

72 & 82-86 Menangle Road, Camden

Statement of Heritage Impact and
Preliminary Archaeological
Assessment

Report to Homes NSW

June 2026



 artefact

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Statement of Heritage Impact and Historical Archaeological Assessment has been prepared by Artefact Environment and as part of the Environmental Impact Statement for a State Significant Development application and concurrent rezoning for a social and affordable housing development at 72 and 82-86 Menangle Road, Camden.

The site is located at 72 and 82-86 Menangle Road, Camden, in the Camden Local Government Area and has a combined site area of 7,184sqm.

The SSDA seeks approval for the construction of two residential flat buildings comprising a total of 95 social and affordable housing dwellings.

This report has been prepared to address the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) issued for the project (SSD-116982991) on (11 May 2026) as detailed in the table below.

Table 1: Relevant SEARs considered

Issue	SEARs requirement	Section reference
Environmental Heritage		
Provide a Statement of Heritage Impact and Archaeological Assessment (where required), in accordance with the relevant guidelines.	Statement of Heritage Impact Archaeological Assessment	This report meets the Statement of Heritage Impact and Historical Archaeological Assessment address the requirements the project SEARs.

Overview of findings

The study area is not listed on any local, state or national heritage registers. However, the following heritage items are located within the vicinity (200m) of the site:

- Camden District Hospital (LEP Item I67)
- Mural and Wishing Well (LEP Item I145)
- Corner Shop (LEP Item I68)
- Camden Town Centre Heritage Conservation Area

The study area has been assessed as having nil historical archaeological potential. Previous development, including building construction and associated ground disturbance, is considered to have removed or significantly disturbed any potential archaeological deposits associated with earlier phases of land use.

Accordingly, the site is unlikely to contain 'relics' as defined under the *NSW Heritage Act 1977*.

The proposed works will not result in physical impacts to any listed heritage items.

The proposal will introduce new built form within the vicinity of heritage items, particularly Camden District Hospital. However, due to the site's topography, setbacks, landscaping and design measures, visual impacts are assessed as minor adverse.

Given the nil archaeological potential of the site, impacts to archaeological resources are expected to be negligible.

Overall, the proposal is assessed as having little to no adverse impact on heritage values.

Recommendations and mitigation measures

Based on the development proposal and the findings of this SoHI and preliminary HAA, it is recommended that the following mitigation measures are implemented prior to and during the development proposal which requires bulk excavation works.

Heritage Management Ref.	Mitigation Measure	Description
Built Heritage		
NAH 1	Plaques Salvage and Interpretation	Consideration should be given to the provision of heritage interpretation as part of the project which would outline the history of the Former Nurses Quarters and its role in the development of the Camden Hospital Precinct. Interpretive measures could include reinstatement of the plaques, signage, panels or displays within the new development.
Historical Archaeology		
NAH 2	Unexpected Finds Procedure	This assessment has identified that the study area has no potential to contain archaeological 'relics' and Nil potential for archaeological works. Therefore, the project must continue under an Unexpected Finds Procedure. Example Unexpected Finds Procedure: • If archaeological resources are identified during any stage of the project, works in the area must cease, the area adequately protected, and a suitably qualified archaeologist notified so as to carry out more detailed investigation and assessment. • If the archaeological assessment determined that the remains are 'relics' in the meaning of the Heritage Act, the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water must be notified about the discovery of relics in accordance with Section 146 of the NSW <i>Heritage Act 1977</i>. Further approval/s may be required to allow the works to proceed.
General		
NAH 3	Heritage Induction	A heritage induction should be prepared for the project: • All staff involved in the proposed works, including design professionals and tradespeople, must receive a heritage induction prior to the commencement of works. The heritage induction prior to the commencement of works. The heritage induction should cover the historical values of the site and its potential impact on the surrounding heritage items. • The induction should make contractors aware of the recommendations and mitigation methods included in this report. Including the procedure to follow in the event that an unexpected archaeological find is encountered. Clear lines of communication must be established for the reporting of any such finds and for procedures to be rapidly implemented.

NAH 4

Consultation

A copy of this report should be provided to Camden Council and Heritage NSW to inform them of the development proposal and the potential impacts to heritage items in the vicinity of the study area which are listed on the Camden LEP 2010.

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List of abbreviations

Abbreviations used in this report include:

AHC	Australian Heritage Commission
CMP	Conservation Management Plan
DCP	Development Control Plan
EP&A	Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979
HCA	Heritage Conservation Area
CDCP	Camden Development Control Plan 2019
CLEP	Camden Local Environmental Plan 2010
HNSW	Heritage New South Wales
CC	Camden Council
ICOMOS	International Committee on Monuments and Sites
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
NLA	National Library of Australia
NPWA	National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974
SHR	State Heritage Register
SLNSW	State Library of NSW

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

This Statement of Heritage Impact and Historical Archaeological Assessment has been prepared by Artefact Heritage and Environment (Artefact) and is part of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for a State Significant Development (SSD) application and concurrent rezoning for a social and affordable housing development at 72 and 82-86 Menangle Road, Camden.

