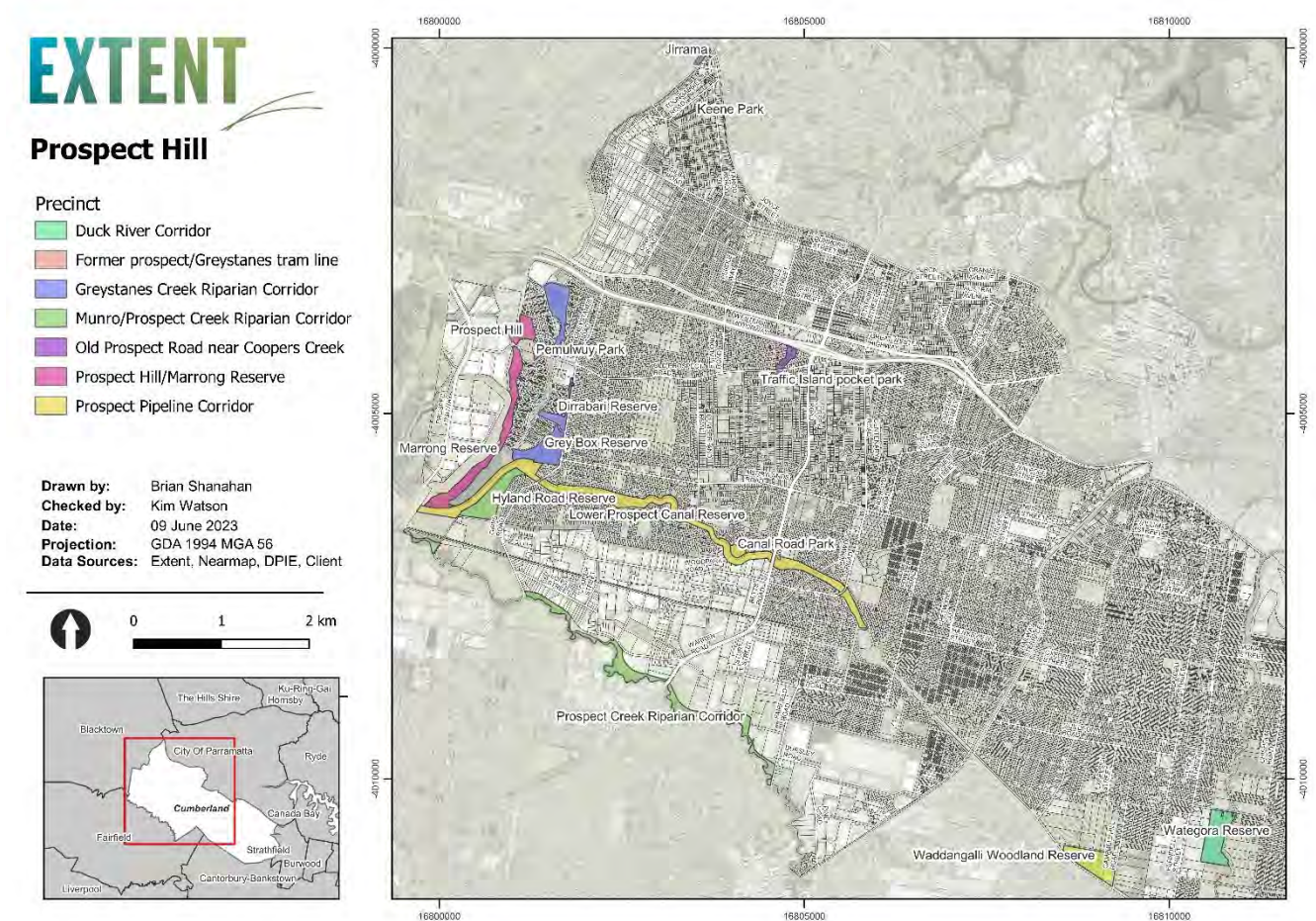


Figure 2. Overview of project area.

## 1.4 Methodology

The general philosophy and process used in the development of the HIP is adopted from the *Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013 (2013)* (the Burra Charter), which defines interpretation as, 'all the ways of presenting the cultural significance of a place. Interpretation may be a combination of the treatment of fabric; the use of and activities at the place; and the use of introduced explanatory material.'

The preparation of the HIP was also undertaken in accordance with NSW Heritage Manual guidelines including, *Interpreting Heritage Places and Items: Guidelines* (NSW Heritage Office, 2005), and the *NSW Heritage Council's Heritage Interpretation Policy* (NSW Heritage Council, 2005).

The preparation of the Plan included the following steps:



## Review of background material and historical research

A large number of supporting documents were reviewed to ensure that the project objectives, concept conditions, key stakeholder perspectives and work undertaken to date was thoroughly understood.

Historical research was also undertaken relating to the wider region and the specific places identified within the project area. The research has been used to identify heritage values and significance and to identify recommended themes and stories for interpretation. Research was mostly limited to secondary sources and reports, with targeted archival research relating to key questions as required.

## Identification of a preliminary set of devices and locations for interpretation

Research on global and national best practice interpretive precedents was undertaken to inform decision making around device recommendations. Devices researched included signage, multimedia content, digital options, artefact displays, commissioned artworks, urban design, landscaping and lighting displays. This stage of work also included a review of heritage interpretation precedents, which are presented as case studies.

## Stakeholder engagement

As part of this project Extent Heritage engaged with Cumberland City Council representatives and relevant stakeholders identified by Council, which included local historical societies, local community groups and interested members from the local community. The first Introductory Workshop was held on 9 November 2022 online and in-person at the Allen G Ezzy community building in Pemulwuy. This workshop was followed by a Collaborative Review Workshop on 15 March 2023. The two workshops held with these groups provided the opportunity for participants to discuss project objectives, relationships, opportunities, constraints, and overall direction of the HIP.

The HIP responded to feedback from these meetings where appropriate.

In line with the Cumberland City Council Community Engagement Strategy 2022, Council will place the draft HIP on public exhibition for 28 days. The period will include a variety of engagement methods to ensure the broader community is informed and provided the opportunity to provide feedback via Council's Have Your Say platform.

## Aboriginal community consultation

Aboriginal stakeholders and community were invited to contribute to this document. In addition to meetings with the ATSIC Committee (ATSICC), two cultural values workshops were held with local Aboriginal knowledge holders and community members. The first workshop was held on Country and included a site appraisal of Prospect Hill, Lakewood Estate, Jirramba Reserve, Carolyn Street Park and the original Mananga site along Prospect Creek. The On Country Workshop was held on 23 November 2022.

Following the On-Country workshop, Extent Heritage organised a workshop via MS Teams on the 8 March 2023. The online workshop was an opportunity to follow-up on the findings from the On-Country workshop, seek further input in terms of cultural values, information, stories and priorities for Country, and present proposed stories, devices and outcomes and seek feedback.

The preliminary advice from Aboriginal community members was included in this document, followed by additional feedback on the Draft Report by Aboriginal custodians.

## 1.5 Authorship

Kim Watson (senior heritage advisor) was the primary author of this report. Dr Madeline Shanahan (Director) oversaw the project and provided input, review, and quality assurance. The historical research was undertaken by Dr Martina Muller (Storialines) with additional input from Miranda Gronow (heritage advisor). External advisor, Andrea Hamman also authored key sections of the HIP. The signage concept designs was prepared by Christina Fedrigo.

## 1.6 Acknowledgements

We acknowledge the Darug People and other Traditional Custodians of the lands on which we live and work. We pay respect to their Elders' past and present and extend that respect to all First Nations peoples as knowledge holders who have continuing connections to land, place, waters and community. We acknowledge Traditional Custodians Dharug / Darug Yiyura (People) and all Aboriginal peoples of the lands on which we live and work.

Extent Heritage acknowledges the invaluable assistance of Adam Ford, Gabriel Mangano and Janice Dennis (Cumberland City Council) and the members of the Cumberland Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Consultative Committee (ATSICC), as well as the representatives of the Cumberland City Council, Dharug / Darug custodians, and members of the local community who contributed time and information to this report.



Figure 3. The Chair of ATSICC David Williams viewing the mural 'The Story Of Pemulwuy' by Danny Eastwood. The mural was displayed within Boral House off Clunies Ross Street prior to its demolition in 2020. A new rendition of the mural is currently being implemented across the building facade of the Pemulwuy Community Centre. *Source:* Cumberland City Council.



# 2. PROJECT SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION



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## 2. Project specific documentation

### 2.1 Guidelines and frameworks

The international and local guidelines, policies, and principles that have guided the approach towards developing a meaningful and successful interpretation plan specific for the project are outlined below. By understanding these guidelines and bringing them into the approach, the best possible outcome, guided by values, significance, and place will be achieved.

#### 2.1.1 The Burra Charter

The *Burra Charter* (Australia ICOMOS 2013) is considered the guiding document of best practice standards for the management of cultural and natural heritage within Australia. The charter states that it can be applied to all types of places of cultural significance including natural, Indigenous, and historic places with cultural values.

#### 2.1.2 The ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites

The *ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites* (ICOMOS 2008) defines the basic principles for interpretation and presentation. The *ICOMOS Charter* positions interpretation and presentation as an essential component of heritage conservation and as a means for enhancing public appreciation and understanding of cultural heritage sites. The *ICOMOS Charter* establishes seven principles that should inform heritage interpretation. They include:

- Principle 1: Access and Understanding - Interpretation and presentation programmes should facilitate physical and intellectual access by the public to cultural heritage sites.
- Principle 2: Information Sources - Interpretation and presentation should be based on evidence gathered through accepted scientific and scholarly methods as well as from living cultural traditions.
- Principle 3: Attention to Setting and Context - The Interpretation and Presentation of cultural heritage sites should relate to their wider social, cultural, historical, and natural contexts and settings.
- Principle 4: Preservation of Authenticity - The Interpretation and presentation of cultural heritage sites must respect the basic tenets of authenticity in the spirit of the Nara Document (1994).
- Principle 5: Planning for Sustainability - The interpretation plan for a cultural heritage site must be sensitive to its natural and cultural environment, with social, financial, and environmental sustainability among its central goals.
- Principle 6: Concern for Inclusiveness - The Interpretation and Presentation of cultural heritage sites must be the result of meaningful collaboration between heritage professionals, host and associated communities, and other stakeholders.
- Principle 7: Importance of Research, Training, and Evaluation - Continuing research, training, and evaluation are essential components of the interpretation of a cultural heritage site.

#### 2.1.3 Interpreting heritage places and items, heritage information series guideline produced by the NSW Heritage Council, 2005

The *Interpreting Heritage Places and Items Guideline* (Heritage Office 2005) explains why it is important to interpret heritage and provides a number of guidelines to achieve good heritage outcomes. This document explains how interpretation strengthens the relationships between communities and their heritage. It outlines the different ways of communicating the significance of an item to a range of audiences. This can involve a range of mediums including publications, events, public activities, and controlled settings.

#### 2.1.4 Heritage interpretation policy, heritage information series guideline produced by the NSW Heritage Council, 2005

The *Heritage Information Series: Heritage Interpretation Policy* (NSW Heritage Council 2005) intends to guide heritage practitioners towards best practice outcomes. It lists the following 'ingredients' in achieving best practice interpretation for all types of heritage:

- respect for the special connections between people and items;
- understand the item and convey its significance;
- apply good research;
- explore, respect and respond to the identified audience;
- make reasoned choices about themes, ideas and stories to interpret;
- engage the audience, stimulate thought and dialogue, provoke response and enhance understanding;
- research and understand the physical, historical, spiritual, and contemporary context of the item and related items; and respect local amenity and culture;
- develop interpretation that strengthens and sustains the significance of the item, its character, and its authenticity;
- integrate interpretation in conservation planning, and in all subsequent stages of a conservation project; and
- include interpretation in the ongoing management of an item; provide for regular maintenance, evaluation, and review.

#### 2.1.5 NSW Public Art Toolkit

The NSW Government Public Art Toolkit is a guidance document used to help NSW Government agencies apply best practice principles to planning, commissioning, implementing and maintaining public art. The document provides guidance and case studies to illustrate the key steps to successfully create public art. The toolkit is underpinned by a set of principles to guide policies and strategies for public art. They include:

- Public art aims to improve or enhance a place, a community and people's lives



- Understanding place in NSW means respecting the First Nations' deep connection to country and enduring possession of the land
- Understanding place means respecting the natural world and applying principles of environmentally sustainable art practice
- Understanding place means understanding connections to community
- Understanding community means acknowledging and reflecting diversity and practicing inclusion
- Value creativity, the artist and the art practice
- Valuing the artist means valuing and maintaining the integrity of the artwork
- Working together

The Toolkit also includes five principles for engaging First Nations artists and communities. The Toolkit acknowledges that to create meaningful First Nations public art projects, it is essential to engage and collaborate with First Nations people and abide by the following principles, drawn from the *Create NSW Aboriginal Arts and Culture Protocols*:

- Cultural authority and agency:
  - First Nations people have the authority and agency to control their own culture.
  - Tangible connection to the community should be at the core of the project, putting First Nations' perspectives and their connections to Country at the heart of the decision making.
- Recognising rights and maintaining culture:
  - It is important to obtain appropriate permissions and that any collaboration agreement is made clear and understood by everyone.
  - It is your responsibility to assist in making cultural protocols fully understood and followed and that Indigenous Cultural and Intellectual Property (ICIP) is protected. It should also be recognised in protocols, policies, contracts and legal agreements.
- Prior informed consent and consultation:
  - Before recording or documenting any works, obtain appropriate permissions with prior informed consent.
  - Consultation with the owners of the cultural knowledge, materials, stories and/or expression is essential before the project begins. This consultation includes ongoing communication and informing custodians about the implications of consent.
  - If there are no custodians or elders to consult, the Local Aboriginal Land Council should be consulted.
- Integrity of Aboriginal culture:

- It is important to acknowledge and pay respect to the cultural authority (of Aboriginal leaders, Elders, traditional custodians and/or communities), and to listen and learn, and be mindful that not all cultural knowledges can be shared, and all consultancy will depend on an individual or collective wish to share with non-Indigenous people.
- It is your responsibility to fully understand and adhere to the protocols of dealing with specific cultural knowledge and Aboriginal intellectual property (IP). You must also maintain the integrity of the cultural information you have been given permission to use.
- Aboriginal cultural practices (such as dealing with deceased people and sensitive information) should be respected and their importance fully understood.
- Attribution and sharing benefits:
  - The economic benefits from use of culture should always flow back to the source communities. Knowledge, advice and cultural services should be remunerated appropriately.
  - Any First Nations people working on the project should be acknowledged.

### 2.1.6 Prospect Hill Plan of Management 2019

The Prospect Hill Plan of Management (PoM) is the principle statutory plan to guide the ongoing care, management and development of the Prospect Hill open space area.

The plan designates the appropriate management category for community land in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1997*, and details the significance of the land, its management objectives and development priorities as included in the document Landscape Masterplan and Action items.

The preparation of this HIP is a direct result of the 'PoM' Action item C.22, to prepare an integrated interpretation plan covering Prospect Hill, Marrong Reserve, Lakewood Estate Riparian Corridor and further links through Prospect and Girraween Creeks as an integrated landscape and cultural experience.

The 'PoM' is a primary point of reference for this HIS and aims to meet the overall vision and aspirations for Prospect Hill. The Prospect Hill PoM is summarised in more detail under Part 7 of this report.

### 2.1.7 Cumberland Development Control Plan 2021

The Cumberland DCP came into effect in November 2021. The DCP provides a unified set of controls that provides detailed planning and design guidelines to support the planning controls in the Cumberland Local Environmental Plan 2021. The Consent Authority is required to take into consideration the relevant provisions of the DCP when determining an application for development affecting a locally listed heritage item.

While Part G2 of the Cumberland DCP outlines the planning and design guidelines for heritage matters, Part F1 outlines site specific controls relevant to Prospect Hill. Tabulated below are a summary of the DCP provisions relevant to the interpretation of Prospect Hill.



Part F1 – Residential Site-specific	
3.1.3 Prospect Hill State Heritage Register Area	
Objectives	
O1.	Retain the open grass hill character as open space and preserve the distinctive ridgeline.
O2.	Consult with local community groups to ensure that the future proposal reflects the historical relevance of the past.
O3.	Because the topography of the ridgeline lends itself to prime viewing, to locate these within the pedestrian network, consistent with the Prospect Hill Heritage Landscape Study and Plan and the Prospect Hill Heritage Interpretation Plan.
Controls	
C1.	Ensure all development within Prospect Hill is informed by the following documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prospect Hill Conservation Management Plan (Conybeare Morrison; 2005);</li> <li>Prospect Hill Heritage Landscape Study and Plan (NSW Government Architect's Office; 2008); and</li> <li>Prospect Hill Heritage Interpretation Plan (MUSEcape; 2009).</li> </ul>
3.7.4 Prospect Hill State Heritage Registered Area	
Objectives	
O1.	Protect the integrity of the Prospect Hill State Heritage Registered Area.
O2.	Research and document the history of the Prospect Hill State Heritage Registered Area and its role in the history of Sydney.
O3.	Educate the community on the history and role of the site.
O4.	Utilise the history of the site as a theme in its redevelopment.
Controls	
C1.	Maintain the prominence of Prospect Hill as a significant remnant geologic and topographic element. Site and design development at critical locations so that views of the ridgeline are maintained.
C2.	Ensure that future use, landscape interventions, heritage interpretation and vegetation management of the Prospect Hill SHRA are informed by and consistent with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prospect Hill Conservation Management Plan (Conybeare Morrison:2005);</li> <li>Prospect Hill Heritage Landscape Study and Plan (Government Architect's Office: 2008); and</li> <li>Prospect Hill Heritage Interpretation Plan (MUSEcape: 2009)</li> </ul>
C3.	Development within the vicinity of the Prospect Hill State Heritage Register Area may require a Heritage Impact Assessment to accompany Development Applications. The Heritage Assessment shall be in accordance with the three documents listed above under C2. The need for a heritage assessment is at the discretion of Council.
C4.	In the instance where a broad Heritage Assessment of the interface between the Prospect Hill State Heritage Register Area and the adjoining sites has been undertaken, submit with all Development Applications a Statement of Environmental Effects addressing this Heritage Assessment.

## 2.1.8 Cumberland City Council Cultural Plan 2019-2029

Cumberland City Council has developed a *Cumberland Cultural Plan 2019-2029* to assist with the strategic direction of cultural development within the Cumberland LGA (Cumberland City Council 2019). The plan was informed by a review of relevant cultural policy and strategies, as well as community consultation. The Plan adopts a broad definition of culture aligning with the NSW Government's planning for a creative Sydney. This includes a definition of culture that considers:

- our sense of place, our values, our diversity, our identity and our digital and place-based communities;
- the different cultural and religious backgrounds found in most communities;
- things we consider valuable and want to pass on to future generations;
- the material products of creative and cultural processes including organic, formal, and informal processes; and
- our engagement with and participation in, creative and cultural process.

The *Cumberland Cultural Plan* identifies five (5) priority areas to guide Council's planning of programs, events and infrastructure to support a creative and culturally active and vibrant community:

- Priority 1: Recognising Cumberland's First Peoples' living culture;
- Priority 2: Celebrating strength in diversity;
- Priority 3: Supporting cultural groups and individual;
- Priority 4: Improving cultural facilities, spaces and street; and
- Priority 5: Enhancing place identity and activation.

## 2.2 Existing documentation

Extent Heritage has undertaken a comprehensive review of documentation supplied by Cumberland City Council relating to heritage interpretation. These plans, strategies, and management frameworks, dating back to 2007, have provided several recommendations for place activation through the celebration of cultural heritage.

Part 7 of this report provides a summary of the planning documents and heritage management plans relevant to the project area. Understanding the context of existing and planned interpretive schemes will help provide guidance and inform for future interpretative mapping and schemes outlined in this report.

## 2.3 Local community consultation

Consultation with stakeholders has taken place over the course of the project. This has included consultation with the Cumberland City Council team, Council's ATSICC and Cumberland Heritage Committee as well as the local community, including historical societies, and local community groups.

The Introductory Workshop was advertised on Council's webpage and circulated to relevant stakeholders identified by Council. The workshop was an opportunity for the project team to clarify our approach to



heritage interpretation and project objectives. The presentation of preliminary information was followed by a discussion with the local community members. The following comments were raised in the introductory workshop:

- The community discussed the importance of signage as an interpretative device, noting how crucial the selection of an appropriate design is. When selecting the type of interpretive sign, the structure must respond appropriately to the context of the site. The community noted it would not be appropriate to include a large sign at the top of Prospect Hill and potentially obscure significant views from this vantage point.
- This conversation led to a discussion on the amount of content appropriate for interpretative signage. The community expressed support for signage that was supplemented by online content through the adoption of QR codes and web and mobile applications. This would see a reduction in text heavy signage with a focus on concise descriptions supported by graphic content.
- The local community expressed interest in a balanced approach to the interpretation of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal values across the site. Community see this as an opportunity to recognise both Aboriginal and non-Indigenous stories in heritage interpretation, ensuring there is a representation of a multiplicity of stories at Prospect Hill.
- They highlighted the importance of the local history of dairying in the area. One of these sites is located adjacent to Hyland Road which is occupied by the West Cumberland Men's Shed.
- The stakeholders acknowledged the importance of giving an accurate and honest recount of the meeting between Aboriginal people and Samuel Marsden in 1805 to ensure this story is conveyed in a culturally appropriate way, without being divisive.
- The stakeholders discussed the importance of community and family stories. Members recounted stories of swimming in the canals and family members working in the World War II hospital base for African American soldiers. These stories are significant as they reflect the lived experience of locals who have lived in the area for many years.
- A member of the community noted that accessibility, inclusivity and a sense of belonging should underwrite any plan to value add these sites.
- The development of migrant themes to ensure this interpretation plan attracts and can relate to the culturally diverse communities settling in the area.

Following the introductory workshop, a collaborative workshop was held to discuss with community the outcomes of the preliminary thematic framework. A survey was held for attendees to complete. The findings from that collaborative review have informed the preliminary thematic framework within this report.

## 2.4 Aboriginal community consultation

As part of the development of the Prospect Hill and Related Places Heritage Interpretation Plan, two (2) cultural heritage workshops have been undertaken by Extent Heritage and Cumberland City Council with Traditional Owners, Knowledge Holders and Aboriginal community members. The first workshop was held on Country and included a visit to four sites with community, they included:

- Prospect Hill;
- Lakewood Estate, Pemulwuy;
- Old Prospect Road and Ringrose Avenue, Greystanes; and
- Prospect Creek (Managa site, Warli Wali Trail)

The workshop on Country was followed by an online meeting to discuss the findings from the site inspections, providing an opportunity for further input in terms of cultural values, information, stories and priorities for Country. The workshop discussed the proposed stories and proposed devices to ensure they are culturally appropriate.

Key points raised from the on Country workshop are included below.

- Much of the discussion during this workshop pointed to multi-faceted approaches to heritage interpretation including signage, landscape design/elements, sound, site management, outreach and programming. The discussion focused on how these interpretative devices could work together at each site to create a cohesive cultural experience.

### Prospect Hill

- Significance of the crow, and Pemulwuy's connection to crows, including the sounds in the backgrounds.
- Importance of Prospect Hill traditionally being a safe place. Prospect Hill is a high place for cultural business as well as a look out.
- Discussed preference to leave the top of the hill clear of structures to conserve and preserve key views.
- Discussed the importance of the views and translating what can be seen from Prospect Hill. There is an opportunity to include a toposcope to point out significant features in the landscape, such as views to Sydney Harbour and the Blue Mountains. The toposcope could also utilise location marks to direct people to important landscape features and stories.
  - There would have been location marks throughout this landscape, they could have included markings in stone (kangaroo or emu paws point in the direction), scars on trees etc.
- Discussed opportunities of the proposed Community Centre:
  - Support / create job opportunities for Aboriginal people
  - Use food grown from Country at cultural centre café



- Design a community centre that responds to the landscape and uses motifs as a form of interpretation potential.
- Discussed the concept of ‘Welcoming people to Country’ and how to extend that welcome to immigrants and refugees in a meaningful way – perhaps through programming.
- Discussion of trauma to both land and people, and the impact of the scars on the land, and the legacy of trauma for communities. Discussed what is a suitable way to talk about trauma.
- The impact of scars on the landscape (the big cuts around Prospect hill (quarry and more recent) and some of the new development around Prospect Hill.
- Discussed the importance of portraying Pemulwuy as a warrior who was fighting for his country and his people and ancestors who continue to live and practice culture in this region today.
- Discussed opportunity of a yarning circle, and the potential for programming to encourage people coming together.

#### **Lakewood Estate**

- Discussed the opportunities included at the community garden to promote native plants and bush tucker, and as a node of interconnection between the proposed nursery at Prospect Hill and the local community.
- Discussed the potential for site specific art at the base of Buran Road with a clear sightline to the top of Prospect Hill. This site is associated with a material artefact with significant cultural value and is acknowledged as a place where it could be suitable to tell women’s stories.
- Discussed the potential use of ‘Coolamon’ as potential park name (as in Lake Coolamon), noting it is an approved word by ATSICC and is associated with the context of cultural heritage nearby. Further consultation is required to ensure the correct spelling of the word is used.
- Site-specific art was proposed for this area. Engaging a Darug artist is recommended.
- There is existing interpretation in the reserve, however it needs to be updated to better reflect and speak to the area’s significance.
- Discussed the importance of bushcare programs as a form of community-based interpretation building on the notion, if you care for Country, Country cares for you. For example, cool burning practices are a regular cultural practice to keep the land clear and clean, and prevent wildfires.

#### **Jirramba Reserve**

- Discussed the use of park for possible heritage interpretation opportunities, noting it forms part of the creek corridors radiating from Prospect Hill.
- Discussed opportunity for public art to reflect the history of the place. Implementing this could form part of a park upgrade and enhancement.

#### **Carolyn Street Park on Old Prospect Road, near Ringrose Avenue**

- Carolyn Street Park represents a good opportunity for heritage interpretation of a corroboree site and the significance of Old Prospect Road.
- The park presents a good place for interpretation that focusses on children’s experiences and could link to nearby schools.
- There is potential for interpretive play/art pieces. The art could speak to the former animals that would have moved along the former creek line of Coopers Creek, that could be explored through sculptural play equipment.
- Other interpretation opportunities included landscape elements such as pedestrian paths to follow the natural watercourse and meander through the park.
- Interpretation associated with corroboree could be located in the centre of the park, to facilitate gathering, looking in, and observing.
- This site represents an opportunity for Darug artists to interpret the significance of Old Prospect Road as a significant track that connected Prospect to Parramatta.
- There was strong support for a gateway marker to be culturally sensitive, not a statue, with associated seating and native plantings.

#### **Original Managa site, Warali Wali Trail, Prospect Creek**

- Discussed the site as a potential destination point for an annually organised school bicycle event with a focus on the Warali Walli Trail artworks.
- There was a lot of discussion about the best way to honour the artwork that is currently buried. Options discussed included:
  - Uncover and reinstate the artwork and install protective fencing within the vegetated track to deter vandalism. It is a pragmatic management outcome, however, restricts access.
  - There is an opportunity to better record the original artwork, buried to protect from further damage caused by motorbikes. They include:
    - Uncover and document, then decommission artwork
    - Uncover and document, rebury and cover with a garden or new sculptural element
    - Both options could have a QR code that links to the documentation of the original work
- Community noted that the Darug voice is currently missing from the presentation of this landscape. There is a need to hear more from Community about how best to proceed with interpretation at this site. It is unclear if the Maranga story needs to be reinterpreted and what opportunities are there for Darug contribution to this site.



Following the On-Country Workshop, an online workshop was organised for the 8 March 2023. The following key points were discussed.

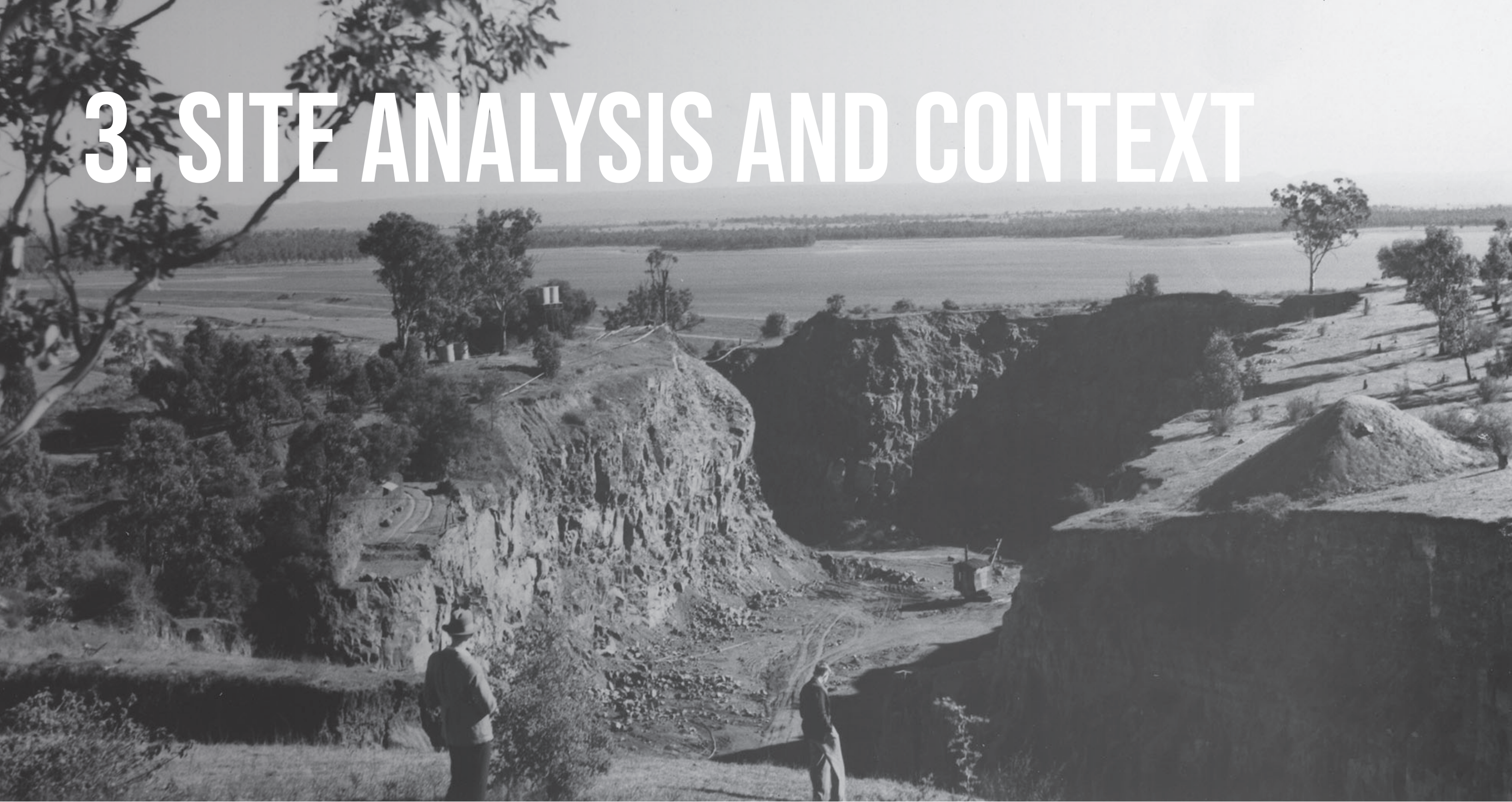
- Darug Elders and community are the knowledge holders for Country and need to be consulted.
- Headwaters of creeks and the confluence of waterways are important cultural areas. The topography of these areas, as well as the resources available, are likely to have made them suitable spots for gathering.
- Certain archaeological sites and features (e.g. cultural modified trees, spirit trees, waterfalls, etc) need consideration as to whether they are demarcated or publicised through interpretative devices. Implications of listed sites and their protections under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* should be noted. No specific areas noted in regard to Prospect Hill.
  - Example: More appropriate for small groups led by appropriate knowledge holders through devices such as tours and education programmes for special trees/features.
  - Generally, ongoing maintenance and risk of vandalism a potential concern.
- Interpretation in conjunction with facilities and increased community use will assist in creative passive surveillance and natural policing of interpretation devices and locations. This is particularly relevant to the Managa site.
- One community member noted that the Marsden meeting seemed to be a positive story and that there is space to tell it. Noted that it would be good to know where exactly the meeting occurred.
- Naming, use of language and references to ancestors needs to be carefully considered and developed in consultation with the right knowledge holders. This relates to both spellings, use of people's names as well as underpinning epistemology.
  - Example: an object name may not be suitable as a place name, or a name that refers to a song or blood line may not be suitable for a place name. This can take away from the original meaning and word. Instead, places are understood by more descriptive means.
  - Noted by attendees of the workshop that the Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation and other linguistic groups and Darug Elders are the appropriate sources and authorities for language.
  - Cultural safety is an important aspect.
- How documents and plans are presented to community and the wider public is important. One community member expressed a strong desire for including Aboriginal artwork and design – to make it a more welcoming and comfortable process for community to engage with these.
- Key opportunities for Aboriginal owned and run businesses to be engaged for proposed devices (e.g. Indigigrow, Firesticks Alliance).
- Art and public artwork gives an opportunity for Darug and Traditional Owner perspectives and vision to be realised through interpreting a broad brief in some of the proposed device locations.

- Multiple themes can be explored at the same location with different devices; further information can be given through QR codes.
- Cultural centres or hubs will need to fit in with other facilities that are being created in the area.
- Caring for Country and stories of resource use and lifeways is strongly linked to desired outcomes of interpretation. They are a way that can be used to educate and engage different audiences including locals and schools:
  - Bush and land care programs
  - Bush tucker and native gardens
  - Cultural burns and land management – a key story (e.g. see colonial observations of landscape, early paintings) with potential for practices to be reintroduced
- Design should incorporate Indigenous principles:
  - Naturalisation of creeklines
  - Appropriate plantings for civil works, specific to place and vegetation (e.g. lomondra, dianella, kangaroo grass)
  - Meandering paths over straight lines
  - Motifs that are appropriate to area and in form and fabric that echo traditional practice (e.g. engraved or etched concrete to reflect petroglyphs and rock art, noting that identifiable specific figures or people may not be appropriate)
  - Yarning circle design that includes sandstone, and a feature to reflect where a fire is traditionally at the centre. Weather protection is important for outdoor education areas. Further to this point, the Dharug Custodian noted there is an opportunity to repurpose site-specific timber opposed to mining for new sandstone.
  - 'Dark sky' considerations for lighting design
  - Examples include river walk and water park at Penrith and sculpture at Auburn Botanic Gardens

The feedback received from these workshops has informed the finalisation of the Plan and shaped the thematic frame and site-specific recommendations. It is recommended ongoing consultation with Aboriginal Custodians is sought throughout the duration of this project. The report recommends further consultation with Custodians and the commissioning of artworks and stories are Darug led.



# 3. SITE ANALYSIS AND CONTEXT



**EXTENT**



## 3. Site analysis and context

### 3.1 Site context

The Prospect Hill and related places project area includes several of road, riparian, and pipeline corridors that span across several suburbs within the Cumberland Local Government Area, with a strong focus in the Pemulwuy area. The project area predominantly consists of dedicated public open space used for recreation. All sites included in this project area will be publicly accessible and comprise of council owned land.

The site analysis and context of this project area are diverse and should be treated as such. There is opportunity to embed language to enrich place and space, including intangible and tangible cultural elements.

All photos, unless otherwise noted, were taken by Extent Heritage.

#### Prospect Hill

Prospect Hill is located in the suburb of Pemulwuy, NSW. The site is approximately 32 kilometres north-west of the Sydney CBD and can be accessed via several points along Butu Wargun Drive, Daruga Avenue and Reconciliation Drive, Pemulwuy. Prospect Hill is an identified heritage item of State heritage significance on the State Heritage Register and is situated on the northwestern ridgeline of the former Prospect Quarries. The heritage item is divided by Butu Wargun Drive where Marrong Reserve is located to the south and Prospect Hill to the north. Historically, this area was referred to as Marrong or Mar-rong by local Aboriginal people.

The greater Prospect Hill area is a major topographic feature that forms part of the Cumberland Plain. It is Sydney's largest body of igneous rock that rises to a height of 117 metres above sea level and is known for its distinctive ridgeline and expansive views to Sydney in the east and the Blue Mountains in the west. Prospect Hill forms part of the open greenspace network that links into Prospect Creek and Hyland Road Reserve.

For the purposes of this report, the Prospect Hill precinct is divided into three sections:

- Marrong Reserve,
- Prospect Hill, and
- Proposed Pemulwuy Park.

Marrong Reserve extends from Butu Wargun Drive in the north, to the Prospect Highway in the south. The parkland conserved within this section is characterised for its densely vegetated landscape, conserving remnant and regenerated Moist Shale Woodland and Shale Hills Woodland ecological communities. The northern section of Marrong Reserve was opened to the public in 2015 and includes walking paths, viewing platforms, interpretive signage, staircases, handrails, seating and fencing. A new section of parkland is currently being embellished for public use adjacent to Daruga Avenue to include walking paths, a viewing platform, an open space kick about area and a junior playground.

Prospect Hill is situated on the northern side of Butu Wargun Drive. The area is bounded by Clunies Ross and Warin Avenue in the north and Durawi Street to the east, and Reconciliation Rise and Butu Wargan Drive to the south. The area is currently undeveloped and is characterised by grassy natural slopes, modified levels as a result of quarrying, a partly excavated road reserve and some vegetated internal lot boundaries. The outer perimeter is delineated by chainwire fencing and vegetation is primarily pastoral grasses or exotics of limited ecological value.

The proposed Pemulwuy Park is a 2288 square metre land dedication as part of a residential development complex on Butu Wargun Drive. As 'Butu Wargun' is the Darug word for Black Crow, the totem for Pemulwuy, a parklet situated on this road and named in his honour is considered a culturally appropriate way to acknowledge Pemulwuy. This concept for this park was developed in 2002 by artist Jacqui Douglas. Although never implemented, Council's ATSICC has in principle supported the creation of a 'Pemulwuy Park' and for the embellishment of the park to honour Pemulwuy through culturally sensitive interpretation. It is important further consultations with Custodians and the commissioning of artworks and stories is Darug led.







Figure 4. Overview of Marrong Reserve.



### Greystanes Creek Riparian Corridor

The Greystanes Creek Riparian Corridor extends from the suburb of Pemulwuy in the south to Toongabbie in north. The corridor includes greenspaces located along Girraween Creek. For the purposes of this report, the spaces within this precinct include:

- Jirrama Reserve, Toongabbie;
- Lakewood Estate Riparian Corridor, Pemulwuy, and
- Dirrabari Reserve, Pemulwuy.

Jirramba Reserve is a narrow park located along Junia Avenue, Toongabbie. The area is bounded by Portico Parade to the north, Cornelia Road to south and Girraween Creek to the west. The park is located on the outskirts of the town centre, west of the Toongabbie Railway Station.

The reserve is predominately grassed with mature gum trees interspersed throughout. The reserve includes play equipment and a sheltered area with two tables and seating. A concrete path extends through Jirramba Reserve to continue along Girraween Creek, connecting to a wider network of walking paths.

The Lakewood Estate Riparian Corridor is a reserve located in the centre of the newly developed suburb of Pemulwuy that historically formed part of the former CSIRO site. The area is bounded by Nijong Drive and the Western Motorway in the north, Butu Wargun Drive to the south, Driftway Drive to the east, and Nijong Drive and Baraba Crescent to the west.

Park infrastructure surrounding the former CSIRO dam includes a looped concrete pedestrian and cyclist shareway, platforms overlooking the dam, shaded park shelters with seating, tables and barbeques. Play equipment is proposed and a community garden is currently under construction. There is some heritage interpretation throughout the site in the form of signage. A naturalised portion of the former creek forms part of the reserve and conserves a material artefact of significant cultural value. This area also retains important visual connections to Prospect Hill.

Dirrabari Reserve is another public park located in the suburb of Pemulwuy. The reserve is bounded by Edward Drive to the north, Watkin Tench Parade to the south, Greystanes Road to the east and Driftway Drive to the west. The reserve contains a fenced dog park area, tennis courts and playground equipment. The extended parkland, parallel to Greystanes Road, conserves the remnants of the entry gates to Greystanes House. The gates are heritage listed on Schedule 5 of the Cumberland LEP 2021.



Figure 5. Overview of Jirramba Reserve.





Figure 6. Overview of Jirramba Reserve





Figure 7. Overview of Dirrabari Reserve and Greystanes Gates.





Figure 8. Overview of Lakewood Estate



### Old Prospect Road near Coopers Creek

Old Prospect Road is a historically significant track and road connecting Prospect Hill to Parramatta. Within this portion of the project area are two key places that form the subject of this report. They include:

- Carolyn Street Park, Greystanes, and
- Traffic island on the corner of Ringrose Avenue, Greystanes

Carolyn Street Park is a medium sized suburban park bounded by the Western Motorway to the north, Old Prospect Road to the south, Carolyn Street to the west and the rear of properties along Cyril and Yvonne Streets to the east. The park features an undulating landscape with drainage pits which marks the headwater of Coopers Creek. There are several mature native trees interspersed throughout the park with some pockets of guerrilla gardening. The park itself features limited infrastructure or amenities. There is one swing set and a children's concrete bike path through the site. The remainder of the landscape is grassed and managed through Council mowing.

The traffic island on the corner of Ringrose Avenue, adjacent to Carolyn Street Park, is triangle shaped and formed by a slip road turning left from Old Prospect Road. The island contains a variety of shrubs with a single exotic tree at its centre.



Figure 9. Traffic island on the corner of Ringrose Avenue and Old Prospect Road, Greystanes.



Figure 10. Overview of Carolyn Street Park, Greystanes.



### Former Prospect / Greystanes Line Tramways

Keene Park retains a portion of the former alignment of Prospect Quarry Tramline. The footprint of this former tramline gives Keene Park its form, as it is characterised as a long and narrow strip of parkland. The former Prospect Quarry Tramway Line historically extended from the Prospect Quarries to the main western railway line at Toongabbie. The tramline remained in operation until the late 1940s, when it was decommissioned in 1947.

The park has a primary entrance off Targo Road, where it is well sign-posted and features children's play equipment and seating. The remaining portions of the park feature grassed lawns with mature eucalypts framing the parkland. The park can also be accessed via Teague Street, Linden Street and Harvey Place from the north, however the amenity of the linear parkland would be greatly improved by an accessible shareway path through the site.



Figure 11. View to Keene Park from Targo Road, Toongabbie.



Figure 12. Overview of Keene Park, Toongabbie.



### Prospect Creek Riparian Corridor

The Prospect Creek riparian corridor is located along the southern boundary of the Cumberland LGA, where it shares its border with the Fairfield LGA. An upper tributary of the creek includes Munro Creek on the eastern side of Hyland Road Reserve. For the purposes of this report, the key sites included within this precinct include:

- Prospect Creek Reserve and
- Hyland Road Reserve.

Prospect Creek begins at Prospect Reservoir and extends to the east where it meets the confluence of the Georges River. Within the Cumberland LGA, Prospect Creek Reserve includes a pedestrian shareway path that serves to connect visitors to various sporting fields and public art along the track. The existing public art forms part of the Warli Wali Trail.

Hyland Road Reserve is a nature reserve within the suburb of Greystanes. The reserve is bounded by Hyland Road to the south and Munro Street to the east, with the Lower Prospect Canal Reserve extending along the north and west boundaries. The reserve, at present, is largely undeveloped however the parkland area is guided for future recreational uses by a Plan of Management and Landscape Masterplan. The area is characterised by a large clearing with vegetation clustered around the perimeter and in the centre.



Figure 13. Views along Prospect Creek Riparian Corridor.



Figure 14. Overview of Warli Wali Trail public art.





Figure 15. Overview of Hyland Road Reserve.