The site is located at 72 and 82-86 Menangle Road, Camden, in the Camden Local Government Area (LGA) and has a combined site area of 7,184sqm.

The SSDA seeks approval for the construction of two residential flat buildings comprising a total of 95 social and affordable housing dwellings.

1.2 Study area

The site is located at 72 and 82-86 Menangle Road, Camden in the Camden Local Government Area (LGA). The site comprises 9 lots and has a combined site area of 7,184sqm. The lots are legally described as Lot 73-77 in DP21405, Lot 86 in DP21405, and Lots 1-3 in DP24039.

The site is currently occupied by three 1960s brick cottages, the former Camden Nurses' Quarters, and a former NSW Health car park.

The site has frontage to Menangle Road and Gilbulla Avenue. It is located opposite Camden Hospital and is approximately 600 metres from the Camden Town Centre, which provides a range of essential services, retail, and civic facilities.

A bus stop is located directly in front of the site on Menangle Road and Don Moon Memorial Reserve is located less than 250m from the site.

To the south and east, the site is surrounded by low density residential housing.

Please see Figure 1 for the study area location.



Figure 1: Location of study area (Source: Artefact, 2026).

1.3 Methodology

This report has been prepared in consideration of relevant state and federal heritage legislation, including the following:

- Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
- NSW *Heritage Act 1977* (Heritage Act)
- NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.

The methodology and terminology used in the preparation of this report has been informed by the relevant heritage guidelines and standards, including:

- *Burra Charter* (Australian ICOMOS)
- *Assessing heritage significance: Guidelines for assessing places and objects against the Heritage Council of NSW criteria* (Department of Planning and Environment, 2023)
- *Guidelines for preparing a statement of heritage impact* (Department of Planning and Environment, 2023)
- *Material Threshold Policy* (Department of Planning and Environment, 2022)
- *Conservation Plan* (J. S Kerr, rev. edn National Trust of Australia [NSW], 1996)

1.4 Authorship

This report has been prepared by Amelia Parkins (Senior Heritage Consultant) and Amanda Bie Wojcik (Graduate Heritage Consultant) with input and review provided by Scott MacArthur (Principal) and Greta Logue (Technical Review), all from Artefact.

1.5 Limitations

This report uses historical documentation prepared by third-party heritage professionals. Desktop historical research has been undertaken to supplement this existing information. This report relates to built heritage and historical archaeology, the report is not an Aboriginal heritage report.

The maps in this report are for informational purposes only and are not suitable for and were not prepared for legal, engineering, or surveying purposes. Users of this information should review or consult the primary data and information sources to ascertain the usability of the information. The register searches undertaken for this report are current only to the date a particular register was searched. In the normal course of events, items are added to or removed from heritage registers and users of this report should check that sites have not been added to or removed from a particular register since the date the register was searched.

The significance assessment made in this report is a combination of both facts and interpretation of those facts in accordance with a standard set of assessment criteria. It is possible that another professional may interpret the historical facts and physical evidence in a different way. A summary of the statutory requirements regarding heritage is provided in this report. This is made on the basis of Artefact's experience of working with the NSW heritage system and does not purport to be legal advice.

It should be noted that legislation, regulations and guidelines change over time and users of this report should satisfy themselves that the statutory requirements have not changed since the report was written.

2.0 LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

2.1 Overview

This section discusses the heritage management framework, notably legislative and policy context, applicable to the proposed development and study area.

2.2 Identification of heritage listed items

Heritage listed items were identified through searches of the following relevant local, state and federal statutory and non-statutory heritage registers:

- World Heritage List (WHL)
- Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL)
- National Heritage List (NHL)
- State Heritage Register (SHR)
- Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Registers
- NSW State Heritage Inventory database
- Camden Local Environmental Plan (LEP) (2010)
- Register of the National Estate (RNE)
- National Trust of Australia (NSW) register.

Items listed on these registers have previously been assessed against the heritage assessment guidelines relevant to their peak governing body. Items that are of Commonwealth, National and World heritage significance have been assessed in accordance with the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (the EPBC Act). Items of state or local significance have been assessed against the NSW Heritage Assessment guidelines. Assessments of heritage significance as they appear in relevant heritage inventory sheets and documents, are provided in this assessment.

There are several items of legislation that are relevant to the current study area. A summary of the relevant Acts and the potential legislative implications are provided below. Section 2.8 below includes a tabulated summary of register searches for heritage curtilages both in the study area, and within the vicinity of the study area. For the purposes of this report, 'in the vicinity' indicates a radius of **200 metres** (m) around the study area which captures heritage items that may experience visual impacts as a result of the proposed works.