## Prospect Pipeline Corridor

The Prospect Pipeline Corridor is a 16-kilometre corridor between Prospect Reservoir and Potts Hill Industrial Area. For the purposes of this report, the key sites included within this precinct include:

- Lower Prospect Canal Reserve
- Canal Road Park
- Waddangalli Woodland Reserve

Historically, the Lower Canal was a key component of the Upper Nepean Scheme and extended from the Lower Valve House at Prospect Reservoir to the Pipehead Basin at Guildford. The Lower Canal followed the edge of a natural ridgeline from the western edge, gradually falling to an artificial constructed embankment at the eastern end. It was originally an open gravity flow canal with a V-shaped cross section of dry stone masonry construction, later rebuilt and relined with pre-cast Monier reinforced concrete plates and in-situ-cast reinforced concrete lining.

The Lower Canal was decommissioned in the 1990s and adaptively reused as a public reserve, with the former canal infilled to form a shared path cycleway in 1998. The reserve is approximately 6.6 kilometres in length and extends through the suburbs of Greystanes, Merrylands West, Woodpark, Smithfield and Guildford West. The Lower Prospect Canal Reserve is characterised by an industrial landscape retaining remnant structures within a naturally vegetated landscape either side of the Canal's easement with remnant and regenerated Cumberland Plain native flora and fauna.

Canal Road Park is a sloping park with a prominent elevated position that connects to the Lower Prospect Canal off Canal Road, Greystanes. The park is largely grassed with a predominant native canopy. At its centre the park contains a set of play equipment, with sheltered seats interspersed throughout the park. The park is currently being upgraded to include nature play, an outdoor classroom or yarning circle, nature trail and interpretative artwork.

Waddangalli Woodland is a natural reserve contained within the portion of land bound by Campbell Hill Road to the east, Barbers Road to the north and is bound by the water pipelines that traverse Guildford at the south.

The landscape consists of Cumberland Shale Plain woodland which is considered rare as a result of land clearing and is now protected under the NSW Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 and is zoned for Environmental Conservation and Natural Waterways under the Parramatta LEP 2011. The reserve is host to several habitats, including the Scarlett Robin which is considered a vulnerable species in New South Wales.

Within the landscape is the Waddangalli Woodland Walk. This consists of a simple walking trail that spans approximately 3.3km and contains some interpretation panels. The walking track surface is a mixture of natural earth and rock and there are some timber stairs. The Woodland is surrounded by a timber post and rail rural fence with wire mesh panels along Campbell Hill Road.

There may be some remains from old pastoral homesteads that once stood within the reserve, however, this was not visible on inspection. Interpretation panels within the reserve note that there are remains of fruit trees and front steps near Campbell Hill Road.



Figure 16. Overview of the Lower Prospect Canal Reserve





Figure 17. Overview of Canal Park Road.



### Duck River Corridor

Duck River is a perennial stream that forms a part of the Parramatta River catchment, which forms the southern tributary of the Parramatta River. The Duck River has a catchment area of approximately forty-one square kilometres to its confluence with the Parramatta River. For the purposes of this report, the key sites included within this precinct include:

- Wategora Reserve

The River and its banks include a number of remnant and regenerated natural landscapes, with a walking trail established along Duck River. The footpath is of concrete slab construction in sections, however within Wategora Reserve it includes natural earth including rock and timber stairs along the trail. Remnant and regenerated Cumberland Dry Sclerophyll Forests occurs within this key site.

The Cumberland Dry Sclerophyll Forests are characterised as open, dry, eucalypt woodland, typically with an abundance of ironbark eucalypts and an open subcanopy of paperbarks. The understorey has a prominent stratum of sclerophyll shrubs and a semi-continuous grassy groundcover. Further extent of corridors needs to be culturally managed to ensure public safety.

Wategora Reserve formed a part of the Bushland Restoration Project to restore the Cooks River Clay Plain Scrub Forest. The Cooks River Clay Plain Scrub Forest is an identified sub-community within the Castlereagh Ironbark Forest, which is a Dry Sclerophyll Forest. Less than 1% of the original area of the community currently exists in the form of a number of small, degraded remnants. The Castlereagh Ironbark Forest is recognised as an endangered ecological community under the Biodiversity Act 2016.

Wategora Reserve conserves material artefacts of significant cultural value to the local Aboriginal community.



Figure 18. Overview of Wategora Reserve and the Duck River Trail.



Figure 19. Overview of Wategora Reserve and the Duck River Trail.



### 3.2 Audience profile

Understanding audiences is critical to designing effective heritage interpretation plans. The profile of the audience helps to shape content and storytelling, and guides the design of devices most suitable for capturing their imagination. Understanding the potential audiences for the site will help determine the opportunities, approach, and scope for heritage interpretation at each site. This is a crucial part of the interpretative planning process.

Storytelling and design should be highly accessible and provide a range of different levels of detail. Some content could be targeted to people passing by, while other devices could provide more detail for those wishing to 'delve'.

Through a review of census survey data, site investigations and review of community profiles for the Cumberland LGA, we have identified the following audience profiles likely to interact with the heritage interpretation of Prospect Hill and Related Places.

1. Local Aboriginal community members
2. Local residents and community members
3. K-12 students and educators
4. Cumberland City Council representatives and staff
5. Local interest groups, such as historical societies and local community groups with a vested interest in key areas of the project area.

Based on the high-level research, site visits and consultation undertaken, the primary audience for interpretation at Prospect Hill and Related Places is likely to include the local Aboriginal community members, local residents and community members. The open greenspace of the project area makes it an important place in this otherwise highly suburban and increasingly densely developed area. These parks, reserves and green corridors are important open green spaces in the LGA that draw a local crowd familiar with the area and know what passive and active recreational activities are offered at each site.

Within Cumberland City there are 1,516 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island People recorded in the area, with 1.8% of the population identifying as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander (ABS 2021). Importantly, Cumberland City is one of the most culturally diverse areas in NSW with over 50% of the local community born overseas. This is reflected in the 2021 census data which shows the dominate ancestries in Cumberland are Chinese, Lebanese, Australian, English, Indian, Turkish, Tamil, Filipino and Korean (ABS 2021). Further, in Cumberland City, 65.2% of people spoke a language other than English at home, with only 26.6% of the population speaking English only. Arabic, Mandarin, Nepali, Cantonese are recorded as some of the more commonly spoken languages at home by residents (ABS 2021).

According to the community profile for the Cumberland LGA, the Australian Bureau of Statistics Estimated Population for the area for 2021 was 236,996. Compared to 2016 census data, this figure represents a large increase in population. This is consistent with the increased development experienced across the

LGA in recent years. It is likely that as the population of the area increases, so too will the diversity. Heritage interpretation should plan for the likely needs of future residents, by ensuring that content is relevant, sensitive, engaging and accessible for people from diverse cultures.

Within some suburbs included in the project area, the age profile of communities indicates a higher percentage of children and youth as a distinctive characteristic of the area. Future heritage interpretation initiatives will need to address this age group, as well as an older population.

While the local community is considered the primary audience, it is not the only audience likely to engage with the cultural experience. Cumberland City is a highly accessible and urban area within Western Sydney. The existing walking tracks and bike paths along Prospect Creek, the Lower Prospect Canal, and Duck River offer opportunities to connect to wider network of pedestrian and cyclist paths in adjoining LGAs and increased engagement with a wider audience outside the local catchment. The provision of unique, considered experiences within the project area offers an opportunity to attract wider audiences.

School groups are another key audience likely to interact and engage with the interpretative schemes. Not only are there several within proximity to the project area, but there are also sites that already lend to educational programs and social outreach, particularly at Prospect Hill and along Prospect Creek. School groups are likely to engage with the environmental, natural and cultural values of the project area.

Similarly, given the known cultural and environmental significance of sites within the project area, local interest groups are also considered a key audience. This audience may include researchers, local history groups, or school groups interested in accessing the information. This may be accessed through publications, online and digital content, or through physical heritage interpretation.

### 3.3 Summary of heritage significance

The following heritage items, listed on both the State Heritage Register and Schedule 5 of the Cumberland LEP 2021 are located within the project area.

Item name	Item number
<b>State Heritage Register</b>	
Prospect Hill	01662
Lower Prospect Canal Reserve	01945
<b>Schedule 5 of Cumberland Local Environmental Plan 2021</b>	
Prospect Hill	I01662
House and farm buildings	I126
Former Farm, Hyland Road Inn and former post office	A6
Grey Box Reserve and Aboriginal scarred trees	AH2
Main gate – Boral (formerly known as the Greystanes Gates, circa 1830)	I226



Item name	Item number
Aboriginal scarred tree and Aboriginal flaked stone artefacts	AH1

### 3.4 Schedule of existing heritage interpretation

Part 7 of this report includes details of current and proposed heritage interpretation schemes within the project area. This review included desktop research and a synthesis of information available in reports supplemented by physical site investigations.

Existing interpretation within the project area predominately includes signage and public art. This information was used to create a high-level inventory of interpretive schemes with the project area and is not a detailed survey of all heritage interpretive schemes within the Cumberland LGA.



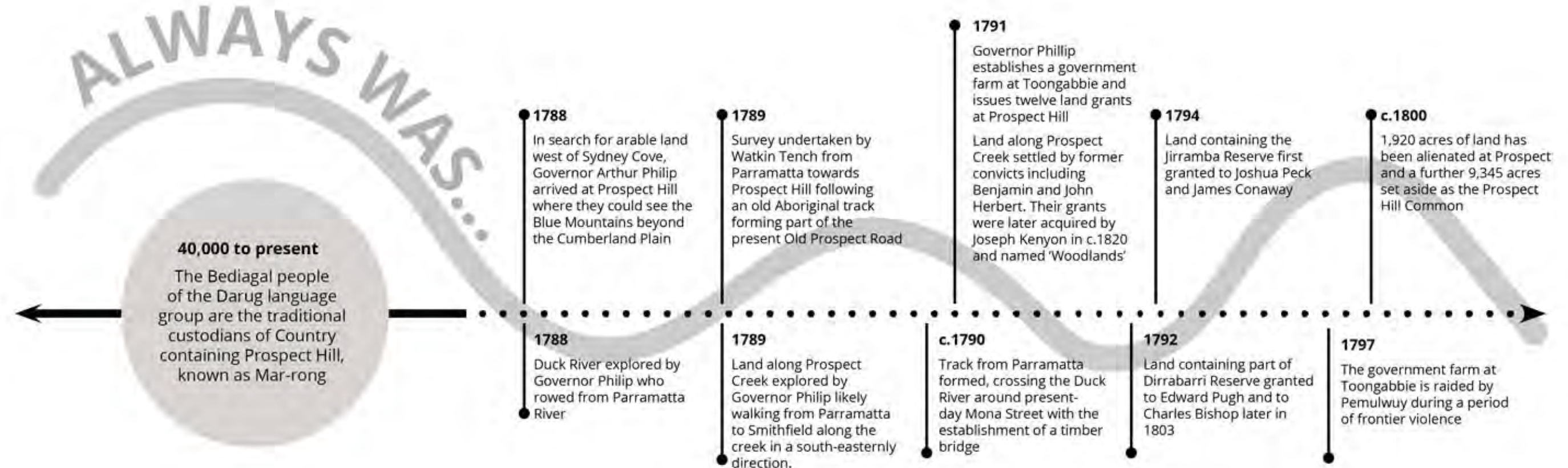
# 4. HISTORICAL TIMELINE



**EXTENT**



## 4. Historical timeline

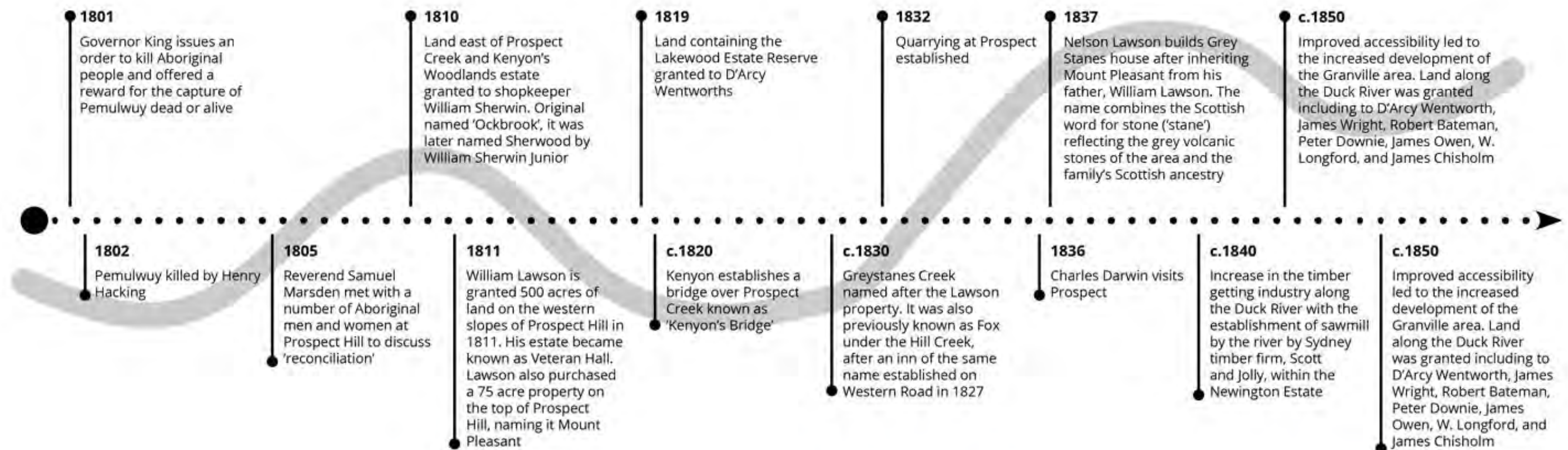


Watercolour titled 'Prospect Hill, from hills above Toongabbie 1920s' by John Cosh



Watercolour titled 'The "Corrobberie" [sic] or Native Dance' by John Thomas Doyle & Samuel Thomas Gill in Dr Doyle's sketch book, ca. 1862-1863





Map showing the early explorative routes around Prospect Hill, 1893



Painting of Lawson's estate, c.1820

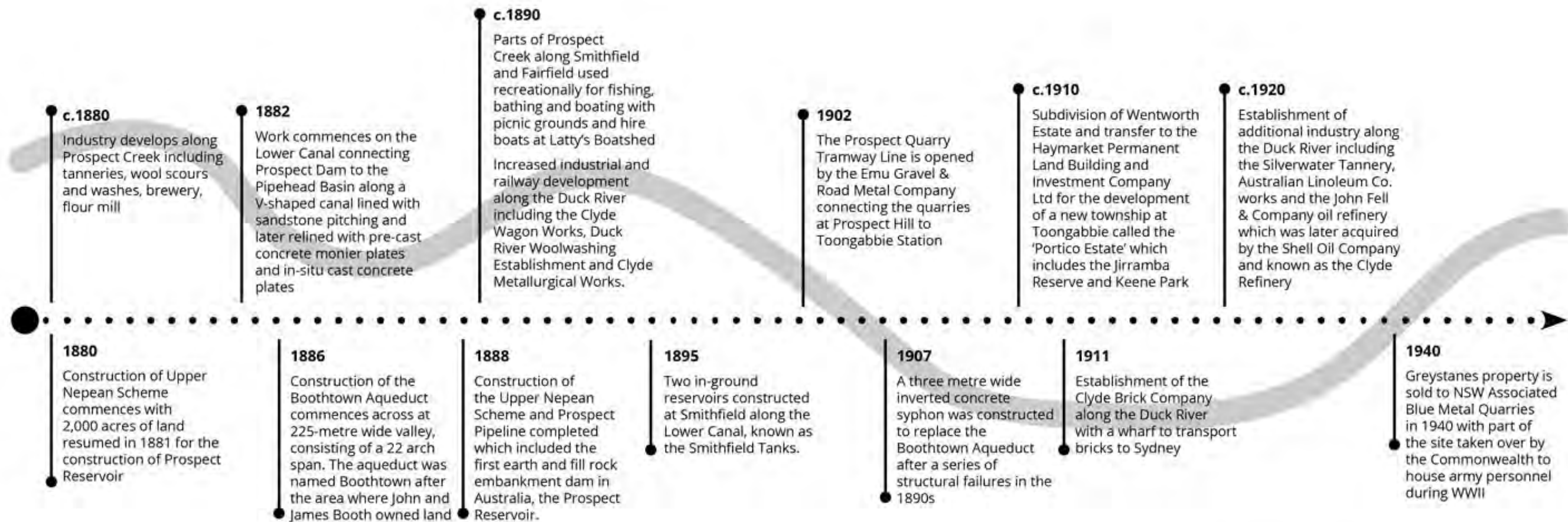


Drawing of a white vented crow by John White, c.1757



Drawing of Greystanes House, 1870





Photograph of the construction of Prospect Reservoir, c.1880



Photograph of the Boothtown Aqueduct, c.1888

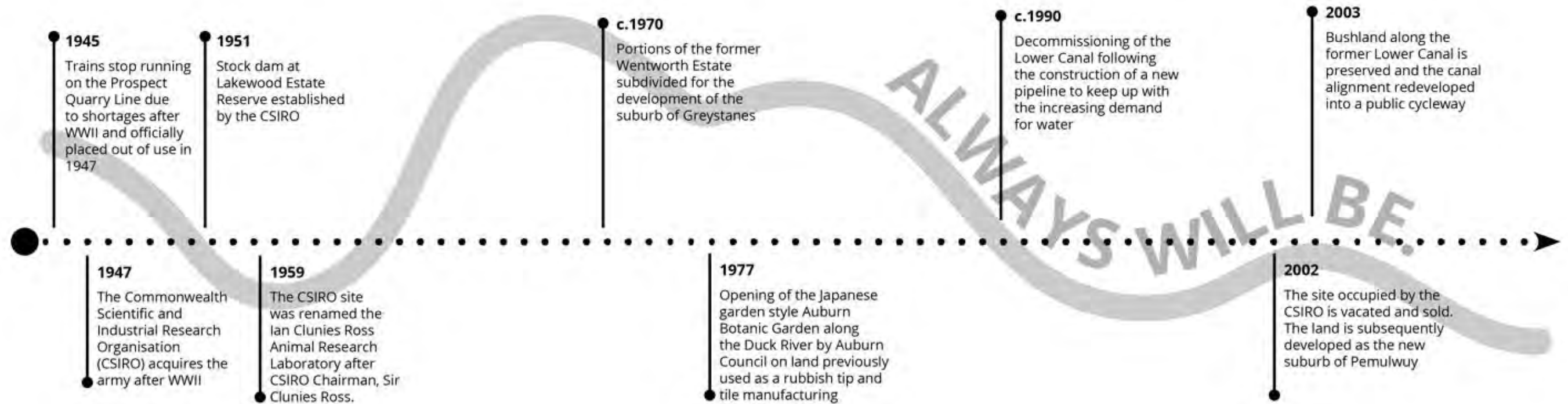


Sales poster for the Portico Estate, Toongabbie



Photograph of children and soldiers stationed within Cumberland, 1944





Testing at the Ian Clunies Ross Animal Research Laboratory (CSIRO), 1960



Aerial photograph of Prospect Hill and the quarries, 1961



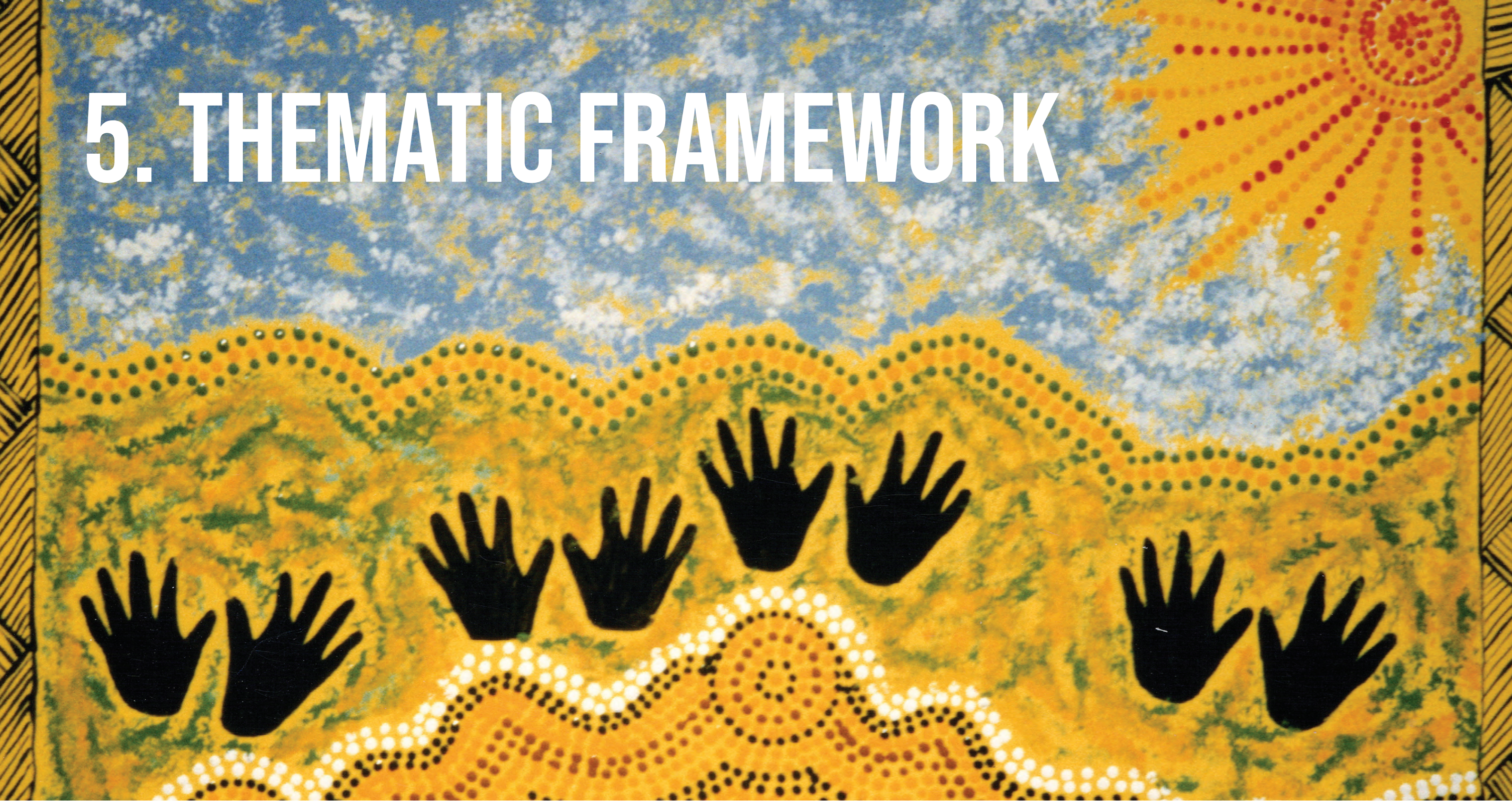
Cycleway along the alignment of the former Lower Canal, 2022



Present view from Prospect Hill, 2022



# 5. THEMATIC FRAMEWORK



*Artist: Aunty Edna Watson*

**EXTENT**





## 5. Thematic framework

### 5.1 Thematic approach

Themes provide an important structure for interpretation. By grouping diverse stories together into overarching themes, we can identify connections and order information, assisting audiences to engage with it more meaningfully. Themes also help interpretation specialists plan which stories should be prioritised. Without this structure, audiences can become overwhelmed by too many divergent storylines.

Given the scale of the Prospect Hill study area, which crosses multiple sites with rich histories, the thematic framework will be critical to achieving a holistic and cohesive approach to interpretation. It will help to communicate a clear narrative, and in doing so, will assist in enhancing and showcasing the strong identity of the area.

This section outlines the recommended thematic framework for the study area and the key stories that sit under each theme. These themes and stories have been selected based on the following information:

- Historical research, which identified key values and stories for each site;
- A review of existing documentation and council guidelines;
- Preliminary engagement with Aboriginal community members and local councils;
- Feedback from wider community consultation; and
- A review of existing interpretative themes and stories.

### 5.2 Themes

In designing a framework for this project, the key elements that structure clear and engaging storytelling have been considered. The project wide themes have been kept as broad and flexible as possible, so that they can accommodate stakeholder feedback, and additional stories uncovered during future stages of research and content development. By adopting these themes across the project area the approach will be consistent, while also celebrating the unique history of each site in a meaningful way. Part 6 identifies key stories for each location under these themes. By telling these stories each theme will be explored and experienced across the study area.



### 5.2.1 Country

This theme will explore stories of Country, from its formation to its cultural significance for Traditional Owners. It will explore how Country has shaped people's lives here for many millennia, and the Aboriginal community's ongoing custodial responsibility for it. By exploring this theme, audiences will be able to engage more meaningfully with Aboriginal understandings of Country and learn how to care for and connect with it.

This theme will also focus on the changing environment of Prospect Hill and its surrounds. It is an opportunity to explore change in very Deep Time, influenced by forces such as geology and climate, as well as change that has occurred since the arrival of people- from Darug fire management to quarrying in the more recent past.

#### Key stories

- Igneous rock formations and the geological significance of Prospect Hill
- Living on Country, Caring for Country
- Forests and remnant pockets of vegetation: cultural significance, management and resource use.
- Stone resources: archaeology and lithic technology
- Cultural burns: fire management
- Industrialisation: quarrying, environmental degradation and the dramatic changes to the topography and height of Prospect Hill



Figure 20. (left) Implements from NSW from John White's Journal of a Voyage to NSW, 1790. Source: SLNSW, MRB/Q991/2A2. (right) spear tips (Bondi / Bundi) courtesy Australian Museum, photograph by Carl Bento, accessed 17 October 2023. Source: <https://dictionaryofsydney.org/media/3960>



Figure 21. Watercolour titled 'Prospect Hill, from hills above Toongabbie 1920s' by John Cosh. Source: National Library of Australia, Call No: 2463 #R5460



Figure 22. Dharug Ngunnra by Uncle Chris Tobain, artwork showing some of the centres of caring for Country that existed long before and at the time of British arrival in 1788. Source: <https://dharugcountrycity.com.au/about/>



### 5.2.2 Waterways

This theme will look more closely at the watercourses of Country. It will consider the waterways' significance for Aboriginal people, as places rich in resources, transportation routes and as culturally and spiritually important gathering sites. If culturally appropriate, creation (or Dreaming) stories associated with the waterways could be explored.

The theme will also consider uses of water in the more recent past, and the major schemes which shaped growth and communities in the greater Sydney region. These schemes represent early innovation in engineering technology critical to safeguarding Sydney's water supply, but they also became iconic landmarks in the area.

#### Key stories

- The significance of the waterways and their role in Darug life, culture, economy, trade routes and Songlines.
- The cultural and ecological significance of birdlife around waterways: kingfishers and other species.
- Preliminary research has shown the waterways within the project area contain key stories around creation and water (Dreaming stories) and require additional consultation with local Aboriginal knowledge holders and traditional owners.
- Preliminary research has indicated the potential for key stories to explore the spiritual and cultural significance of Duck River as a women's site. This key story will require additional consultation with local Aboriginal knowledge holders and traditional owners.
- Prospect Reservoir and the Upper Nepean Scheme
- Prospect Reservoir: the first trout hatchery in NSW
- The Lower Prospect Canal: Prospect Reservoir to Pipehead



Figure 23. (left) The lower Canal, c.1947 (right) Boothtown Aqueduct after completion. *Source:* NSW State Records and Archives, NRS-12932-1-[X2447]-7-14 & Sydney Water Archives, Box 164-8, F00012.



Figure 24. (left) aerial view of Duck River, c.1960s *Source:* NSW Spatial Historical Images.



Figure 25. Prospect Creek flowing through Fairfield Park, c1932. *Source:* Fairfield City Heritage Collection



### 5.2.3 People and Culture

This theme will explore the communities who have called this place home for over many thousands of years. It will ensure that all visitors know that they are on Darug Country, and provide an opportunity for people to learn more about the language and culture of Traditional Owners.

This theme will also tell the stories of those who have arrived in more recent times, from British colonisation to post-war migration. Colonisers, convicts, migrants, workers, and refugees all built lives, communities, families and memories here. This theme will explore their stories, highlighting the contributions of waves of migrants to the diverse community of Cumberland today.

#### Key stories

- Deep Time: Darug life over many millennia
- Darug people and the Bidiagal group
- Inland Darug culture
- The Lawson family
- Stories of the early settlers and emancipists
- Diverse communities today



Figure 26. 'The farm house of W. Lawson Esqre., N.S.W.', by Augustus Earle, 1826 (?) Source: National Library of Australia, nla.obj-134501135.

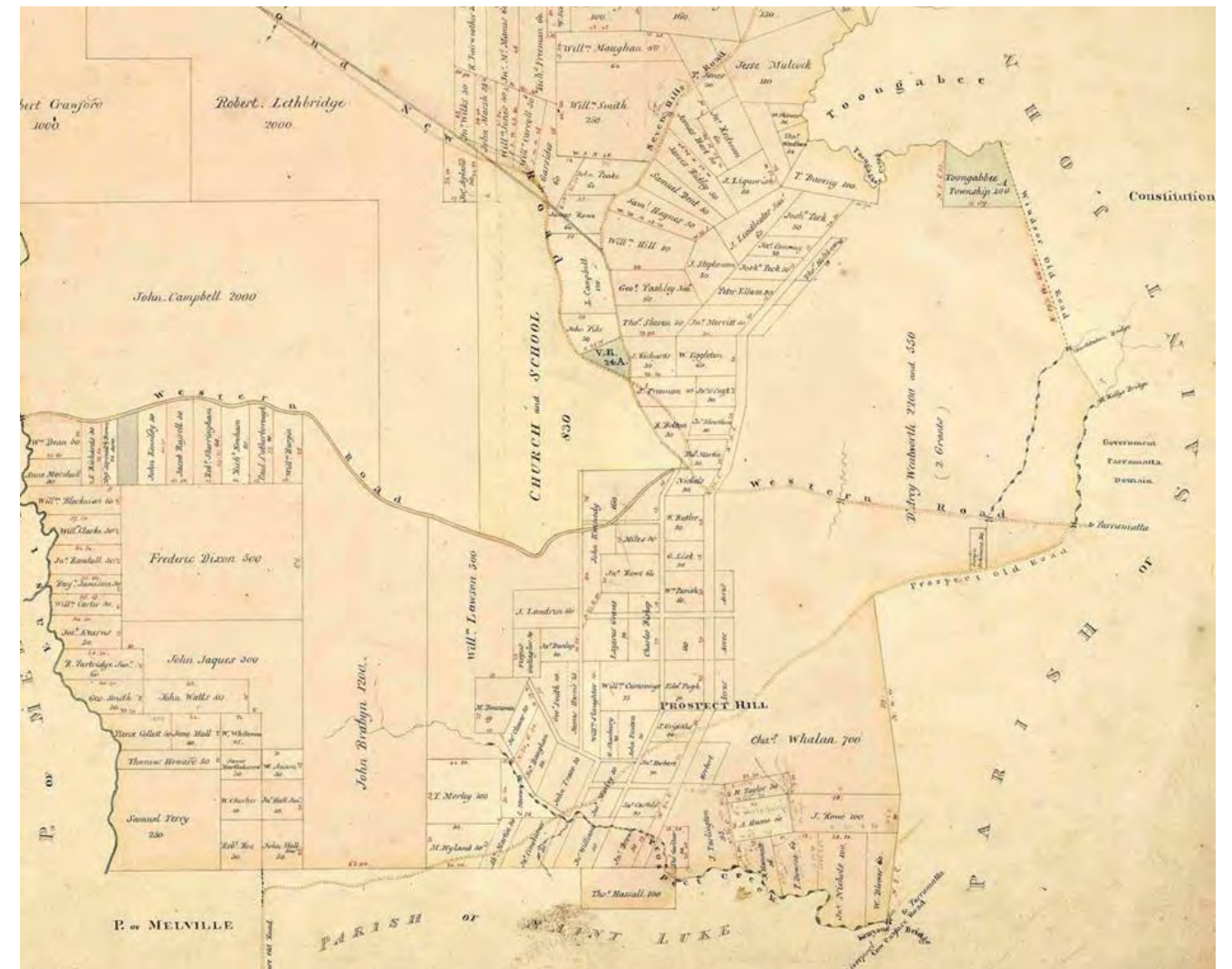


Figure 27. Detail from undated Map of the Parish of Prospect, showing the grants at Prospect Hill at bottom centre. Source: NSW LRS, Historical Land Records Viewer HLRV, Parish Map (Prospect), AO Map No. 265.



### 5.2.4 Journeys and Connections

As a highpoint, Marrong (Prospect Hill) has played an important role in journeys and routes through Country for many thousands of years. This theme will explore the importance of Marrong to Aboriginal people as an important vantage point with sightlines and connections across the wider cultural landscape.

The theme will also consider later phases of exploration and the role of Prospect Hill as a survey point and navigational landmark for the British during the colonial era. Early colonial explorers, surveyors, botanists, and bushrangers utilised Darug guides in order to successfully map and travel through Country (Nugent and Shellam 2015). Finally, the theme will consider some of the challenges and dangers facing travellers during the colonial period, long before sealed roads and public transport connected communities here to the wider region.

#### Key stories

- The cultural significance and Aboriginal history of Marrong: highpoint, safe place, sightlines, journeys
- British exploration, from Phillip to later expeditions over the mountains
- Old Prospect Road: the story of an Aboriginal track and early colonial route
- 'Bold Jack' Donohue and the bushrangers



Figure 28. Detail from 1893 map by John Walker, showing Prospect Hill and explorative routes taken from the area. Source: State Library of NSW, Q79/64.



Figure 29. 'Attacking the Mail – Bushranging, NSW, 1864' Source: National Library of Australia, nla.obj-139537074.



### 5.2.5 Colonisation and Resistance

This theme will explore the dark history of colonisation in this landscape. It will be an opportunity for Truth Telling, looking at the impact that colonisation and dispossession had on Darug people. It will also discuss the nature of frontier violence and the historical context of these events. Importantly, the theme needs to explore fear experienced by both sides, helping modern audiences to understand this complex chapter more fully. A key focus will be the figure of at Pemulwuy as a resistance fighter and leader, if culturally appropriate to do so.

#### Key stories

- Healing and Truth Telling for Darug people
- Colonisation and dispossession: experiences of Darug people
- Frontier violence and warfare: political and historical context
- Early colonial communities' experiences and perspectives
- Pemulwuy: his life, leadership and legacy (subject to further consultation)



Figure 30. Image of 'Pimbloy' by Samuel John Neele. published in *The Narrative of a Voyage of Discovery* (Grant 1803). Source: State Library of New South Wales Q80/18.



Figure 31. Crow from John White's *Journal of a Voyage to NSW*, 1790. Source: SLNSW, MRB/Q991/2A2



### 5.2.6 Agriculture

This theme will discuss the development of farming in the region and the role that this landscape played as part of greater Sydney's food bowl. It will tell the story First Nations agricultural practices, as well as the early land grants and establishment of farms by emancipists, and the struggles these newcomers faced. It will also consider the later consolidation of these early grants into large and grand estates; tracing the development of important homesteads and families of the area. Importantly, this theme will also reflect on more recent stories of farming, and the communities and individuals connected to that chapter.

#### Key stories

- First Nations agricultural cultivation of Sydney
- "Tranquil and determined to persevere". Stories of the early land grants and emancipists
- "The homestead is beautifully situated, on the top of a hill": Greystanes House
- The development of Veteran Hall
- Sydney's food bowl: stories of poultry farming and dairying in the recent past.



Figure 32. 'Veteran Hall, Prospect', 1906 – hire car drivers (with caps) about to leave Veteran Hall to take Water Board members to Prospect Reservoir *Source:* Blacktown Memories, Reference No 012314.



Figure 33. Photograph of Greystanes Gates, Prospect Hill by Harold Cazneaux. *Source:* State Library of NSW FL1230893.



Figure 34. Photograph c.1940-50 of Poultry farm in Cumberland LGA. *Source:* Cumberland City Council Library Local Studies Collection, Flickr.



### 5.2.7 Industry and Research

In the post-colonial history of Prospect Hill, quarrying and industrialisation transformed and shaped the landscape. Geologists and researchers flocked here, drawn by the sheer size and quality of the stone. Quarrying commenced, and soon became a key part of the local economy. The scale of operations is evidenced by the significant reduction in height over time and the environmental degradation. Mining in the region also heavily impacted traditional rock sites and interfered with Darug access to sacred rock sites and site for collecting material culture, being specific rocks used for making artefacts. This theme will explore this chapter of history, looking at important developments and technology, as well as the lives of workers who built communities here.

#### Key stories

- Quarrying and the role of stone in improving early roads and transport connections.
- Charles Darwin's visit to Prospect Hill.
- "A valuable quarry of stone": The development of the first quarry
- World War II United States Army Camp
- CSIRO
- Transport connections and tramways
- The lives of workers and their communities



Figure 35. 'Possum' on a special passenger train service. From Noel Thorpe Collection. *Source:* Oakes, J., Sydney's Forgotten Quarry Railways, 2013, 11.



Figure 36. Photograph of Widemere Quarry, Prospect c.1938. *Source:* Cumberland City Council Library Local Studies Collection, Flickr.



Figure 37. (left) 1960 photograph of a scientist checking radio transmitters on a sheep at the Prospect CSIRO. (right) 1961 aerial photograph of CSIRO site. *Source:* National Archives of Australia, Item ID 11899544 & NSW Spatial Services, Historical Aerial Imagery, 27 June 1961.



### 5.2.8 Gathering

This theme will look at stories related to meeting places and look at how people have come together at this place overtime. From traditional ceremonies held here over many thousands of years, to the famous meeting held between Reverend Marsden and Aboriginal Elders. This is a theme that will explore the meaning of reconciliation, the importance of coming together and the role that parks play for the diverse community of Cumberland today.

#### Key stories

- Traditional ceremonies and coming together on Country
- The story and significance of the Marsden meeting
- Aboriginal women's leadership during the Marsden meeting
- Ceremonies and gathering: 1833 corroboree and ceremonial combat on the Old Prospect Road
- Community and recreation: camping, swimming, scouting
- The importance of parks in the diverse community of Cumberland today



Figure 38. Dr Doyle's sketch book, ca. 1862-1863 / John Thomas Doyle & Samuel Thomas Gill. F6 The "Corrobberrie" [sic] or Native Dance Source: State Library of NSW, FL1002443.



Figure 39. Photograph of the Lower Prospect Canal Aqueduct, c.1929. Source: Cumberland City Council Library Local Studies Collection, Flickr.



Figure 40. Photograph of Scouts at shop (scouts Jamboree), Greysanes 29 December 1952. Photograph by Ron Iredale. Source: State Library of NSW, FL16043514.



# 6. INTERPRETATIVE DEVICES



**EXTENT**



## 6. Interpretative Devices

A range of potential interpretive ‘devices’ could be integrated Prospect Hill and related places to communicate key themes and stories to audiences in and around the project area. The following section showcases examples and precedents of interpretative devices that could be used to communicate the key themes and stories identified in part 5.

This Part of the Plan references a number of national and international case studies, comparing examples of interpretive devices and highlighting the contexts in which they are best used. The case studies showcase high-quality and innovative examples of interpretation and set a benchmark for interpretive work in the project area.

- Digital content
- Education
- Landscape design
- Language and soundscapes
- Oral history
- Public art
- Signs
- Timelines and toposcope

### 6.1 How to select an appropriate device

Heritage interpretation is a creative response to the history, heritage, and cultural values of a place. The way this response is delivered should be specific to the relevant site-specific stories, surroundings environment, audience profile and intended use of and movement through a space. The devices selected below include a range of suitable devices possible for further consideration within the project area.

To ensure an appropriate device is selected during the development and implementation of this plan, careful consideration must be given to the site-specific opportunities and constraints afforded at each site. They should reflect how an audience will use a space, whether they are likely to gather or move through to inform the intended use of the selected device. For example, text heavy signs or interpretation in the ground plane would not suit high traffic areas where it is not anticipated people will stop and read or see the interpretation as it was intended or designed. The appropriate interpretation device should also consider the audience of the intended content. Age, cultural diversity, gender and accessibility are all key factors to consider.

Where devices recommend culturally sensitive material, devices must be decided in consultation with the local Aboriginal community and the Cumberland ATSICC.

Part 7 of this report includes a range of recommendations for interpretative devices at each site. The devices identified below are organised and categorised into a schedule of actions, time frames and priorities, to guide the implementation of interpretation across this project area.

Time frames		Priority	
<b>Short Term</b>	Achievable within 3 months.	<b>High Priority</b>	Of immediate benefit, relatively simple implementation.
<b>Medium Term</b>	Requires additional planning and funding.	<b>Medium Priority</b>	Additional planning required to meet full potential benefit.
<b>Long Term</b>	Requires additional investigation, more detailed planning and more significant funding.	<b>Low Priority</b>	Additional investigation and planning required to meet full benefit.



## 6.2 Device: Digital media

Online and digital heritage interpretation options expand the reach and interaction of a scheme significantly. Online accessibility allows for a wealth of information to be obtained immediately by audiences from anywhere in the world, at any time. Digital tools also allow information such as maps, site plans, archaeological information, and landscapes to be presented in an interactive and innovative way.

This may be particularly important if archaeological or culturally sensitive sites cannot be physically identified in parklands. Photogrammetry or laser scanning could be used to create 3D visualisations of sites. Interpretive animations showing site reconstructions and development are also ideal, and allow change over time, as well as space to be explored. Possibilities for utilising digital media for interpretation include:

- responsive mobile and web application;
- websites with content;
- QR Coded interpretative signage.

### Case study: Barangaroo Ngangamay Project, Multimedia Experience

The Barangaroo Ngangamay Project is an Aboriginal cultural experience that uses modern technology to tell ancient stories honouring the life and significance of Barangaroo, the namesake of the area. The innovative and multimedia artwork includes women from all over Sydney telling stories about culture. There are five stories embedded in the landscape and revealed through a web application that can be downloaded via the Apple App. The artwork is embedded in sandstone engravings hand crafted by male Aboriginal elders using hand tools such as stones, mallets and chisels. The engravings act as a key to unlock five short films depicting the life cycles of the sun, moon and women. Each film is accessible to visitors through their smart phone or tablet using a geo-location app, which plays the films when approaching the engravings.

This is a permanent display by Aboriginal multimedia artists, Genevieve Grieves and Amanda Jane Reynolds.



Figure 41. Source: Sydney Morning Herald, “Barangaroo artwork takes Indigenous women into an augmented reality world’ Steven Siewert

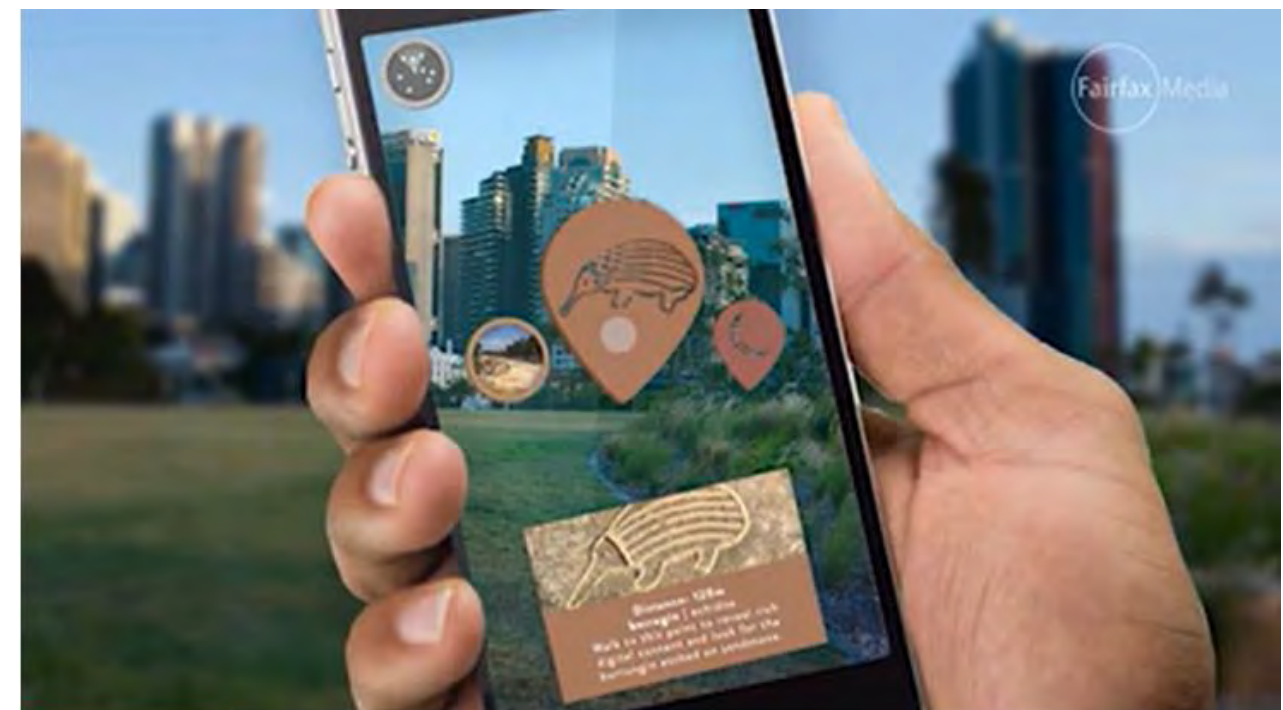


Figure 42. Source: Sydney Morning Herald, ‘Barangaroo artwork takes Indigenous women into an augmented reality world’



## Case study: Digital Stories ‘Closer: Portraits of Survival’, Sydney Jewish Museum

Digital Stories is the Sydney Jewish Museum platform that allows users to access digitally curated stories from the museum’s collection as well as from Holocaust survivors. It is a new way to interact online with the stories contained within the museum walls.