2.3 The World Heritage Convention

The Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and National Heritage (the World Heritage Convention) was adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) on 16 November 1972, and came into force on 17 December 1975. The World Heritage Convention aims to promote international cooperation to protect heritage that is of such outstanding universal value that its conservation is important for current and future generations. It sets out the criteria that a site must meet to be inscribed on the World Heritage List (WHL) and the role of State Parties in the protection and preservation of world and their own national heritage.

There are **no** items listed on the WHL within or in the vicinity of the study area.

2.4 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The EPBC Act provides a legislative framework for the protection and management of matters of national environmental significance, that is, flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places of national and international importance. Heritage items are protected through their inscription on the WHL, CHL and NHL. The EPBC Act stipulates that a person who has proposed an action that will, or is likely to, have a significant impact on a World, National or Commonwealth Heritage site must refer the action to the Minister for Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (hereafter Minister). The Minister will then determine if the action requires approval under the EPBC Act. If approval is required, an environmental assessment would need to be prepared. The Minister would approve or decline the action based on this assessment.

A significant impact is defined as “an impact which is important, notable, or of consequence, having regard to its context or intensity.” The significance of the action is based on the sensitivity, value and quality of the environment that is to be impacted, and the duration, magnitude and geographic extent of the impact. If the action is to be undertaken in accordance with an accredited management plan, approval is not needed and the matter does not need to be referred to the Minister.

2.4.1 Commonwealth Heritage List

The CHL has been established to list places of outstanding heritage significance to Australia. Established under the EPBC Act, the CHL comprises natural, Indigenous and historic heritage places on Commonwealth lands and waters or under Australian Government control.

There are **no** items listed on the CHL within or in the vicinity of the study area.

2.4.2 National Heritage List

The NHL has been established to list places of outstanding heritage significance to Australia, including places overseas. There are nine matters of national environmental significance, these include Australia’s world heritage properties (as listed on the WHL), national heritage places, wetlands of international importance (listed under the Ramsar Convention), migratory species, listed threatened and ecological communities, Commonwealth marine areas, the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, nuclear actions including uranium mining, and water resources in relation to coal seam gas developments and large coal mining developments.

There are **no** items listed on the NHL within or in the vicinity of the study area.

2.5 Heritage Act 1977

The NSW *Heritage Act 1977* (Heritage Act) provides protection for items of ‘environmental heritage’ in NSW. ‘Environmental heritage’ includes places, buildings, works, relics, movable objects or precincts considered significant based on historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic values. Items considered to be significant to the State are listed on the SHR and cannot be demolished, altered, moved or damaged, or their significance altered without approval from the Heritage Council of NSW.

2.5.1 State Heritage Register

The SHR was established under Section 22 of the Heritage Act and is a list of places and objects of particular importance to the people of NSW, including archaeological sites. The SHR is administered by Heritage NSW and includes a diverse range of over 1,500 items, in both private and public ownership. To be listed, an item must be deemed to be of heritage significance for the whole of NSW.

For works to an SHR item, a Section 60 application must be prepared for works that are not exempt under Section 57(2) of the Heritage Act. However, it should be noted that where projects are managed under a State Significant Development (SSD) or State Significant Infrastructure (SSI) approval pathway, the normal requirements for approval under Section 60 of the Heritage Act are not applicable, with the exception of notification requirements.

To carry out activities within the curtilage of an item listed on the SHR, approval must be gained from the Heritage Council by securing a Section 60 permit. In some circumstances, under Section 57(2) of the Heritage Act, a Section 60 permit may not be required if works are undertaken in accordance with the NSW Heritage branch document Standard Exemptions Guidance Document.

There are **no** items listed on the SHR within or in the vicinity of the study area.

2.5.2 Archaeological relics and works

The Heritage Act also provides protection for ‘relics’, which includes archaeological material or deposits. Section 4 (1) of the Heritage Act (as amended in 2009) defines a relic as:

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

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

Sections 139 to 146 of the Heritage Act prevent the excavation or disturbance of land known or likely to contain relics, unless under an excavation permit. Section 139 (1) states:

A person must not disturb or excavate any land knowingly or having reasonable cause to suspect that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, damaged or destroyed unless the disturbance is carried out in accordance with an excavation permit.

Excavation permits are issued by the Heritage Council of NSW, or its Delegate, under Section 140 of the Heritage Act for relics not listed on the SHR or under Section 60 for impacts within SHR curtilages. An application for an excavation permit must be supported by an Archaeological Research Design (ARD) and Archaeological Assessment prepared in accordance with the NSW Heritage Division archaeological guidelines.

Normally, minor works that would have a minimal impact on archaeological relics may be granted an exception under Section 139 (4) or an exemption under Section 57 (2) of the Heritage Act.

In addition to relics, remnants of historical structures that possess research value are considered to be ‘works’.

‘Works’ may be buried, and therefore archaeological in nature, however, exposure of a ‘work’ does not necessarily trigger a requirement to obtain an excavation permit under the Heritage Act. ‘Works’ should be managed according to their significance.

Examples of ‘works’ include:

- Former road surfaces or pavement and kerbing
- Evidence of former drainage infrastructure
- Building footings
- Evidence of former rail track, sleepers or ballast

- Evidence of former rail platforms and former platform copings.

2.5.3 Conservation management plans

Under Section 38A of the Heritage Act, if a Conservation Management Plan (CMP) is prepared for an item listed on the SHR, the Heritage Council of NSW may endorse the plan, and use the CMP to make regulations or provisions in relation to the SHR item. A CMP is not required under the Heritage Act, however the Heritage Council of NSW continues to recommend the preparation of CMPs as best practice heritage management documents for places of State Heritage significance and to consider suitable site-specific exemptions.

There are no CMPs relevant to the study area.

2.5.4 Section 170 registers

Under the Heritage Act all government agencies are required to identify, conserve and manage heritage items in their ownership or control. Section 170 (s170) requires all government agencies to maintain a Heritage and Conservation Register that lists all heritage assets and an assessment of the significance of each asset. They must also ensure that all items inscribed on its list are maintained with due diligence in accordance with State Owned Heritage Management Principles approved by the Government on advice of the NSW Heritage Council. These principles serve to protect and conserve the heritage significance of items and are based on NSW heritage legislation and guidelines.

There is **one** heritage items listed on a NSW Health Section 170 heritage register (s170) within the vicinity of the study area:

- Camden District Hospital (s.170, SHI #3540101)

2.6 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) establishes the framework for cultural heritage values to be formally assessed in the land use planning and development consent process. The EP&A Act requires that environmental impacts are considered prior to land development; this includes impacts on cultural heritage items and places as well as archaeological sites and deposits.

The EP&A Act also requires that local governments prepare planning instruments (such as Local Environmental Plans and Development Control Plans [DCPs]) in accordance with the EP&A Act to provide guidance on the level of environmental assessment required. The study area falls within the boundaries of the Camden local government areas. Schedule 5 of the *Camden Local Environmental Plan 2010* (Camden LEP 2010) includes a list of items/sites of heritage significance within this LGA.

When a project is approved as an SSD or SSI under s5 of the EP&A Act, the conditions and provisions of other state and local instruments are turned off and approved works are undertaken in accordance with relevant Instruments of Approval.

2.6.1 Camden Local Environmental Plan 2010

Heritage items listed on the Camden LEP 2010 are managed in accordance with the provisions of Section 5.10 Heritage Conservation of this LEP. Under Clause 5 of this section of the Camden LEP 2010:

The consent authority may, before granting consent to any development:

(a) on land on which a heritage item is located, or

(b) on land that is within a heritage conservation area, or

l on land that is within the vicinity of land referred to in paragraph (a) or (b),

require a heritage management document to be prepared that assesses the extent to which the carrying out of the proposed development would affect the heritage significance of the heritage item or heritage conservation area concerned.

72 and 82-86 Menangle Road, Camden is not included on Schedule 5 of the Camden Local Environmental Plan 2010 as an item of heritage significance.

The following items listed on Schedule 5 of the Camden LEP 2010 are outside of the study area, however located within the vicinity of the study area (Figure 2):

- Camden District Hospital (Part of Hospital Site) (LEP #I67)
- Mural and Wishing Well (LEP #I145)
- Camden Town Conservation Area (LEP #A)
- Corner Shop (LEP #I68) – note this item is on the periphery of the buffer zone only

2.6.2 Development control plan

The Camden DCP 2019 is a supporting document that compliments the provisions contained within the Camden LEP 2010 and provides specific design requirements for development on, or in the vicinity of, items listed on Schedule 5 of the Camden LEP 2010.

Part 2.16 of the DCP 2019 provides sympathetic considerations which include ensuring that the character, bulk, scale and height of new development does not unreasonably overshadow a nearby heritage item, that colouring and texture of new materials of a new development is sympathetic to a heritage item, and that views of a heritage item should not be obscured from the point of view of areas of public domain.

2.7 Non-statutory considerations

2.7.1 Register of the National Estate

The Register of the National Estate (RNE) is no longer a statutory list; however, it remains available as an archive.

There are **no** RNE items identified within or in the vicinity of the study area.

2.7.2 National Trust of Australia (NSW)

Listing on the National Trust Heritage Register (NTHR) does not impose statutory obligations and is more an indication of the heritage esteem held by the community.

There are **no** NTHR items identified within or in the vicinity of the study area.

2.8 Summary of heritage listings

2.8.1 72 – 86 Menangle Road, Camden

The study area comprises land known as 72 and 82-86 Menangle Road, Camden, which is not listed on any heritage registers. The study area is located in the vicinity of heritage items which are outlined in Table 2. The curtilages of these items are illustrated in Figure 2.