The online exhibition ‘Closer: Portraits of Survival’ explores the history of the Holocaust through the eyes of survivors and their objects. The exhibition comprises a collection of photographs with survivors and an object. The objects included range from photographs, letters and artefacts that are emblematic of their survival. For example, Francine Lazarus is photographed with a tea set used to play imaginary games in hiding. Together, the stories that the survivors and their objects tell fuses history and memory together.

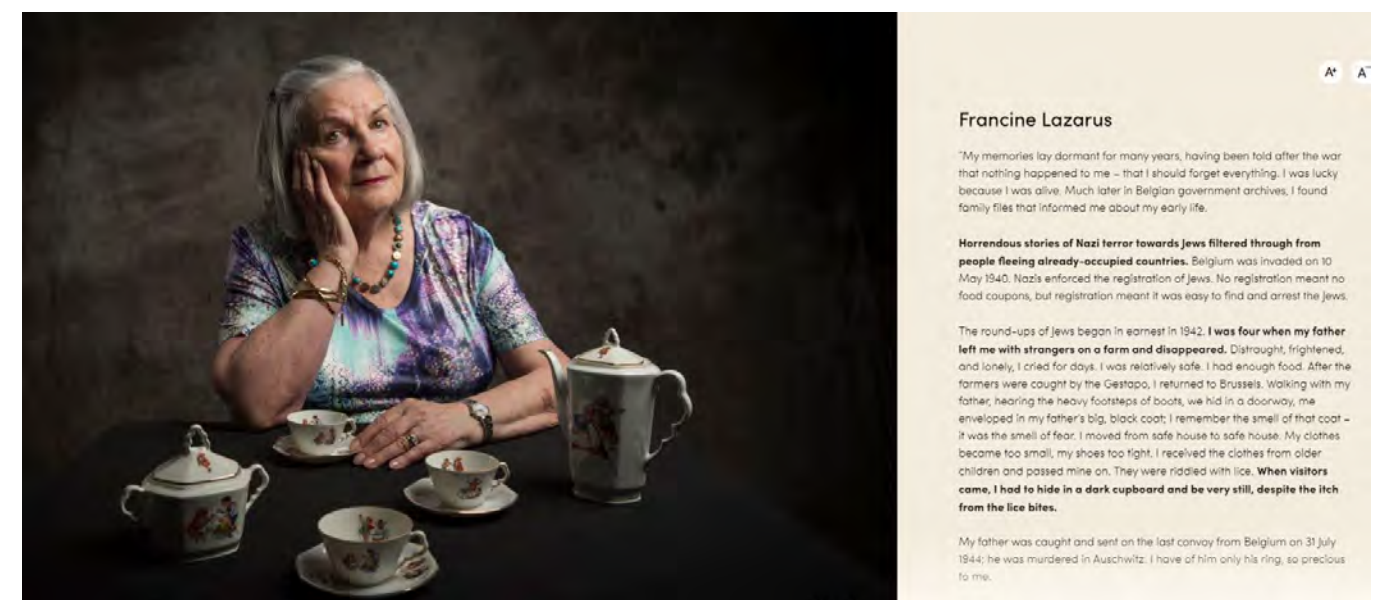
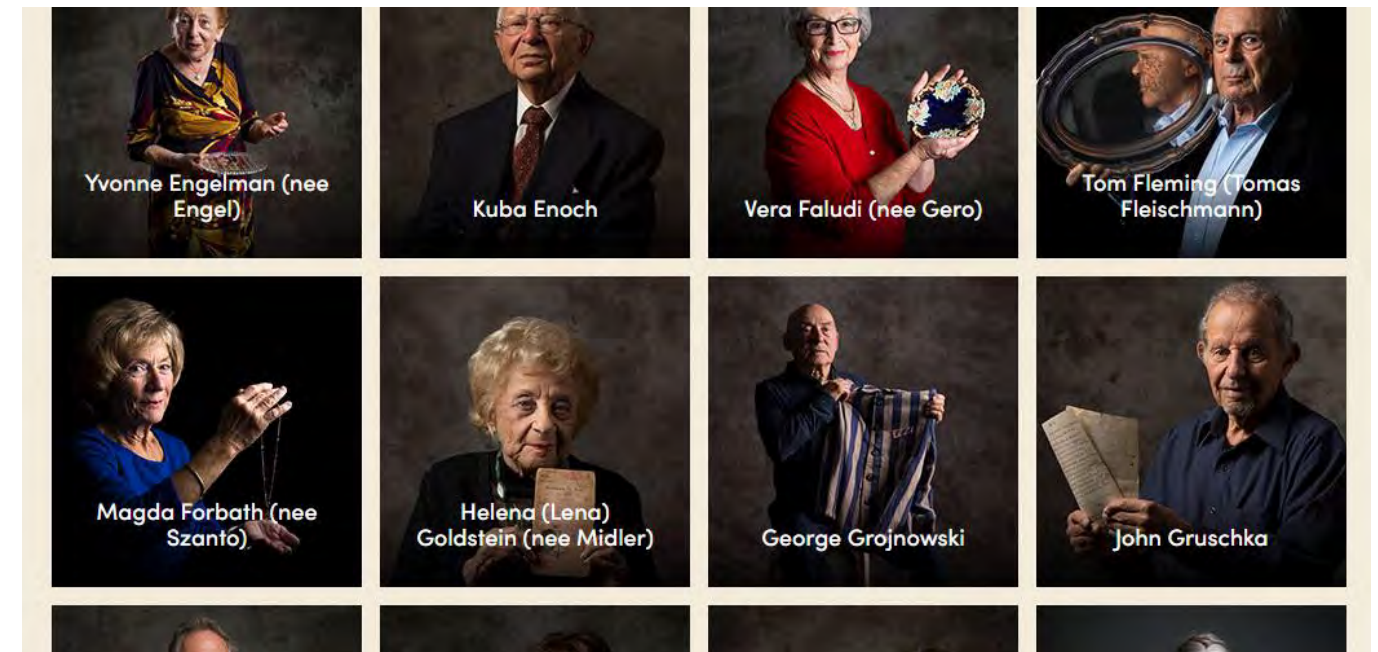
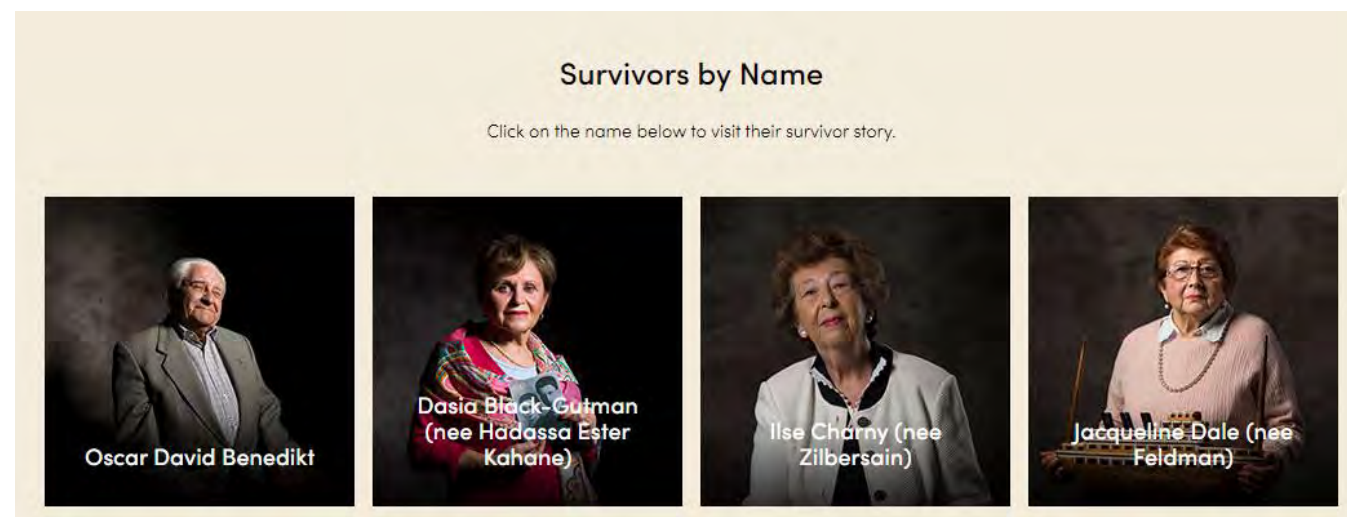
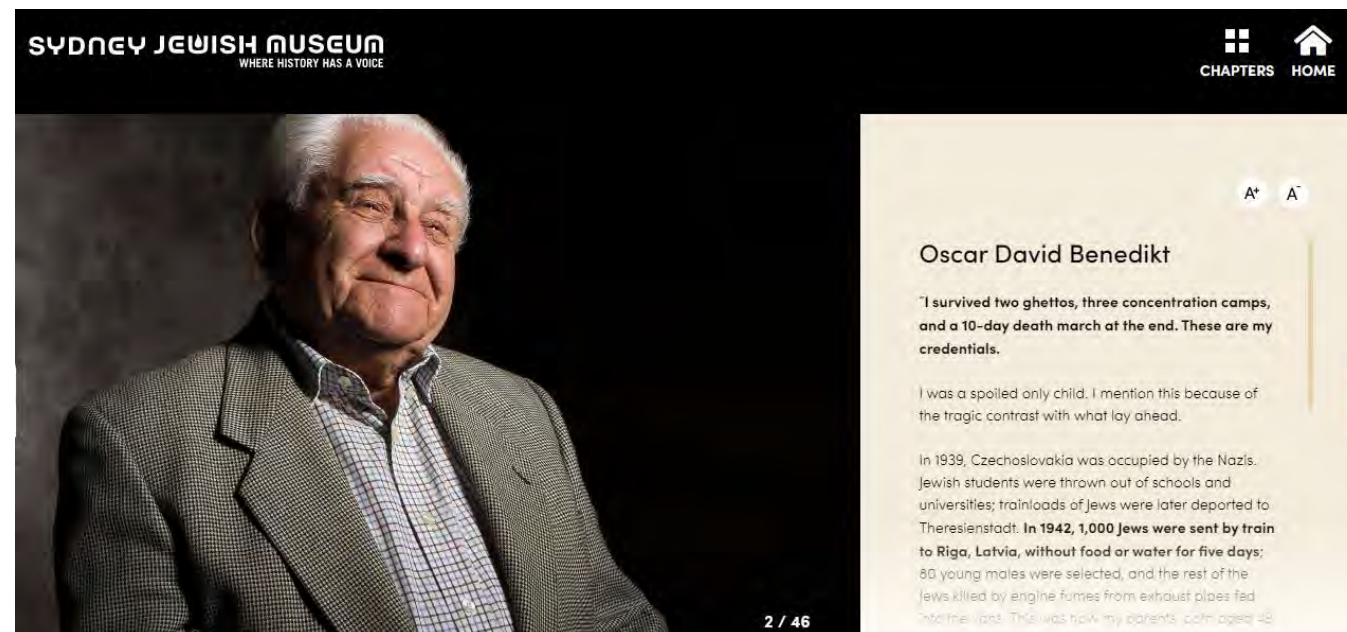


Figure 43. Overview of ‘Closer: Portraits of Survival’, Sydney Jewish Museum. Source: <https://www.exhibitions.sydneyjewishmuseum.com.au/exhibition/closer-portraits-of-survival/>



### Case study: Canning Stock Route, WA Mobile & Web Apps

The Canning Stock Route mobile and web application was originally conceived as a large-scale interactive exhibition intended to be displayed across 10 multi-touch screens. The success of the original project led to the reworking of the existing application by Lightwell into a mobile and web application enabling the continued use and experience of the exhibition.

The application features hundreds of videos, paintings, images, stories, well data, and additional travel and camping tips for travellers keen to explore the Canning Stock Route. It also includes detailed aerial imagery for the area, and several animated creatures that traverse the screen, making the map come alive (Lightwell, 2022).

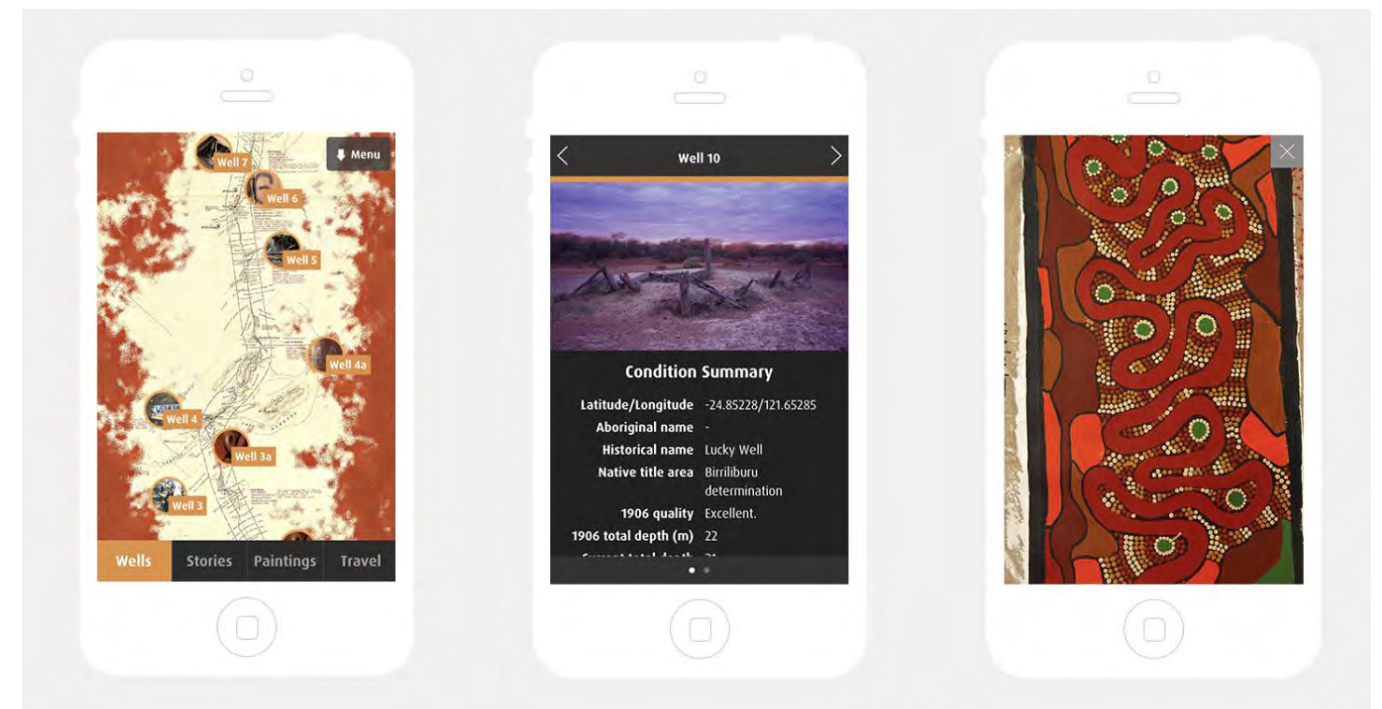


Figure 45. Example of the Canning Stock Route mobile and web application prepared by Lightwell Source: Lightwell 2022, Accessed via: <https://www.lightwell.com.au/projects/one-road-apps>.

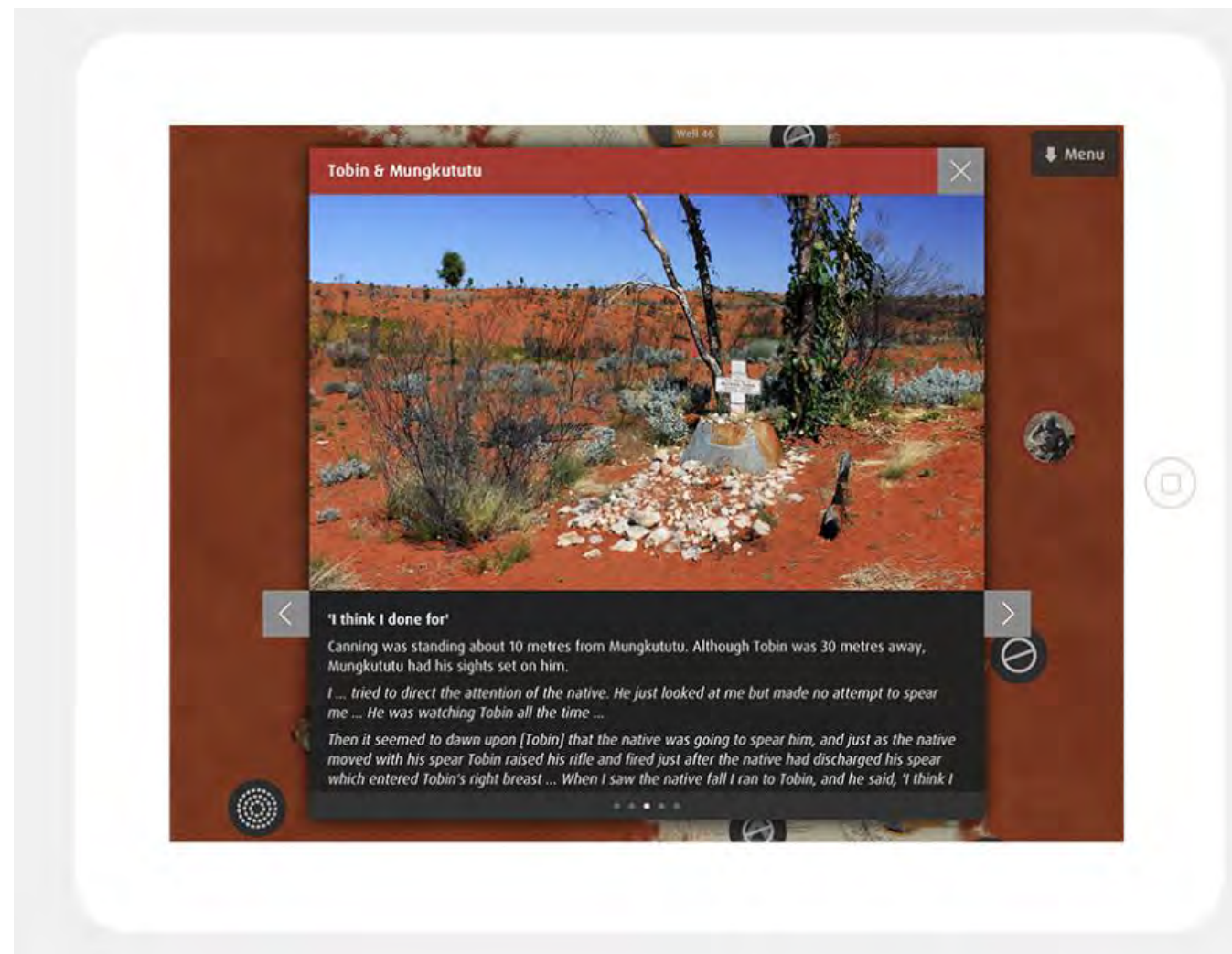


Figure 44. Example of the Canning Stock Route mobile and web application prepared by Lightwell Source: Lightwell 2022, Accessed via: <https://www.lightwell.com.au/projects/one-road-apps>.



### 6.3 Device: Education

Heritage interpretation is inherently educational, but specific content could be prepared to promote an appreciation and understanding of culture and history more directly through planned programming. The implementation of educational programmes has the potential to engage a range of audiences and visitors, including staff and school groups. Dhurag stories to be written appropriate for younger school stages, including Pemulwuy's story and language programs.

The preparation of educational resources requires collaboration with Aboriginal community members to ensure that the materials are meaningful, culturally appropriate, and supported by the community as an approach to interpretation. This may also present an important opportunity to provide employment opportunities for local Aboriginal people.

There is an opportunity for education to take place by Darug organisations, such as:

- Muru Mittigar Community Services; and
- Merana Aboriginal Community Association for the Hawkesbury Incorporated.

#### Case study: Kamay Botany Bay Environmental Education Centre

Kamay National Park contains the Kamay Botany Bay Environmental Education Centre, one of 25 centres operated by the NSW Department of Education. The centre offers students excursions and fieldwork, environmental and sustainability education, and virtual lessons, as well as supporting teachers with professional learning. The Centre offers multiple excursions for all syllabus stages, using the site's specific history and landscape to create meaningful and memorable experiences for students of all ages.

The rich histories of Prospect Hill and related places are layered atop a landscape of distinctive and diverse geology and biodiversity, providing a valuable potential resource for school groups.



Figure 46. Students attending excursions at Kamay Botany Bay National Park Source: Kamay Botany Bay Environmental Education Centre, <https://botanybay-e.schools.nsw.gov.au/primary/the-earth-s-environment-national-parks.html>



Figure 47. Students attending excursions at Kamay Botany Bay National Park Source: Kamay Botany Bay Environmental Education Centre, <https://botanybay-e.schools.nsw.gov.au/primary/the-earth-s-environment-national-parks.html>



### Case study: The Living Pavilion, University of Melbourne

The Living Pavilion was a multidisciplinary festival held in 2019 that connected Indigenous knowledge, ecological science, sustainable design and arts. Native plantings and bush foods were part of a temporary installation at the centre of the festival. In addition to performances and other events, a series of educational talks and workshops were held to raise awareness about Aboriginal culture and sustainability.

If combined with landscape design and plantings, interpretive features could form a focal point in parkland precincts for similar educational programming.



Figure 48. Baabapil-Kwii bushfoods workshop. The Living Pavilion. Source: University of Melbourne 2019, <https://students.unimelb.edu.au/student-precinct/get-involved/past-co-creation-initiatives/the-living-pavilion>



Figure 49. Images showing education programs through the Living Pavilion with bush tucker workshops and weaving workshops. Source: University of Melbourne 2019, <https://students.unimelb.edu.au/student-precinct/get-involved/past-co-creation-initiatives/the-living-pavilion>



## 6.4 Device: Landscape design

Landscape design can take a number of forms, ranging from vegetation and community gardens to interpretive paving and ground inlays. Landscaping can assist with placemaking and provides an immersive rather than didactic experience. Initiatives can range from large eye-catching elements such as gardens with integrated signage, to less obtrusive elements such as paving and benches.

Using vegetation as an interpretive device is a creative way to provide a non-text-based element that also contributes to the landscape amenity and character of an area. This can range from small plantings of specific species to larger areas of foliage, depending upon the intended message. The benefit of using plantings in this way is that as well as having interpretive value, they also contribute to the environment, providing shade for audiences, home and food for native fauna, and an aesthetic quality to a site.

Stylised paving, ground etchings and inlays serve as discrete artworks and design elements that can sit within a landscape. They can be adapted to communicate more esoteric themes, contributing to the landscape amenity and character of an area. These subtle devices can also be used to slow movement through an area if appropriate, creating awareness of upcoming points of interest. The development of this device should be guided by community consultation. It may be culturally inappropriate to represent some Aboriginal stories in a device that will be walked on.

In the case of the Prospect Hill and Related Places project area, plantings and landscaping could be used as an effective device within existing and newly formed parklands where gathering spaces such as barbeques, play equipment, pathways, bike tracks and outdoor rest areas are planned.

### Case study: Liyan-ngan Nyirrwa (Cultural wellness centre)

'The Liyan-ngan Nyirrwa is a place to honour and celebrate Yawuru people and a place for healing and reconciliation, designed to maximise cultural wellness for the community' (MudMap Studio, 2022).

Located in the Cable Beach area of Broome on the grounds of Nyamba Buru Yawuru, the Liyan-ngan Nyirrwa (Cultural Wellness Centre) is a community meeting place, designed by MudMap Studio. The centre is used for cultural activities, such as contemporary and traditional dance and music; respect for elders and ancestors; story telling; bush cooking; outdoor community events; and, training, workshops & meetings. The design and purpose of the project was designed to revitalise Yawuru culture through landscape architecture and architecture that reflects *mabu liyan* (good feeling) and create *mabu liyan ngarrungu* (good feeling for everyone).



Figure 50. Photograph of the Liyan-ngan Nyirrwa (Cultural Wellness Centre), *Source:* MudMap Studio. Accessed via: <https://www.mudmapstudio.com/liyanngan-nyirrwa-cultural-wellness-centre>



Figure 51. Overview the Liyan-ngan Nyirrwa (Cultural Wellness Centre), *Source:* MudMap Studio. Accessed via: <https://www.mudmapstudio.com/liyanngan-nyirrwa-cultural-wellness-centre>



### Case study: Chinatown, Broome WA – Public Art and Interpretation

As part of the Chinatown Revitalisation Project in Western Australia between 2017 and 2020, a public art and interpretation strategy was developed by MudMap Studio in collaboration with relevant stakeholders to develop a design process for the project that led to the implementation and creation of public art and interpretation. The public art and interpretation prepared acknowledges Traditional Owners and other cultural groups associated with Chinatown and is used to convey key historical and cultural stories (MudMap Studio ‘Chinatown Public Art and Interpretation’).

The program developed and implemented includes several interpretative devices, such as public art and signage, in addition to the interpretative landscape elements, such as paving, inlays and seating.



Figure 52. Images showing the landscape elements produced in the Chinatown Revitalisation Project in Broome WA. Source: MudMap Studio



Figure 53. Example of etched concrete bench seating as part of the Chinatown Revitalisation Project in Broome Source: MudMap Studios



### Case study: Caring for Nura (Country), Parramatta Park

‘Caring for Nura’ is a programme run within Parramatta Park in collaboration with Darug community members who developed cultural gardens along the eastern bank of Domain Creek. The project renewed the presence of yams and other food plants important to Darug culture. The reintroduction of these species to this landscape required the exploration of traditional land management practices and seed collection, and in doing so, facilitated the re-emergence of Darug stories in Country and inspired broader knowledge of traditional land management and Cumberland Plain vegetation (Parramatta Park, 2016).

This project is a leading example of how active involvement of Aboriginal community members in the creation of spaces that include interpretation can lead to positive cultural experiences.



Figure 54. Planting at Parramatta Park as part of Caring for Nura (Country) Source: <https://www.parrapark.com.au/heritage/caring-for-country/>



Figure 55. Images showing the sharing of knowledge at Parramatta Park. Source: <https://www.parrapark.com.au/heritage/caring-for-country/>



### Case Study: Barangaroo Reserve

The landscaping at Barangaroo Reserve is an artistic recreation of the headland prior to the industrialisation of the area. This is reflected in the Wulugal Walk, which follows the reclaimed shoreline from 1836.

The planting of Barangaroo Reserve included eighty-four different species that were native to the Sydney region at the time of British colonisation. Plants at Barangaroo include native trees, palms, groundcover, vines, grasses, ferns, shrubs, and macrozamia.



Figure 56. Aerial view of Barangaroo Reserve showing Wulugal Walk. *Source:* Landscape Performance Series.



Figure 57. Images showing plantings and shoreline reconstructions at Barangaroo. *Source:* Landscape Performance Series.



## 6.5 Device: Language and soundscapes

By speaking and understanding the meaning of first languages and placenames we are better able to connect with Country (GANSW 2020a, 21)

Language is a form of cultural expression that contains deep knowledge about Country. There is an opportunity to embed language to enrich places with tangible and intangible cultural elements. Using language effectively and appropriately across the line could be a powerful and ‘high-impact’ initiative. For example, parks could adopt Aboriginal place names, and dual language could be used on signage. Alternatively, naming green paths could also enrich the community experiences when walking from one place to another. There may be the opportunity to where parks are able to employ soundscapes as a tool to hear language and sounds of Country.

The use of language and selection of spellings should be decided in consultation with Darug Custodians.

### Case Study: Edge of Trees, Sydney Museum

Edge of the Trees is a site-specific piece commissioned for the forecourt of the Museum of Sydney at its opening in 1995. The installation was created by artists Fiona Foley and Janet Laurence. The installation includes a ‘forest’ of twenty-nine massive pillars of sandstone, wood, and steel near the museum entrance. The wooden pillars are from trees that were once grown in the area and have been recycled from lost industrial buildings of Sydney. The twenty-nine vertical poles that reflect the number of Aboriginal clans from around Sydney. Natural and cultural histories are evoked by the names of botanical species carved or burnt into wooden columns in both Latin and Aboriginal languages, along with the signatures of First Fleet. Place names are engraved on the sandstone pillars in English and Aboriginal languages. Importantly, the artwork includes soundscapes, with Aboriginal voices being heard echoing through the installation (Museum of Sydney).



Figure 58. Edge of trees, by artists Fiona Foley and Janet Laurence at the Museum of Sydney. *Source:* Museum of Sydney.



Figure 59. Edge of trees, by artists Fiona Foley and Janet Laurence at the Museum of Sydney. *Source:* Museum of Sydney.



### Case study: 'Murray (wet)', Gunyama Park Aquatic and Recreational Centre, Green Square

'Words from the local Aboriginal languages that originated from Country are revealed by water. The words reflect that the Country of Gunyama is a watery place' (City of Sydney).

Murray, which is an Indigenous language word meaning 'wet', is an interpretative artwork revealed only by water. Then hidden artwork surrounds the edges of the pools and wetland landscaped pathways and is revealed by the splashes from swimmers and children playing. As water hits the ground surface words are revealed in the original languages spoken at this site. The words revealed through the artwork include boogie (swim), miluny (mud), bulangaang (salt water) and murra (mullet).

The use of language is an important reminder of the cultural heritage significance of the site and reflect Gunyama's history as a place where many clans met.



Figure 60. Murray (wet) artwork at Gunyama Park Aquatic and Recreational Centre, Green Square. Source: <https://www.cityartsydney.com.au/artwork/murray-wet>



Figure 61. Murray (wet) artwork at Gunyama Park Aquatic and Recreational Centre, Green Square. Source: <https://www.cityartsydney.com.au/artwork/murray-wet>



## 6.6 Device: Material finish and design of park infrastructure

There is an opportunity to incorporate forms, shapes, colours, patterns, and materiality into park infrastructure and the proposed community centres that draws on the cultural values, themes, and narratives explored within this Plan.

The material finish and design of park infrastructure could explore creative and sympathetic ways of responding to the cultural significance of the area. Each park offers an opportunity to celebrate Country through the reuse of relevant materials from the place. Through design and the return or use of local materials (such as blue stone for example), visitors can understand and connect to Country. It is important this device involves minimal destruction of natural resources and material culture and makes use of repurposing or recycling natural materials whenever and wherever possible.

Park infrastructure or cultural centres also offer a range of options. Park shelters could be designed with embossed or engraved elements or involve more sophisticated architectural treatments.

### Case study: Frederick Street Lookout Community Art Project

The Frederick Street Lookout in Broome integrates two artworks into the shade structure. To create these works, the artists shared Dreaming stories of the area with students from Broome Girls Academy and Broome Senior High School. The students then interpreted the stories through drawing. The drawings were combined by the Martha and Ricky to create the works, which are now key elements of the lookout design (MudMap, 2021).

Two artworks include Jarlangardi (Goanna), a concrete art piece by artist Ricky Roe and the Broome Senior High School, and Walga Walga (Blue-Nosed Salmon), an artwork set into the ceiling of the lookout shade structure by artist Martha Lee and the students of Broome Girls' Academy (MudMap, 2021).

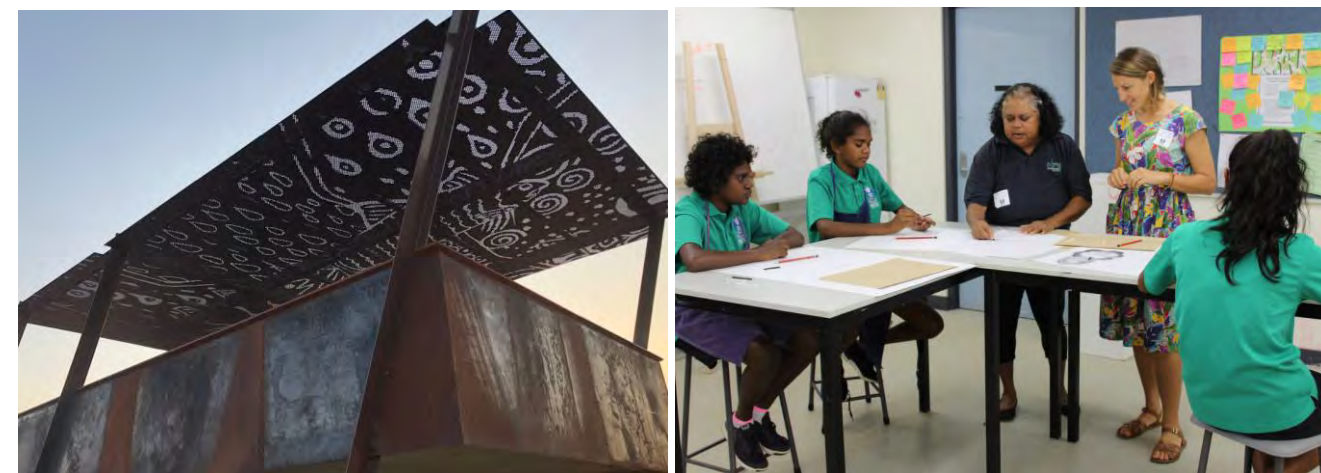


Figure 62. Frederick Street Lookout community project. Source: MudMap, <https://www.mudmapstudio.com/frederick-st-lookout-community-art-project>

Figure 63. Frederick Street Lookout community project. Source: MudMap, <https://www.mudmapstudio.com/frederick-st-lookout-community-art-project>



### Case study: Wanarn Clinic, Gibson Desert WA

The Wanarn Clinic in the Gibson Desert (a building designed by architects Kaunitz Yeung Architecture) successfully incorporates Aboriginal narratives into the built fabric. Working closely with the community, the large artwork featured in the entrance was designed by two Warakurna artists, and depicts the Dreaming of the Seven Sisters, a story associated with the constellation known to Europeans as Pleiades. The inclusion of screens designed by local artists has also created a sense of pride in the community. Not only do they counter the utilitarian built environment of a typical clinic, but their incorporation enables the building to pay respect to Elders, artists, and culture, which in turn enriches the community.



Figure 64. The Wanarn Clinic in the Gibson Desert. *Source:* Kaunitz Yeung Architecture.

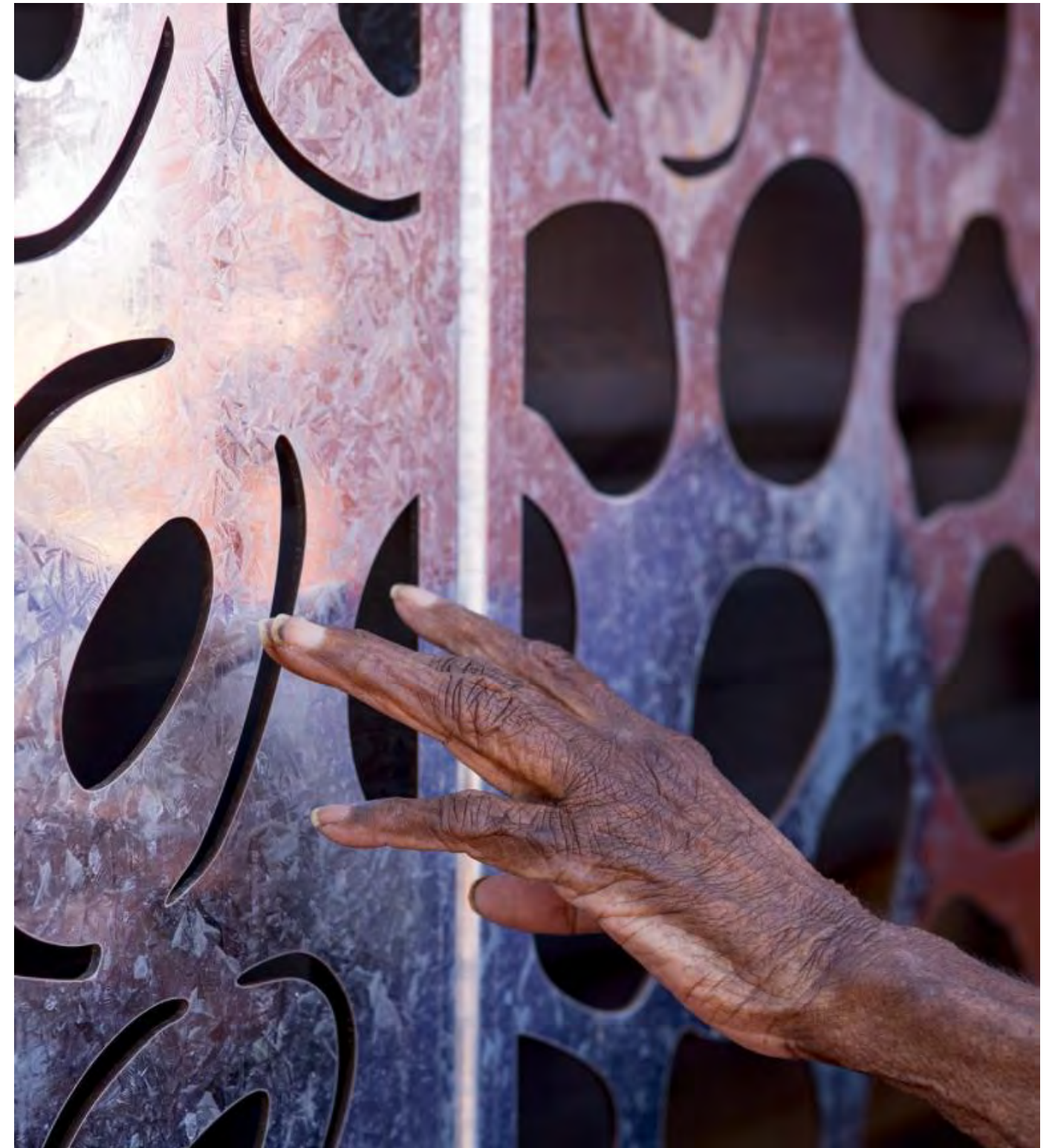


Figure 65. Detail of the Wanarn Clinic in the Gibson Desert *Source:* Kaunitz Yeung Architecture.



## 6.7 Device: Oral history

Oral history is a captivating tool that can be used to preserve history through the recording of memories and lived experience. An oral history for the local area could be prepared and integrated into digital components of interpretation. Such as being used as an audio component of digital media supplementing visual, text-based interpretation and operating in tandem with self-guided tours. It also creates an opportunity to explore memories and communicate intangible stories and values.

Oral histories of Aboriginal custodians include historical and contemporary narratives that can be honoured through recordings. Additional perspective of place can be captured as historic and contemporary settler histories.



Figure 66. Example of an oral history recording. Source: <https://www.oscars.org/oral-history/collections>.

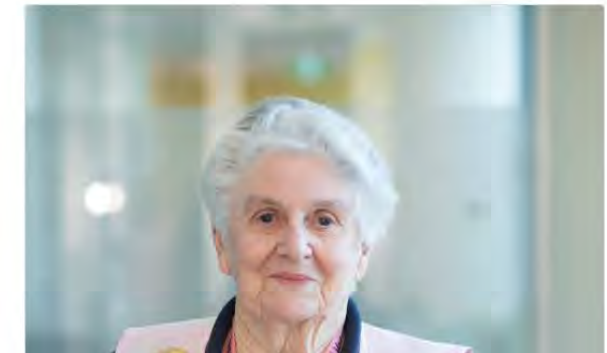
### Case study: 'Our People: Contemporary Perspectives' The Royal Children's Hospital Melbourne by Way Back When

Way Back When is a Victorian based firm that specialises in the preparation of oral histories. Between 2019 and 2021, Way Back When conducted an oral history project with the Royal Children's Hospital Melbourne. The project included a series of in-depth interviews with staff and volunteers at The Royal Children's Hospital to capture contemporary perspectives and experiences in the hospital's archival collection. The interviews were then used to create a series of profiles shared online via the hospital's Archives and Collections website. This project showcases the importance of conserving contemporary perspectives of people who have made meaningful and significant contributions.

## Our People: Contemporary Perspectives

The Royal Children's Hospital Archives presents a selection of profile pieces formulated from in-depth interviews recorded throughout 2019. These recordings are part of an on-going project that aims to collect contemporary stories and perspectives from people associated with the hospital. Those interviewed were nominated by their peers and colleagues and represent people who have made meaningful and significant contributions to the hospital.

Professional historians Way Back When conducted the following interviews with the support of The Royal Children's Hospital Foundation.



"The thing about being a volunteer", reflects Ranjeet, "is that no shift is ever the same". Even working in the same space at the same time, the people and problems are constantly changing. One of the keys to being a great volunteer is flexibility. Ranjeet meets lots of different volunteers at the RCH and notices that people choose to get involved for all sorts of reasons.

"I've worked with people that have been the fathers of children that have had lengthy stays in the hospital and surgeries; there was another volunteer that was an organ donor recipient and the operation was done here when she was a child and she wanted to come back; then there's all the rest of us, we understand that this is an amazing organisation, and I suppose family, and just want to be a part of it and help out."

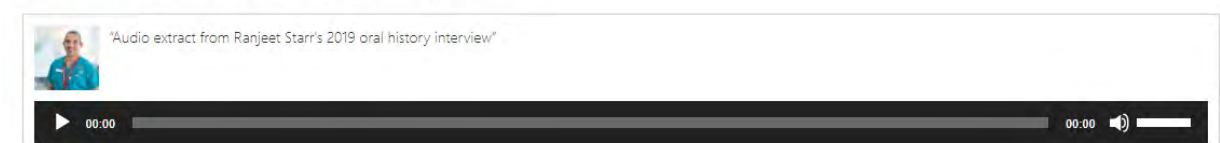
One thing that all of the volunteers have in common, however, is an understanding of how important small gestures can be to tired, anxious and stressed-out people. Ranjeet describes the role of family support volunteers as providing basic emotional first aid. Making a cup of tea, offering to hold someone's baby while they go to the toilet, sitting with children while a parent makes a phone call. "If they're well-watered and fed and less stressed", comments Ranjeet, "they're going to have an easier journey. If we can make that a little bit easier then we've done our job".

Realising the power in those small gestures is what motivates Ranjeet to continue volunteering. It also gave him the courage to embark on a totally new career – to become a registered nurse. It was his experience as a volunteer at the RCH that made Ranjeet want to become a nurse and to work at the hospital. He fulfilled this aspiration in 2018, commencing as a nurse in the Emergency Department.

"I think because it is an organisation – it's a family – it feels like you're working with some of the best people in the field and to be a part of that is enormously inspiring."