Table 2: Results of register searches for the study area and adjacent heritage items

Register	Items within the study area	Items within 200m of the study area
World Heritage List	Not listed	Not listed
National Heritage List	Not listed	Not listed
Commonwealth Heritage List	Not listed	Not listed
State Heritage Register	Not listed	Not listed St John's Anglican Church Precinct ¹ (02006)
Section 170 Registers (NSW Health)	Not listed	Camden District Hospital (s.170, SHI #3540101)
Camden LEP 2010	Not listed	Camden District Hospital (LEP #I67) Mural and Wishing Well (LEP #I145) Corner Shop (LEP #I68) Camden Town Centre Conservation Area (#A) St John's Church (LEP #I63) ²
Register of the National Estate (RNE) (Non-Statutory)	Not listed	Not listed
National Trust of Australia (NTHR) NSW Register (Non-Statutory)	Not listed	Not listed

¹ St John's Anglican Church and Precinct is located outside the 200m but is considered as part of this assessment due to the visual prominence and significance of the precinct.

² As above



Figure 2: Heritage items within 200m of the study area (Source: Artefact, 2026).

3.0 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Aboriginal history

3.1.1 Sydney Region

Many Aboriginal people, like other Indigenous or First Nations people around the world, say they have been living on Country for ‘time immemorial’ – that they have always been here, and their origins lie in the creation of the land and animals. As Elder Aunty Jenny Munro expresses:

‘...from time immemorial, we believe as Aboriginal people, Australia has been here from the first sunrise, our people have been here along with the continent, with the first sunrise. We know our land was given to us by Baiami, we have a sacred duty to protect that land’

Over the last few decades, archaeologists’ knowledge of deep human time in Australia has expanded from just a few thousand years in the 1950s, to 25,000 years in the 1960s, then 40,000 years, to now around 60,000 years or more.³

Archaeological evidence of Aboriginal people living in the Sydney region from Shaw’s Creek west of the Dyarubbin (Nepean) River is dated at around 14,000 years ago and numerous other sites in the area have been dated at around 15,000 ago. While Cranebrook Terrace, near Penrith in Western Sydney, has been dated to 41,700 years and a site near Parramatta at 30,000 years old, there is growing consensus among archaeologists and historians that people have lived across the Sydney region from around 50,000 years ago.⁴

Given the devastating impact of violent dispossession and disease upon Aboriginal people in the Sydney region during colonization, the precise identification of language groups and historical traditional lands or Country for a given area is often difficult today. However, it is widely accepted that Gweagal people lived in the Botany area.

3.1.2 Camden Region

The study area sits within the lands of the Dharawal peoples. The Dharawal peoples have inhabited the Camden region for thousands of years.

Prior to colonisation, Aboriginal people in the relatively resource rich Sydney region lived in extended family groups estimated at around 30 to 50 people. These groups were associated with certain territories or places that gave clan members particular social and economic rights and obligations.

³ Belshaw, Nickel & Horton, 2020. ‘Histories of Indigenous Peoples and Canada’; Griffith, 2018, *Deep Time Dreaming*, p. 112; Karskens, The Colony. A history of early Sydney, 2009, p 25. Munro in Currie, *An Aboriginal history of Willoughby*, 2008, p. 4.

⁴ Attenbrow, 2010, *Sydney’s Aboriginal past*, pp 18-20; Nanson, Young & Stockton, 1987, ‘Chronology and palaeoenvironment of the Cranebrook Terrace’, p. 77; Williams, et al., 2017, ‘The Cranebrook Terrace revisited’, pp 100-109; Attenbrow, 2012, ‘Archaeological evidence of Aboriginal life in Sydney’. See Williams et al., 2012, ‘A terminal Pleistocene open site on the Hawkesbury River’ for comparison of site ages along Dyarubbin. Karskens, Burnett & Ross are confident that ‘Aboriginal people were living on Dyarubbin/ the Nepean River as long as 50,000 years ago’ (2017, ‘Traces in a Lost Landscape’, p. 4).

Each of the estimated 30 clans in the Sydney region had a name often associated with a place or resource such as the Cabro (Gabra) gal (people) at modern day Cabramatta.

Clan groups moved around a defined area in response to changing seasons and the availability of food and other resources. European observers mistakenly took this as a nomadic lifestyle, when in fact they moved around a 'limited and deeply known' area. There were also forms of more sedentary agriculture and aquaculture, and villages such as those described by early colonial diarists at Kamay-Botany Bay and later accounts of '70 huts' at Bent's Basin on the Nepean River west of Sydney.⁵

The landscape and environment before Europeans arrived was a finely managed one. In 1804, Henry Waterhouse described the land around Cowpastures as 'a beautiful park, totally divested of underwood, interspersed with rich, luxuriant grass ... except where recently burnt'.