Listen to an audio extract from Ranjeet Starr's 2019 oral history interview





## 6.8 Device: Public art

The Prospect Hill and Related Places project area broadly consists of large open and publicly accessible parkland. The size, scale and accessible nature of these areas warrants the inclusion of public art installations. Public art is best suited to public places and areas where a significant number of people will see it, as it can be a high-investment option. Ideally, public art should also be located in areas where there is a reason to stop and engage with content.

The use of public art in parks can significantly enhance the public's experience of the site. The thematic framework and key stories developed as part of this project should guide the development of future public art initiatives, particularly id artworks are foregrounding a Darug perspective of place and space.

### Case study: 'Bibles and bullets', Redfern Park

In 'Bibles and Bullets', artist Fiona Foley communicates history with three significant artworks in Redfern Park. The components of this artwork include an intuitive playscape, a fountain and water play environment and skate park.

The intuitive playscape was created for children aged between 3 and 7. The playscape was themed around native flora and takes cues from the local environment through the use of cast bronze seed pods of plants. The playscape is a sculptural artwork that offers a tactile experience for children to engage with.

The fountain and water play environment are titled the 'Lotus Line' and is in the form of a crucifix. It is a cast stainless steel with bronze lotus flowers emerging from the ground line and represents the strength of the colonised culture to survive. The artwork features two inscriptions nearby, one is an extract from Paul Keating's 'Redfern Speech' delivered in the park in 1992. The other inscription commemorates artist Michael Riley with a text written by Aboriginal curator, writer, artist and activist, Djon Mundine OAM.

The skate park is playscape for older children that uses a lyrical design to tell the story of possum hunting. This portion of the artwork was a collaboration with community elder, Euphemia Bostock.



Figure 67. 'Bibles and Bullets' Redfern Park. Source: UAP, <https://www.uapcompany.com/projects/redfern-park-playground>



Figure 68. 'Bibles and Bullets' Redfern Park. Source: UAP, <https://www.uapcompany.com/projects/redfern-park-playground>



## 6.9 Device: Signage

Interpretive signs can take a number of forms, ranging from small-scale place-making identification plaques, through to large scale information boards. Whilst still being consistent and cohesive in style and branding, wayfinding and place-making signage must be clear in its function, compared to informative panels that warrant more focused attention from audiences.

If signage is selected as an interpretive device, this should be further refined during preparation of a Heritage Interpretation Content Development and Implementation Plan (Implementation Plan). The Implementation Plan should be prepared in consultation with the community to ensure a consistency of vision and storytelling, and align with the proposed visual and thematic content, as well as material and colour palette identified in this report. Refer to Section 9.2 for information relating to this stage.

### *Way-marking signage*

Way-marking signage will be important for audiences to be able to locate themselves within a new place. It can also be used as an interpretive device to highlight the natural landscape and aspects of Country.

### *Informative signage*

Informative signage should utilise a range of sources, to produce engaging, highly informed, accurate information panels. Signs should be concise and employ a mixture of image and text. Ideally, this type of signage would be best positioned in areas where groups of people are to likely pause or congregate, such as spaces where there are public facilities like benches, water fountains, or shade available.

The design of signage can be very flexible and respond to the surrounding environment and the amount of text required. The materials can also be tailored based on maintenance requirements, or reference aspects of the heritage values and themes.

### Case study: 'Burrawang Walk' Kamay Botany Bay National Park, Kurnell

Freeman Ryan Design, in collaboration with the NSW Government Architects Office, were commissioned to develop and implement an interpretation plan for the Meeting Place precinct within the Kamay Botany Bay National Park. Signage within the precinct was used as a means of conveying multiple stories associated with the place. The signage outlines the cultural significance of the place, which is both celebrated and mourned as the site of the first encounter between Indigenous Australians and Lieutenant James Cook in 1770. The signage scheme demonstrates both place-making and informative examples of interpretive signage.



Figure 69. Images showing Signage within Kamay Botany Bay National Park. Source: FRD (<https://www.frd.com.au/burrawang-walk-heritage-interpretation>).



## 6.10 Device: Timelines and toposcopes

Timelines are an effective way to help audiences understand chronology and change. Creative design incorporating images, text, and objects can help synthesise information, while also enhancing place-making. Aboriginal community members should be consulted during the design of timelines, to ensure that different cultural understandings of time are appropriately reflected. This could be an opportunity to explore circular understandings of time and to celebrate this diversity.

A toposcope is a graphic display that help audiences to understand landscapes, and the location of and relationship between major features and landmarks. Whereas timelines explore time, toposcopes help to explain space, landscapes, geography and the connections between places. The expansive views from Prospect Hill to visible landmarks invites audiences visiting the rise to engage with the wider cultural landscape.

### Case Study: Indigenous Cultures and Contact Timeline, NMA

The National Museum of Australia's website hosts a digitally accessible timeline. Key moments in Indigenous Australia's post-contact history are marked, and representative objects within the collection act as portals through which more detailed information can be accessed.

This case study has been included as an example of how effective timelines can be in a digital format. It also highlights an important example considering change in Indigenous cultures.

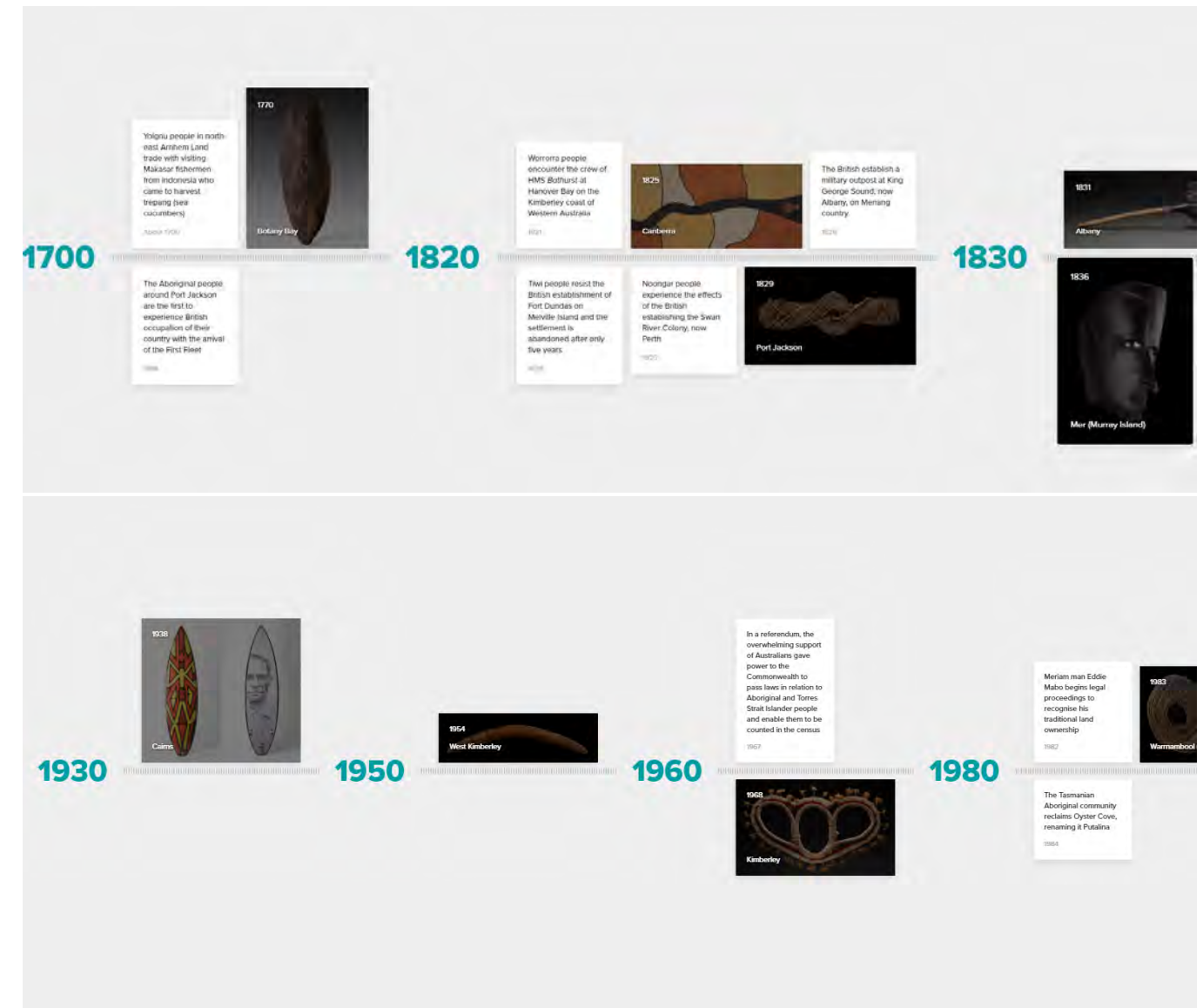


Figure 70. Screenshots of the National Museum of Australia's Indigenous Cultures and Contact Timeline. Source: National Museum of Australia (<https://www.nma.gov.au/learn/encounters-education/timeline>).



### Case Study: Toposcope, Mont Saint-Clair, France

The toposcope located at the top of Mont Saint-Clair, in the national forest of Pierres Blanches in France demonstrates the way in which this device can help to interpret a range of complex values across a landscape. The views from the top take in the Mediterranean Sea and a range of significant landmarks. The toposcope helps hikers to interpret the complex cultural landscape with its range of natural and cultural heritage features from the vantage point.



Figure 71. Toposcope at the top of Mont Saint-Clair, France. Source: Sète Tourist Office <https://www.sete.fr/culture-et-patrimoine/grands-evenements-et-patrimoine/la-foret-des-pierres-blanches/>

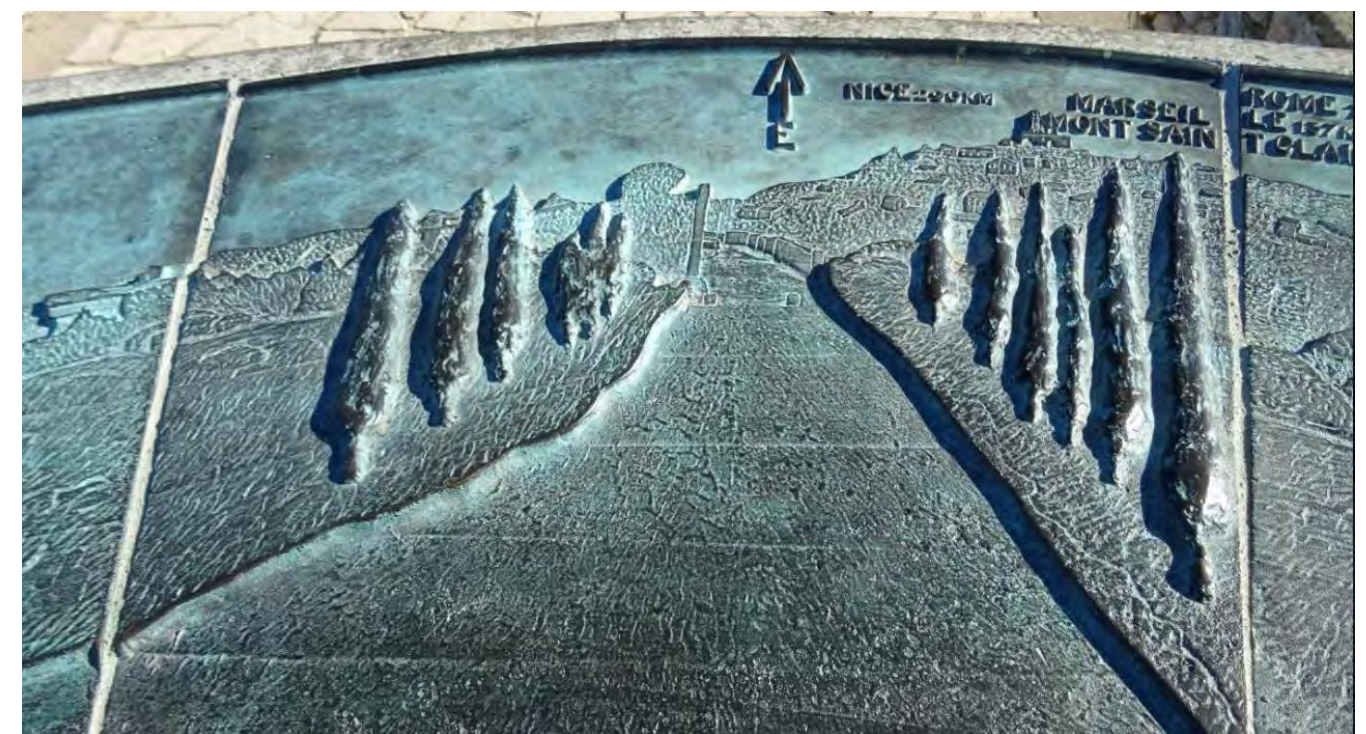


Figure 72. Additional images of the toposcope at the top of Mont Saint-Clair, France. Source: Tables d'orientation Pyrénées, [https://www.tables-orientation-pyrenees.fr/table/Les\\_Pierres\\_Blanches](https://www.tables-orientation-pyrenees.fr/table/Les_Pierres_Blanches), accessed December 2021.



## 6.11 Device: Trails and walking tours

Prospect Hill and Related Places of cultural significance include a variety publicly accessible parks connected by road, rail, riparian, and canal corridors. Many of the parks within the project area are already linked by an existing pedestrian path. The implementation of an intentional trail that builds on existing infrastructure with thematic signage could be an effective method of directing visitor attention and fostering engagement with the history and narratives of the project area.

Walking trails can be used collaboratively with other devices, such as digital content and sculptural installations to guide visitor experiences. Additional trails could be developed linking sites and places within the project area both thematically and physically.

### Case study: Needwonnee Aboriginal Walk, Melaleuca, Tasmania

Melaleuca is a remote place on the south-west coast of Tasmania within the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area (TWWHA). The Melaleuca-Cox Bight region is the traditional lands of the Needwonnee people; colonial observations in 1830 stated that Melaleuca appeared to be a meeting place, evidenced by numerous huts in the area (PWS 2015, 1). Melaleuca is managed as a low-key visitor services site for the TWWHA. Visitor facilities include basic bushwalkers' huts, a bird-watching hide, walking tracks, toilets and a small airstrip. Popular activities include bushwalking, scenic flights, kayaking, and other boating/sailing.

Melaleuca had long been identified as a site with significant potential for interpretation of Aboriginal heritage, with visitor surveys demonstrating a significant desire for greater information about Aboriginal culture. A strategy for Aboriginal interpretation of the TWWHA was completed in 1995, and an Aboriginal Heritage Survey was completed in 1998 subsequent to consultation with Aboriginal community members and government management. An Interpretation Action Plan for Melaleuca was commissioned in 2002, including a recommendation for the installation of a loop walk through the park. Funding was received in 2010/2011, with discussions held between the Tasmanian Aboriginal Land and Sea Council and the Parks and Wildlife Service in July 2010.

The goal of the project was the development of an Aboriginal interpretive loop walk at Melaleuca, providing an 'intimate and visual Aboriginal cultural interpretive experience for visitors, and an ongoing opportunity for the Aboriginal community to practice relevant cultural traditions in an authentic landscape' (PWS 2015, 4). An Evaluation Report identified the success of the project. All stakeholders expressed satisfaction with the management and outcome of the project, visitor surveys demonstrated an enhanced understanding of Tasmanian Aboriginal heritage, and the project received national media attention and was awarded four major awards for excellence in interpretation.



Figure 73. Aerial image of Melaleuca Lagoon, showing proposed loop track Source: PWS 2015, 14.



Figure 74. Photograph of track through Melaleuca. Source: Rediscover Tasmania, credit to Tourism Australia and Graham Freeman.



# 7. SITE SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS



**EXTENT**



## 7. Site specific recommendations

### 7.1 Prospect Hill

The Prospect Hill site presents significant opportunities for a broad range of interpretive devices and initiatives. This is a significant landmark recognised as having State heritage significance. The site is proposed for nomination as an 'Aboriginal Place' by Council's ATSICC. Prospect Hill also represents an important green open space in an increasingly densely settled area with a complex and rich history requiring an investment in interpretation to realise the opportunity and potential.

#### 7.1.1 Review of existing documentation

##### **Prospect Hill Conservation Management Plan 2005**

In 2005, the then Holroyd City Council commissioned Conybeare Morrison to prepare a Conservation Management Plan (CMP) to develop strategies, guidelines and actions for the conservation of the heritage significance of Prospect Hill. The plan is the primary guiding document for the management and future use of the site. In response to the known heritage significance, the report provides policies for the future management of the site and its interpretation.

The plan identifies opportunities to interpret aspects of the natural, cultural and Indigenous significance of Prospect Hill to the local community and visitors. It recommends that an Interpretation Plan be prepared considering the following broad themes.

- Early land grants
- The landmark of Prospect Hill
- Association with Aboriginal – European conflict; and the
- Evidence of historical settlement, agricultural and quarrying techniques.

The plan noted that a website with a depository of archival historical information such as images, plans and detailed information of names should be created to reduce the physical intervention on the site.

A summary of the HIP policies are included in the appendix of this report.

##### **Prospect Hill Heritage Interpretation Plan 2009**

A Heritage Interpretation Plan was prepared for Prospect Hill in 2009. The then Holroyd City Council commissioned MUSEcape Pty Ltd to prepare the document. The HIP responds to the recommendations and objectives outlined in the Prospect Hill CMP (Conybeare Morrison 2005) and subsequent Prospect Hill Heritage Landscape Study and Plan (Government Architects Office 2008) which recommended:

- Themes for identification

- Location of interpretation elements
- Strategies to deliver interpretation, and
- Materials.

The HIP built upon the policies in the CMP for heritage interpretation and developed strategies and methods to guide Council on how best to present the significance of the site to the public. The HIP includes a range of policies that relate to opportunities for action to complement on-site interpretation of Prospect Hill. A summary of the HIP policies is included in the appendix of this report.

##### **Prospect Hill Heritage Landscape Study and Plan 2008**

The Heritage Landscape Study and Plan for Prospect Hill was prepared by Government Architect Office and adopted by Holroyd Council in 2008. The document provides a framework to protect and interpret the natural, Indigenous and cultural significance of Prospect Hill. It is intended to guide the future use, development and management of the site so that the place reads as a unified entity regardless of ownership. The report included design guidelines that provide a physical response to the policies outlined in the 2005 CMP. The GAO design team was asked to ensure that the study responded to the heritage significance of the site and that it be developed within the context of interpretive open space.

The Design Guidelines detailed within the report outline the desired landscape character and the elements of significance and includes a series of subtle landscape interventions such as a circulation route, entry thresholds, lookouts and edge treatments for the site. The Heritage Landscape Study and Plan recommended a consistent palette of landscape elements and naturalistic materials, as well as included recommendations for site interpretation and vegetation management. The majority of the site is to be revegetated with Moist Shale Woodland to establish key indigenous plant communities as described in the Bushland Management Plan (Spackman and Mossop 2003).

##### **Prospect Hill Plan of Management 2019**

The Prospect Hill Plan of Management (PoM) was adopted by Cumberland City Council in March 2019. The document was prepared by Phillip Marler in association with Parkland Planners. The Plan of Management is a statutory document under the *Local Government Act 1993*, that provides the framework for Council to effectively manage community land.

The Prospect Hill PoM applies to land contained within the State heritage listed curtilage for Prospect Hill and is based on protecting, conserving and enhancing the values of the place. The document has developed a range of desired outcomes, management strategies and actions that are consistent with the values of the site. This was prepared in consultation with the local community through several community engagement forums.

The stakeholder and community engagement process revealed a strong sense of connection with Prospect Hill, and a desire to ensure the protection of the site's cultural, open space, recreational and environmental values. The PoM identifies additional values connected to the site. They include Aboriginal, aesthetic, archaeological, historical, technical / research, social and environmental values. The vision for Prospect Hill is to:



- Create Prospect Hill as a site of cultural significance and interpretation for future generations.
- Retain the prominence of Prospect Hill as a significant geological and topographical site.
- Enhance the site as a place for primarily reconciliation events.
- Create a safe place for the local community with green spaces and public facilities.
- Be a place for local community – public safety, green space, facilities, activities and events
- Interpret cultural heritage for future generations.

### Planned interpretative actions

The PoM for Prospect Hill contains a multitude of objectives for the improved management of the site and associated actions to conserve its values. Several of these objectives and actions intersect with heritage interpretation and could be used to inform future interpretive schemes. The table below outlines the relevant objectives and actions to be used as a guide and inform the updated interpretative direction contained within this report.

Objectives	Action	Priority	Responsibility
<b>Actions related to cultural values</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Protect the Aboriginal heritage significance of Prospect Hill.</li> <li>▪ Restrict undesirable pedestrian and vehicle access to Prospect Hill.</li> </ul>	<b>C.1</b> Remove existing chain link boundary fences and gates	High	Council WI
	<b>C.2</b> Erect a palisade fence including gates around the ceremony site as shown on the Landscape Masterplan.	High	Council WI
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Relocate the Reconciliation Stone to Prospect Hill</li> </ul>	<b>C.4.</b> Relocate and replace the Reconciliation Stone at Prospect Hill following the implementation of palisade fencing	High	Council WI, ATSICC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provide for cultural gatherings and events</li> </ul>	<b>C.5</b> Establish a ceremonial plaza above the cultural centre site with paving, flagpoles, and a setting for the Reconciliation Stone. This space will be for formal events and serves as a 'break out' space from the cultural centre after construction.	High	Council WI, ATSICC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Establish a community group for stakeholders with an interest in Prospect Hill</li> </ul>	<b>C.6</b> Establish a Prospect Hill Elders Trust or similar interest group under Section 355 of the Local Government Act to liaise with the ATSICC through Council.	High	Council CD
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Consider a dual name for Prospect Hill</li> </ul>	<b>C.10</b> Consult with all stakeholders about the possibility of changing the name of Prospect Hill to a dual name	Medium	Council CD, ATSICC

Objectives	Action	Priority	Responsibility
	<b>C.11</b> If agreed, apply to the Geographical Names Board to register the new name.	Medium	Council CD, WI
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Establish a cultural centre to honour Pemulwuy; and tell the story of the site, Aboriginal people and reconciliation</li> </ul>	<b>C.13</b> Obtain approvals to construct cultural centre	Medium	Council EP, WI, CD, Heritage NSW (former OEH)
	<b>C.14</b> Design and construct a cultural centre consistent with the Landscape Masterplan	Medium	Council WI, DC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reflect traditional Aboriginal activities</li> </ul>	<b>C.15</b> Establish an Aboriginal community garden in association with the cultural centre as shown on the Landscape Masterplan.  The garden will be terraced on the upper slopes for bush foods and traditional medicines. Wheat, rice, traditional flowering grains and native grasses for weaving would be grown on the lower slopes.	Medium	Council CD, ATSICC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provide a framework for interpretation.</li> <li>▪ Connect Prospect Hill with other culturally important places.</li> </ul>	<b>C.22</b> Prepare an integrated interpretation plan covering Prospect Hill, Marrong Reserve, Lakewood Estate Riparian Corridor and further links through Prospect and Girraween Creeks as an integrated landscape and cultural experience.	Medium	Council CD, ATSICC
	<b>C.23</b> Consider reinterpreting the Pemulwuy Park motif to fit and align with the bush food and medicine area of the cultural centre and/or the community accessible area of the park at lower Durawi Street.	Medium	Council CD, ATSICC
	<b>C.24</b> Name the community area at Durawi Street Pemulwuy Park.	Medium	Council CD, ATSICC
	<b>C.25</b> Install interpretive signage at Prospect Hill, the Butu Wargun Drive west entry point, and at the Warin Avenue entry point.	Medium	Council CD, WI
	<b>C.26</b> Interpret the abandoned 19 <sup>th</sup> century quarry on the hillside of the former CSIRO site, the other former quarries on the site, and the WWII rifle target used by Allied soldiers.	Medium	Council CD, WI
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provide opportunities for indigenous cultural art.</li> </ul>	<b>C.29</b> Seek opportunities for artists to work with Darug elders on permanent and temporary art and performances.	Ongoing	Council CD, ATSICC



Objectives	Action	Priority	Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cultivate purpose and inclusion for indigenous detainees within corrective services and juvenile justice.</li> </ul>	<b>C.30</b> Incorporate reconciliation image as desired by the Aboriginal community	Ongoing	Council CD, ATSICC
	<b>C.31</b> Incorporate opportunities to participate in artwork programs that express the themes of reconciliation appropriate to Prospect Hill	Ongoing	Council CD, ATSICC
<b>Actions related to open space and recreational values</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reconnect the significant landforms of Prospect Hill and Marrong Reserve for pedestrians, people with disabilities, and wildlife.</li> </ul>	<b>O.1</b> Establish a walking track along the ridgeline between the lookout at Prospect Hill and Reconciliation Rise.	High	Council WI
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage pedestrian and bicycle access to experience Prospect Hill.</li> <li>Increase connections and legibility of surrounding sites and walks within the Prospect/Pemulwuy area.</li> <li>Design for universal access.</li> </ul>	<b>O.3</b> Establish a walking track along the ridge line between the lookout at Prospect Hill, Warin Avenue and the Clunies Ross Street cul-de-sac.  The design and location of this path is to be in accordance with the Prospect Hill Conservation Management Plan, Heritage Landscape Plan and Heritage Interpretation Plan.	High	Council WI
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Optimise opportunities to experience the view from Prospect Hill while not impeding views from lower ground.</li> <li>Views to remain open and unchanged on the crest of Prospect Hill to experience the historic vistas</li> <li>Retain views to the cultural centre plaza to from the southern area of the site. Enhance views north from Marrong Reserve.</li> </ul>	<b>O.6</b> Construct unobtrusive viewing areas at Prospect Hill, and south of the hill looking south-east using low maintenance materials recommended in the Prospect Hill Heritage Landscape Study and Plan (Government Architect's Office, 2008).	High	Council WI
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide opportunities for visitors to Prospect Hill to enjoy views, rest and reflect.</li> </ul>	<b>O.7</b> Provide seating at entry points, along pathways and at viewing points	High	Council WI, ATSICC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide opportunities for play and discovery for local and visiting children at Prospect Hill</li> </ul>	<b>O.11</b> Engage with the local and Aboriginal community about a theme and design for a local indigenous/natural children's playground at the foot of the slope close to Durawi Road.	Medium	Council WI, CD ATSICC
<b>Actions related to environmental values</b>			

Objectives	Action	Priority	Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regenerate Moist Shale Woodland species to resemble the natural landscape prior to European settlement while maintaining views.</li> <li>Regenerate existing and plant Moist Shale Woodland species ranging from canopy trees to grass species as shown on the Landscape Masterplan, consistent with the Prospect Hill Heritage Landscape Study and Plan (Government Architect's Office, 2008).</li> </ul>	<b>E.1</b> Retain remnant species of Moist Shale Woodland	Ongoing	Council EP
	<b>E.2</b> Retain tree planting on the southern fence line.	Ongoing	Council EP
	<b>E.3</b> Remove exotic vegetation such as pine trees and weeds	High	Council EP
	<b>E.4</b> Liaise with Aboriginal groups about planting of native species	High	Council EP, ATSICC
	<b>E.5</b> Mass, structural planting of grasses, shrubs, ground covers (up to 1 m in height) around the cultural centre.	Medium	Council EP, ATSICC
	<b>E.6</b> Plant scattered trees, shrubs and ground cover on western industrial boundary and eastern Durawi Street boundary.	Medium	Council EP, ATSICC
	<b>E.7</b> Boundary buffer planting on the western boundary and to the carpark.	Medium	Council EP, ATSICC
	<b>E.8</b> Involve the local and Aboriginal community in Bushcare activities.	Ongoing	Council EP, ATSICC

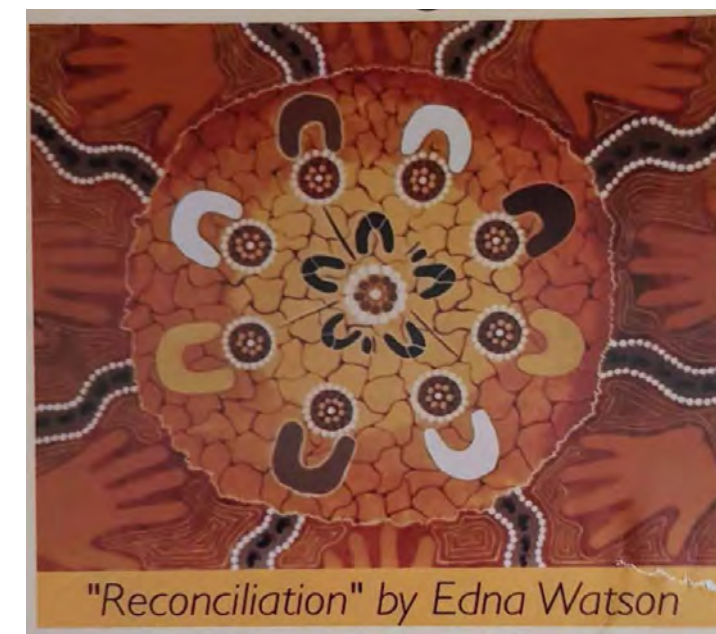


Figure 75. 'Reconciliation' artwork prepared by Aunty Edna Watson. Image provided by Cumberland City Council.



## Landscape Masterplan

The Prospect Hill Landscape Masterplan, contained within the Prospect Hill PoM, also highlights the proposed heritage interpretation options for Prospect Hill. The Landscape Masterplan specifically relates to the area to be known as Pemulwuy Park, with no changes proposed to Marrong Reserve. The Landscape Masterplan notes the following:

Landscape Masterplan Interpretation Objectives
<b>Cultural elements</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Reconciliation Stone is a significant artefact and will be located close to the cultural centre in the ceremonial plaza.</li> <li>3 flag poles to be located close to the reconciliation stone.</li> <li>Existing water tanks to be retained on site as part of pre-CSIRO fabric of the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Garden for Aboriginal agriculture and education</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consider an interpretive, productive garden in association with the cultural centre.</li> <li>The garden will be terraced on the slope.</li> <li>Upper slopes – bush foods, traditional medicines.</li> <li>Lower slopes – area of wheat, rice, traditional flowering grains and native grasses for weaving.</li> </ul>
<b>Public Art</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interpretative installations and public art should be limited on the site to locations within the proximity of the cultural centre and associated gardens and the playspace at the corner of Durawi Street.</li> <li>Public art should reflect the cultural themes of the place, be low key and avoid locations in key vistas.</li> </ul>
<b>Interpretation signage</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Historic events and stories will be told through tours with Aboriginal people and interpretative signage to be combined with directional signage at the start of tracks.</li> <li>Signage can be intrusive and should be avoided on the top of the hill or significant spaces around the cultural centre.</li> </ul>

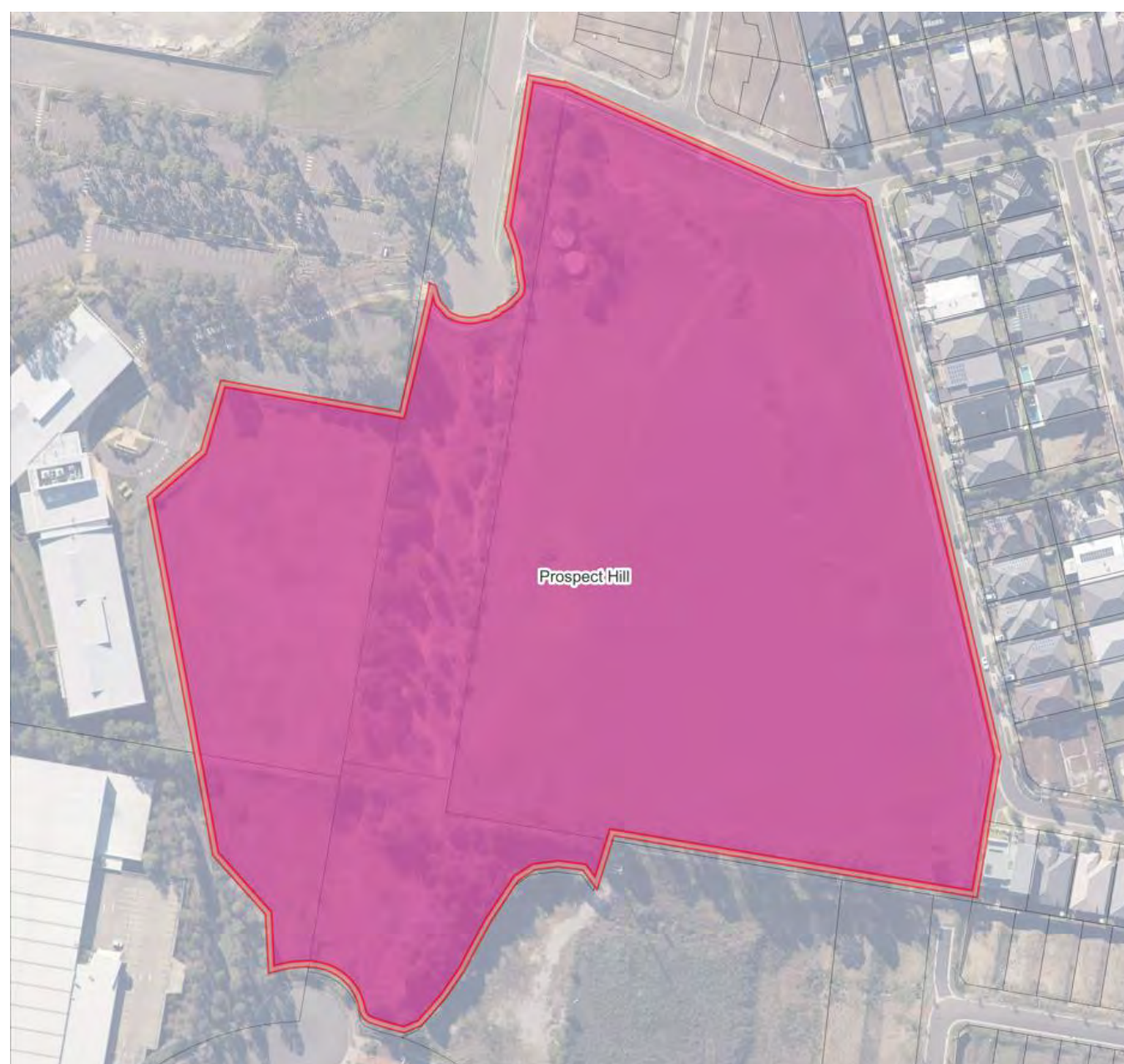


Figure 76. Circulation and Elements Plan for Prospect Hill Landscape Masterplan *Source: PhillipsMarler 2019, 62.*



### 7.1.2 Key site: Prospect Hill

Within the wider precinct known collectively as Prospect Hill, the Prospect Hill site is located at the peak of the rise. Prospect Hill is situated on the northern side of Butu Wargun Drive. The area is bounded by Clunies Ross and Warin Avenue in the north and Durawi Street to the east, and Reconciliation Rise and Butu Wargun Drive to the south.



### SWOT analysis

The following SWOT analysis provides a high-level assessment of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the heritage interpretation at Prospect Hill. This analysis is based on Extent's review of documentation relating to the site, the findings of our site visit, historical research and feedback from consultation.

SWOT analysis	
<b>Strengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The site is of State heritage significance and has a range of important values. It is rich with tangible and intangible Aboriginal heritage values and stories, as well as features linked to early colonial stories and industrial development. This means that there is extensive material that can be presented to audiences as highly engaging content.</li> <li>The importance of the open green space in the increasingly densely settled area and the impressive views are an important strength, which draw locals and visitors from further afield to the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Weaknesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interpretive devices must not impact upon significant views to and from the site. They should also not detract from the natural environment and setting.</li> <li>Limited parking, accessible tracks and general park amenities includes bathrooms, bubblers and bins.</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Located at the peak of the Prospect Hill rise, there is an opportunity to provide improved park facilities such as paths, parking, seating, and a cultural centre in accordance with the objectives identified of the Prospect Hill PoM. These present important opportunities for interpretation.</li> <li>Opportunity to build on the recommendations outlined in the Prospect Hill PoM 2019 and expand on the recommendations for heritage interpretation.</li> <li>Opportunity to include a range of interpretative devices such as signage, landscape design, public art, digital heritage and education packages and educational programming to create a holistic experience.</li> <li>Opportunity to include a garden with native plants for Aboriginal educational programming and interpretation.</li> <li>Opportunity to incorporate heritage interpretation through design in the construction of the cultural centre. The cultural centre represents an opportunity to expand on interpretation as design and facilitate educational packages and provide employment opportunities for Aboriginal people.</li> <li>Ongoing opportunity for 'Truth Telling' and to promote awareness of the historical and ongoing impact of colonisation and support reconciliation.</li> <li>The PoM details the proposed location of the reconciliation stone within this portion of Prospect Hill. This represents an opportunity to discuss the importance of Reconciliation and truth-telling.</li> <li>Opportunity to include a toposcope to link site to other culturally significant landmarks in the wider landscape.</li> <li>Opportunity to facilitate collaboration between Darug Elders and Cultural Knowledge Holders to develop a comprehensive Public Art Plan for Prospect</li> </ul>



SWOT analysis	
	Hill, centring Darug cultural knowledge, heritage and the significance of Prospect Hill as a place of reconciliation
<b>Threats</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Challenges in ongoing maintenance and funding for the widespread implementation of this plan.</li> <li>Challenges in ongoing funding allocation to site.</li> <li>Challenges in site security and vandals.</li> </ul>

## Existing heritage interpretation elements

Within this area of Prospect Hill, there are no existing heritage interpretation elements.

## Key stories

The selection of key stories for Prospect Hill is based on the historical research undertaken (during the course of this project, and a review of existing heritage interpretation in the locale. The objectives outlined in the Prospect Hill Plan of Management has also influenced the selection of suitable storylines.

The key stories for this site are detailed below under the relevant theme.

### Country:

- Igneous rock formations and the geological significance of Prospect Hill
- Industrialisation: quarrying, environmental degradation and the dramatic changes to the topography and height of Prospect Hill

### People and culture

- Deep Time: Darug life over many millennia
- Darug people and the Bediagal group
- Inland Darug culture

### Journeys and connections

- The cultural significance and Aboriginal history of Marrong: highpoint, safe place, sightlines, journeys
- Early British exploration, from Phillip to expeditions over the mountains

### Colonisation and resistance

- Colonisation and dispossession: experiences of Darug people
- Pemulwuy: his life, leadership and legacy, subject to further consultation.

- Frontier violence and warfare: political and historical context

### Industry

- World War II United States Army Camp
- CSIRO

### Gathering

- Traditional ceremonies and coming together on Country
- The story and significance of the Marsden meeting
- Aboriginal women's leadership during the Marsden meeting

## Device recommendations

The following devices are recommended for Prospect Hill:

- Digital heritage,
- Educational programming
- Landscape design,
- Material finish and design
- Public art,
- Signage, and
- Toposcope.

Each of the devices listed above have considered future planning initiatives and were assessed as being potentially suitable to communicate the heritage values at this site.

The device selection was discussed in collaboration with Cumberland City Council project team and community. Through this collaborative process and an understanding of the constraints, opportunities and needs of the site users, a series of particular devices were agreed to.

Prospect Hill is considered to be a suitable location for high investment in heritage interpretation. Future project planning should ensure that there is sufficient funding to implement the recommended devices. The allocation of funding should be guided by the priority and time frame grading.



Digital media	Medium term	High priority
<p>Digital media offers an opportunity to present the cultural values associated in an interactive and innovative way to a wide audience. Digital media at this site has the potential to contribute to the following themes outlined in the thematic framework:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People and culture</li> <li>Journeys and connections</li> <li>Colonisation and resistance</li> <li>Gathering</li> </ul> <p>Digital media will enable visitors to explore additional content not presented on site through technology. Through the use of digital media text heavy content and physical devices can be kept to a minimum on site so as not to disturb views and the natural experience of the place. Digital media will also support coordinated educational content for cultural heritage tours and school groups.</p>		

Educational Programming	Medium term	High priority
<p>Ongoing educational programming will be an important way to ensure that Aboriginal cultural heritage values of Prospect Hill are celebrated and communicated to future generations. Hands-on experiences are an opportunity for students and visitors to learn directly from knowledge holders, and will be an important part of educational outcomes. Ongoing programming and educational packages will also ensure that stories remain current, and that content can change and adapt over time in response to new research and community priorities.</p> <p>Educational programming at this site has the potential to contribute to the following themes of the thematic framework. Content can be flexible and accommodate a range of stories. The themes that could be explored include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People and culture</li> <li>Journeys and connections</li> <li>Colonisation and resistance</li> <li>Gathering</li> </ul>		

Landscape Design		
<p>The landscape design of Prospect Hill relies heavily on the masterplan objectives identified in the Prospect Hill Landscape Masterplan, contained within the Prospect Hill PoM. The activation of this landscape could be undertaken using a variety or combination of landscape devices listed below.</p>		
Pedestrian paths	Medium term	Medium priority
<p>Pedestrian paths are proposed for Prospect Hill in the PoM. Incorporating interpretative design into the pedestrian paths could be a creative response to the history of the site. There is an opportunity for the pedestrian paths and plaza pavement to include stylised paving, ground inlays or etchings commissioned by local Aboriginal artists. Aunty Edna Watson's 'Reconciliation' artwork has been proposed as a possible motif that could feature within the pavement of the proposed ceremonial plaza (refer to Figure 75 for artwork).</p> <p>The landscape design may also incorporate motifs or key words referencing the history of the site. The design treatment of the path could supplement wayfinding signage and work together to direct audiences through the landscape.</p> <p>The landscape design could respond to the following themes established in the report:</p>		

Landscape Design		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People and culture</li> <li>Journeys and connections</li> <li>Colonisation and resistance</li> <li>Gathering</li> </ul>		
Terraced gardens with native plantings	Short term	Medium priority
<p>A terraced garden is proposed for the western slope of Prospect Hill in the PoM. The proposed garden would extend over two terraces, an upper terrace for bush foods and traditional medicines, with a lower terrace containing areas of wheat, rice, traditional flowering grains and native grasses for weaving. Audiences will be encouraged to walk through the planting scheme, experiencing the species and learning more about them as they engage with the site.</p> <p>The interpretive plantings will encourage users of the site to engage with Aboriginal systems of education and knowledge sharing relating to safe and sustainable resource use. This active, tactile educational opportunity will encourage new generations to continue to learn about Country and culture in this place. This device responds to the following theme outlined in the thematic framework:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Country</li> <li>Gathering</li> </ul> <p>Interpretive plantings also help to explore stories relating to Aboriginal resource use and sustainability. Audiences can begin to understand which plants Aboriginal people used, and the role that they played in diet, medicine, and material culture. If safe and appropriate, bush foods may be enjoyed, helping audiences experience Aboriginal flavours in an immediate way.</p> <p>It is envisioned that the Pemulwuy Community Garden, currently in construction, will provide a platform for cultural programs and cooperation with local residents. There are opportunities for the local community to be engaged in maintaining the plants, this also becomes an active and tactile lesson in how Darug people cared for all aspects of Country for many millennia to the present and encourages a focus on sustainability.</p>		
Performance Area	Short term	Medium priority
<p>The section of quarried land will be retained as a natural amphitheatre for events and performances at Prospect Hill. This area will also support formal Indigenous ceremonies. The landscape treatment of the Performance Area could respond to the following themes established in the report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Colonisation and resistance</li> <li>Gathering</li> </ul>		
Ceremonial Plaza	Short term	Medium priority
<p>The Ceremonial Plaza will be a formal gathering area that will contain paving, flags and landscaping around the Reconciliation Stone. This represents an opportunity to incorporate stories into the landscape design.</p> <p>The landscape treatment of the Ceremonial Plaza could respond to the following themes established in the report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Colonisation and resistance</li> <li>Gathering</li> <li>Journeys and connections</li> </ul>		



### Material finish and design of park infrastructure and Cultural Centre

The activation of this site represents an opportunity to incorporate forms, shapes, colours, patterns, and materiality into park infrastructure and the proposed cultural centre, drawing on cultural values, themes, and stories explored within this Plan. The material finish and design of park infrastructure and built fabric could explore the cultural significance of the area and reconnect to Country through creative design.