These forests had been managed by many generations of Aboriginal people through such methods as what is known as 'firestick farming'. Fire was an important tool and also used to open up tracks, to 'clean country', drive animals into the paths of hunters, cooking, warmth, treating wood, cracking open stones and for a place to gather, dance and share stories and knowledge.⁶

The Sydney region was a landscape rich with the imprints of activity, art and culture such as rock engravings and paintings, scarred and carved trees, ceremonial rock and mound structures, cooking ovens, villages of bark huts, stone tool quarries, grinding grooves and tool-making sites, burial and other shell middens, and other artefacts. All this activity had a lasting impact on the landscape, and many elements such as rock engravings, in particular, survive or have been kept intact or cared for by community members. Over time, many Aboriginal pathways were taken up by the colonists and made into roads, some still on the same routes today.⁷

3.1.3 Sydney region – a British colony

The establishment of the British colony of New South Wales in 1788 marked the start of a penal settlement. Following the American War of Independence, Britain, grappling with social turmoil amid profound agricultural, industrial, and societal transformations, confronted the predicament of overcrowded prisons and prison ships. In the absence of a suitable destination for transporting convicts, the discovery and annexation of the east coast of Australia by Lieutenant James Cook in 1770 gained renewed significance. Sir Joseph Banks, a prominent botanist who had accompanied Cook on the voyage, ardently advocated for "Botany Bay" as an ideal location for a new British settlement and convict colony. Motivated by strategic and commercial considerations, the British government resolved to undertake this new settlement initiative.⁸

The inaugural settlement, established in Sydney, comprised approximately 850 convicts, along with their Marine guards and officers, under the leadership of Governor Arthur Phillip. Arriving at Botany Bay in the "First Fleet" of nine transport ships accompanied by two small warships in January 1788, the settlers found the area unsuitable for habitation. For this reason, the British chose to establish the

⁵ Gapps, 2010, *Cabrogal to Fairfield City*, pp 26-60; Attenbrow, 2010, *Sydney's Aboriginal past*, P. 78; Karskens, 2009, *The Colony*, p. 36; Gammage, 2012, *The biggest estate on earth*, P. 281-304.

⁶ Waterhouse quoted in *Historical records of New South Wales* Vol. 5 (Bladen, 1897, p. 359); White, 1790 [2003], 'Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales', p. 163; Gammage, 2012, *The biggest estate on earth*, pp 163-185; Griffith, 2018, *Deep time dreaming*, P. 240.

⁷ Griffith, 2018, *Deep time dreaming*, P. 241; Gammage, 2012, *The biggest estate on earth*, p. xix; Attenbrow, 2012, *Sydney's Aboriginal past*.

⁸ Parliament of New South Wales, '1788 to 1810' - Early European Settlement, accessed <https://www.parliament.nsw.gov.au/about/Pages/1788-to-1810-Early-European-Settlement.aspx#:~:text=The%20first%20settlement%2C%20at%20Sydney,warships%2C%20in%20January%2C%201788> (12 December 2023).

settlement at Sydney Cove (known as Port Jackson) where the first Governor's House was constructed (Figure 3 and Figure 4).