Architectural form of Cultural Centre	Long term	High priority
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The proposed cultural centre presents an opportunity to incorporate Aboriginal narratives into the architectural form and built fabric. Artworks prepared by local artists could be incorporated into the built fabric and respond to the following themes established in this report.

- People and culture
- Journeys and connections

Design motifs on pedestrian bridge	Medium term	Medium priority
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The proposed pedestrian bridge connecting Prospect Hill to Marrong Reserve presents an opportunity to incorporate motifs or designed elements into design of the pedestrian bridge. The designed treatment may respond to the thematic framework through the following themes:

- Journeys and connections

Public Art	Medium term	Medium Priority
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There is the opportunity for Public Art to respectfully express the cultural significance of the site. Public art, either through interpretive installations, sculptural elements, or playscapes, offers tactile educational opportunities for audiences engaging with the significance of the site. There is an opportunity to include a living artwork, made from small gift giving tokens as representations of all First Nations people and Country nationwide, as noted by the Cumberland ATSICC. Public Art could be commissioned by local Aboriginal artists and installed in Prospect Hill. Any installation must be mindful of the heritage significance and be unobstructive to keys views.

This could be achieved through the creative exploration of the following themes:

- People and culture
- Journeys and connections
- Colonisation and resistance
- Gathering

Signage	Short term	High priority
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Although one of the more traditional forms of interpretation, signage remains an important form of on-site storytelling. Signage provides an opportunity to convey detailed storylines and content. Through creative signage design utilising shapes, colours and materials, we can also enhance storytelling and placemaking further at this location.

Signage can take a number of forms, ranging from small-scale identification plaques and wayfinding devices, through to large scale information boards. This more detailed signage, presenting more extensive content should utilise a range of sources, to produce concise, engaging, highly informed, accurate information panels, which employ a mixture of image and text. Through the use of QR codes, signage can also link to digital content hosted either online or via phone apps.

Signage	Short term	High priority
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Signage is an appropriate device for this area that provides an opportunity to communicate detailed content relating to the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage values of the site.

This HIP has identified opportunities for heritage interpretation signage at Prospect Hill. The updated signage should be prepared in accordance with the design schedule provided in Part 8 of this report. The following table outlines the proposed stories and their location, however is not indicative of the exact number of signs required.

Location	Type	Recommended story	Theme
Entry from Reconciliation Rise	Informative	The story and significance of the Marsden meeting	Gathering
Ceremonial Plaza	Informative	Aboriginal women's leadership during the Marsden meeting	Gathering
Ceremonial Plaza	Informative	Traditional ceremonies and coming together on Country	Gathering
Within reserve	Informative	Igneous rock formations and the geological significance of Prospect Hill	Country
Within reserve	Informative	Pemulwuy: his life, leadership and legacy, subject to further consultation	People and culture
Within reserve	Informative	The cultural significance and Aboriginal history of Marrong: highpoint, safe place, sightlines, journeys	Journeys and connections
Within reserve	Informative	Early British exploration, from Phillip to expeditions over the mountains	Journeys and connections
Entry from Clunies Ross Street	Placemaking	Deep Time: Darug life over many millennia	People and culture
Corner of Durawi Street and Warin Avenue (northern end)	Placemaking	World War II United States Army Camp	Industry
Durawi Street (southern end)	Informative	CSIRO	Industry

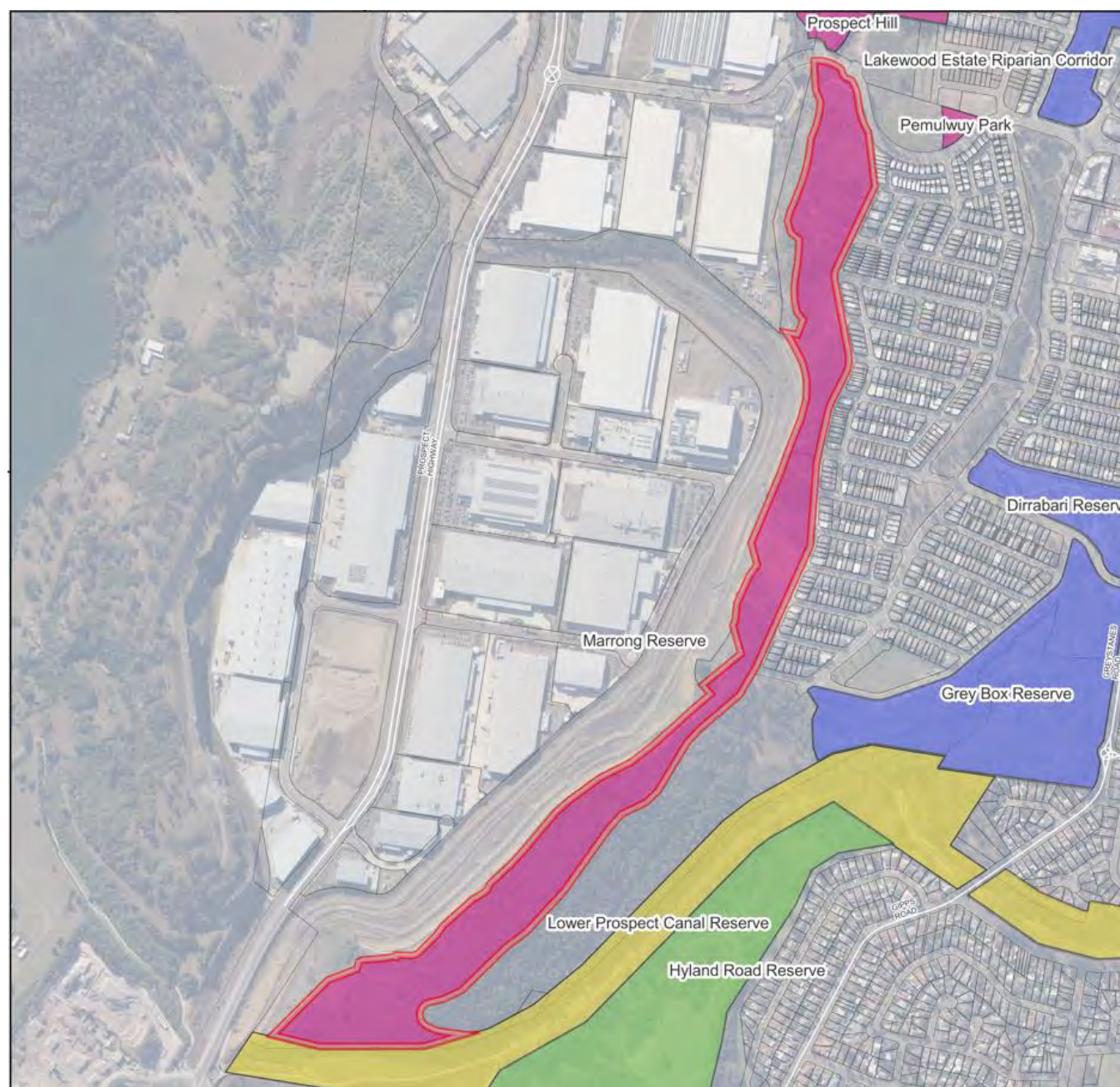


Toposcope	Medium term	Medium priority
<p>From Pemulwuy Park there are significant views from this vantage point. The expansive views from Prospect Hill invite audiences visiting the rise to engage with the wider cultural landscape. There are distant directions to Canberra, Blue Mountains, Parramatta and Sydney. As well as local lines such as Greystanes Creek, Prospect Creek, and Georges River.</p> <p>A toposcope would an appropriate device that responds to the sites constraints and identifies culturally significant landmarks visible in the wider landscape. This device could incorporate landscape markers such as kangaroo paws into the graphics.</p> <p>Themes that could be explored include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Country</li></ul>		



### 7.1.3 Key Site: Marrong Reserve

Marrong Reserve is a long reserve that extends from Butu Wargun Drive in the north and Prospect Highway in the south at the edge of the suburb of Pemulwuy. Marrong Reserve is characterised by its natural bushland vegetation, conserving remnant and regenerated Shale Hills Woodland and Moist Shale Woodland.



### SWOT analysis

The following SWOT analysis provides a high-level assessment of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the heritage interpretation at Marrong Reserve. This analysis is based on Extent's review of documentation relating to the site, the findings of our site visit, historical research and feedback from consultation.

SWOT analysis	
<b>Strengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The site is of State heritage significance and has a range of important values. It is rich with tangible and intangible Aboriginal heritage values and stories, as well as features linked to early colonial stories and industrial development. This means that there is extensive material that can be presented to audiences as highly engaging content.</li> <li>The importance of the open green space in the increasingly densely settled area and the impressive views are an important strength, which draw locals and visitors from further afield to the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Weaknesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The extant viewing platforms located along the ridgeline of Marrong Reserve are surrounded by overgrown invasive species and weed growth, subsequently impacting upon the design intent of structures and associated interpretative opportunities.</li> <li>Existing interpretation within the reserve means that certain storylines are already well documented. If not removed and updated, interpretative experience has the potential to feel disjointed and cluttered.</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opportunity to update existing interpretation to reflect the new thematic framework for the area.</li> <li>Opportunity to integrate heritage interpretation with the wider interpretative initiatives planned for the area.</li> <li>Opportunity to engage a wide and diverse audience in an important open space.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Challenges in ongoing maintenance and management of invasive weed species.</li> <li>Challenges in site security and vandalism.</li> </ul>






## Existing heritage interpretation

Existing interpretation	Summary of content	Extent Heritage comment
	<p><b>Quark Quark (look out)</b></p> <p><i>Prospect Hill is a geological feature, significant as a volcanic intrusion which occurred 168 million years ago. It was formed when hot magma was forced upwards through earlier sedimentary strata and spread out from a central cone in a dish shaped formation. As the magma cooled, it formed basalt and dolerite. These hard, fine grained, grey igneous rocks made perfect base materials for roads and railways and building stones and Prospect's prized 'blue metal' was in huge demand. Quarrying operations continued for over a century, when then owners Boral, began to wind down operations and the site was developed for light industrial, housing and open space.</i></p>	<p>The totem sign is overall in a good condition and well designed.</p> <p>However, its continued presence may conflict with new interpretive schemes. For this reason it is recommended that the existing sign be removed.</p>
	<p><b>Kurrung-Durrung (Bark shed by trees)</b></p> <p><i>See through the eyes of Charles Darwin and his party, 1836...</i></p> <p><i>In 1836, English naturalist Charles Darwin passed Prospect Hill on his journey west to Bathurst. In addition to making extensive notes on the geology of the country, and recording some observations on natural history, Darwin documented his impressions of the landscape in his diary:</i></p> <p><i>'Everywhere [we?] have an open woodland the tre [damaged text] their leaves places [damaged text] of as in Europe, in a [damaged text]..position...hence the woods appear light and shadow less...</i></p> <p><i>The greater number of the trees, with the exception of some of the Blue-gums, do not attain a large size; but they grow tall and tolerably straight, and stand well apart. The bark of some of the Eucalypti falls annually, or hangs dead in long shreds which swing about with the wind, and give to the woods a desolate and untidy appearance'</i></p>	<p>The sign is damaged, the text is illegible, and if it remains the design will conflict with the new scheme.</p> <p>It is recommended that the sign be removed. New signage should be installed that reflects the new interpretative scheme.</p>

Existing interpretation	Summary of content	Extent Heritage comment
	<p><b>Burra (food)</b></p> <p><i>Many of the plants were an important food source, recognized as three different categories – <b>wigi</b> – fruits such as lilly pilly, native cherry, figs, native grapes, and burrawang; <b>watungal</b> – nectar from banksias, melaleucas and waratahs, which were sucked directly or made into a sweet drink called bool, and <b>darug</b>, or underground roots and tubers which were often roasted. Seeds from acacias could be roasted, ground and crushed to make damper, while the thin strappy leaves of mat rush could be woven for baskets and food containers. Plants also had medicinal use as calming agents for cuts and bites, anti-nausea and headache treatments.</i></p>	<p>As noted above, this interpretative sign is impacted by graffiti. We recommend that it should be removed.</p>
	<p><b>Grey Stanes (grey stones)</b></p> <p><i>One of the largest land grants around Prospect Hill was given to William Lawson in 1808. From here he no doubt surveyed the land west to the Blue Mountains, across which, with Gregory Blaxland and William Charles Wentworth, he would make the first documented crossing in 1813. On the slopes of Prospect Hill, Lawson built a home, Veteran Hall in 1821 which was demolished in 1929. His son, Nelson Simmons Lawson built a home in 1837 and named his estate Grey Stanes, after the grey coloured rocks of the Hill, 'stanes' being a Scottish word for stones. Quarrying operations for shale, basalt and dolerite, the 'grey stones', would consume Grey Stanes in 1946. The rural landscape of the area is now thriving residential suburbs and all that remains of the original pastoral estate on this site today are the entry gates to Grey Stanes on Greystanes Road.</i></p>	<p>As noted above, design and content is inconsistent with the thematic framework and recommendations outlined in this report.</p> <p>We recommend that the sign be removed and updated to align with the new interpretive scheme.</p>



Existing interpretation	Summary of content	Extent Heritage comment
		
	<p><b>Marrong Reserve</b></p> <p><i>Situated on Prospect Hill with its extensive views across the Cumberland Plain, this land has a rich Aboriginal and European history. The vegetation of the Cumberland Plain Woodland, now classified as rare and endangered, once covered the natural landscape of these Darug lands. Settlement, agriculture, mining and industry have reshaped its character since the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and areas have been regenerated to help re-establish the natural ecology of Marrong Reserve, providing habitat for native wildlife.</i></p> <p><b>Pemul – of this earth</b></p> <p><i>These ancient lands on Prospect Hill hold spiritual and sacred associations for the Darug Aboriginal people, whose clans, the Cennemegal or Weymaly and Bidigal are their traditional custodians. One of their clansmen, Pemulwuy, was a powerful Aboriginal resistance leader who challenged the British settlers who occupied the land of his people. Pemulwuy's life was cut short in 1802 on the orders of the colonial authorities. Although the circumstances of his death left a bitter stain on relationship between the opposing parties, it was the catalyst for a meeting between them in 1805 which marked the beginning of the long and continuing road to reconciliation and healing.</i></p> <p><b>‘Butu Wargun’</b></p>	<p>This HIP has identified an opportunity to explore the history of the 1802 meeting, that acknowledges the role of Aboriginal women in that meeting and its significance to Aboriginal and European relations.</p> <p>Sign was removed prior to site visit.</p>

Existing interpretation	Summary of content	Extent Heritage comment
	<p><i>‘Black Crow’ in Darug language, a native totem belonging to Pemulwuy.</i></p>	
	<p><i>Marrong Reserve was officially opened by Greg Cummings Mayor of Holroyd City &amp; Aunty Sandra Lee Darug Elder on Monday 4 May 2015.</i></p> <p><i>Acknowledging Lend Lease and Boral Resources (NSW) Pty Limited for their contribution to the establishment of this Reserve.</i></p> <p><b>Councillors</b></p> <p><b>North Ward</b> - Clr Lisa Lake, Clr Joseph Rahme, Clr Yvette Whitefiled JP (Deputy Mayor)</p> <p><b>South Ward</b> - Clr Dr John Brodie, Clr Pam Colman, Clr Nasr Kafrouni</p> <p><b>East Ward</b> - Clr Peter Monaghan, Clr Eddy Sarkis JP, Clr Michael Zaiter</p> <p><b>West Ward</b> - Clr Greg Cummings (Mayor), Clr Ross Grove, Clr Nadima Kafouni</p>	<p>Plaque is damaged and vandalised. Commemorative plaque could be reissued, conserved or updated as per Council's signage guidelines. Does not need to align with the recommendations within this report.</p>



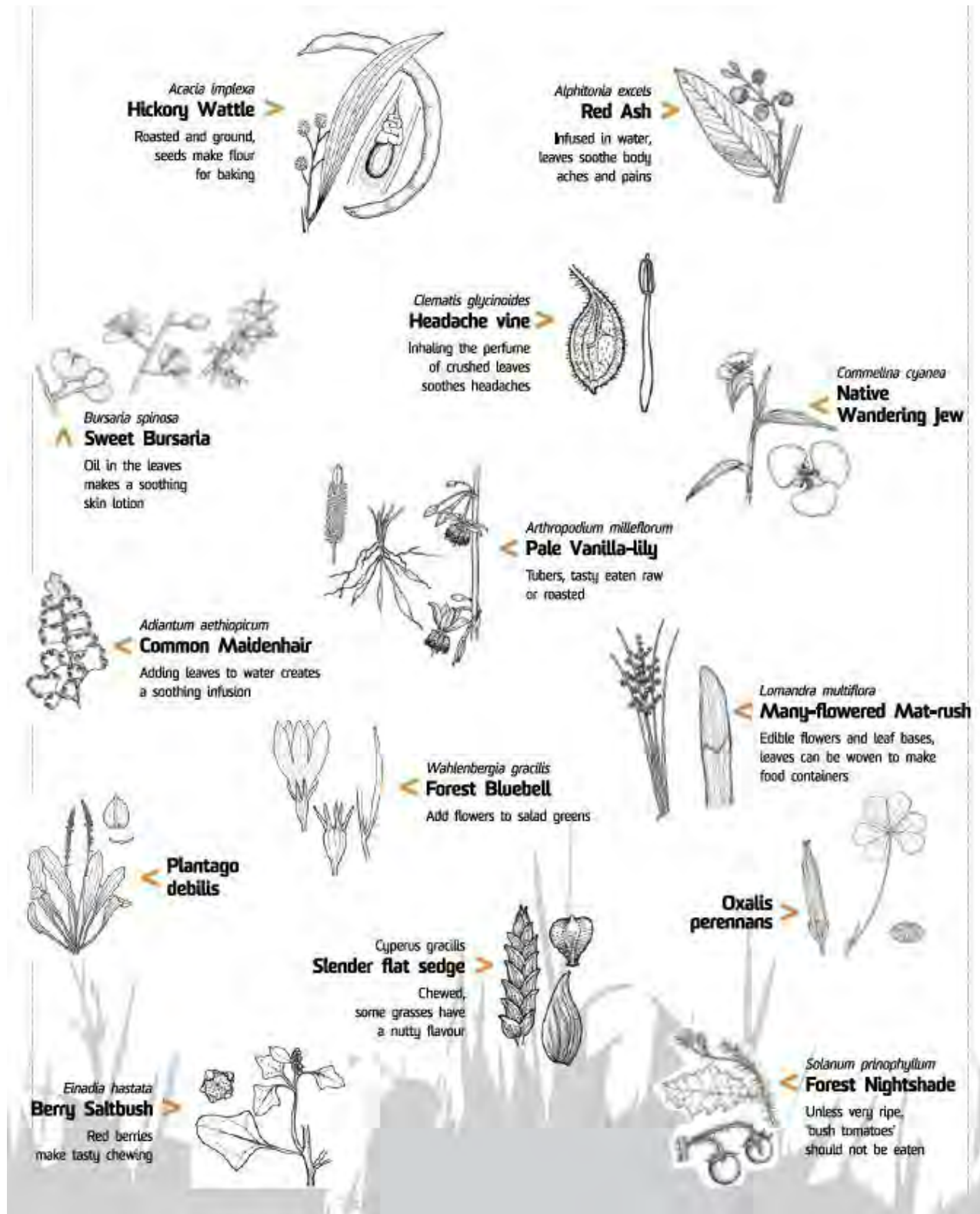


Figure 77. Detailed image of existing interpretation signage for Burra (food) in Marrong Reserve.

## Key stories

The selection of key stories for Marrong Reserve is based on the historical research undertaken during the course of this project and a review of existing heritage interpretation in the locale. The objectives outlined in the Prospect Hill Plan of Management has also influenced the selection of suitable storylines.

The key stories for this site are detailed below under the relevant theme.

### Country

- Igneous rock formations and geological significance

### Agriculture

- The development of Veteran Hall

### Industry

- Quarrying and the improvement of early roads
- Charles Darwin's visit to Prospect Hill.
- "A valuable quarry of stone": The development of the first quarry

## Device recommendations

The following devices are recommended for Marrong Reserve:

- Educational programming,
- Signage, and
- Soundscapes and language.

Each of the devices listed above have considered future planning initiatives and were assessed as being potentially suitable to communicate the heritage values at this site.

The device selection was discussed in collaboration with Cumberland City Council project team and community. Through this collaborative process, and an understanding of the constraints, opportunities and needs of the site users, a series of particular devices was agreed to.

Marrong Reserve is considered to be a site where a high investment in heritage interpretation is warranted. Future project planning should ensure there is sufficient funding to implement the recommended devices. The allocation of funding should be guided by the priority and time frame grading.



Educational packages and programming	Long term	High priority
<p>Ongoing educational programming will be an important way to ensure that ongoing Aboriginal cultural heritage values of Marrong Reserve, as well as the non-Aboriginal heritage values are celebrated and communicated to future generations. Ongoing programming and educational packages will also ensure that stories remain current, and that content can change and adapt over time in response to new research and community priorities.</p> <p>Educational programming at this site has the potential to contribute to the following themes of the thematic framework. Content can be flexible and accommodate a range of stories. The themes that could be explored include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Country</li> <li>Industry</li> </ul>		

Signage	Short term	High priority	
<p>The existing signage located within Marrong Reserve provides valuable insights into the history of the site; however, for the most part is dated and, in some parts, damaged. Extent Heritage recommend that existing signage should be removed and replaced with a new and updated suite of signs. Subsequent devices, outlined in this chapter, should build upon the content presented in the signage to ensure the devices work together to create a cohesive cultural experience.</p> <p>The updated signage should be prepared in accordance with the design schedule provided in Part 8 of this report. The following table outlines the recommended number of signs, proposed stories and their location.</p>			
Location	Type	Recommended story	Theme
Within Marrong Reserve	Informative	Igneous rock formations and geological significance	Country
Within Marrong Reserve	Informative	Quarrying and the improvement of early roads	Industry
Within Marrong Reserve	Informative	Charles Darwin's visit to Prospect Hill.	Industry
Within Marrong Reserve	Informative	"A valuable quarry of stone": The development of the first quarry	Industry

Soundscapes and language	Long term	Low priority
<p>There is the opportunity to expand the immersive experience travelling through Marrong Reserve, in addition to the use of dual Aboriginal language. There is also the opportunity to incorporate subtle soundscapes into the landscape. This may include noises associated with crows or hearing spoken Aboriginal words, linking to the following themes established in this report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Country</li> </ul>		



### 7.1.4 Key Site: Pemulwuy Park

The proposed Pemulwuy Park is located on the corner of Butu Wargan Drive and forms a part of a 2288 square metre land dedication as part of a residential development complex. 'Butu Wargun' is the Darug word for Black Crow, the totem for Pemulwuy. A parklet fronting this road and named 'Pemulwuy Park' is considered a culturally appropriate way to acknowledge Pemulwuy.



### SWOT Analysis

The following SWOT analysis provides a high-level assessment of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the heritage interpretation at the proposed Pemulwuy Park. This analysis is based on Extent's review of documentation relating to the site, the findings of our site visit, historical research and feedback from consultation.

SWOT analysis	
<b>Strengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Highly visible landmark in close proximity to local residents. An important green open space for the community.</li> <li>Strong connection to thematic framework.</li> </ul>
<b>Weaknesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Currently inaccessible due to residential development.</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opportunity to include subtle landscape designs to facilitate heritage interpretation and increase recreational uses of the space.</li> <li>Opportunity to include public art that responds to the cultural significance of the proposed park name and incorporates crows into the design.</li> <li>Opportunity to include soundscape that incorporates the sounds of crows.</li> <li>Opportunity to include interpretative signage into park design.</li> <li>Opportunity to incorporate heritage interpretation into parks landscape design.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Challenges in ongoing maintenance and funding for the widespread implementation of this plan.</li> </ul>

### Existing heritage interpretation

There are no existing heritage interpretation elements within Pemulwuy Park.

### Key Stories

The selection of key stories for the proposed Pemulwuy Park is based on the historical research undertaken during the course of this project and a review of existing heritage interpretation in the locale. The objectives outlined in the Prospect Hill Plan of Management has also influenced the selection of suitable storylines.

The key stories for this site are detailed below under the relevant theme.

#### Country

- Living on Country, Caring for Country



## People and culture

- Darug people and the Bediagal group

## Device recommendations

The following devices are recommended for the proposed Pemulwuy Park:

- Landscape design,
- Public art, and
- Signage.

The device listed above has considered future planning initiatives and were assessed as being potentially suitable to communicate the heritage values at this site.

The device selection was discussed in collaboration with Cumberland City Council project team and community. Through this collaborative process and an understanding of the constraints, opportunities and needs of the site users, a series of particular devices was agreed to.

The proposed Pemulwuy Park is considered to warrant high investment for culturally sensitive heritage interpretation. Future project planning should ensure there is sufficient funding to implement the recommended devices. The allocation of funding should be guided by the priority and time frame grading.

### Landscape Design

The landscape design of the proposed Pemulwuy Park offers an opportunity to support the activation of this through considered design. Possible interpretative landscape design options are listed below.

Pedestrian paths	Medium term	Medium priority
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There is an opportunity for the pedestrian paths through the park to incorporate stylised paving, ground inlays or etchings commissioned by local Aboriginal artists. The landscape design may include motifs or key words referencing the cultural significance of the park name. The design treatment of the path could supplement placemaking and work together to direct audiences through the new park.

The landscape design could respond to the following themes established in the report:

- Country
- People and culture

Public Art	Medium term	Medium priority
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The proposed Pemulwuy Park has been identified as a suitable location for public art. There is the opportunity to commission a local Aboriginal artist to create a sculptural artwork that responds to the namesake of the park. It is recommended butu wargan (black crows) are incorporated into the design of the artwork. Other Dhurag totems such as the fox totem representing men or possum totem representing women, could be incorporated and included in the design.

Public art at this site has the potential to contribute to the following themes of the thematic framework. The themes that could be explored include:

- Country

Signage	Short term	High priority
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There is no signage within the proposed Pemulwuy Park. There is an opportunity to include heritage interpretation that explains the cultural significance of the park name and potential public art. Signage at this park has the potential to contribute to place making as well as be informative.

Signage should be prepared in accordance with the design schedule provided in Part 8 of this report. The following table outlines the recommended number of signs, proposed stories and their location.

Location	Type	Recommended story	Theme
Street frontage	Placemaking	Living on Country, Caring for Country	Country
Within park	Informative	Darug people and the Bediagal group	People and culture



## 7.2 Greystanes Creek Riparian Corridor

The Greystanes Creek riparian corridor is part of the Girraween Creek upper catchment, draining north to Toongabbie Creek which empties into Parramatta River.<sup>1</sup> Girraween Creek has also been known as 'Fox under the Hills Creek', named after the inn of the same name that was located on the Western Road from 1827.<sup>2</sup> Another name used for the creek has been 'Greystanes Creek', after the property established by the Lawson family in the 1830s.

### 7.2.1 Review of existing documentation

#### Lakewood Estate Riparian Corridor Plan of Management

The Lakewood Estate Riparian Corridor Plan of Management (PoM) was prepared for Cumberland City Council by Environmental Partnership NSW Pty Ltd in association with Ecological Consultants Australia Gameraigal Group in 2018. The Lakewood Estate Riparian Corridor PoM provides a coordinated framework for decision-making relating to the enhancement and management of the Lakewood Estate Riparian Corridor. This is achieved through an understanding of the site's environmental and cultural significance. Aboriginal cultural values and opportunities were identified through community consultation. Consultation with the local Aboriginal community identified the conservation of the creek and related wetland habitats as a symbolic reference to the past natural environment and important to the local Aboriginal community. Consultation also highlighted the importance of the area's connection to Prospect Hill, the desire to connect community to place and opportunity to develop education programs.

The European values associated with the site are linked to a previous interpretation plan, prepared by Stockland in 2016. The former interpretation plan identified the area's connection to agricultural farming, the US army camp during World War II and more recently as a CSIRO animal research laboratory.

The key themes developed for the site in the 2016 Lakewood Heritage Interpretation Report 2016 include the following:

- Aboriginal heritage and archaeology
- Ecology of the Cumberland Plain
- Contact history and first land grants
- Local quarries and railways
- WW II history and
- Former CSIRO

<sup>1</sup> Environmental Partnership NSW Pty Ltd in association with Ecological Consultants Australia Gameraigal Group, 'Lakewood Estate Riparian Corridor Plan of Management', July 2018, 15.

#### Greystanes Creek Reserves Plan of Management

The Greystanes Creek Reserves Plan of Management identifies the riparian corridor as being of significance for its ecological values, educational resources and recreational opportunities. The management approach to the Greystanes Creek Reserves identifies a multitude of management objectives and strategies to manage recreation, vegetation, weeds, wildlife habitats, wetland areas, stormwater and water quality, erosion, vandalism, interpretation, dogs, access, maintenance and fire.

Strategies for interpretation included the following planned actions tabulated below.

Interpretation strategies
▪ Levels of signage with major entrance / address sign and directional signage for regional walking track connections. Low key signage for education and interpretation themes.
▪ Signage to fit in with Council's overall signage policy.
▪ On regional level interpretation of point of interest discussed in brochure format keyed to stopping points along the track system.
▪ Distribution of information through the community newsletter and the Trust's Streamline publication
▪ Explanation of site history: Aboriginal use, settlement for agriculture, naming of the site.
▪ Interpretation of past agricultural uses is a valid role of this site, in particular to reference to early colonial land grants.
▪ Familiarise visitors with the site's dominant tree species and the less obvious rare species and role of the remnant urban bushland in conservation.
▪ Relate ecological function of native vegetation of native bird habitat, food and nesting sites to plantings in local gardens.
▪ Demonstrate significance of trees in erosion control.
▪ Relate flooding and stormwater problems to urban runoff and garden design.
▪ Develop appreciation of native grasses for domestic landscapes.
▪ Increase awareness of weed incursion into bushland and their control.

<sup>2</sup> A. Bernhard & Associates, 'Greystanes Creek Reserves Plan of Management', November 1998, 5; Grace Karskens, *Holroyd - A Social History of Western Sydney* (Kensington NSW: New South Wales University Press, 1991), 41.



### 7.2.2 Key site: Jirramba Reserve, Toongabbie

Within the wider Greystanes Creek Riparian Corridor, Jirramba Reserve is a small and narrow public reserve situated on the banks of Greystanes Creek in the suburb of Toongabbie.



### SWOT analysis

The following SWOT analysis provides a high-level assessment of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the heritage interpretation at Jirramba Reserve. This analysis is based on Extent's review of documentation relating to the site, the findings of our site visit, historical research and feedback from consultation.

SWOT analysis	
<b>Strengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proximity to Greystanes Creek provides an important recreation space in Toongabbie that also demonstrates to a degree of environmental conservation.</li> <li>Strong through site connections to wider pedestrian and cycle network to Prospect Hill.</li> <li>Important connection to thematic framework linking themes such as Colonisation and Resistance across the project area.</li> </ul>
<b>Weaknesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The site is constrained by its size, as a narrow strip of public land. Interpretative initiatives must be proportionate to the size of the park.</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opportunity to build on the recommendations outlined in the Greystanes Creek PoM and expand on the recommendations for heritage interpretation.</li> <li>Opportunity to engage in a programme of public art for the construction of an interpretive playscape that draws on the themes presented in this report.</li> <li>Opportunity to include heritage interpretative signage that explores key historical developments that have shaped the area.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Challenges in future management of site security.</li> <li>Challenges in ongoing maintenance and funding for the widespread implementation of this plan.</li> </ul>

### Existing heritage interpretation

While there are no existing heritage interpretation initiatives within Jirramba Reserve. There is one heritage interpretation sign in the vicinity to the reserve along Greystanes Creek.



Existing interpretation	Summary of content	Extent Heritage comment
	<p><b>Site of the former Toongabbie CWA Hall (Country Women's Association of NSW)</b></p> <p><i>The Toongabbie Seven Hills Branch of the CWA was founded on 3<sup>rd</sup> August 1954 by twelve ladies. In 1961 they purchased a hut from the Richmond Air Force Base which was possibly constructed during World War I. Of timber construction, with a corrugated iron roof and brick façade the hut was refurbished through the fundraising efforts of long-serving members and officially opened as 'The CWA Hall' on 11<sup>th</sup> September 1962 on this land.</i></p> <p><i>The Hall was the venue for: The first Baby Health Centre, polling booths, Chamber of Commerce meetings, family celebrations, the Music Club and dances, catering for the Bi-Centennial celebrations in 1988 and holding of the Branch's monthly meetings. The 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Toongabbie CWA Branch was held in the Hall in August 2004. Fire destroyed the Hall in February 2005.</i></p> <p><i>The CWA of NSW is a non-for-profit association formed in 1922. Its members work for the welfare of all women and their families, through representation to all levels of government, fundraising events and the teaching of life skills. They meet at 'Brigade House' 3 Junia Avenue, Toongabbie on the 1<sup>st</sup> Tuesday of each month at 10.30am.</i></p>	<p>The sign is severely vandalised and represents an opportunity to be removed and updated to align with the proposed interpretive scheme.</p>

## Key stories

The selection of key stories for Jirramba Reserve is based on the historical research undertaken during the course of this project and a review of existing heritage interpretation in the locale. The objectives outlined in the Greystanes Creek Plan of Management has also influenced the selection of suitable storylines.

The key stories for this site are detailed below under the relevant theme.

### Country

- Living on Country, Caring for Country
- Cultural burns: fire management

### Waterways

- The cultural and ecological significance of birdlife around waterways: kingfishers and other species

### Colonisation and resistance

- Frontier violence and warfare: political and historical context

## Device recommendations

The following devices are recommended for Jirramba Reserve:

- Landscape design,
- Public art and
- Signage.

Each of the devices listed above have considered future planning initiatives and were assessed as being potentially suitable to communicate the heritage values at this site.

The device selection was discussed in collaboration with Cumberland City Council project team and community. Through this collaborative process and an understanding of the constraints, opportunities and needs of the site users, a series of particular devices was agreed to.

Jirramba Reserve is considered to have a moderate investment opportunity for heritage interpretation. Future project planning should ensure there is sufficient funding to implement the recommended devices. The allocation of funding should be guided by the priority and time frame grading.

### Landscape Design

Jirramba Reserve offers an opportunity to broaden pedestrian traffic through the park through sensitive interpretative landscape design. In order to activate the park landscape design could be developed to encourage increased visitation and invite the local community to meaningfully engage with the park, its cultural heritage and natural heritage values.

Caring for Country program	Medium term	Medium priority
<p>This form of landscape design offers the local Darug community an opportunity to explore traditional land management practices and share knowledge of traditional land management and riverine ecological communities. This device aligns with the objectives of the Greystanes Creek PoM which seeks to rehabilitate the creek and promote regeneration while also exploring stories relating to Aboriginal resource use and sustainability.</p> <p>The landscape design could respond to the following themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Country</li> </ul>		



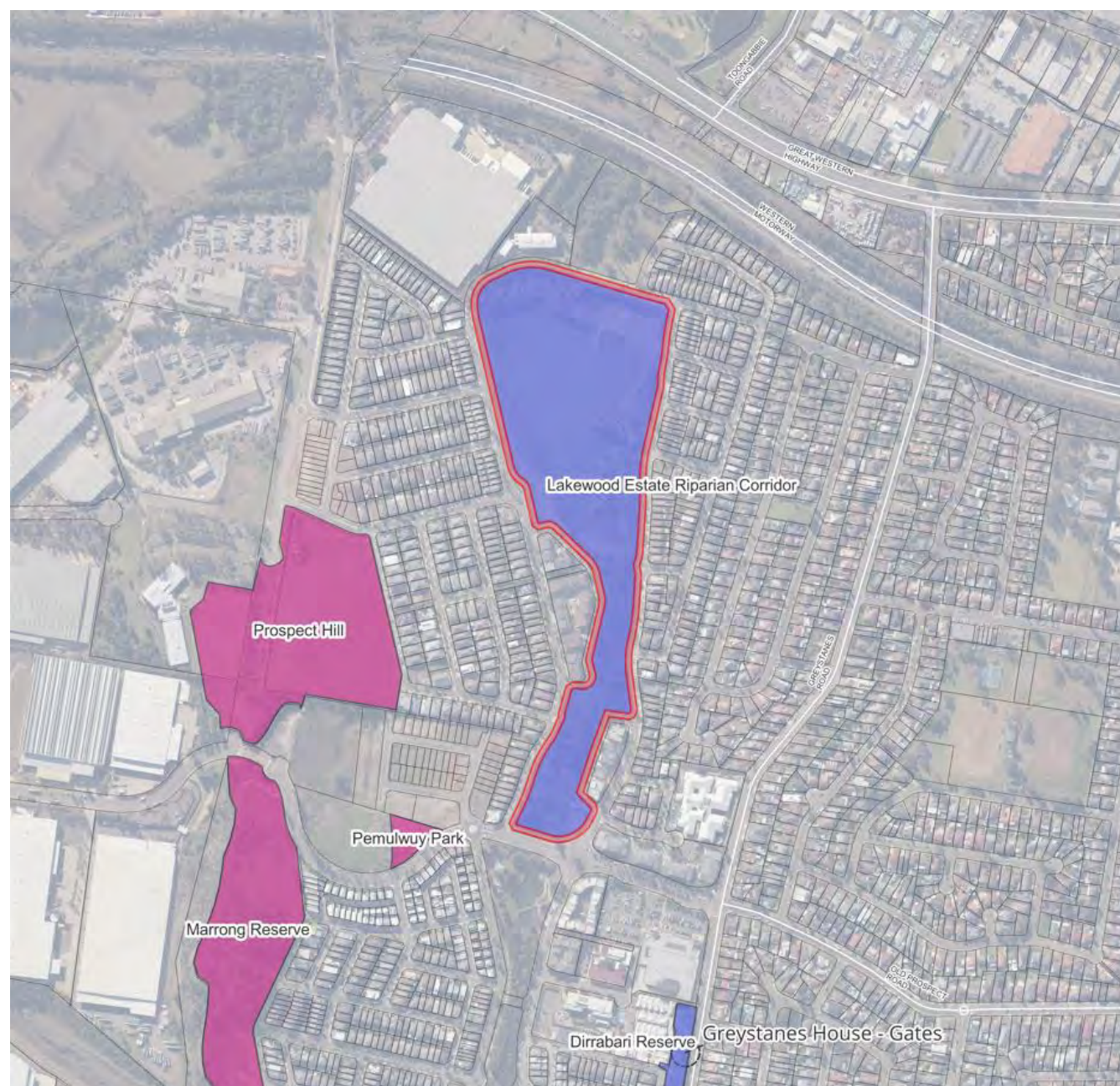
Public Art	Long term	Low priority
<p>There is an opportunity to include a program of public art within Jirramba Reserve. This may include an interpretive playscape that draws on the themes and stories detailed in this report.</p> <p>The themes that could be explored include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Country</li><li>Waterways</li><li>Colonisation and resistance</li></ul>		

Signage	Short term		High priority
This HIP has identified one location for heritage interpretation signage within the Jirramba Reserve. The updated signage should be prepared in accordance with the design schedule provided in Part 8 of this report. The following table outlines the recommended number of signs, proposed stories and their location.			
Location	Type	Recommended story	Theme
Within reserve	Informative	The cultural and ecological significance of birdlife around waterways: kingfishers and other species	Waterways
Within reserve	Informative	Living on Country, Caring for Country	Country
Within reserve	Informative	Frontier violence and warfare: political and historical context	Colonisation and resistance



### 7.2.3 Key site: Lakewood Estate Riparian Corridor

Within the Greystanes Creek Riparian Corridor, Lakewood Estate is an established park in the heart of Pemulwuy centred around a naturalised portion of Greystanes Creek and a man-made dam.




### SWOT analysis



The following SWOT analysis provides a high-level assessment of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of heritage interpretation at Lakewood Estate Riparian Corridor. This analysis is based on Extent's review of documentation relating to the site, the findings of our site visit, historical research and feedback from consultation.

SWOT analysis	
<b>Strengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Well documented history and with a number of key stories outlined in the thematic framework directly relevant to the park.</li> <li>Strong visual connection to Prospect Hill.</li> <li>Popular reserve within the suburb of Pemulwuy with existing park infrastructure.</li> </ul>
<b>Weaknesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing heritage interpretation across the site has the potential to duplicate information. If not removed and updated, interpretative experience has the potential to feel disjointed and cluttered.</li> <li>Certain archaeological sites and features (e.g. cultural modified trees, spirit trees, potential archaeological deposits, rock engravings etc) need consideration as to whether they are demarcated or publicised through interpretative devices. Implications of listed sites and their protections under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 should be noted.</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opportunity to update existing interpretation to reflect the new thematic framework prepared for the area.</li> <li>Opportunity to incorporate Aboriginal language into new water basin name.</li> <li>Opportunity to build on existing education packages and programs held at Prospect Hill to include information about the significance of women's places and resource use.</li> <li>Opportunity to build on existing walking trails to create a link to other sites of related cultural significance in the wider project area.</li> <li>Opportunity to incorporate digital media into signage to capture more information about the area.</li> <li>Opportunity to include additional landscape design to reflect key themes and stories established in the thematic framework.</li> <li>Opportunity to incorporate educational programming into the Pemulwuy Community Garden native and bush tucker plans.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Challenges in ongoing maintenance and vandalism of interpretation.</li> <li>Challenges in managing the spread of invasive weed species.</li> </ul>






## Existing heritage interpretation

Existing interpretation	Summary of content	Extent Heritage comment
	<p><b>Overview</b></p> <p><i>Pemulwuy's history encompasses several thousand years of inhabitation by the Darug people, 18<sup>th</sup> century farming activities, quarrying, railways, a WWII US Army camp and research by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO). In 1999, the former CSIRO and adjacent quarry site were rezoned for residential development in response to the growing need for housing in the Sydney Metropolitan Area. This heritage walk provides an appreciation of the Pemulwuy area, including Aboriginal, historical and natural heritage.</i></p> <p>Support for the project was provided by the following local groups who are acknowledge for their input, advice and time:</p> <p>Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council; Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation; Darug Traditional Aboriginal Corporation; Holroyd City Council's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Consultative Committee; Holroyd City Council; Prospect Heritage Trust; Toongabbie and District Historical Society. Environmental Resources Management, Australia; EDAW Landscape Architects; and Total Earth Care Stockland Development</p>	<p>Sign is weathered and affected by graffiti but is overall legible.</p> <p>It is recommended that all heritage interpretative signs within Lakewood Estate are decommissioned and updated to reflect the new interpretative scheme.</p>

Existing interpretation	Summary of content	Extent Heritage comment
	<p><b>Early History.....</b></p> <p><i>“those convicts whose sentences ... been permitted to become settlers at or near Parramatta, are to be supported and clothed from the public store for eighteen months, to receive two sow pigs with the necessary implements of husbandry and grain for sowing the ground the first year”</i></p> <p><i>The ‘grants’ belonged to George Lisk, William Butler, John Nichols and William Parish. By 1799 all the farmers, except John Nichols, had sold their land. Nichols became very successful buying the surrounding grants and in 1801 was appointed Chief Constable of Prospect. He continued to farm his Prospect grant until shortly before his death in 1822.</i></p>	<p>Sign is weathered and damaged. It is only partially legible with a large section of text removed. Sign is affected by graffiti.</p> <p>It is recommended that all heritage interpretative signs within Lakewood Estate are decommissioned and updated to reflect the new interpretative scheme.</p>
	<p><b>Ecology and Aboriginal Use of Plants and Trees</b></p> <p><b>Native Vegetation</b></p> <p><i>Two types of native vegetation are present at Pemulwuy Cumberland Plain Woodland containing moist shale woodlands (upland areas) and Shale Plain Woodlands (lower areas). Prior to historical clearing, Cumberland Plain Woodland covered the majority of Pemulwuy. This type of vegetation can comprise of up to 450 different plants, including trees, grasses, shrubs and herbs. Unfortunately it is now an endangered ecological community.</i></p> <p><b>Aboriginal Use of Plants and Trees</b></p> <p><i>The local Aboriginal people had extensive knowledge on the use of plants for food and medicine. Many of the shrub species were edible, or could be made edible once processed. Aboriginies manufactured many items from plants and wood cut from trees.</i></p> <p><i>For instance, wooden dishes were made from Eucalypt outgrowths; baskets and shelters from tree bark; spears from the shafts of grasstree flower stalk; twine, string and rope were made from many different barks or rushes, such as the bark of hibiscus, native fig or fibres of the Bulrush.</i></p>	<p>It is recommended that all heritage interpretative signs within Lakewood Estate are decommissioned and updated to reflect the new interpretative scheme.</p> <p>This panel should be removed as a priority as it discloses sensitive information about Aboriginal cultural heritage.</p>



Existing interpretation	Summary of content	Extent Heritage comment
	<p><b>Aboriginal Heritage and Archaeology</b></p> <p>Aboriginal people have lived on the Cumberland Plain for over 10,000 years, inhabiting most areas from the sea to the Blue Mountains.</p> <p>It is thought that Aboriginal people did not camp within this area of Pemulwuy for long periods of time, but possibly passed through on their way to surrounding areas, such as Prospect Hill. On occasions, they established campsites near Girraween Creek, possibly in summer and autumn, when the stream contained sufficient water and foods such as edible plants, yabbies and fish.</p> <p>Recent archaeological excavations have uncovered evidence of Aboriginal people using the land adjacent to Girraween Creek over the past few thousand years.</p> <p>A small number of stone artefacts were recovered that showed that Aboriginal people visited the area periodically. Sometimes they discarded their silcrete and quartz stone artefacts which had served their purpose and were no longer needed.</p>	<p>It is recommended that all heritage interpretative signs within Lakewood Estate are decommissioned and updated to reflect the new interpretative scheme..</p>
	<p><b>Riparian Corridor</b></p> <p><b>What is a riparian corridor?</b></p> <p>Girraween Creek runs through the middle of Lakewood and is approximately 1 kilometre long. The protected area on either side of the Creek is called a riparian corridor, and the width of this protected corridor here at Lakewood varies between 30 and 250 metres wide.</p> <p>This riparian corridor has been preserved as bushland and will continue to be protected in the future. It will provide a range of valuable environmental functions, these include:</p> <p>Habitat for the plants and animals, including birds that are native to this area</p> <p>Filtration and cleaning of water running into the creekline from nearby built areas.</p> <p><b>Bushland Regeneration</b></p>	<p>Sign is highly weathered and damage and illegible.</p> <p>It is recommended that all heritage interpretative signs within Lakewood Estate are decommissioned and updated to reflect the new interpretative scheme.</p>

Existing interpretation	Summary of content	Extent Heritage comment
	<p>You can see to your left there are areas of existing bushland that contain trees and shrubs. These areas are regenerating from native seeds that have been in the soil for some time. We are providing them with the right conditions to grow in order to create a good quality bushland area. There are two types of bushland found on this site, these are Cumberland Plain Woodland and Sydney Coastal River Flat Forest.</p> <p><b>Bushland Reconstruction</b></p> <p>Some areas of the corridor have been cleared in the past and now need our help to grow back. To do this, we have collected seed from existing native plants found in local areas usually within a 5 kilometre radius of this site. From this seed we have grown and planted more than 350,000 plants in this corridor. If you look carefully you will see some of these plants in front of you.</p> <p>To make sure the work occurring in the riparian corridor follows a strict set of guidelines a Vegetation Management Plan (VMP) has been prepared. This VMP is very comprehensive and has won an award for Environment from the Australian Institute of Landscape Architects (AILA) NSW Awards in 2005.</p> <p>To help us protect this valuable bushland and the small plants, please don't walk on these areas but stay on the cycleways and footpaths.</p>	
	<p>Public art.</p>	<p>Interpretive tree sculptures and surrounding landscape are in good condition.</p>



Existing interpretation	Summary of content	Extent Heritage comment
	<i>Sydney Water</i>	Commemorative Sydney Water cast metal sewer cover is in good condition.

## Key stories

The selection of key stories for Lakewood is based on the historical research undertaken during the course of this project and a review of existing heritage interpretation in the locale. The objectives outlined in the Lakewood Estate Riparian Corridor Plan of Management has also influenced the selection of suitable storylines.

The key stories for this site are detailed below under the relevant theme.

### Country

- Stone resources, archaeology and lithic technology

### Journeys and connections

- The cultural significance and Aboriginal history of Marrong: highpoint, safe place, sightlines, journeys

### People and culture

- Inland Darug culture
- Diverse communities today
- Stories of the early settlers and emancipists

## Device recommendations

The following devices are recommended for Lakewood Estate Riparian Corridor:

- Digital media,
- Education packages and programming,
- Landscape design,
- Public art, and
- Signage.

Each of the devices listed above have considered future planning initiatives and were assessed as being potentially suitable to communicate the heritage values at this site.

The device selection was discussed in collaboration with Cumberland City Council project team and community. Through this collaborative process and an understanding of the constraints, opportunities and needs of the site users, a series of particular devices was agreed to.

Lakewood is considered a suitable park for high investment in heritage interpretation. Future project planning should ensure there is sufficient funding to implement the recommended devices. The allocation of funding should be guided by the priority and time frame grading.

Digital media	Long term	Low priority
Digital media, such as online content or mobile application, offers an opportunity to presentation the cultural values associated in an interactive and innovative way to a wide audience. Digital media at this site has the potential to contribute to the following themes outlined in the thematic framework:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Country</li> <li>Journeys and connections</li> <li>People and culture</li> </ul>		
Digital media represents an opportunity to replace content currently displayed on signage throughout the reserve in a more engaging and innovative way.		

Educational Programming	Medium term	High priority
Ongoing educational programming will be an important way to ensure that ongoing Aboriginal cultural heritage values of Lakewood Estate, as well as non-Aboriginal values, are celebrated and communicated to future generations. Educational programming at this site has the potential to contribute to the following themes of the thematic framework. Content can be flexible and accommodate a range of stories. The themes that could be explored include:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Country</li> <li>Journeys and connections</li> </ul>		



Educational Programming	Medium term	High priority
This device can also work collaboratively with the Pemulwuy Community Garden and Caring for Country interpretative schemes.		

Landscape Design
Lakewood represents an opportunity to build on the existing interpretative experience through considered landscape design. Landscape design as an interpretative device could be employed to build on existing park infrastructure to enhance new connections to the thematic framework prepared for this project.
The activation of this park could explore a range of devices from interpretative plantings to yarning circles, to more designed options such as stylised pedestrian paths and a play space area for younger aged children.

Caring for Country program	Medium term	High priority
This form of landscape design offers the local Darug community an opportunity to educate and share knowledge of traditional land management practices and Cumberland Plain riverine vegetation.		
Interpretive plantings will encourage users of the site to engage with Aboriginal systems of safe and sustainable resource use. This active, tactile educational opportunity will encourage new generations to continue to learn about Country and culture in this place.		
Interpretive plantings also help to explore stories relating to Aboriginal resource use and sustainability. Audiences can begin to understand which plants Aboriginal people used, and the role that they played in diet, medicine, and material culture. If safe and appropriate, bush foods may be enjoyed, helping audiences experience Aboriginal flavours in an immediate way.		

The landscape design could respond to the following themes:

- Country

There is an opportunity to incorporate this interpretative experience with the Pemulwuy Community Garden, currently under construction.

Yarning Circle	Medium term	Medium priority
The yarning circle is an important process within Indigenous cultures and is an appropriate interpretative device for this place. Yarning is a way of sharing knowledge and build relationships through a safe place to converse.		
The desired location for this device is at the corner of Nijong Drive and Barbara Crescent. This area retains a strong visual connection with Prospect Hill. Implementing a yarning circle could respond to the following themes established within the thematic framework:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Journeys and connections</li> <li>People and culture</li> </ul>		

Public Art	Long term	Low priority
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There is an opportunity to include a program of public art within Lakewood. This may include an interpretive element that draws on the themes and stories detailed in this report. The site is an opportunity to express the themes in context with the cultural narrative proposed for Prospect Hill.

The themes that could be explored include:

- Country
- People and culture

Signage	Short term	High priority
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The existing signage located within the Lakewood site provides valuable insights into the history of the area; however, for the most part is dated and, in some parts, damaged. Extent Heritage recommend that existing signage should be removed and replaced with a new and updated suite of signs. Subsequent devices, outlined in this chapter, should build upon the content presented in the signage to ensure the devices work together to create a cohesive cultural experience.

The updated signage should be prepared in accordance with the design schedule provided in Part 8 of this report.

Location	Type	Recommended story	Theme
Corner of Nijong Drive and Barbara Crescent	Placemaking	The cultural significance and Aboriginal history of Marrong: highpoint, safe place, sightlines, journeys	Journeys and connections
Corner of Nijong Drive and Barbara Crescent	Informative	Inland Darug culture	People and culture
In the vicinity of naturalised creek	Informative	Stone resources, archaeology and lithic technology	Country
Within reserve	Informative	Diverse communities today	People and culture
Within reserve	Information	Stories of the early settlers and emancipists	People and culture



## 7.2.4 Key site: Dirrabari Reserve

Dirrabari Reserve is located within the Greystanes Creek Riparian Corridor in the suburb of Pemulwuy.

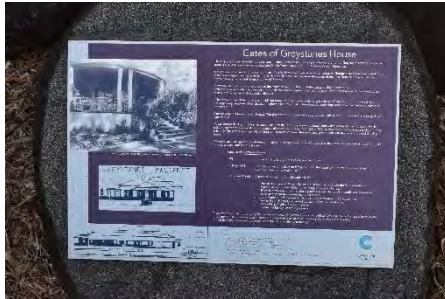


## SWOT Analysis

The following SWOT analysis provides a high-level assessment of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of heritage interpretation at Dirrabari Reserve. This analysis is based on Extent's review of documentation relating to the site, the findings of our site visit, historical research and feedback from consultation.

SWOT analysis	
<b>Strengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Well documented history and strong connection to a variety of themes and key stories outlined in the thematic framework.</li> <li>Popular reserve within the suburb of Pemulwuy with existing park infrastructure, with open space suitable for public events.</li> </ul>
<b>Weaknesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is recommended the existing content is updated to reflect the thematic framework prepared for the project.</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opportunity to build on existing interpretation and link to new thematic framework through interpretative elements and landscape design.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Challenges in ongoing maintenance and vandalism of interpretation.</li> </ul>

## Existing heritage interpretation

Existing interpretation	Summary of content	Extent Heritage comment
	<p><b>Gates of Greystanes House</b></p> <p><i>These gates, altered from their original construction, are the last remaining structure of the former Greystanes Estate which once fronted today's Greystanes Road, between Watkin Tench Parade and Butu Wargun Drive in Pemulwuy.</i></p> <p><i>Nelson Simmons Lawson, third son of the explorer William Lawson, established an extensive Georgian style house he called Grey-stanes on Prospect land given to him by his father. The name derived from the colour of the local stone on Prospect Hill, with 'Stanes' being the Scottish form of the word 'Stones'.</i></p> <p><i>Greystanes House, which once stood on the estate between c1837, to 1946, was probably designed by architect, Edward Hallen, who was married to Nelson's sister Sophia. It was built of stone with a slate roof and fitted with Italian marble fireplaces, cedar doors and architraves.</i></p>	<p>It is recommended the existing heritage interpretative content located beside former Greystanes house entry gates on Greystanes Road be replaced and updated to align with the thematic framework outlined in this report.</p>



Existing interpretation	Summary of content	Extent Heritage comment
	<p><i>“The main feature of the home was the billiard room... with its magnificent cedar bookcase of rare beauty. On the walls were rare old engravings, trophies of the chase, and above as fine fresco 24 inches deep. Its furnishings and rich carpet were the very best obtainable...”</i></p> <p><i>Outside were stables and coach houses. The grounds at their peak were described as parklike and for the visitor arriving at Grey-stanes House:</i></p> <p><i>“It was approached by winding carriage drives from the lodge, up a steep avenue lined with a post and chain fence on which trailed briar and wild roses, skited by avenues of olives, scented wild woodbine, 90 year old elms, hawthorns, jacarandas and English holly. The garden was typically old English and trees sheltered the semi-circular verandah with the bow-windowed drawing room.”</i></p> <p><i>“Notable colonists, governors, statesman, men of art, science and literature” are said to have visited Greystanes House during its heyday as a gracious country house.</i></p> <p><b>Timeline of Greystanes House</b></p> <p><i>1799 - Original 75 acre land grant to Lt William Cummings</i></p> <p><i>c1810 to 1868 – Ownership titles of the Lawson family including the establishment of Greystanes House by Nelson Simmons Lawson, c1837</i></p> <p><i>1868 to mid-1920s – A series of occupants then followed including:</i></p> <p><i>Richard Cox, son of William Cos who built the first road over the Blue Mountains</i></p> <p><i>Walter Lam, founder of the fruit canning industry at Plumpton</i></p> <p><i>Fitzwilliam Wentworth, son of the explorer William Charles Wentworth, who is believed to have made further extensions to the House</i></p> <p><i>John Wetherill, after whose family in the suburb of Wetherill Park was named</i></p> <p><i>Arthur Frederick Smart, expanded the estate from 75 to 464 acres</i></p>	

Existing interpretation	Summary of content	Extent Heritage comment
	<p><i>Major Philip Charley, a horse breeder</i></p> <p><i>Dr Stewart McKay, lessee of the property</i></p> <p><i>These were the final hours of glory for Greystanes House. Greystanes Estate was sold to NSW Blue Metal Company in the 1930s for quarrying. The house was occupied for a brief period by allied soldiers during World War II and was then demolished soon afterwards due to considerable deterioration and damage.</i></p>	

## Key stories

The selection of key stories for Dirrabari Reserve is based on historical research undertaken during the course of this project and a review of existing heritage interpretation in the locale. The objectives outlined in the Greystanes Creek Plan of Management has also influenced the selection of suitable storylines.

The key stories for this site are detailed below under the relevant theme.

### People and culture

- The Lawson family

### Agriculture

- “The homestead is beautifully situated, on the top of a hill”: Greystanes House
- The development of Veteran Hall

### Gathering

- The importance of parks in the diverse community of Cumberland today

## Device recommendations

The following devices are recommended for Dirrabari Reserve:

- Digital media,
- Landscape design, and
- Signage.



Each of the devices listed above have considered future planning initiatives and were assessed as being potentially suitable to communicate the heritage values at this site.

The device selection was discussed in collaboration with Cumberland City Council project team and community. Through this collaborative process and an understanding of the constraints, opportunities and needs of the site users, a series of particular devices was agreed to.

Dirrabari Reserve is considered to warrant relatively low investment in heritage interpretation compared to some of the other parks. Future project planning should ensure there is sufficient funding to implement the recommended devices. The allocation of funding should be guided by the priority and time frame grading.

Digital media	Long term	Low priority
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Digital media, such as online content or a mobile application, offers an opportunity to presentation the cultural values associated with this park in an interactive and innovative way to a wide audience. Digital media at this site has the potential to contribute to the following themes outlined in the thematic framework:

- People and culture
- Agriculture
- Gathering

### Landscape Design

There is an opportunity within Dirrabari Reserve to enhance audience experience here through considered landscape design. This could also help to create new connections between the main reserve and key features along Greystanes Road.

Pedestrian paths	Long term	Low priority
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Incorporating interpretative design into the pedestrian paths could be a creative response to the history of the site. Incorporating stylised ground inlays that document key words, dates, or motifs may invite visitors and users of the park to engage with broader elements and assist with wayfinding to direct them through the landscape.

The landscape design could respond to the following themes established in the report:

- Agriculture

Signage	Medium term	Medium priority
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The existing signage located within Dirrabari Reserve along Greystanes Road provides valuable insights into the history of Greystanes House. While the sign appears to be in a good condition, the device is isolated within this context along Greystanes Road. There is an opportunity to update the existing signage to incorporate stronger links between remnant historical features, such as the gates, and the wider interpretative experience.

The updated signage should be prepared in accordance with the design schedule provided in Part 8 of this report. The following table outlines the recommended location for signs, proposed stories and their relevant theme. This table should be used as a guide for the number of potential signs.

Location	Type	Recommended story	Theme
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Signage		Medium term	Medium priority
Within Dirrabari Reserve	Placemaking	The importance of parks in the diverse community of Cumberland today	Gathering
Within Dirrabari Reserve	Informative	"The homestead is beautifully situated, on the top of a hill": Greystanes House	Agriculture
Within Dirrabari Reserve	Informative	The development of Veteran Hall	Agriculture
Within Dirrabari Reserve	Informative	The Lawson Family	People and culture



## 7.3 Old Prospect Road near Coopers Creek

### 7.3.1 Review of existing documentation

#### Holroyd History and Silent Boundary Project

The Holroyd History and Silent Boundary Project is a research report prepared by Michael Flynn, dated 1997. The report details the historical significance of Old Prospect Road, Aboriginal groups within the former Holroyd (now Cumberland) LGA and the role of Pemulwuy in the frontier wars. The report touches on the historical significance Prospect Hill and the 1805 meeting between Elders and Reverend Marsden. The report also includes a detailed profile of the nine convicts granted land in Prospect in 1791.

### 7.3.2 Key site: Carolyn Street Park and adjacent traffic island

Carolyn Street Park is a medium sized suburban park bounded by the Western Motorway to the north, Old Prospect Road to the south in Greystanes.



## SWOT analysis

The following SWOT analysis provides a high-level assessment of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the heritage interpretation at Carolyn Street Park. This analysis is based on Extent's review of documentation relating to the site, the findings of our site visit, historical research and feedback from consultation.

SWOT analysis	
<b>Strengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The site has a well- documented history with suitable and engaging content and relevant key stories.</li> <li>Proximity to local school (Ringrose Public School).</li> <li>Strong road connectivity to Prospect Hill via Old Prospect Road and Butu Wargan Road.</li> </ul>
<b>Weaknesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is limited audience reach outside the local catchment due to its placement within a residential area.</li> <li>There is limited park infrastructure.</li> <li>Limited parking opportunities, only street parking is available.</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opportunity to engage in a program of public art to interpret the significance of Old Prospect Road.</li> <li>Opportunity to engage community in the interpretation process and celebrate the stories and values of Country.</li> <li>Opportunity to broaden pedestrian traffic with interpretative landscape design to encourage engagement with site.</li> <li>Opportunity to expand school curriculums and encourage school children to engage with the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Challenges in ongoing maintenance and security.</li> </ul>

## Existing heritage interpretation

There is no existing heritage interpretation at this site.

## Key stories

The selection of key stories for the Carolyn Street Park is based on the historical research undertaken during the course of this project and a review of existing heritage interpretation in the locale. The key stories for this site are detailed below under the relevant theme.

### Journeys and connections

- Old Prospect Road: the story of an Aboriginal track and early colonial route



- ‘Bold Jack’ Donohue and the bushrangers

### Gathering

- Ceremonies and gathering: 1833 corroboree and ceremonial combat on the Old Prospect Road

## Device recommendations

The following devices are recommended for Carolyn Street Park:

- Education programming,
- Landscape design,
- Public art, and
- Signage.

Each of the devices listed above were assessed as being potentially suitable to communicate the heritage values at this site.

The device selection was discussed in collaboration with Cumberland City Council project team and community. Through this collaborative process and an understanding of the constraints, opportunities and needs of the site users, a series of particular devices was agreed to.

Carolyn Street Park is considered to warrant relatively high investment in heritage interpretation. Future project planning should ensure there is sufficient funding to implement the recommended devices. The allocation of funding should be guided by the priority and time frame grading.

Educational packages and programming	Long term	High priority
Educational programming will be an important way to ensure that ongoing Aboriginal cultural heritage values of Old Prospect Road and Carolyn Street Park, as well as the non-Aboriginal heritage values are celebrated and communicated to future generations in a culturally appropriate way.		
Educational programming at this site has the potential to contribute to the following themes of the thematic framework. The themes that could be explored include:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Journeys and connections</li> <li>▪ Gathering</li> </ul>		

## Landscape Design

Carolyn Street Park presents an opportunity to broaden pedestrian traffic through interpretative landscape design. The activation of the park could be undertaken using the landscape device listed below.

Pedestrian paths	Medium term	Medium priority
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Additional pedestrian paths through Carolyn Street Park could be a creative response to the history of the site. There is an opportunity to interpret the former creekline of Coopers Creek with meandering paths through the site. The pedestrian paths could also include etched designs or stylised paving commissioned by local Aboriginal artists. The design treatment could incorporate motifs or designs referring to the history of the site. Designed paths could supplement wayfinding signage and work together to direct audiences through the landscape.

This landscape design could respond to the following themes established in the report:

- Journeys and connections
- Gathering

Yarning Circle	Medium term	Medium priority
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The yarning circle is an important process within Indigenous cultures and is an appropriate interpretative device for Carolyn Street Park. Yarning is a way of sharing knowledge and build relationships through a safe place to converse.

Implementing a yarning circle could respond to the following themes established within the thematic framework:

- Journeys and connections
- Gathering

Public Art	Medium term	Medium priority
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There is an opportunity to include a program of public art within the traffic island on the corner of Old Prospect Road and Ringrose Avenue. This may include sculptural elements that draw inspiration from the historical significance of the site in a culturally appropriate way.

Public art in this location would contribute to placemaking and attract visitors to stop and engage with this site. Public art at this site has the potential to contribute to the following themes of the thematic framework. The themes that could be explored include:

- Journeys and connections

Signage	Short term	High priority
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This HIP has identified two locations for heritage interpretation signage within the Carolyn Street Park. The updated signage should be prepared in accordance with the design schedule provided in Part 8 of this report. The following table outlines the recommended number of signs, proposed stories and their location.

Location	Type	Recommended story	Theme
Entrance to Carolyn Street Park (Old Prospect Road)	Informative	Old Prospect Road: the story of an Aboriginal track and early colonial route	Journeys and gathering



Signage		Short term	High priority
Within park	Informative	Bold Jack' Donohue and the bushrangers	Journeys and gathering
Centre of park	Informative	Ceremonies and gathering: 1833 corroboree and ceremonial combat on the Old Prospect Road	Gathering



## 7.4 Former Prospect/Greystanes Line Tramways

### 7.4.1 Review of existing documentation

There are no overarching strategic documents relevant to this site.

### 7.4.2 Key Site: Keene Park, Toongabbie

Keene Park retains a portion of the former alignment of Prospect Quarry Tramline. The footprint of this former tramline gives Keene Park its form, as it is characterised as a long and narrow strip of parkland. The former Prospect Quarry Tramway Line historically extended from the Prospect Quarries to the main western railway line at Toongabbie.



## SWOT analysis

The following SWOT analysis provides a high-level assessment of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the heritage interpretation at Keene Park, Toongabbie. This analysis is based on Extent's review of documentation relating to the site, the findings of our site visit, historical research and feedback from consultation.

SWOT analysis	
<b>Strengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Keene Park retains a strong landscape connection to specific key stories identified within the thematic framework. Notably the importance of the railway and quarrying.</li> <li>Keene Park has strong through site connections to a wider network of pedestrian paths and sporting fields.</li> </ul>
<b>Weaknesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Keene Park lacks park infrastructure throughout the park. Facilities are focused on the Targo Road frontage and not continued through the park.</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opportunity to engage in a program of public art.</li> <li>Opportunity to broaden pedestrian traffic with interpretative landscape design to encourage engagement with site.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Challenges in ongoing maintenance and security.</li> </ul>

## Existing heritage interpretation

There is no existing heritage interpretation at this site.

## Key stories

The selection of key stories for Keene Park is based on the historical research undertaken during the course of this project and a review of existing heritage interpretation in the locale. The key stories for this site are detailed below under the relevant theme.

### Industry and research

- Transport connections
- The lives of workers and their communities



## Device recommendations

The following devices are recommended for Keene Park:

- Landscape design and
- Signage

The device listed above considered future planning initiatives and was assessed as being potentially suitable to communicate the heritage values at this site. The device selection was discussed in collaboration with Cumberland City Council project team and community. Through this collaborative process and an understanding of the constraints, opportunities and needs of the site users, a series of particular devices was agreed to.

Keene Park is considered to warrant low investment in interpretation in comparison to some other parks. Future project planning should ensure there is sufficient funding to implement the recommended devices. The allocation of funding should be guided by the priority and time frame grading.

### Landscape Design

Keene Park offers an opportunity to broaden pedestrian traffic through the park through sensitive interpretive landscape design. The activation of the park could use landscape design to encourage increased engagement with the park. Landscape elements can take a number of forms, however interpretive paving and ground inlays would appear to be a suitable landscape element to include at Keene Park.

These subtle devices can also be used to slow movement through an area if appropriate, allowing people to explore the unique history of the site. They can also be effectively used as a tool to highlight features that no longer exist in the landscape, such as the rail related infrastructure of the former Quarry Tramline.

Pedestrian paths	Medium term	Medium priority
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It is recommended that interpretive design is integrated into the landscape treatment of Keene Park. Stylised paving or ground inlays. Pavement inlays included within the park would help lead visitors through the park, connecting to wider pedestrian networks and paths, while also interpreting the history of the former quarry and tramline.

This landscape design has the potential to respond to the following themes established in the report:

- Industry

Signage	Short term	High priority
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Interpretive signs can take a number of forms, ranging from small-scale place-making identification plaques, through to large scale information boards. It is recommended that two small informative panels are included Keene Park to support the incorporation of landscape elements.

The updated signage should be prepared in accordance with the design schedule provided in Part 8 of this report. The following table outlines the recommended number of signs, proposed stories and their location.

Location	Type	Recommended story	Theme
Within Keene Park	Informative	Transport connections	Industry

Signage		Short term	High priority
Within Keene Park	Informative	The lives of workers and their communities	Industry



## 7.5 Prospect Creek Riparian Corridor

### 7.5.1 Review of existing documentation

#### Hyland Road Reserve Landscape Masterplan

The Hyland Road Reserve Landscape Masterplan provides a detailed landscape plan for areas contained within the Hyland Road Park Wetlands and Riparian Corridor Plan of Management and Gipps Road and Hyland Road Regional Parklands Plan of Management, known as 'Hyland Road Reserve'. Hyland Road Reserve is located on the sloping base of the Prospect Hill, south of the decommissioned water supply canal, now known as Lower Prospect Canal Reserve.

The landscape masterplan prepared by Phillips Marler and dated 16 August 2019, shows the potential connections to the surrounding landscape to be achieved through various proposed and existing cycleways and shared pathways. The plan includes approximate locations for interpretation, interpretation elements and a proposed public artwork (refer to Figure 78).



Figure 78. Hyland Road Reserve landscape management plan *Source:* Phillips Marler Landscape Masterplan, Hyland Road Reserve, 2019.



## Prospect Creek Open Space Corridor Plan of Management

The Prospect Creek Open Space Corridor Plan of Management provides guidance for the long-term management for the Corridor. The PoM is dated to 2004 and was prepared by Manidis Roberts Consultants. The cultural values of the Corridor outlined in the PoM are summarise as follows:

- Its importance to the Darug people and greater Indigenous community, and the connection it holds for these people with their culture.
- Ecological values relate to the presence of significant vegetation and habitat, including Cumberland Plain Woodland remnants, and its functions as a natural drainage Corridor providing a range of ecological services to the surrounding catchment.
- Recreational values as defined by the tranquil contrast and links it provides with surrounding residences, workplaces, sporting facilities and open spaces.

The desired outcomes for the management of the Prospect Creek Corridor, on the basis of these values is tabulated below.

Desired outcomes
<b>Cultural</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Local and community awareness and understanding of Prospect Creek Corridor as a significant Indigenous cultural site is achieved.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The importance of Prospect Creek to the early European settlers in the development of agriculture and industry is acknowledged through the local and regional community.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Prospect Creek Corridor grows as a prominent aspect of the identity of the local and regional multicultural community.</li> </ul>
<b>Ecological</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The regional significance of Prospect Creek's ecological features are recognised through the protection of the link it provides to other significant area in the greater catchment.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The protection of threatened and rare species and ecological communities, diverse ecological resources and faunal habitat.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The ecological restoration of the creek and Corridor, including the control of invasive weeds and enhancement of indigenous vegetation.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Pollution and dumping in the Corridor is controlled.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Maximisation of the ecological services provided by the creek and Corridor, particularly in terms of the link it provides with other ecologically significant areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Recreational</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Prospect Creek Corridor is recognised regionally as an excellent recreational and educational resource, providing an important link to similar recreational areas</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The tranquillity and contrast with the surrounding industrial environment is maintained and enhanced.</li> </ul>

Desired outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Visitors leave with a clear understanding of the heritage and environmental values of the Corridor</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Access to areas of the Corridor intended for active and passive recreation is facilitated to encourage visitation to these areas.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The visitor experience caters for people from a variety of cultural backgrounds.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Risks to visitor safety are minimised.</li> </ul>



### 7.5.2 Key site: Hyland Road Reserve

Hyland Road Reserve is a nature reserve within the suburb of Greystanes. The reserve is bounded by Hyland Road to the south and Munro Street to the east, with the Lower Prospect Canal Reserve extending along the north and west boundaries.



### SWOT analysis

The following SWOT analysis provides a high-level assessment of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the heritage interpretation at Hyland Park Reserve. This analysis is based on Extent's review of documentation relating to the site, the findings of our site visit, historical research and feedback from consultation.

SWOT analysis	
<b>Strengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hyland Road Reserve has potential for strong through site connections to wider network of pedestrian paths and sporting fields.</li> </ul>
<b>Weaknesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hyland Road Reserve, at present, does not have a strong public interface and low pedestrian activity.</li> <li>No existing park infrastructure or formal paths.</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opportunity to engage in a program of public art.</li> <li>Opportunity to broaden pedestrian traffic with interpretative landscape design.</li> <li>Opportunity to incorporate interpretative signage throughout reserve to assist with placemaking and convey stories and themes explored in this report.</li> <li>Opportunity to use digital media to link trails through Hyland Road Reserve to Prospect Hill and Lower Prospect Canal Reserve.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Challenges in ongoing maintenance and security.</li> </ul>

### Existing heritage interpretation

There is no existing heritage interpretation at this site.

### Key stories

The selection of key stories for the Hyland Road Reserve is based on the historical research undertaken during the course of this project and a review of existing heritage interpretation in the locale. The key stories for this site are detailed below under the relevant theme.

#### People and culture

- Stories of the early settlers and emancipists
- Diverse communities today

#### Agriculture

- "Tranquil and determined to persevere". Stories of the early land grants and emancipists
- Sydney's food bowl: stories of poultry farming and dairying in the recent past



## Gathering

- Community and recreation: camping, swimming, scouting

## Device recommendations

The following devices are recommended for Hyland Road Reserve:

- Landscape design,
- Material finish and design of park infrastructure,
- Public art, and
- Walking trails.

Each of the devices listed above have considered future planning initiatives, and were assessed as being potentially suitable to communicate the heritage values at this site.

The device selection was discussed in collaboration with Cumberland City Council project team and community. Through this collaborative process and an understanding of the constraints, opportunities and needs of the site users, a series of particular devices was agreed to.

Hyland Road Reserve is considered to warrant a moderate investment in interpretation. Future project planning should ensure there is sufficient funding to implement the recommended devices. The allocation of funding should be guided by the priority and time frame grading.

Public Art	Medium term	High priority
<p>The Landscape Masterplan for Hyland Road Reserve identifies a location dedicated for public art. Public art is proposed for the northeast corner of the site, where Hyland Road Reserve joins connects with the Prospect Canal Cycleway. Public Art, whether it be interpretive installations, sculptural elements, or playscapes, offer tactile educational opportunities for audiences engaging with the significance of the site.</p> <p>At Hyland Road Reserve, there is an opportunity to explore the following themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People and culture</li> <li>Agriculture</li> </ul>		

## Material finish and design of park infrastructure

The Landscape Masterplan for Hyland Road Reserve has identified three seating areas with the reserve for interpretation. The activation of this site represents an opportunity to incorporate forms, shapes, colours, patterns, and materiality into park infrastructure that draws on cultural values, themes, and stories explored within this Plan. The material finish and design of park infrastructure could explore the cultural significance of the area and reconnect to Country through creative design.

Park furniture integrated with interpretation	Medium term	Medium priority
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## Material finish and design of park infrastructure

Seating acts as a functional and aesthetic device in a landscape, an provides opportunities to integrate interpretation. It also creates an opportunity for audiences to pause and reflect on their surrounds.

Incorporating interpretative design into the seating at Hyland Road Reserve could be a creative response to the history of the site. This could include etched concrete park seating and inlaid footpath plaques responding to the following themes established in the report.

- People and culture
- Agriculture

Signage	Short term		High priority
The Landscape Masterplan for Hyland Road Reserve identified three rest areas within the reserve, these rest areas offer the opportunity to include signage to supplement designed elements incorporated interpretative devices.			
This HIP has identified opportunities for heritage interpretation signage within Hyland Road Reserve. The updated signage should be prepared in accordance with the design schedule provided in Part 8 of this report. The following table outlines the recommended number of signs, proposed stories and their location.			
Location	Type	Recommended story	Theme
Main entrance of Hyland Road	Placemaking	-	People and culture
Within reserve rest area	Informative	Stories of the early settlers and emancipists	People and culture
Within reserve rest area	Informative	Sydney’s food bowl: stories of farming and dairying in the recent past	Agriculture
Within reserve rest area	Informative	“Tranquil and determined to persevere”. Stories of the early land grants and emancipists	Agriculture
With reserve rest area	Informative	Community and recreation: camping, swimming, scouting	Gathering

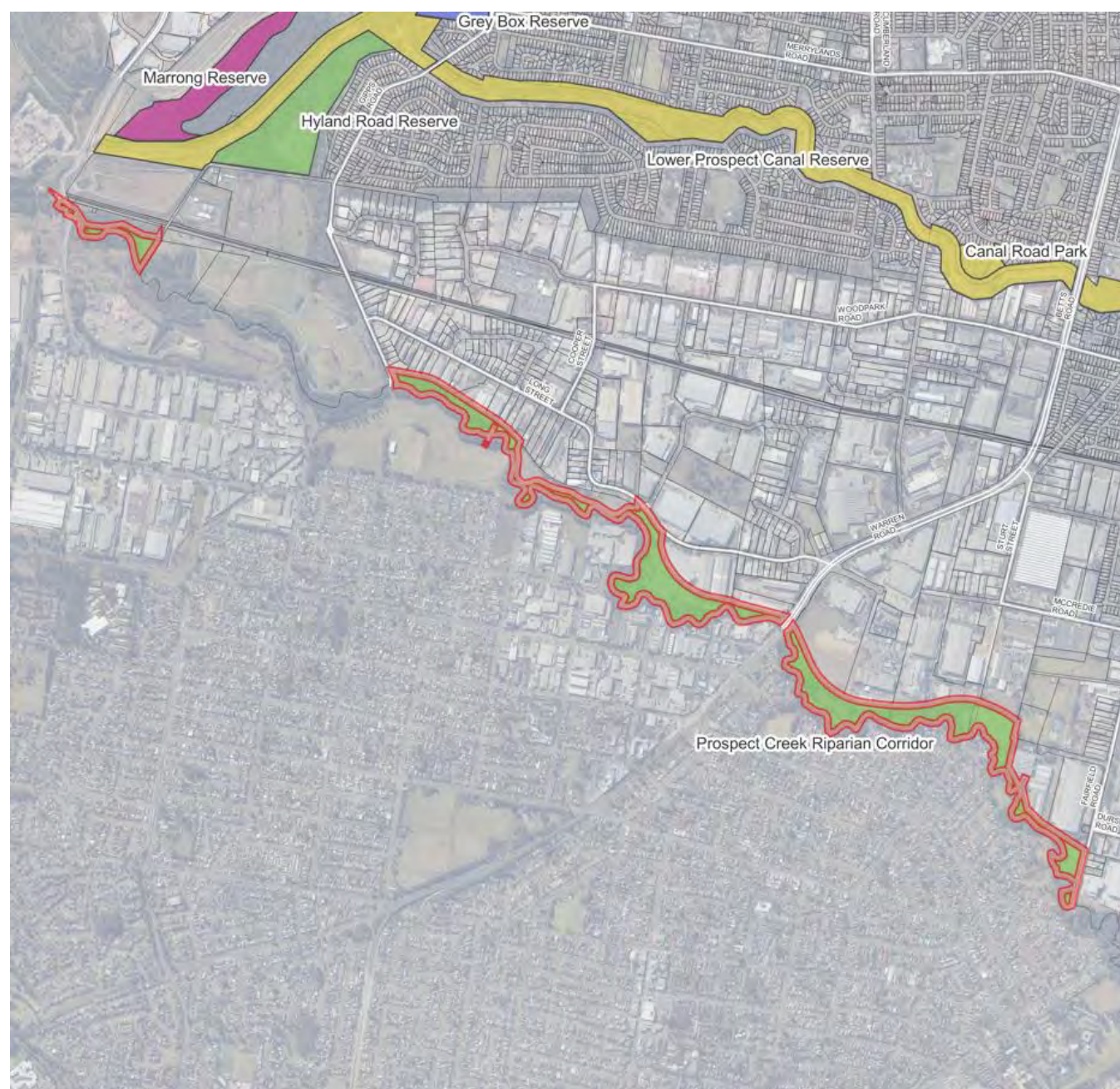


Walking Trail	Long term	Low priority
<p>Hyland Road Reserve will contain an Arboretum. The new Arboretum is to provide an enclosed loop path track with specimen trees and description panels. The Arboretum will feature various native trees that have demonstrated an amenity to the locality, such as street trees.</p> <p>There is the opportunity for the Arboretum walking trail through Hyland Road Reserve to connect to wider network of pedestrian cycleways and paths through Prospect Hill and along the Lower Prospect Canal, and Prospect Creek Reserve.</p> <p>The walking trail offers an opportunity to connect the sites through the exploration of the following themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Agriculture</li> <li>▪ People and culture</li> </ul>		



### 7.5.3 Key site: Prospect Creek Reserve

Prospect Creek Reserve is located along the southern boundary of the Cumberland LGA. Prospect Creek begins at Prospect Reservoir and extends to the east where it meets the confluence of the Georges River.



### SWOT Analysis



The following SWOT analysis provides a high-level assessment of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the heritage interpretation at Prospect Creek Reserve. This analysis is based on Extent's review of documentation relating to the site, the findings of our site visit, historical research and feedback from consultation.

SWOT analysis	
<b>Strengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Well documented history with significant storylines of relevance leading to engaging content.</li> <li>Strong site connectivity to other Related Places of significance such as Hyland Road Reserve and Prospect Hill.</li> </ul>
<b>Weaknesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing public art and interpretation along the Warali Wali Trail limits application of new interpretative elements. The current cultural experience should be enhanced, but not overshadowed.</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opportunity to broaden pedestrian traffic with interpretative landscape design and connect existing public art initiatives with the new thematic framework.</li> <li>Opportunity to incorporate interpretative signage throughout reserve to assist with placemaking and convey stories and themes explored in this report.</li> <li>Opportunity to use digital media to link trails along Prospect Creek Reserve to Hyland Road Reserve and Lower Prospect Canal Reserve.</li> <li>Opportunity to increase the Darug voice in the landscape through programs of public art.</li> <li>Opportunity to undertake a program of educational packages and programming along the corridor.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Challenges in ongoing maintenance, site security and vandalism.</li> <li>Challenges in ongoing funding allocation to site.</li> </ul>




## Existing Heritage Interpretation

Existing interpretation	Summary of content	Extent Heritage comment
	<p><b>Yandel'ora and the Seven Warriors Garden Site for storytelling</b></p> <p>Includes a yarning circle and arrangement of stones.</p> <p>Plaque on stone reads:</p> <p><b><i>The Story of the Ravens and the Crows</i></b></p> <p><i>Yandel'ora</i></p>	
	<p><i>A long time ago two clans lived between the River of the Eels and the River of the Black Rock. The wise, love and respected Wugan led the dark skinned Wugan'gul (ravens). The feared, deceitful Wugan'ga led the pale skinned Wuganga'gul (crows) who killed people from a nearby clan, the Mullyan'gul (eagles). The Wugan'gul and Mullyan'gul decided to fight the Wuganga'gul to stop the killing and restore harmony to the land.</i></p>	The plaque which accompanies the Yandel'ora yarning circle could be updated with a newer design or placement to increase the awareness and understanding of this artwork.
	<p><i>Seven Wugan'gul warriors and older women took the children to a cave hidden by a huge tree. The pale skinned Wuganga'gul secretly followed them.</i></p> <p><i>The hidden warriors threw their spears down on the Wuganga'gul who turned and fled into the waiting Wugan'gul and Mullyan'gul warriors.</i></p> <p><i>After the battle, the Wuganga'gul were driven over the mountains, forbidden to return, kill any living creature, or eat meat. They could only eat carrion.</i></p>	
	<p><i>The difference between a raven and a crow is that the skin of the crow is pale; the skin of the raven is black.</i></p> <p><i>Intellectual property is copyright 2001, Bokin Andrews clan of the D'harawal peoples. All copyright is retained.</i></p> <p><i>Artists: Joan South and Jon Smith</i></p>	

Existing interpretation	Summary of content	Extent Heritage comment
	Etched possum into concrete pedestrian bike path. Indicating the location of the Yandel'ora site.	<p>It is recommended that the concrete etched designs are refreshed to attract visitors to the site.</p> <p>It is recommended signage is relocated to avoid etching.</p>
	<p><b><i>What is Warali Wali?</i></b></p> <p><i>Warali Wali is an exciting cultural initiative of interpretative Aboriginal artworks on Prospect Creek cycleway in Western Sydney.</i></p> <p><i>Warali Wali is a series of four artworks and path markers telling stories of the local Aboriginal people, the Darug. These stories tell of the native flora and fauna of the local waterway, Prospect Creek. The artworks and markers were developed by Aboriginal artists with the support of the Darug Elders, the Traditional Custodians of these lands and the wider Indigenous community.</i></p> <p><i>Warli Wali is the Darug word for Possum, which is a traditional totem or symbol of the Darug people.</i></p> <p><b><i>The story of Mananga</i></b></p> <p><i>By artist, Joe Hurst with Francesco's Forge.</i></p> <p><i>The story of Mananga, the Eagle Warrior, is depicted in this steel artwork. This sculpture signifies the mountain where Mananga lived. It also represents the cave dwelling of the magician and his evil warriors. The steel fingers or talons symbolise Mananga's transition from man to eagle. In this transformed state he slays the evil clan and becomes the Protector of these lands.</i></p>	<p>It is recommended that a new wayfinding sign is prepared to replace the existing.</p> <p>New signage should be prepared in accordance with the new interpretative scheme proposed for the project area.</p>



Existing interpretation	Summary of content	Extent Heritage comment
	<i>Darug culture has long been taught through Traditional story-telling. These stories are kept safe in the minds of the Elders and are passed down from one generation to the next. The complete stories are not written down out of respect to the Traditional Custodians.</i>	
	Mananga artwork.	Recommend that the existing signage is replaced to better accompany artwork.

## Key stories

The selection of key stories for the Hyland Road Reserve is based on the historical research undertaken during the course of this project and a review of existing heritage interpretation in the locale. The objectives outlined in the Prospect Creek Open Space Corridor Plan of Masterplan has also influenced the selection of suitable storylines.

The key stories for this site are detailed below under the relevant theme.

### Country

- Living on Country, Caring for Country
- Cultural burns: Fire Management

### Waterways

- The significance of the waterways and their role in Darug life, cultural and economy

- Preliminary research has shown the waterways within the project area may contain key stories around creation and water (Dreaming stories) and require additional consultation with local Aboriginal knowledge holders and traditional owners.

## Device recommendations

The following devices are recommended for Prospect Creek Riparian Corridor:

- Digital media,
- Educational packages and programming,
- Landscape design, and
- Signage.

Each of the devices listed above have considered future planning initiatives, and were assessed as being suitable to communicate the heritage values at this site.

The device selection was discussed in collaboration with Cumberland City Council project team and community. Through this collaborative process and an understanding of the constraints, opportunities and needs of the site users, a series of particular devices was agreed to.