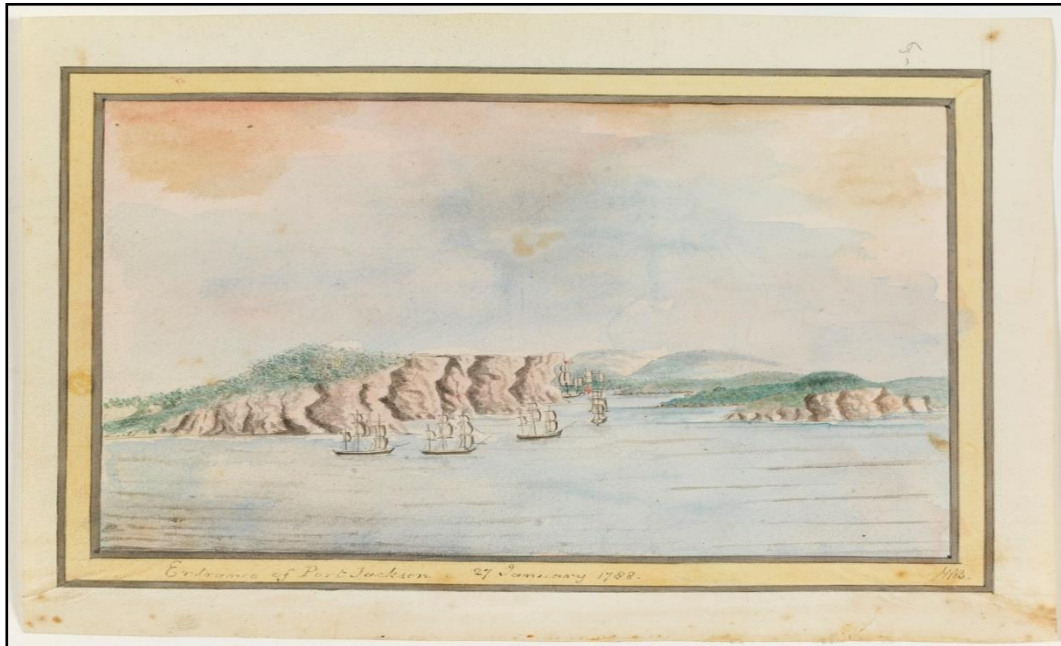


Figure 3: The British colony at the entrance of Port Jackson, 1788⁹

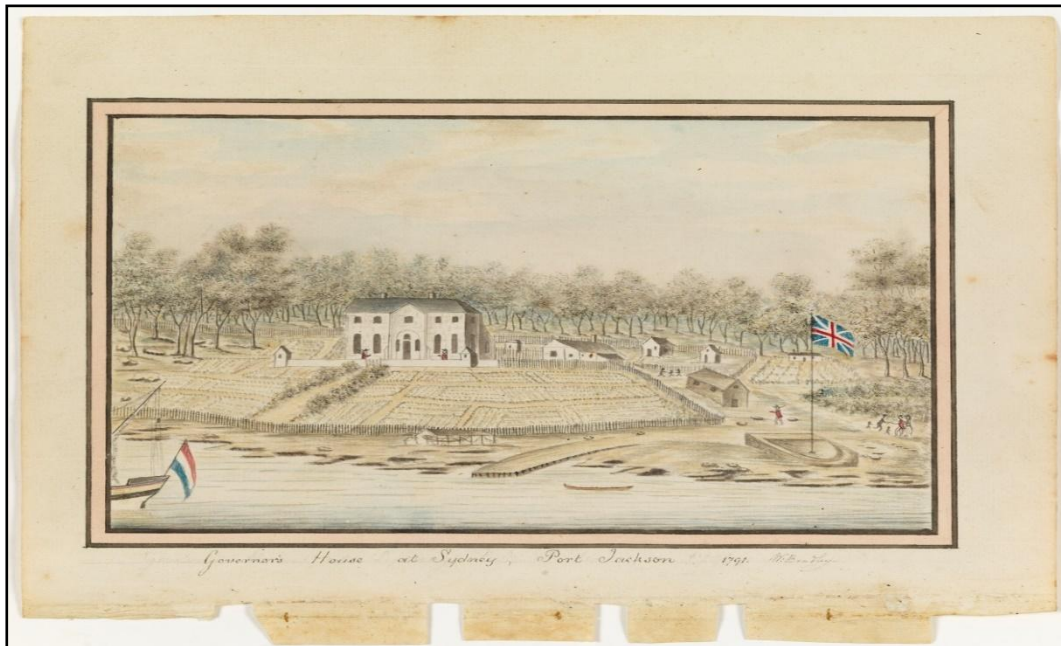


Figure 4: Governor's House at Sydney, 1791¹⁰

⁹ State Library New South Wales, William Bradley drawings from his journal 'A Voyage to New South Wales', ca. 1802, accessed <https://archival.sl.nsw.gov.au/Details/archive/110316551> (24 April 2024).

¹⁰ State Library New South Wales, William Bradley drawings from his journal 'A Voyage to New South Wales', ca. 1802, accessed <https://archival.sl.nsw.gov.au/Details/archive/110316551> (18 December 2023).

3.1.4 Sydney region – Aboriginal land with a British colony

As the British colony expanded out from Sydney Cove across the Cumberland Plain during the 1790s and early 1800s, Aboriginal people along the Nepean River and around its headwaters to the southwest of Sydney had been relatively immune from closer settlement as had occurred near Parramatta and Windsor. From 1798 to 1804, the colonists sent parties to the south of Sydney to find wandering cattle, escaped convicts and a way across the rugged fringes of the Sydney Basin. They all began at Prospect Hill and followed what was to become the Cowpastures Road.¹¹

After several reports from returned convict 'bolters', as well as a report of an Aboriginal dance that included what appeared to be the action of a charging bull – Governor Hunter decided in 1795 to investigate the southern area where it seemed the cattle that went missing in 1788 might be. Hunter and his party found 'a fine herd of cattle' and the governor decided not to bring them in but to exclude people from the area so they would be a productive source for the government in future. He called the area 'Cow Pasture Plains'. The cattle were not only the subject of an Aboriginal dance but were depicted in art at what is now known as the Bull Cave near Campbelltown.¹²

Then, in late 1810, after a tour of the entire fringe of the Sydney Basin, Governor Macquarie declared the districts of Minto, Airds and Appin to the south of Liverpool, open for settlement. The southern frontier of the colony around Sydney now moved further into Dharawal land.¹³ Of the early colonists at Appin, Broughton, Kennedy and Hume in particular actively sought to establish good relations with Dharawal peoples. Governor Macquarie visited their farms in 1815 and was impressed with the clearing of land and the flourishing wheat crops – which had been done with the help of local Aboriginal people. The governor noted that 'those Natives [at Appin] live in a state of perfect peace, friendliness, and sociality with the settlers, and even shew a willingness to assist them occasionally in their labours'.¹⁴