Prospect Creek Riparian Corridor is considered to warrant moderate investment in interpretation. Future project planning should ensure there is sufficient funding to implement the recommended devices. The allocation of funding should be guided by the priority and time frame grading.

Digital media	Medium term	High priority
<p>Digital media offers an opportunity to present the cultural values associated with the park in an interactive and innovative way to a wide audience. This will be particularly important for the original Mananga artwork currently buried and inaccessible and recording exercises may be an appropriate to digitally conserve the artwork. This also presents an opportunity for a more detailed storytelling of Yandel'ora, as well as other stories associated with the place. This could expand to include stories for younger children and make use of Darug language.</p> <p>Digital media at this site has the potential to contribute to the following themes outlined in the thematic framework:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Country</li> <li>Waterways</li> </ul>		



Educational packages and programming	Medium term	High priority
<p>Ongoing educational programming will be an important way to ensure that ongoing Aboriginal cultural heritage values of the Prospect Creek Riparian Corridor are celebrated and communicated to future generations.</p> <p>Educational programming at this site has the potential to contribute to the following themes of the thematic framework. Content can be flexible and accommodate a range of stories, encourage community events, school participation and storytelling. The themes that could be explored include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Country</li> <li>Waterways</li> </ul>		

Landscape Design
<p>The Prospect Creek Riparian Corridor presents an opportunity to broaden pedestrian traffic through sensitive interpretative landscape design. The activation of the park could use landscape design to encourage engagement and invite the local community to explore the corridor.</p>

Pedestrian paths	Medium term	Medium priority
<p>Incorporating interpretative design into the pedestrian paths along Prospect Creek could be a creative response to the history of the site. The pedestrian paths could include stylised paving, ground inlays or ground etchings. The designed paths would supplement wayfinding signage to direct users of the site through the landscape. This device can work to highlight the Warali Wali Trail while also linking the site to the thematic framework outlined in this report.</p> <p>This landscape design could respond to the following themes established in the report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waterways</li> </ul>		

Caring for Country program	Medium term	Medium priority
<p>This could be achieved through the implementation of a 'Caring for Country' program. This form of landscape design offers the local Darug community an opportunity to explore traditional land management practices and share knowledge of traditional land management and Cumberland Plain vegetation.</p> <p>Opportunities for the local community to be engaged in maintaining the plants becomes an active and tactile lesson in how Darug people cared for all aspects of Country for many millennia to the present and encourages a focus on sustainability. This device would target the original Mananga site.</p> <p>The landscape design could respond to the following themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Country</li> </ul>		

Signage	Short term		High priority
This HIP has identified opportunities for heritage interpretation signage within the Prospect Creek Riparian Corridor. The updated signage should be prepared in accordance with the design schedule provided in Part 8 of this report. The following table outlines the recommended number of signs, proposed stories and their location.			
Location	Type	Recommended story	Theme
At the entrance to the original Mananga site	Informative	Living on Country, Caring for Country	Country
At the entrance to the original Mananga site	Informative	-	Waterways



## 7.6 Prospect Pipeline Corridor

### 7.6.1 Review of existing documentation

#### Lower Prospect Canal Reserves Plan of Management

The Lower Prospect Canal Reserves Plan of Management was prepared by Environmental Partnerships in March 1999. The Plan of Management provided guidance on the appropriate redevelopment of the decommissioned canal into a linear public park and enhance the open space through the conservation of the site's natural and built heritage values.

A series of desired objectives were developed as part of the project in collaboration with community workshops. Relevant objectives related to heritage included:

- Optimise heritage conservation values of the site in a cost effective and sustainable manner.
- Protect heritage qualities from adverse impacts of wider public exposure.
- Facilitate heritage interpretation through conservation presentation and signage.
- Integrate regional Aboriginal heritage into heritage interpretation.

#### Prospect Pipeline Corridor Strategic Masterplan

The Strategic Masterplan for the Prospect Pipeline Corridor will guide the development of a continuous, publicly accessible, open space commuter and recreational corridor between Prospect Reservoir in the west and Potts Hill in the east. The Masterplan establishes a vision and range of principles that support the delivery of a safe and accessible cycleway along its length and new green connections. The Masterplan also includes a framework and implementation plan to enable Council to achieve the goals and visions outlined in the report.

The key project objectives are to:

- Connect to and Heal Country
- Stitch together existing open spaces and ecosystems
- Bring together communities
- Support active and equitable modes of movement
- Embed resilience to extreme heat and climate change
- Retain existing infrastructure uses and support the ongoing maintenance and renewal of essential infrastructure

The strategic masterplan has identified key opportunities for the west corridor, which includes Prospect Reservoir, Lower Prospect Canal Reserve and Canal Road Park. The key opportunities for this area are:

- facilitating better pedestrian and cycle access to the corridor
- supporting better connections to schools and existing recreation and open space facilities in adjacent areas
- providing seating, drinking fountains and increased shade to existing paths to support comfort and increased patronage
- providing activity areas including gym areas, exercise nodes
- new opportunities for biodiversity, increased planting and habitat creation

Specifically within the Lower Prospect Canal Reserves, the opportunity to integrate gardens, yarning circles, heritage interpretation and indigenous language and public art are recognised as opportunities to support the learning of all age groups.

Canal Road Park is identified as a potential rest stop within the strategic masterplan. The document identifies the park as a potential location for a yarning circle and identifies an opportunity to expand native plantings, include a playscape and implement additional landscape design.

The strategic masterplan has also identified key opportunities for the east corridor. Key opportunities include:

- Delivering a continuous cycleway and pedestrian link along the corridor, including traversing roads
- Connecting to existing recreation facilities, schools, town centres and open space
- Increasing tree canopy, biodiversity and habitat
- New access routes to existing parks including Waddangalli Woodland Reserve, Campbell Hill Pioneer Reserve, and the parks along the Duck River.

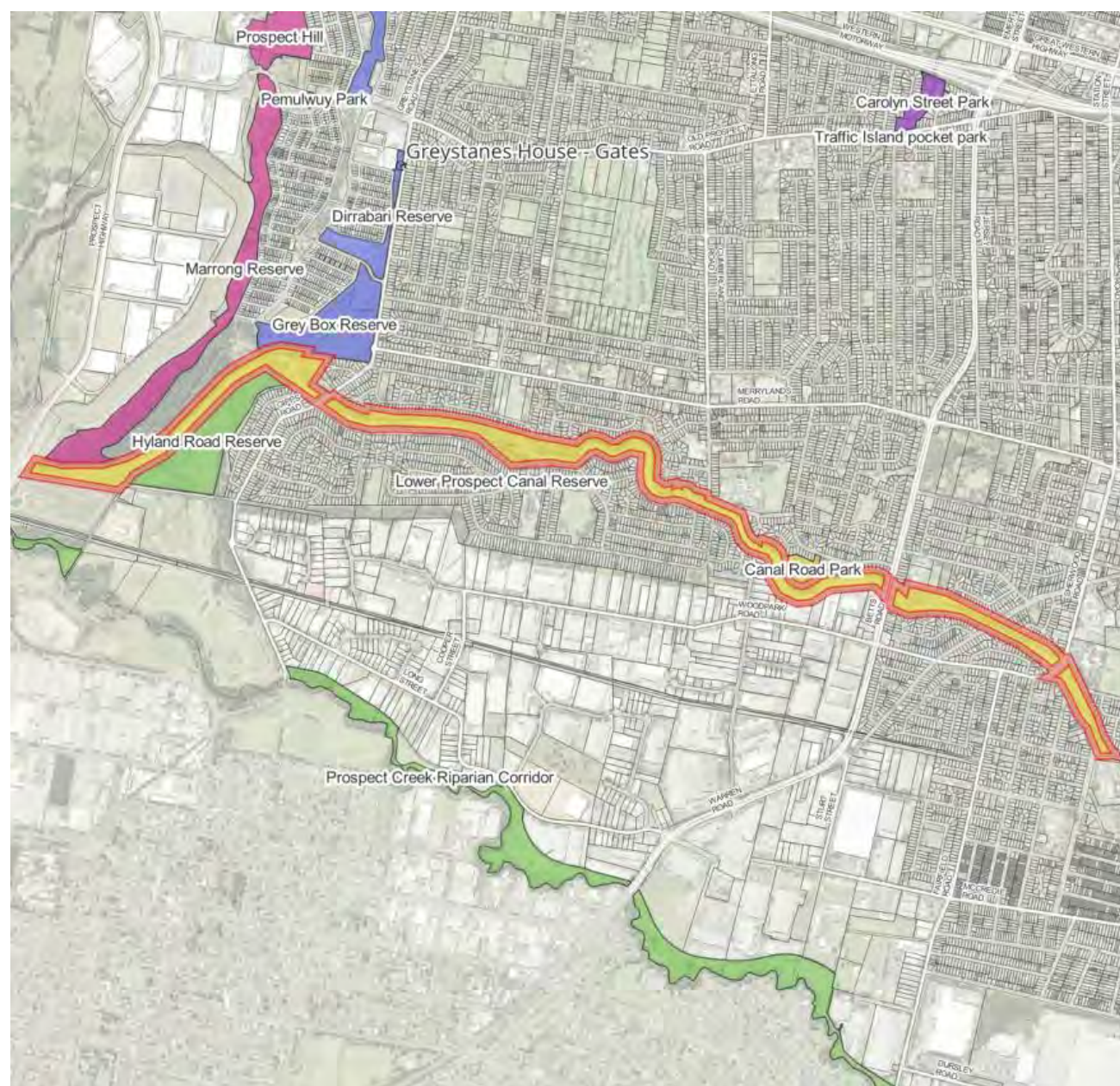
The east corridor includes the Waddangalli Woodland Reserve. The strategic masterplan identifies Waddangalli Woodland Reserve as an opportunity for a bush tucker walk with interpretative signs and educative area as the site is in the vicinity of local schools.



## 7.6.2 Key site: Lower Prospect Canal Reserve

The Lower Canal was decommissioned in the 1990s and adaptively reused as a public reserve, with the former canal infilled to form a shared path cycleway in 1998. The reserve is approximately 6.6 kilometres in length to extend through the suburbs of Greystanes, Merrylands West, Woodpark, Smithfield and Guildford West.

‘Steeped in history, the precinct is a reminder of the importance of water and the immense impact post-colonial developments has had on the landscape’ (SJB 2023, 90).




## SWOT analysis

The following SWOT analysis provides a high-level assessment of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the heritage interpretation at Lower Prospect Canal Reserve. This analysis is based on Extent’s review of documentation relating to the site, the findings of our site visit, historical research and feedback from consultation.

SWOT analysis	
<b>Strengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Well documented history and connection to thematic framework.</li> <li>Strong site connectivity to other Related Places of significance such as Hyland Road Reserve and Prospect Hill.</li> <li>The site is of State heritage significance and has a range of important values.</li> <li>The importance of the open green space in the increasingly densely settled area and the significant fabric and features conserved within this parkland are an important strength, which draw locals and visitors from further afield to the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Weaknesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing heritage interpretation along corridor means that certain storylines are already documented. It is recommended signage is removed and updated to align with the new thematic framework prepared for the project.</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opportunity to update existing interpretation to reflect the new thematic framework for the area.</li> <li>Opportunity to update signage along alignment in accordance with Part 8 of this report.</li> <li>Opportunity to strengthen the interpretation of remnant built fabric through digital media.</li> <li>Opportunity to expand heritage interpretation to include Aboriginal cultural values.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Challenges in ongoing maintenance and funding for the widespread implementation of this plan.</li> <li>Challenges in ongoing funding allocation to site.</li> <li>Challenges in site security and vandals.</li> </ul>



## Existing heritage interpretation

Existing interpretation	Summary of content	Extent Heritage comment
	<p><b>Lower Prospect Canal</b></p> <p>During the 1860's the Sydney area suffered a number of crippling droughts.</p> <p>Significant action was not taken until 1876 when a Civil Engineering expert from Britain, William Clark, arrived in Sydney.</p> <p>Evaluating several different schemes for the supply of water to Sydney, Clarke found that an earlier scheme developed by Professor John Smith of Sydney University offered a practical solution that could be developed as the need for water grew.</p> <p>Known as the Upper Nepean Scheme, the proposal aimed to transport water from the Southern Highlands by way of a canal system to the Sydney City Reservoir in Crown Street, Surry Hills via several storage reservoirs.</p> <p>The lower Prospect Canal Reserve is a legacy of the Upper Nepean Scheme which following completion in 1888 served as an integral part of the Sydney water supply network for over 107 years until decommissioning in 1995.</p> <p>The canal reserve serves as a tribute to the ingenuity of its designers, to the Cumberland Plain vegetation which has been preserved within its boundaries, and to the community which argued for the conservation of the canal as public open space.</p> <p><b>A feat of engineering</b></p> <p>One of the outstanding features of the Upper Nepean Scheme was that the passage of water was all gravity fed. The canal structure itself drops only 70 centimetres from Prospect Reservoir to the Guildford pipe head. The canal features many striking engineering characteristics all of which are described as you ride, walk, or jog along the canal cycle path.</p> <p><b>Conservation at work</b></p> <p>During the 1980's decisions needed to be made concerning the security of the city's</p>	<p>It is recommended that the sign is updated to reflect the new interpretative scheme. Current sign is dated in design, text heavy and will conflict with the new scheme.</p>

Existing interpretation	Summary of content	Extent Heritage comment
	<p>water supply, and so it was decided that piping via a tunnel of the section between the pipe head and Prospect reservoir was needed to safeguard water quality.</p> <p>A local community interest group the Canal Reserve Action Group (CRAG) along with Holroyd Council promoted the conservation of the corridor as a valuable addition to the open space of Holroyd. The fencing of the canal lands for over one hundred years had enabled the preservation of "Cumberland Plains Woodland" vegetation, an important native vegetation community.</p> <p>Following the decommissioning of the canal in 1995, the Lower Prospect Canal Plan of Management was prepared in 1998. The plan provides for the dedication and improvement of the canal lands as public open space.</p>	
	<p><b>Lower Prospect Canal</b></p> <p><b>Did you know?</b></p> <p>Artificial wetlands can remove up to 90 percent of sediment and water borne nutrient if effectively constructed and containing the required aquatic plant species.</p> <p><b>An artificial wetland</b></p> <p>At various locations along the canal minor leaks developed which over time changed the nature of the environment in that area.</p> <p>The damp conditions resulted in changes in the type of vegetation and also the animals and insects (both native and introduced) that could be found.</p> <p>The decommissioning of the canal in 1995, meant that many of these areas which had evolved for over 100 years lost their supply of water and again started a process of change.</p> <p>At this location a wetland environment developed fed by both the canal and the natural creek line – Munro Creek.</p> <p>The wetland you see here has been constructed to provide a filter to the stormwater entering Munro Creek. The wetland also provides habitat for birds and other fauna.</p>	<p>It is recommended that the sign is updated to reflect the new interpretative scheme. Current sign is dated in design, text heavy and will conflict with the new scheme.</p>



Existing interpretation	Summary of content	Extent Heritage comment
	<p><i>The aquatic plants in the wetland slow down the movement of water allowing sediments to settle out, while others draw some pollutants out of the water.</i></p>	
	<p><b>Gipps Road (Boothtown) Canal Overbridge</b></p> <p><i>Known originally as the Boothtown Overbridge the bridge is a concrete structure completed in 1911 over what was then called Smithfield Road (now Gipps Road) at the foot of Greystanes Hill. It is believed that the name of "Gipps" refers to F.V Gipps an Engineer who had an involvement with the Nepean Scheme and in particular the Reservoir at Prospect in the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century.</i></p> <p><i>With increasing traffic and growing residential development in the area from the 1940s, Gipps Road has needed to be widened. Two additional bridge spans have been added to the original graceful structure. The old bridge arch can be seen from below the road.</i></p> <p><b>Did the canal get narrower?</b></p> <p><i>Yes, the canal did get narrower. Due to the steep slopes of a concrete box shaped structure was used – a treatment only found on the lower canal section of the Upper Nepean scheme.</i></p> <p><b>Did you know?</b></p> <p><i>A windmill was constructed in 1915 near Smithfield Road (now Gipps Road) to provide water to a caretakers cottage – on the other side of Gipps Road. You might be able to see the concrete footings for the old windmill if you look on the right (south) side of the bridge.</i></p>	
	<p><b>How can we get water across this gully?</b></p> <p><i>The Boothtown (or Greystanes) Aqueduct was completed in 1883 for the opening of the Upper Nepean Scheme in 1888.</i></p> <p><i>The aqueduct was designed to link the canal either side of the gully and is constructed from english bond brickwork.</i></p> <p><i>The bridge although designed to fulfil a serious engineering function incorporated</i></p>	<p>It is recommended that the sign is updated to reflect the new interpretative scheme. Current sign is dated in design, text heavy and will conflict with the new scheme.</p>


Existing interpretation	Summary of content	Extent Heritage comment
	<p><i>numerous decorative elements typical of the era. These include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Masonry arches on sandstone plinths</i></li> <li><i>Brick piers at either end</i></li> <li><i>Detailed brickwork defining the lower arch structure from the channel parapet</i></li> <li><i>Coping of chamfered sandstone blocks.</i></li> </ul> <p><b>Did you know?</b></p> <p><i>The aqueduct is approximately 225 metres long and has 22 arches each of 9.1 metres span.</i></p> <p><b>A white elephant</b></p> <p><i>Despite providing a majestic landmark, the aqueduct ultimately failed in it designed role.</i></p> <p><i>In 1892 the parapet walls of the aqueduct collapsed from the pressure of the water the channel was carrying and crashed into the creek below. The walls were reconstructed incorporating tie rods fixed on the outside, and the channel was concrete lined.</i></p> <p><i>Further failings led to the aqueduct being bypassed by the Boothtown Inverted Syphon in 1907 (see display on other side). The aqueduct was retained for stand – by use if required with large concrete plugs blocking the channel.</i></p>	
	<p><b>We have a problem</b></p> <p><i>From its commissioning in 1888 the Boothtown Aqueduct suffered a series of mishaps that led the Metropolitan Board of Water Sewerage and Drainage to look for an alternative means of getting water across the gully.</i></p> <p><i>In 1907 the Boothtown Inverted Syphon permanently replaced the aqueduct.</i></p> <p><i>At the time of its completion the syphon was the largest continuous concrete work of its kind in Australia,</i></p> <p><b>How did it work?</b></p> <p><i>The syphon is a pipe connecting two towers and runs parallel to the aqueduct. The syphon is 3.15 metres in diameter and is</i></p>	<p>It is recommended that the sign is updated to reflect the new interpretative scheme. Current sign is dated in design, text heavy and will conflict with the new scheme.</p>




Existing interpretation	Summary of content	Extent Heritage comment
	<p>mounted on concrete piers to prevent movement.</p> <p>The syphon worked on the principle of water pressure whereby the pressure of water on the Prospect side of the syphon forces water to reach the same level on the Merrylands side and continue on its way along the canal as it gently falls.</p> <p>The castle like towers house sluice gates which controlled the flow of water into the syphon. Trash racks prevent the entry of debris/rubbish.</p> <p>The syphon is covered by an earth mound and crosses the creek line below by means of a concrete culvert dated 1908 on its own arch.</p>	
	<p><b>What were the Smithfield Tanks?</b></p> <p>Lying under this area are two large concrete tanks. Known as the Smithfield Tanks this 450,000 litre reservoir was constructed in 1895.</p> <p>The settlement of the area of present day Smithfield and adjoining lands for housing and industry required a reliable water supply. The location of the tanks enabled water to be piped by gravity to a large area.</p> <p>In 1912 the walls of the tanks were raised to increase capacity. Later in 1926 a piped connection was installed between the canal and a new Smithfield Reservoir which replaced the tanks. The tanks would have been emptied and filled with sand (to prevent collapse) after this time.</p> <p><b>Did you know?</b></p> <p>Servicemen returning from World War II were employed by the Water Board to remove war time camouflage from the canal and pipe systems. After this work about 50-60 men stayed on, working on cleaning and upkeeping the canal.</p> <p><b>Several layers of history</b></p> <p>The images on this display show how the canal looked at various stages in its life. The pitched (lined) sandstone canal which replaced the temporary wooden “flumes” (or channels) that had been hastily erected in the 1880s lasted until 1902.</p>	<p>It is recommended that the sign is updated to reflect the new interpretative scheme. Current sign is dated in design, text heavy and will conflict with the new scheme.</p>

Existing interpretation	Summary of content	Extent Heritage comment
	<p>At this time works commenced to raised the edges of the canal and line the surface with precast “Monier” plates. This was aimed at increasing the daily capacity of the canal and works were completed in 1914.</p> <p>The filling of the canal and creation of a cycleway marks another chapter in history. Importantly, beneath the cycleway and fill the canal structure remains intact and is preserved</p>	
	<p><b>It's better by bike</b></p> <p>Right across the Sydney area the network of bicycle paths is gradually spreading. Sydneysiders are warming to biking as a great way of staying fit, getting around, and enjoying some family fun.</p> <p>The Lower Prospect Canal Reserve forms an important part of the cycle path system for south – western Sydney. As indicated on the diagram above the canal will provide a key off road link in the proposed “Bay to Mountains” cycle route.</p> <p>The RTA, Bicycle NSW, or your Council can provide you with an update on the path links that are completed and usable by the public.</p> <p><b>See Sydney's parks</b></p> <p>One of the great things about the cycle paths that are being provided by the RTA and Council's like Holroyd, are that they provide “off road” access to a variety of parks and reserve.</p> <p>The Lower Prospect Canal Reserve itself is 7.6 kilometres in length and provides everything from open grassed areas for ball games, to Cumberland Plains Bushland, and numerous items of heritage importance.</p> <p>Pathway connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Millennium Park;</li> <li>▪ Sydney Olympic Park;</li> <li>▪ Bicentennial Park;</li> <li>▪ Parramatta River (via Duck River);</li> <li>▪ Botany Bay (via Cooks River); and</li> <li>▪ The Blue Mountains</li> </ul>	<p>It is recommended that the sign is updated to reflect the new interpretative scheme. Current sign is dated in design, text heavy and will conflict with the new scheme.</p>



Existing interpretation	Summary of content	Extent Heritage comment
	<p>Are completed or proposed to be implemented in the near future.</p> <p><b>Did you know?</b></p> <p>As at June 2001 over 1,725 kilometres of on road cycleways and 844 kilometres of off road cycleways have been established by the State Government. These figures are growing as Council's and State Government develop more cycleways.</p>	
	<p><b>Did you know?</b></p> <p>The Lower Prospect Canal together with the old Boral site to the north east of the Prospect Reservoir contains over half of the native plant species identified in the Holroyd area.</p> <p><b>I wonder what it looked like?</b></p> <p>Even though the canal reserve provides a welcome break from our busy streets and the suburbs it is difficult to imagine in the description below of the Prospect area in the late 1780's.</p> <p>"Before us lay the trackless immeasurable desert in awful silence ..... a country untrodden before by any European foot ..... save that a melancholy Crow now and then flew croaking overhead, or a Kangaroo was seen to bound at a distance, the picture of solitude was complete and undisturbed" (Captain Watkin Tench, 1789).</p> <p>The construction of the Lower Prospect Canal in the 1880's required major clearing of vegetation and movement of earth to create the gradual fall of the canal. However the fencing of the canal corridor to protect the water supply has resulted in a haven for native vegetation and fauna. Some of the originally cleared species have had the opportunity to regenerate from remnants left after canal construction.</p> <p><b>Cumberland Plains Woodland</b></p> <p>The western basin across which Sydney developed so rapidly from the 1940's was covered extensively in woodland trees and low brush typical of what is known as Cumberland Plains Woodland.</p>	<p>It is recommended that the sign is updated to reflect the new interpretative scheme. Current sign is dated in design, text heavy and will conflict with the new scheme.</p>

Existing interpretation	Summary of content	Extent Heritage comment
	<p><b>What was the Sedimentation channel?</b></p> <p>The sedimentation channel allowed for the initial settling of any sediments in the water. Water from the Lower Canal was passed over a filter medium which allowed dirt and other matter in the water to settle out.</p> <p>The channel was built in 1913-1914 to reduce the work required at the Pipehead Screening Chamber.</p> <p><b>What did it look like?</b></p> <p>The sedimentation channel comprised two underground filtration chambers either side of the central open channel which acted as a by-pass when the chambers were not in operation.</p> <p>Flow of water to the side chambers was controlled by a "Penstock Sluice Gate". Steel stop boards prevented the flow of water into the central by pass channel when the side chambers were in use.</p> <p>The central by-pass channel carried a depth of water of 3.1 metres.</p> <p><b>Did you know?</b></p> <p>The Lower Prospect Canal is located approximately 235 metres above sea level.</p>	<p>It is recommended that the sign is updated to reflect the new interpretative scheme. Current sign is dated in design, text heavy and will conflict with the new scheme.</p>

## Key stories

The selection of key stories for the Lower Prospect Canal Reserve is based on the historical research undertaken during the course of this project and a review of existing heritage interpretation in the locale. The objectives outlined in the Lower Prospect Canal Reserves Plan of Management and Prospect Pipeline Corridor Strategic Masterplan has also influenced the selection of suitable storylines.

The key stories for this site are detailed below under the relevant theme.

### Country

- Forests and remnant pockets of vegetation: cultural significance, management and resource use.

### Waterways

- Prospect Reservoir and the Upper Nepean Scheme
- Prospect Reservoir: the first trout hatchery in NSW



- The Lower Prospect Canal: Prospect Reservoir to Pipehead

### Gathering

- Community and recreation: camping, swimming, scouting

## Device recommendations

The following devices are recommended for Lower Prospect Canal Reserve:

- Digital media,
- Educational packages and programming,
- Landscape design,
- Signage, and
- Walking trails.

Each of the devices listed above considered dedicated future planning initiatives and were assessed as suitable devices to communicate the heritage values at this site.

The device selection was discussed in collaboration with Cumberland City Council project team and community. Through this collaborative process and an understanding of the constraints, opportunities and needs of the site users, a series of particular devices was agreed to.

The Lower Prospect Canal Corridor is considered to warrant low to moderate investment in interpretation. Future project planning should ensure there is sufficient funding to implement the recommended devices. The allocation of funding should be guided by the priority and time frame grading.

Digital media	Medium term	High priority
<p>Digital media offers an opportunity to presentation the cultural values associated with the park in an interactive and innovative way to wide audience. The Lower Prospect Canal Reserve has a rich and detailed history that is supported by archival materials. Digital media is a useful tool to supplement signage and act as a digital repository of information. Through the incorporation of QR codes into designs, visitors interested in the history of the place may be encouraged to take a deeper exploration into the history of the site.</p> <p>Digital media at this site has the potential to contribute to the following themes of the thematic framework. The themes that could be explored include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Waterways</li> <li>▪ Gathering</li> </ul>		

## Landscape Design

Lower Prospect Canal Reserve has an opportunity to enhance the visitors' experiences through sensitive interpretative landscape design that enhances the remnant fabric and features associated with the canal's operational history.

The activation of the park could use landscape design to encourage engagement and invite the local community to meaningfully engage with the park and cultural heritage. This could expand on programs run to clean the canal and build an appreciation for the remnant and regenerated Shale Plains Woodland conserved within the corridor.

Pedestrian paths	Medium term	Medium priority
<p>Incorporating interpretive design into the pedestrian paths through Lower Prospect Canal Reserve could be a creative response to the history of the site. The pedestrian paths could include stylised paving, ground inlays or ground etchings commissioned by local artists. The designed paths would supplement wayfinding signage to direct users of the site through the landscape, assisting users of the site connect to extant features and signage.</p> <p>This landscape design could respond to the following themes established in the report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Waterways</li> <li>▪ Gathering</li> <li>▪ Country</li> </ul>		
Caring for Country program	Medium term	High priority
<p>This form of landscape design offers the local Darug community an opportunity to educate and share knowledge of traditional land management and Cumberland Plain vegetation. Opportunities for the local community to be engaged in maintaining the plants becomes an active and tactile lesson in how Darug people cared for all aspects of Country for many millennia to the present and encourages a focus on sustainability.</p> <p>The landscape design could respond to the following themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Country</li> </ul>		

Signage	Short term		High priority
This HIP has identified opportunities for heritage interpretation signage within the Lower Prospect Canal Corridor. The updated signage should be prepared in accordance with the design schedule provided in Part 8 of this report. The following table outlines the recommended number of signs, proposed stories and their location.			
Location	Type	Recommended story	Theme
Within Canal corridor	Informative	Forests and remnant pockets of vegetation: cultural significance, management and resource use.	Country
Within Canal corridor	Informative	Prospect Reservoir and the Upper Nepean Scheme.	Waterways
Within Canal corridor	Informative	Prospect Reservoir: the first trout hatchery in NSW.	Waterways



Signage		Short term	High priority
Within Canal corridor	Informative	The Lower Prospect Canal: Prospect Reservoir to Pipehead.	Waterways
Within Canal corridor	Informative	Community and recreation: camping, swimming, scouting	Gathering

Walking Trail	Medium term	Medium Priority
<p>There is the opportunity to connect the Lower Prospect Canal Reserve to the wider network of pedestrian cycleways and paths through Prospect Hill, Hyland Road Reserve and along the Prospect Creek Riparian Corridor.</p> <p>The walking trail offers an opportunity to connect the sites through the exploration of the following themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Country</li><li>Waterways</li><li>Gathering</li></ul>		



### 7.6.3 Key site: Canal Road Park

Canal Road Park is a sloping park that connects to the Lower Prospect Canal off Canal Road, Greystanes.



### SWOT analysis

The following SWOT analysis provides a high-level assessment of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the heritage interpretation at Canal Road Park. This analysis is based on Extent's review of documentation relating to the site, the findings of our site visit, historical research and feedback from consultation.

SWOT analysis	
<b>Strengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Established park with strong through site connections to the Lower Prospect Canal corridor.</li> <li>Popular park for local community.</li> <li>Proximity to three local schools.</li> </ul>
<b>Weaknesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The site is isolated within residential area with a small street frontage and limited signage from public domain.</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opportunity to strengthen connection to Lower Prospect Canal Corridor through considered landscape design.</li> <li>Opportunity to establish a dedicated outdoor education area.</li> <li>Opportunity to incorporate Aboriginal cultural values into the park design.</li> <li>Opportunity to incorporate Aboriginal cultural values into educational packages and programming.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Challenges in ongoing maintenance and security.</li> <li>Challenges in connecting site to the wider thematic framework.</li> </ul>

### Existing heritage interpretation

There is no existing heritage interpretation at this site.

### Key stories

The selection of key stories for the Canal Road Park is based on the historical research undertaken (refer to Appendix A) and a review of existing heritage interpretation in the locale. The objectives outlined in the Prospect Pipeline Corridor Strategic Masterplan has also influenced the selection of suitable storylines.

The key stories for this site are detailed below under the relevant theme.

#### Country

- Stone resources: archaeology and lithic technology

#### Waterways

- Lower Prospect Canal: Prospect Reservoir to Pipehead



## People and culture

- Inland Darug culture

## Device recommendations

The following devices are recommended for Canal Road Park:

- Educational packages and programming,
- Landscape design,
- Material finish of park infrastructure, and
- Signage

The devices listed above considered dedicated future planning initiatives and were assessed as suitable devices to communicate the heritage values at this site.

The device selection was discussed in collaboration with Cumberland City Council project team and community. Through this collaborative process and an understanding of the constraints, opportunities and needs of the site users, a series of particular devices was agreed to.

Canal Road Park is considered to warrant a moderate investment in interpretation. Future project planning should ensure there is sufficient funding to implement the recommended devices. The allocation of funding should be guided by the priority and time frame grading.

Educational packages and programming	Medium term	High priority
Educational programming will be an important way to ensure that ongoing Aboriginal cultural heritage values are celebrated and communicated to future generations. Educational programming at this site has the potential to contribute to the following themes of the thematic framework. The themes that could be explored at Canal Road Park include:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Country</li> <li>▪ Waterways</li> </ul>		

### Landscape Design

It is understood Canal Park Road is identified as a potential rest stop along the Prospect Pipeline Corridor within the strategic masterplan for that corridor. The document identifies the park as a potential location for a yarning circle and identifies an opportunity to expand native plantings, include a playscape and implement additional landscape design.

Interpretative landscape design at Canal Road Park offers an opportunity to broaden pedestrian traffic through the park and strengthen connections to the Lower Prospect Canal Reserve. The activation of the park could use landscape design to encourage engagement and invite the local community to meaningfully engage with the park and cultural heritage.

### Landscape Design

Pedestrian paths	Medium term	Medium priority
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Incorporating interpretative design into the pedestrian paths through Canal Road Park could be a creative response to the history of the site. The pedestrian paths could include stylised paving, ground inlays or ground etchings commissioned by local artists. The designed paths would supplement wayfinding signage to direct users of the site through the landscape.

This landscape design could respond to the following themes established in the report:

- Country
- Waterways

Yarning circle	Medium term	Medium priority
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The yarning circle is an important process within Indigenous cultures and is an appropriate interpretive device for Canal Road Park. Yarning is a way of sharing knowledge and build relationships through a safe place to converse.

Implementing a yarning circle could respond to the following themes established within the thematic framework:

- Country
- Waterways

### Material finish and design of park infrastructure

The Strategic Masterplan for the Prospect Pipeline Corridor identifies Canal Road Park as a possible rest and recreation destination along the corridor. The activation of this site represents an opportunity to incorporate forms, shapes, colours, patterns, and materiality into park infrastructure that draws on cultural values, themes, and stories explored within this Plan. The material finish and design of park infrastructure could explore the cultural significance of the area and reconnect to Country through creative design.

Architectural form of park shelters	Long term	Medium priority
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New park infrastructure such as shelters offers an opportunity to incorporate Aboriginal narratives into the architectural form and built fabric. Artworks prepared by local artists could be incorporated into the shelters fabric and respond to the following themes established in this report:

- Country

Signage	Short term	High priority
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There is an opportunity to include heritage interpretation signage within Canal Road Park to accompany interpretive landscape design treatments. Signage remains an important form of storytelling, that provides an opportunity to convey more detailed storylines about the site. For Canal Road Park, the sites connection to the Lower Prospect Canal Reserve suggests it would be a suitable location to include signage that provides an overview of the significance of that item.

Signage should be prepared in accordance with the design schedule provided in Part 8 of this report. The following table outlines the recommended number of signs, proposed stories and their location.

Location	Type	Recommended story	Theme
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Signage		Short term	High priority
Entrance (Canal Road)	Placemaking	-	Country / Waterways
Within parkland	Informative	Stone resources, archaeology and lithic technology	Country
Within parkland	Informative	Lower Prospect Canal: Prospect Reservoir to Pipehead	Waterways



### 7.6.4 Key site: Waddangalli Woodland Reserve

Waddangalli Woodland is a natural reserve contained within the portion of land bound by Campbell Hill Road to the east, Barbers Road to the north and is bound by the water pipelines that traverse Guildford at the south.

The name Waddangalli recognises the abundance of native *Acacia decurrens* (Green Wattle) on the site. *Wadda* meaning gum or sweet liquid, *ng* referring to an object, in this case the gum/liquid al meaning power and, *li* meaning action, refers to how the gum comes out of the tree of its own accord (SJB 2022, 110).



### SWOT analysis

The following SWOT analysis provides a high-level assessment of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the heritage interpretation at Waddangalli Woodland Reserve. This analysis is based on Extent's review of documentation relating to the site, the findings of our site visit, historical research and feedback from consultation.

SWOT analysis	
<b>Strengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waddangalli Woodland Reserve has a strong environmental character and natural heritage values.</li> </ul>
<b>Weaknesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waddangalli Woodland Reserve has limited accessibility at present and is inaccessible to people with disabilities or families with prams.</li> <li>Limited park infrastructure and facilities.</li> <li>Low pedestrian traffic through the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opportunity to update existing heritage interpretation signage to capture the cultural significance of the site as well as the biodiversity and natural heritage values.</li> <li>Opportunity to broaden pedestrian traffic with interpretative landscape design to encourage engagement with site.</li> <li>Opportunity to engage with the Aboriginal community on the future uses of the site.</li> <li>Opportunity to use site for educational purposes.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Challenges in ongoing maintenance and security.</li> <li>Challenges in connecting site to the wider thematic framework due to isolated landscape at a distance from additional sites.</li> <li>Challenges in ongoing maintenance and management of invasive weed species.</li> </ul>



## Existing heritage interpretation

Existing interpretation	Summary of content	Extent Heritage comment
	<p><b>Waddangalli Woodland Walk</b></p> <p><b>Waddangalli Woodland</b></p> <p><i>Waddangalli Woodland Walk travels from the western end of Barbers Road, Guildford to Boundary Road, Chester Hill covering approximately 3.3 km, 1hr 55 min return. The track surface is a mixture of natural earth including rock and wooden stairs.</i></p> <p><i>A series of small farms once covered Waddangalli Woodland with some farms extensively clearing the land whilst other farms retained wooded blocks. As the farms were small, very little damage occurred to the soils so the natural bushland is progressively coming back. Look around and you will still find several relics from the old farms, such as fruit trees and the front steps off Campbell Hill Road.</i></p>	<p>It is recommended the sign is updated to reflect the new interpretative scheme. Current sign is dated in design, text heavy and will conflict with the new scheme.</p>
	<p><b>Cumberland Shale Plains Woodland</b></p> <p><i>The main vegetation community in the Waddangalli Woodland consists of Cumberland Shale Plain Woodland. This vegetation type is now rare due to land clearing and needs special care to stop it from becoming extinct. It is formally protected under the NSW Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995.</i></p> <p><i>Keep an eye on any fluttering red flashes as a Scarlet Robin dashes from branch to branch. Scarlet Robins have a beautiful red breast and a white head cap. They feed on insects by swooping down from logs and branches on the woodland floor.</i></p> <p><i>Council and community volunteers under Council's Natural Resources and Bushcare Programs are working to preserve and restore the native ecosystem in this reserve and throughout the Parramatta area. You can assist in protecting Parramatta's native ecosystems by joining your local Bushcare Group.</i></p> <p><i>Construction and maintenance of the Waddangalli Woodland Walk has been assisted with thanks to:</i></p>	

Existing interpretation	Summary of content	Extent Heritage comment
	<p><i>Hawkesbury Nepean Catchment Management Authority</i></p> <p><i>Settlement Services International</i></p> <p><i>Sathya Sai Organisation Australia</i></p> <p><i>Dundas Community Centres Chinese Seniors Group</i></p>	
	<p><b>Cumberland Plain Woodland</b></p> <p><i>There's so much more than meets the eye!</i></p> <p><i>Scattered through Western Sydney are remnants of a vast system of woodlands that existed when Europeans first arrived in Australia. A diverse fauna of native birds, mammals, reptiles, amphibians and invertebrates depended on these woodlands. For thousands of years they also provided food and raw materials for the traditional way of life of Aboriginal Australians in the region.</i></p> <p><i>Today the distribution of these associations of trees, shrubs and herbs is so reduced that Cumberland Plain Woodland has been listed as an Endangered Ecological Community under both Federal and State legislation.</i></p> <p><i>Like so much of the Australian bush, you can only appreciate the beauty of the woodland by seeking out its hidden treasures. An unusual feature is that the greatest variety of plants occurs in the grass and herb layer, and many of these have a delicate and exquisite beauty.</i></p> <p><i>This poster shows the trees, shrubs, herbs and grasses of the woodland. In the distance you can see more woodland plants interspersed with the surrounding cleared country – single trees on the hillside, a bronze band of Kangaroo Grass on the flats, dense growth along the creek. With careful management, woodland can sometimes regenerate from such remnants. You can help to conserve the special biodiversity of Western Sydney by learning more about this irreplaceable part of our natural heritage.</i></p>	<p>It is recommended the sign is updated to reflect the new interpretative scheme. Current sign is dated in design, text heavy and will conflict with the new scheme.</p>



## Key stories

The selection of key stories for the Waddangalli Woodland Reserve is based on the historical research undertaken during the course of this project and a review of existing heritage interpretation in the locale. The objectives outlined in the Prospect Pipeline Corridor Strategic Masterplan has also influenced the selection of suitable storylines.

The key stories for this site are detailed below under the relevant theme.

### Country

- Forests and remnant pockets of vegetation: cultural significance, management and resource use

## Device recommendations

The following devices are recommended for Waddangalli Woodland Reserve:

- Digital media,
- Educational packages and programming,
- Landscape design, and
- Signage.

Each of the devices listed above considered dedicated future planning initiatives and were assessed as suitable devices to communicate the heritage values at this site.

The device selection was discussed in collaboration with Cumberland City Council project team and community. Through this collaborative process and an understanding of the constraints, opportunities and needs of the site users, a series of particular devices was agreed to.

Waddangalli Woodland Reserve is considered to warrant moderate investment in interpretation. Future project planning should ensure there is sufficient funding to implement the recommended devices. The allocation of funding should be guided by the priority and time frame grading.

Digital media	Medium term	High priority
<p>Given the accessibility issues with Waddangalli Woodland Reserve, digital media offers an opportunity to increase audience engagement through web-based and mobile applications. Digital media will enable the presentation of the natural and cultural values associated in an interactive and innovative way without having a physical impact on the landscape.</p> <p>Digital media at this site has the potential to contribute to the following themes of the thematic framework.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Country</li> </ul>		

Educational packages and programming	Long term	Low priority
<p>Educational programming will be an important way to ensure that ongoing Aboriginal cultural heritage values of Wandangalli Woodland Reserve are celebrated and communicated to future generations.</p> <p>Educational programming at this site has the potential to contribute to the following themes of the thematic framework.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Country</li> </ul> <p>This theme has the potential to convey on the ecological and cultural values of the site.</p>		

Landscape Design		
<p>Waddangalli Woodland Reserve presents an opportunity to broaden pedestrian traffic through sensitive interpretative landscape design. The activation of the park could use landscape design to encourage engagement and invite the local community to explore the reserve.</p>		
Caring for Country program	Medium term	Medium priority
<p>This could be achieved through the implementation of a ‘Caring for Country’ program. This form of landscape design offers the local Darug community an opportunity to explore traditional land management practices and share knowledge of traditional land management and Cumberland Plain vegetation. This area features the largest remnant stands of Cumberland Shale Plains Woodland and Cumberland Shale Hills Woodland.</p> <p>Opportunities for the local community to be engaged in maintaining the plants becomes an active and tactile lesson in how Darug people cared for all aspects of Country for many millennia to the present and encourages a focus on sustainability.</p>		

Signage		Short term	High priority
<p>This HIP has identified three opportunities for heritage interpretation signage within the Waddangalli Woodland Reserve. The updated signage should be prepared in accordance with the design schedule provided in Part 8 of this report. The following table outlines the recommended number of signs, proposed stories and their location.</p>			
Location	Type	Recommended story	Theme
Entrance (Campbell Hill Road)	Placemaking	-	Country
Within parkland	Informative	Forests and remnant pockets of vegetation: cultural significance, management and resource use	Country
Within parkland	Informative	Forests and remnant pockets of vegetation: cultural significance, management and resource use	Country



## 7.7 Duck River Corridor

### 7.7.1 Review of existing documentation

#### Duck River Shared Path

The Duck River Shared Path was a strategic document prepared for Parramatta City Council by the Government Architect's Office in collaboration with GTA Consultants in 2015. The strategic document identifies opportunities to enhance transport connections along Duck River.

Within this document, Wategora Reserve is excluded for its high ecological and cultural value. However, had identified opportunities for interpretative signage and some park infrastructure along Wellington Road. Additional opportunities as they relate to natural and cultural heritage are tabulated below.

Opportunities
<b>Natural Heritage</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protect existing vegetation communities through careful path alignment</li> <li>Reduce urban heat island effect by providing new street trees alongside shared path.</li> <li>Increase shaded recreation areas and improve the amenity of existing parklands.</li> <li>Undertake regeneration and revegetation of the corridor and bank stabilisation.</li> <li>Increase awareness and engagement with Duck River by the local community and create opportunities for interpretation.</li> <li>The Upper Duck River Plan of Management has been in place for 4 years and reflects a co-ordinated effort between Auburn City Council, Parramatta City Council and the Catchment Management Authority. The work already undertaken needs to be acknowledged and built on.</li> </ul>
<b>Cultural heritage</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Build on the character of existing heritage elements within the corridor.</li> <li>Develop a dual naming strategy in association with local indigenous groups.</li> <li>Reveal heritage elements and site history.</li> </ul>

#### Duck River Corridor Strategic Masterplan

Duck River is viewed as the 'green heart' of Cumberland and is in an important environmental and green open space within the LGA. The Duck River Corridor Strategic Masterplan identified three core themes of connections, community and culture, and environment. These core themes are used as a framework to guide the development of key strategic opportunities, interventions and actions at both the regional and local level.

The Masterplan proposes five precincts of distinct character informed by existing features of the Parklands and aspects of local community and culture. They include:

- **The Wilds:** A wild and untamed environment contrasted with the surrounding industrial and commercial built form.
- **Sports Precinct:** Providing high functioning, quality and well organised sports and recreation facilities.
- **Botanic Gardens Precinct:** A focal point of cultural events for both local communities and regional visitors to enjoy.
- **Wategora Precinct:** Respecting Aboriginal heritage and culture and planning for the future with the evolving nature of the golf course
- **Makers and Innovators:** Harnessing the importance and character of development and industry in the area to create and inspire communities and activities of the future.

To achieve the 2040 vision of the Duck River Parklands, the Masterplan recommends the parkland activation strategy includes an interpretation plan and public art strategy, as well as signage specific to the Duck River Corridor. For these reasons, the Prospect Hill Integrated Heritage Interpretation Plan will focus on recommendations within the Wategora Precinct, specifically the recommendation to build an educational / community centre there.



### 7.7.2 Key site: Wategora Reserve

Wategora Reserve is located on the banks of the Duck River. The reserve includes a number of remnant and regenerated natural landscapes, with a walking trail established along Duck River.




### SWOT analysis




The following SWOT analysis provides a high-level assessment of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the heritage interpretation at Wategora Reserve within the Wategora Precinct of Duck River. This analysis is based on Extent's review of documentation relating to the site, the findings of our site visit, historical research and feedback from consultation.

SWOT analysis	
<b>Strengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wategora Reserve retains a strong landscape connection to specific key stories identified within the thematic framework.</li> <li>The reserve contains a naturalised portion of the Duck River Trail, that celebrates the environmental significance of the area through bush regeneration programs.</li> </ul>
<b>Weaknesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Duck River Parklands Strategic Masterplan (adopted 2022) proposes an interpretation plan for this parkland. Due to future dedicated planning at this site, we have focussed our assessment of interpretation potential on the education hub proposed for Wategora Reserve.</li> <li>Due to the future wider planning of the site, we have limited the device recommendation to exclude signage, digital media, soundscape and language, walking trails etc.</li> <li>Duck River Trail is lacking in accessibility when accessed from Wategora Reserve. Issues with accessibility limit the people able to assess and use the site.</li> <li>Interpretative devices must not impact upon the significant natural and cultural heritage values of the site.</li> <li>Not well sign-posted from the public domain or within reserve.</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opportunity to engage in a program of public art.</li> <li>Opportunity to broaden pedestrian traffic with interpretive landscape design to encourage engagement with site.</li> <li>Opportunity to build an education hub and expand on educational programming and packages at this site.</li> <li>Opportunity to use material design in the construction of the education hub as a means of responding to the significance of the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Threats</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Challenges in ongoing maintenance and security.</li> <li>Challenges in connecting site to the wider thematic framework due to isolated landscape at a distance from Prospect Hill.</li> <li>Challenge in ensuring there is future funding allocated to the provision of a separate HIP for Duck River Corridor.</li> </ul>




## Existing heritage interpretation

Existing interpretation	Summary of content	Extent Heritage comment
	<p><b>Duck River Walk</b></p> <p><b>Wategora Reserve</b></p> <p><i>The Duck River Walk meanders along Duck River from Boundary Road, Chester Hill to Sixth Street, Granville and is just a short hop to the M4 cycleway covering approximately 7.5 km, 4 hr 20min return. The track surface is a mixture of natural earth including rock and wooden stairs.</i></p> <p><i>Wategora Reserve is a botanically valuable patch of remnant native bushland, remaining since the area was first managed by the local Aboriginal community. Formally known as Duck River Bushland, the native vegetation was first surveyed by local resident Anthony (Tony) Price in 1979. This survey titled, “The Vegetation of Duck River and Rookwood Cemetery, Auburn” was so detailed and accurate it became the botanical reference document and was commonly referred to as “The Price List”.</i></p> <p><b>Castlereagh Ironbark Forest</b></p> <p><b>Cumberland Riverflat Forest</b></p> <p><i>The two main vegetation communities in Wategora Reserve consist of Castlereagh Ironbark Forest and Cumberland Riverflat Forest. This vegetation type is now rare due to land clearing and needs special care to stop it from becoming extinct. It is formally protected under the NSW Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995.</i></p> <p><i>On your walk, keep an eye on the lower branches and logs for the Superb Fairy-wren. The male Superb Fairy-wren has brilliant blue, white and black plumage, while the females have a soft brown plumage. They are often seen flittering and hopping between the branches and on the ground in search of insects. Their feeding helps keep insect populations under control.</i></p> <p><i>Council and community volunteers under Council’s Natural Resources and Bushcare Programs are working to preserve and restore the native ecosystem in this reserve and throughout the Parramatta area. You can assist in protecting Parramatta’s native ecosystems by calling 9806 5050 and joining your local Bushcare Group.</i></p>	<p>It is recommended that the sign is updated to reflect the new interpretative scheme. Current sign is dated in design, text heavy and will conflict with the new scheme.</p>

Existing interpretation	Summary of content	Extent Heritage comment
	<p><i>Construction and maintenance of Duck River Walk has been assisted with thanks to:</i></p> <p><i>Sydney Metro Catchment Management Authority Icon Project</i></p> <p><i>Merck Sharp &amp; Dohme</i></p>	
	<p><b>Native Vegetation of Duck River Bushland Reserve</b></p> <p><i>Some 264 native species have been recorded in this 11 hectare Reserve, making it one of the most significant natural areas remaining on the Cumberland Plain.</i></p> <p><i>The Reserve contains the Endangered Ecological Community, River flat eucalypt forest on coastal floodplains, and the Downy Wattle (Acacia pubescens), which is listed as a vulnerable species.</i></p> <p><i>The important Bushcare work being done here by the Friends of the Duck River Bushland is helping to conserve and protect this area.</i></p> <p><i>This project has been supported by the Australian Government through its Envirofund and has been proudly supported Cumberland City Council, Friends of Duck River Bushland Bushcare Group. Sketches courtesy of Kathey Mealing of the Friends of Duck River Bushland Bushcare Group.</i></p>	<p>It is recommended that the sign is updated to reflect the new interpretative scheme. Current sign is damaged, the text is illegible, and design will conflict with the new scheme.</p>
	<p>Illegible text and imagery.</p>	<p>It is recommended that the sign is updated to reflect the new interpretative scheme. Current sign is damaged, the text is illegible, and design will conflict with the new scheme.</p>
	<p><i>In Memory of G.A (Tony) Price</i></p> <p><i>1934-2010</i></p>	<p>Timber memorial bench is weathered and slightly damaged.</p> <p>Recommended item is retained and conserved.</p>



Existing interpretation	Summary of content	Extent Heritage comment
	<p><b>Aboriginal Significance of the Duck River Area</b></p> <p><i>The traditional Aboriginal clans of the Auburn Region are the Wangal and Wategora.</i></p> <p><i>There are a number of Aboriginal sites in Auburn City and the area of Duck River, including spiritual, cultural and significant women's sites, which were used as social and relegation areas for women only.</i></p>	It is recommended that the sign is updated to reflect the new interpretative scheme. Current sign is dated and features a broken QR code that does not link to additional information.

## Key stories

The selection of key stories for Wategora Reserve is based on the historical research undertaken during the course of this project and a review of existing heritage interpretation in the locale. The objectives outlined in the Duck River Strategic Masterplan has also influenced the selection of suitable storylines.

The key stories for this site are detailed below under the relevant theme.

### Country

- Living on Country, Caring for Country

### Waterways

- The significance of the waterways and their role in Darug life, cultural and economy
- Preliminary research has indicated the potential for key stories to explore the spiritual and cultural significance of Duck River as a women's site. This key story will require additional consultation with local Aboriginal knowledge holders and traditional owners.

## Device recommendations

The following devices are recommended for Wategora Reserve:

- Educational packages and programming,
- Landscape design, and
- Material finish and design of Education hub

Each of the devices listed above has considered dedicated future planning initiatives and were assessed as being potentially suitable to communicate the heritage values at this site.

The device selection was discussed in collaboration with Cumberland City Council project team and community. Through this collaborative process and an understanding of the constraints, opportunities and needs of the site users, a series of particular devices was agreed to.

Wategora Reserve is considered to warrant high investment in interpretation. However, given the recommendations within the Duck River Corridor Strategic Masterplan, which propose the preparation of an interpretation plan and public art strategy, as well as signage specific to the Duck River Corridor, the recommended devices have been selected for their ability to have a 'light touch' on the environment. Future project planning should ensure there is sufficient funding to implement the recommended devices. The allocation of funding should be guided by the priority and time frame grading.

### Landscape Design

Wategora Reserve presents an opportunity to broaden pedestrian traffic through interpretative landscape design. The activation of the park could be undertaken using the landscape device listed below.

Pedestrian paths	Medium term	Medium priority
<p>Pedestrian paths through Wategora Reserve could be a creative response to the history of the site. The pedestrian paths could also include etched designs commissioned by local artists or include different colour gravel paths to lead audiences through the landscape. In any case, the design treatment of the path could supplement wayfinding signage and work together to direct audiences through the landscape.</p> <p>This landscape design could respond to the following themes established in the report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Country</li> <li>Waterways</li> </ul>		

### Material finish and design

### Long term

### Medium priority

An education / community building is proposed for Wategora Reserve in the Duck River Parklands Strategic Masterplan. This represents an opportunity to incorporate forms, shapes, colours, patterns, and materiality into the proposed community centre that draws on cultural values, themes, and narratives explored within this Plan.

The material finish and design could explore creative and sympathetic ways of responding to the cultural significance of the area and reconnect to Country, exploring themes such as:

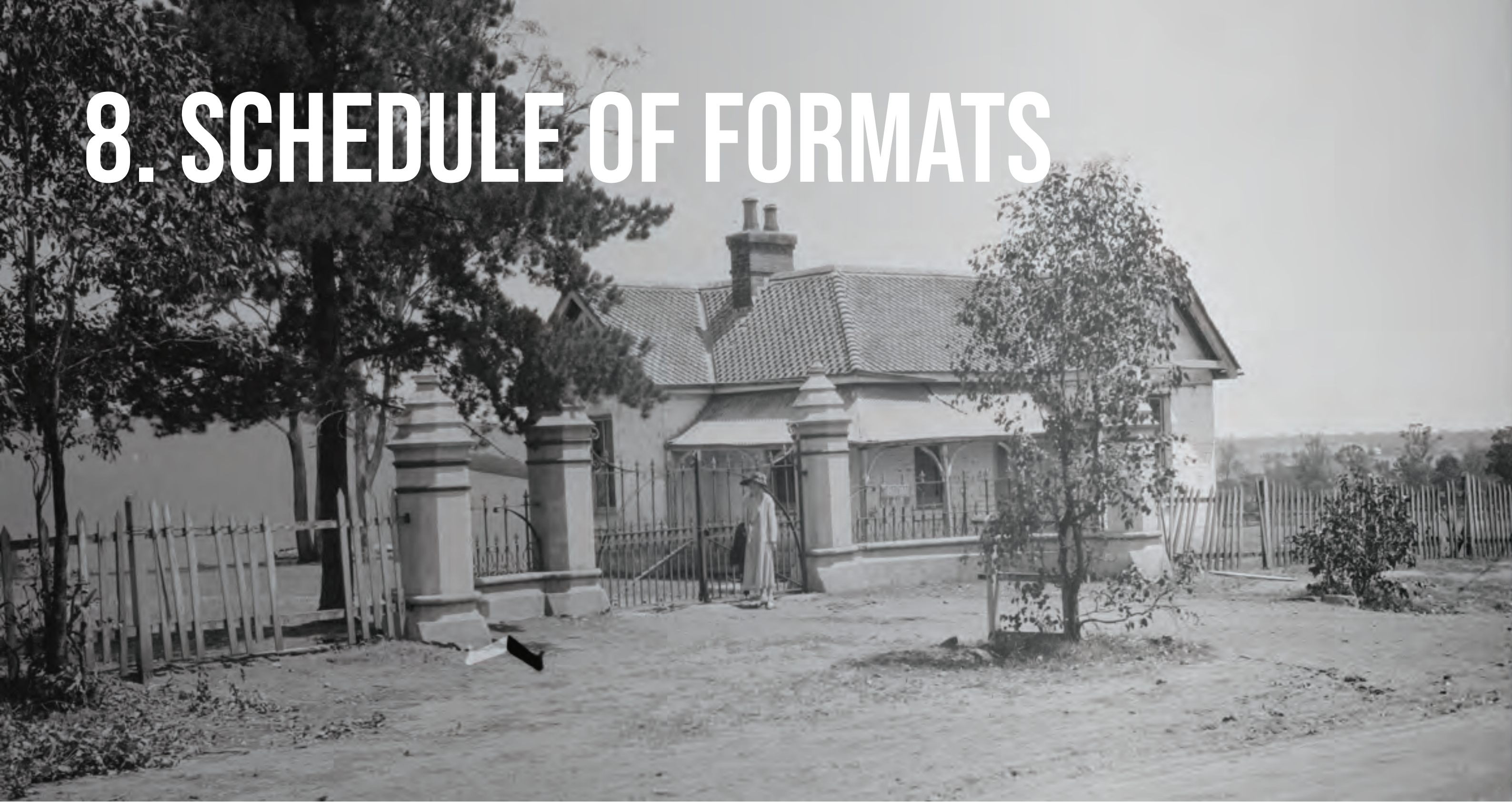
- Country
- Waterways



Public Art	Medium term	Medium Priority
<p>There is the opportunity for public art to respectfully express the cultural significance of the site. Wategora Reserve is a significant cultural landscape that contains Aboriginal cultural heritage. There is an opportunity for the installation of public art to respond to the Aboriginal cultural heritage. Public art through the installation of either interpretive installations, sculptural elements, or playscapes, offer tactile educational opportunities for audiences engaging with the significance of the site. They could be commissioned by local artists and developed in collaboration with Traditional Owners and knowledge holders .</p> <p>This could be achieved through the creative exploration of the following themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Country</li><li>▪ Waterways</li></ul>		



# 8. SCHEDULE OF FORMATS



**EXTENT**



## 8. Schedule of formats

This section of the report will detail potential formats, templates and parameters for interpretative signage, outline processes for engaging public artists and Aboriginal procurement, as well as recommendations for naming nominations.

### 8.1 Naming nominations

Naming, use of language and references to Ancestors needs to be carefully considered and developed in consultation with knowledge holders. Cultural safety is paramount, and careful consideration needs to be given to spellings, use of people's names, as well as the cultural knowledge underpinning uses of language.

The following naming nominations have been provided in collaboration between Cumberland City Council and the Cumberland ATSICC. Where new place names within the project area are proposed it is recommended the list of naming nominations are provided to ATSICC for review. It is recommended contemporary Elders or notable members of the local Aboriginal community are acknowledged in this process as well. Groups such as the Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation, as well as other linguistic groups should also be involved in the process.

Potential name	Application to project area	Recommendation
Wategora Parklands	Duck River Parkland Corridor	It is recommended wider community consultation is sought to confirm suitability of naming recommendation and endorsement.
Pemulwuy Parklands	For the Marrong Reserve / Prospect Hill ridgeline and Greybox Reserve	It is recommended wider community consultation is sought to investigate suitable alternatives with Traditional Owners and key knowledge holders.
Marrong Way	Prospect Pipeline Corridor	
Lake Coolomon	Former CSIRO dam within Lakewood Estate	The proposed name is an ATSICC approved word and relates to an item of Aboriginal cultural heritage in the vicinity.  However, through consultation, it was noted that an object name may not be suitable as a place name as this can take away from the original meaning and word.  It is recommended wider community consultation is sought to investigate suitable alternatives with Traditional Owners and key knowledge holders.
'Baya' - to talk / 'Ngarra' - to hear / 'Nea' - to observe / 'Ngulluwa' - sit down	Proposed Community Centre, Prospect Hill	The potential name of the proposed Community Centre on Prospect Hill includes several ATSICC approved Darug words.  The proposed names represent an opportunity to celebrate Darug culture through language.

Potential name	Application to project area	Recommendation
		It is recommended community consultation is sought to determine the preferred and appropriate name for the proposed Community Centre.
Driftway Reserve	Lakewood Estate Riparian Corridor	The proposed name reflects the historical uses of the land as a driftway between pastoral paddocks in the early nineteenth century.

### 8.2 Public Art

Public art has been identified as a potential heritage interpretative device at a number of sites with high investment opportunities. When engaging in a program of public art, the following steps should be taken prior to artist procurement.

- Engage a heritage interpretation specialist to prepare briefing note for artists.
- Where public art is recommended to explore Aboriginal stories, procurement for engaging an Aboriginal artist should be guided by the *Create NSW Aboriginal Arts and Culture Protocols* policy document, and done in collaboration with ATSICC.
- It is recommended that public art is Darug led with preference given to local Darug artists.

### 8.3 Signage

#### 8.3.1 Concept design directions

The following section includes preliminary advice relating to colour, materiality, dimensions and maintenance for interpretive signage. Additional detail should be provided during the implementation phase, in collaboration with manufacturers and installers. Please note that all measurements are a guideline and approximate only. Detailed specifications need to be finalised in the implementation stage in collaboration with fabricators.

The colour and material palette for interpretative signs in the project area draws inspiration from the natural environment. The design takes cues from the remnant Cumberland Plain Woodland Forest and the igneous rock formations at Prospect Hill through the use of reclaimed timber and bluestone textures and colours. The use of rusted steel is a stylistic choice that draws on the industrial history of the site.

We have recommended vitreous enamel (VE) panels for graphic interpretive panels. Vitreous enamel is a glass coating chemically bonded to steel at high temperatures, providing the hardness of glass and the strength of steel. This process provides a finished product that holds superior UV, scratch and graffiti resistance. Utilised for harsh outdoor conditions or extreme high traffic areas, VE provides the longest lifespan for colour fastness and durability.





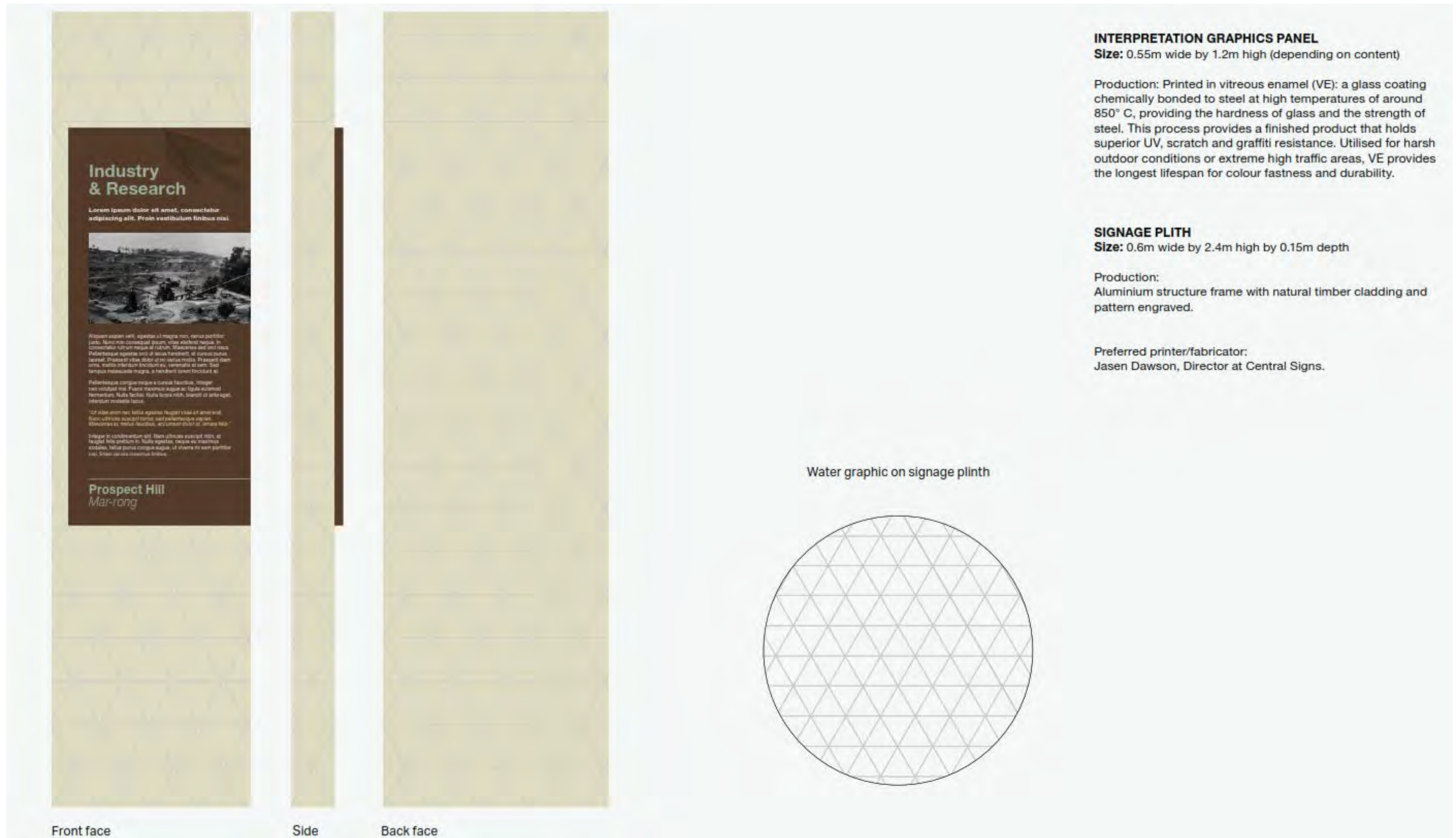
Bark

Timber

Foliage

Stone









#### INTERPRETATION GRAPHICS PANEL

**Size:** 0.55m wide by 1.2m high (depending on content)

**Production:** Printed in vitreous enamel (VE): a glass coating chemically bonded to steel at high temperatures of around 850° C, providing the hardness of glass and the strength of steel. This process provides a finished product that holds superior UV, scratch and graffiti resistance. Utilised for harsh outdoor conditions or extreme high traffic areas, VE provides the longest lifespan for colour fastness and durability.

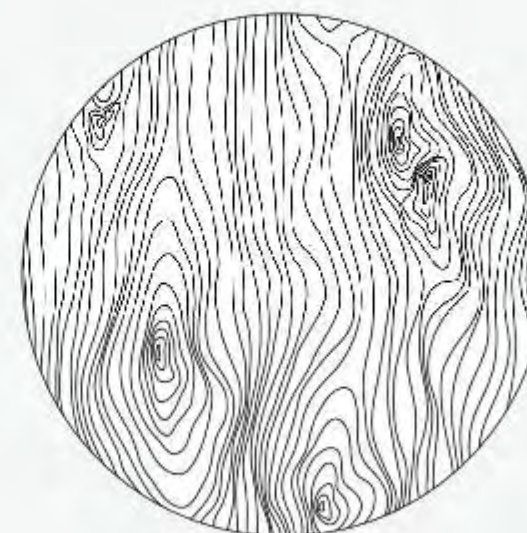
#### SIGNAGE PLINTH

**Size:** 0.6m wide by 2.4m high by 0.15m depth

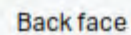
**Production:**  
Aluminium structure frame with natural timber cladding and pattern engraved.

**Preferred printer/fabricator:**  
Jasen Dawson, Director at Central Signs.

Water graphic on signage plinth









# 9. NEXT STEPS



*Artist: Aunty Edna Watson*

**EXTENT**



## 9. Next steps

### 9.1 Aboriginal community consultation

In recognising the rights and interests of Aboriginal people in their cultural heritage, all parties concerned with identifying, conserving, and managing cultural heritage should acknowledge, accept, and act on the principles that Aboriginal people:

- are the primary source of information about the value of their heritage and how this is best protected and conserved;
- must have an active role in any Aboriginal cultural heritage planning process;
- must have early input into the assessment of the cultural significance of their heritage and its management so they can continue to fulfil their obligations towards their heritage; and
- must control the way in which Cultural Knowledge and other information relating specifically to their heritage is used, as this may be an integral aspect of its heritage value.

It is recommended that further consultation with Custodians and the commissioning of artworks and stories is Darug led. Future stages of interpretation, during planning and content development, will require consultation with knowledge holders and community groups to seek guidance regarding the interpretation of the thematic structure, content development, and the appropriateness of proposed content and devices.

### 9.2 Implementation

Following the endorsement of this Interpretation Plan by Council, this report should be the first point of reference for any future interpretation projects to ensure projects are in accordance with the thematic framework prepared for this project. Future heritage management plans and site planning including redevelopment, masterplanning and plans of management should refer to this report when considering the interpretation policies and management of these sites. It is recommended this report be reviewed periodically every five years.

To progress the implementation of this interpretation plan, discussions with Council to select interpretative devices, devise implementation schedule and funding would be required. This would be followed by early consultation with key project stakeholders to discuss any issues that may arise from implementing the selected devices.

The implementation of interpretation involves several separate but interrelated tasks to allow for the development of interpretation. They include:

- Research, involving Darug Custodians input;

- preparation of interpretative content;
- selection of appropriate locations for the installation of onsite devices;
- concept design of online and onsite interpretative devices;
- consultation with project stakeholders;
- application for copyright clearances and reproduction rights;
- preparation of design documentation, including preparation of print-ready artwork and shop drawings for signage strategy;
- obtain heritage approvals where implementation will be impacting upon heritage listed places; and
- construct and install selected interpretative devices.

### 9.3 Heritage approvals

For sites listed on the State Heritage Register any changes to the site will be subject to the provisions of the *Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)* and must be considered in future stages of interpretative planning.

### 9.4 Maintenance and safekeeping responsibility

Council will be responsible for the maintenance and upkeep of interpretative devices implemented throughout the project area. It is important that funding for continuous cyclical maintenance activities is available for ongoing corrective maintenance works.



# 10. REFERENCES



**EXTENT**



## 10. References

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## Appendix A. Additional policies relevant to interpretation

### Conservation Management Plan

Conservation policies relevant to heritage interpretation are tabulated below.

Conservation policies relevant to heritage interpretation
<b>6.3.2 Archaeology – Indigenous and European</b>
<b>Policy 18</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aboriginal history relating to Prospect Hill should be included in any interpretation developed for the site, and Aboriginal people should determine the nature and extent of such interpretation.</li> </ul> <p><i>This policy is consistent with recommendations outlined in Visions for the New Millennium document that the 'interpretation of historic sites or natural areas should also explain the history of Aboriginal people or the importance of Aboriginal cultural heritage with respect to those places' and that 'Aboriginal people be the determinants of what Aboriginal cultural heritage is appropriate for public access and interpretation and also the content of interpretive material'.</i></p>
<b>Policy 23</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Traditional names of significant elements should be retained or reinstated wherever possible.</li> </ul> <p><i>Original or traditional names are part of the significance of items and can, in a broad stroke, interpret former use patterns and strengthen the associations with the history of the place.</i></p>
<b>6.3.5 Change in Use and Management</b>
<b>Policy 29</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Future management and planning at Prospect Hill should be aimed at achieving the following objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To facilitate development while respecting and enhancing the significant Natural, Indigenous and Cultural heritage of Prospect Hill,</li> <li>To provide an integrated approach for the whole site that reflects the significance of all components and respects traditional management techniques.</li> <li>To optimise opportunities for ecological sustainability;</li> <li>To remove incompatible elements from this culturally significant item in order to restore a setting whenever the opportunity arises; and</li> <li>To ensure new development is sited so that an appropriate visual curtilage is preserved for Prospect Hill.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Policy 31</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An interpretation plan should be prepared following the endorsement of the Conservation Management Plan.</li> </ul>
<b>8.3.8 Flora and Fauna</b>
<b>Policy 51</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Through consultation with local community groups landscape proposals for the entire SHR Area should reflect the historical relevance of the past. Explore possibilities to recreate and manage elements of the</li> </ul>

### Conservation policies relevant to heritage interpretation

cultural landscape by rehabilitating suitable areas of woodland communities to resemble those that existed prior to European settlement. This should be undertaken in conjunction with the local Aboriginal community by vegetating open space to resemble the natural landscape prior to European settlement.

#### Policy 54

- Pine and weed removal is to be carried out in accordance with a program addressing stages of removal and the method including recycling of timber, timing of removal and proposed replanting of native vegetation as recommended in the Greystanes Estate Northern Residential Lands-Bushland Management Plan (Ian Perkins Consultancy Service). Implementation of works within the Prospect Hill SHR Area shall also be in accordance with the stages outlined in the Bushland Management Plan.

#### Area 1 (Existing Pine Plantation)

*Reconstruction-supported by assisted natural regeneration where native species density and/or diversity is high.*

#### Area 2 (Heritage Planting)

*Landscaping. Not proposed for bushland reconstruction due to heritage planting values.*

#### Area 3 (Old Quarry Batter)

*Reconstruction.*

#### Area 4 (Existing Roads)

*Reconstruction.*

#### Area 5 (Gully Area)

*Reconstruction-supported by assisted natural regeneration where native species density and/or diversity is high.*

#### Area 6 (Fill Area)

*Reconstruction-after removal of fill from site.*

#### Area 7 (Open Area)

*Regeneration (Assisted natural regeneration).*

### 6.3.14 Interpretation

#### Policy 97

- All aspects of the natural, cultural and indigenous significance of Prospect Hill should be interpreted on-site, to educate the community and visitors on the historical role of the site.

#### Policy 98

- An overall Interpretation Plan should be prepared for Prospect Hill which outlines the strategies and methods by which the site can be presented to the public and future users of the site.

#### Policy 99

- An Interpretation Document should examine:
  - The interpretation of all the Aboriginal associations, pre-European contact and post-European contact with the site. This should be developed in consultation with the Aboriginal community;
  - An interpretation of the early European expeditions into this area and the resulting early land grants and agricultural developments;



### Conservation policies relevant to heritage interpretation

3. An interpretation of the 19th and 20<sup>th</sup> century quarries and their associated rail operations.

#### Policy 100

- A suitable educational program for cultural heritage awareness is to be developed in consultation with the local Aboriginal community, local community, National Parks and Wildlife Service and Council highlighting the significance of the site and how the community can be involved in restoring and maintaining the conservation area.

*This is to be made available to the community and schools.*

#### Policy 101

- Ensure that the Aboriginal and the local community are consulted in revegetation and interpretation programs. Involving the community can instil a sense of ownership.

#### Policy 102

- Ongoing research relating to Aboriginal clans and their connections to Prospect Hill should continue. The results should be appended to this report.

#### Policy 103

- Flora and Fauna interpretation should be provided to inform the public about the flora and fauna, their habitats located within Prospect Hill SHR Area and their relationship with Indigenous cultural heritage.

#### Policy 104

- Provide parking, amenities and an interpretation area either as part of the proposed Residential lands or Employment lands.

*This could be an adjunct to the overall interpretation of the site if found to be feasible.*

#### Policy 105

- Ideally the SHR Area should interpret the former trig station, once the highest point in the area (120 metres above sea level).

#### Policy 106

- Appropriate interpretative devices should be located on and near Prospect Hill to allow the significance of the place to be understood consistent with the retention of that significance.

*Design and location of signs must be carefully considered to achieve a high degree of compatibility with the heritage significance of Prospect Hill so as not to detract from that significance. Interpretation could include the use of the place as well as introduced interpretative material.*

#### Policy 107

- Interpretational signage within the SHR Area should be in harmony with that proposed for the Prospect Creek Open Space Corridor (refer to Prospect Creek Open Space Corridor-A valuable resource for all, Plan of Management, June 2004).

#### Policy 108

- Naming of lookout points, pathways etc associated with Prospect Hill SHR Area is to incorporate recognition of Aboriginal and European occupation and the history of the area.

*The Aboriginal and local community shall be consulted in the naming of features.*

### Conservation policies relevant to heritage interpretation

#### Policy 109

- Interpretation points should be provided along the ridgetop walk where appropriate. They are to provide information about the woodland and heritage of the SHR Area.

#### Policy 110

- Interpretative signs and other educational material should be general in nature and should not draw attention to any physical aspects of the Aboriginal cultural heritage.

#### Policy 111

- Aboriginal history relating to Prospect Hill should be included in any interpretation developed through for the site, and Aboriginal people should advise on the nature and extent of such interpretation.

*This policy is consistent with recommendations outlined in Visions for the New Millennium document (MFE 1998: 15) that the 'interpretation of historic sites or natural areas should also explain the history of Aboriginal people or the importance of Aboriginal cultural heritage with respect to those places'.*

#### Policy 112

- The following points apply to policy in relation to interpretation of Aboriginal history and culture.
  - The emphasis of interpretation should be specific to Prospect Hill;
  - Interpretive information should demonstrate relevance to Prospect Hill;
  - Where appropriate consideration should be given to using and thereby preserving Aboriginal names for places and the names of Aboriginal people;
  - Every effort must be made to ensure that interpretive material is accurate;
  - Interpretive motifs and media should consistent and in harmony with local Aboriginal cultural traditions;
  - Aboriginal stakeholders should be involved in every aspect of interpretation relating to Aboriginal heritage values;
  - Sign-off from Aboriginal stakeholders should be prerequisite to the presentation of any interpretive material relating to Aboriginal culture and heritage values.

#### Policy 113

- The Reconciliation conference held in 1805 which led to the end of the conflict for the Aboriginal clans around Parramatta and Prospect should be interpreted within the SHR Area.

#### Policy 114

- The remnant boundaries of the early pioneer land grants should be interpreted in a manner that demonstrates their significance to Prospect Hill.

*The original land grants within the SHR Area includes Parish, Lisk, Kilby, Rowe, Pugh and Cummings.*

#### Policy 115

- Old Prospect Road should be given priority in any commemoration or interpretation of the history of Aboriginal and early European occupation of the area.

*The extension of Old Prospect Road, which bisects the northern end of the SHR Area, is called Butu Wargun Drive. It began as a track established by settlers in 1791 and took the form of a road connecting the convict village with Parramatta*



#### Conservation policies relevant to heritage interpretation

##### Policy 116

- The abandoned 19th century quarry on the hillside of the Former CSIRO Site that falls within the Prospect Hill SHR Area should be considered for interpretation.

*Such consideration should include a feasibility assessment of geo-technical stability and suitability, safety, cost, risk and management requirements.*

##### Policy 117

- The historic importance of the route traversing the Holroyd Local Government area to Prospect Hill undertaken by Governor Phillip, Phillip Gidley King and Bennelong, which highlighted the division of the area into seven districts with Aboriginal names should be marked or commemorated in various ways.

##### Policy 118

- Plantings associated with Greystanes House which are located within the SHR Area (H4 and H5) should be interpreted in conjunction with the original carriageway and former footprint of the house (not within the SHR Area) of the original Greystanes homestead.

#### Heritage Interpretation Plan policies

Heritage Interpretation Plan policies	
<b>Policy 1</b>	<b>General</b> The natural values and cultural associations of Prospect Hill should provide the primary basis for communication and interpretation. These values and cultural connections (as identified in the CMP) should be used as a starting point for the development of interpretation and for the presentation of the site.
<b>Policy 2</b>	<b>Context of the Place</b> Interpretation should ensure that Prospect Hill is understood as a unique feature for its individual values; and for its context within the wider framework of historical, cultural, scientific and indigenous values of NSW.
<b>Policy 3</b>	<b>Scope of Interpretation</b> The whole history of Prospect Hill should be interpreted including the geological, pre-European, colonial and recent history.
<b>Policy 4</b>	<b>Interpretation of Indigenous Cultural Heritage</b> Interpretation of Prospect Hill must acknowledge the significance of the site to Aboriginal people and their attachments to the place; be developed in consultation with local representatives of their community. Interpretation should not alienate local and/or indigenous people who feel strongly about their attachments to the place and it should respect cultural sensitivities.
<b>Policy 5</b>	<b>Location of interpretation</b> All aspects of the natural, cultural and indigenous significance of Prospect Hill should be interpreted on-site and in accordance with the recommendations of previously adopted policies pertaining to the conservation and management of Prospect Hill.

#### Heritage Interpretation Plan policies

<b>Policy 6</b>	<b>Design of Interpretation</b> Interpretive media used on Prospect Hill must be sympathetic in design and materials to the environment of the area, appropriate to the audience and conform to Holroyd Council's policies where relevant. They should not detract from a visitor's personal experience of the place, nor should they intrude into the physical character of the site.
<b>Policy 7</b>	<b>Construction of Interpretation</b> The design, construction and installation of interpretive installations must meet Holroyd City Council's accessibility, environmental, occupational health and safety standards.
<b>Policy 8</b>	<b>Associated interpretation</b> On-site interpretation should be supplemented with other media which can convey the heritage values of Prospect Hill to the wider community and stimulate further enquiry.
<b>Policy 9</b>	<b>Education and Tourism Potential</b> The educational and cultural tourism potential of Prospect Hill should be developed in ways which engage with special interest groups.
<b>Policy 10</b>	<b>Archival and Documentary Sources</b> Information about Prospect Hill should be identified, collected and protected in a recognised repository and made available to the public for on-going research. Additional information which might come to light through future research should be added to this resource.
<b>Policy 11</b>	<b>Management through Interpretation</b> Interpretive programs which assist stakeholders with the management of Prospect Hill should be developed and supported.
<b>Policy 12</b>	<b>Maintenance of Interpretation</b> Interpretive installations on Prospect Hill must be maintained to the highest standard. Damage to any installation must be reported immediately and repaired to the same design and standard as the original as soon as practical.
<b>Policy 13</b>	<b>Evaluation of Interpretation</b> The interpretation of Prospect Hill should be evaluated to determine the effectiveness of media, messages and delivery.
<b>Policy 14</b>	<b>Review of Interpretation</b> The Heritage Interpretation Plan will require a timetable for review.
<b>Policy 15</b>	<b>Compliance with Statutory Requirements</b> Landowners should comply with relevant requirements under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, the Heritage Act 1977 and the Occupational Health and Safety Act.
<b>Policy 16</b>	<b>Compliance with Non-statutory Heritage Conservation Requirements</b> Landowners should adopt the relevant policies and follow the relevant guidelines in the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter and the ICOMOS International Cultural Tourism Charter.
<b>Policy 17</b>	<b>Compliance with Standards</b>



Heritage Interpretation Plan policies	
	<p>All interpretation installations within the Prospect Hill SHR area should be well-designed and carefully sited, vandal resistant and safe for visitors and workers. They also need to comply with the requirements of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Holroyd City Council;</li> <li>▪ The CMP and LHS &amp; P for Prospect Hill;</li> <li>▪ Requirements of the NSW Heritage Act;</li> <li>▪ Relevant Australian standards;</li> <li>▪ Workcover Authority of NSW;</li> <li>▪ Any other safety regulations of government departments that may be applicable;</li> <li>▪ Guidelines published from time to time by Interpretation Australia Inc.</li> </ul>
<b>Policy 18</b>	<p><b>Selection of appropriate materials, media and devices</b></p> <p>Selection of appropriate materials, media and devices for interpretation should be based on suitability, relevance, accuracy, good design, proven performance, cost effectiveness, weather and vandalism resistance, availability of funds, ease of maintenance, and integration with other interpretive programs in Holroyd.</p>
<b>Policy 19</b>	<p><b>Identification of appropriate locations for interpretive installations</b></p> <p>Identification of appropriate locations for interpretive installations should be guided by compliance with the CMP and LHS &amp; P, compatibility with other policies in the HIP and existing installations, low visual impact and potential linkages to other interpretive media.</p>
<b>Policy 20</b>	<p><b>Confidentiality of indigenous cultural issues and archaeology</b></p> <p>Interpretation of the SHR area at Prospect Hill must respect the need for Aboriginal sacred sites and archaeological material to remain confidential.</p>
<b>Policy 21</b>	<p><b>Cultural Tourism</b></p> <p>Cultural tourism initiatives associated with Prospect Hill should respect cultural sensitivities in keeping with current community standards and protocols.</p>
<b>Policy 22</b>	<p><b>Education</b></p> <p>The Council should consult with local primary and secondary education authorities and with relevant tertiary colleges and universities to promote the development of the educational opportunities of Prospect Hill.</p>
<b>Policy 23</b>	<p><b>Merchandising</b></p> <p>The feasibility of producing good quality merchandise relating to Prospect Hill, including booklets, postcards and other items, possibly as part of a set on the heritage of the Holroyd local government area should be investigated.</p>
<b>Policy 24, Policy 25, Policy 26</b>	<p><b>Marketing</b></p> <p>A Marketing Strategy that addresses issues such as visitor profiles, promotional opportunities, tourism potential and media relations should be developed.</p> <p>Relevant tourism organisations should be consulted with a view to exploring co-operative marketing opportunities with other related venues.</p>

Heritage Interpretation Plan policies	
	<p>Consideration should be given to making a celebration of Reconciliation Day on 3 May an annual event at Prospect Hill.</p>
<b>Policy 27</b>	<p><b>Reconciliation Plaque</b></p> <p>Appropriate locations at Prospect Hill for relocating this plaque from the Gipps Road Sporting Complex in Greystanes should be investigated.</p>
<b>Policy 28</b>	<p><b>“Pemulwuy Park” Proposal</b></p> <p>Potential locations should be investigated for development of the “Pemulwuy Park” concept in consultation with Prospect Hill landowners, the indigenous community and adjoining local government authorities.</p>
<b>Policy 29, Policy 30, Policy 31, Policy 32</b>	<p><b>Encouraging Support</b></p> <p>Every effort should be made to involve local communities in fundraising, maintenance and conservation. This will help to promote community goodwill and harness a considerable labour supply that can supplement the often limited resources available to local government for maintenance and development.</p> <p>Contacts with relevant community groups should be expanded with a view to using community resources to maximum advantage in the conservation of Prospect Hill.</p> <p>Other associations and community groups with interests relevant to the place should be encouraged to use the site as a resource for research and recreation. These may include historical societies and special interest groups such as bird watchers.</p>
<b>Policy 33, Policy 34, Policy 35</b>	<p><b>Volunteers and Unemployment Relief Workers</b></p> <p>Community awareness of management and conservation programs should be promoted through consultation with relevant stake holders (e.g., any “friends” group, historical societies, tourist industry groups, local residents).</p> <p>Strategies should be developed for the use of volunteer labour in the conservation of Prospect Hill that do not conflict with workplace relations.</p> <p>The use of unemployment relief schemes should be investigated to assist with management of the Prospect Hill State Heritage Area on an opportunistic basis.</p>
<b>Policy 36, Policy 37</b>	<p><b>Establishing a Friends Group</b></p> <p>Opinions should be canvassed with the local community in regard to the need and / or desirability of establishing a friends groups for Prospect Hill.</p> <p>Other community groups and associations with interests relevant to the place should be encouraged to use the place as a resource for education, research and passive recreation. These should include local schools and colleges, and special interest groups.</p>
<b>Policy 38</b>	<p><b>Sponsorship</b></p> <p>The potential for sponsorship of interpretive programs, events or media within its endorsed sponsorship guidelines should be explored.</p>
<b>Policy 39</b>	<p><b>Monitoring and Evaluation</b></p> <p>All interpretive programs used in the Prospect Hill SHR area should be monitored and, if necessary, adjustments made to improve their effectiveness.</p>



Heritage Interpretation Plan policies	
Policy 40	<b>Review of HIP</b> This Heritage Interpretation Plan should be reviewed after a period of no more than five years.