3.1.5 Resistance warfare and conflict, 1814-1816

The summers of 1812 and 1813 had been dry, and by early 1814 the entire greater Sydney region was in a period of drought. In May 1814 the Gazette reported 'violences between the natives and ourselves, which from the tranquillity and good understanding that for the last 5 or 6 years' it had hoped 'were not again likely to occur.' But in February and May there were attacks at George Cox's farm at Mulgoa and at Governor Macquarie's private secretary John Thomas Campbell's farm near Wallacia.¹⁵

The conflict soon spread to the Appin district as relations between Dharawal peoples and the colonist population soured. Raids and killings took place, which left settlers clamouring for action. Macquarie immediately requested more troops and arms from Britain, continued earlier efforts to expand the constabulary and encouraged the formation of civilian paramilitary 'Associations'. He ordered a 'a small military Party to the disturbed District' but was disappointed that on the troops' arrival 'the Natives retired without being attacked or Suffering in any degree for their temerity'.

Macquarie's hopes were soon dashed. In June, there were apparently 'hordes of natives' near the 'Cow Pasture Settlement' creating 'considerable alarms among the Settlers' many of whom were fleeing like war refugees; 'wives and children have forsaken their dwellings and sought shelter in

¹¹ Stephen Gapps (2018), *The Sydney Wars – Conflict in the early colony 1788-1817*, Sydney.

¹² Stephen Gapps (2018), *The Sydney Wars – Conflict in the early colony 1788-1817*, Sydney, P. 83.

¹³ Stephen Gapps (2018), *The Sydney Wars – Conflict in the early colony 1788-1817*, Sydney, P. 196-201.

¹⁴ Whittiker, A (2005), *Appin: The Story of a Macquarie Town*. Kingsclear Books, P. 5-10.

¹⁵ Turbet, P. (2010), *The Fist Frontier: The Occupation of the Sydney Region: 1788 to 1816*, P. 194-198.

securer places'. In what was a remarkable and alarming report if true, the Gazette newspaper continued:¹⁶

'The natives of Jarvis's Bay are reported on good authority to have coalesced with the mountain tribes [and] ... have declared a determination, that when the Moon shall become as large as the Sun, they will commence a work of desolation, and kill all the whites before them'.

It seemed that what was in effect a declaration of war had been made.

Across the region settlers and shepherds were 'leaving their flocks behind to the mercy of the storm.' Macquarie later noted that 'many of the Settlers have entirely Abandoned their Farms in Consequence of the late Alarming Outrages'. For the traditional owners in the southwest of Sydney, this was a tactical victory in limiting colonial expansion into their homelands. The response from Governor Macquarie was to commence the largest military campaign the colony had yet seen and would ever witness.¹⁷

On 18 March Governor Macquarie wrote to Lord Bathurst in London informing him that 'the Native Blacks of this Country, Inhabiting the distant Interior parts, have lately broke out in Open Hostility against the British Settlers residing on the Banks of the River Nepean near the Cow Pastures, and have Committed most daring Acts of Violence on their Persons and Depredations on their Property' and that 'no less than five White Men have been lately Killed by the Natives'. The governor's response was to send a military detachment 'so as to Strike them with Terror against Committing Similar Acts of Violence in future.' He wanted to 'drive the Hostile Natives across the mountains' and clear 'the Country of them entirely'.¹⁸

On 9 April Macquarie issued Captain Schaw of the 46th Regiment a detailed set of instructions. While there was no formal declaration, Macquarie's instructions had all the hallmarks of a campaign during wartime;

On any occasion of seeing or falling in with the Natives ... they are to be called on, by your friendly Native Guides, to surrender themselves to you as Prisoners of War.

If they refused to surrender, Schaw was ordered 'to fire upon and compel them to surrender'. After destroying their weapons, any dead were to be 'hanged up on trees in conspicuous situations, to strike the Survivors with the greater terror'. Any Aboriginal people encountered at all – including women and children – were to be held and delivered up as 'Native Prisoners of War' to Windsor or Parramatta to prevent intelligence of the campaign spreading.

On the 16th of April, Wallis continued the search and that night received news that a band of Aboriginal people with 'seven murderers among them' were camped near Broughton's 'Lachlan Vale' farm. One of them was apparently the famed warrior Cannabaygal.¹⁹

Thomas Noble, a convict servant of William Sykes, led Wallis and his soldiers through the darkness to the place he had seen an encampment. Wallis later reported that when they arrived there, 'the fires

¹⁶ Gazette, 4 June 1814.

¹⁷ Gapps, 2022.

¹⁸ Gazette, 30 March and 4 May 1814.

¹⁹ Turbet, P. (2010), The Fist Frontier: The Occupation of the Sydney Region: 1788 to 1816, P. 241.

were burning but deserted'. In what was a common tactic to reduce the element of surprise, the group were in fact sleeping a short way away from their decoy campfires.

Wallis was about to leave when the soldiers heard a child crying nearby. He quickly 'formed line ranks, entered and pushed on through a thick brush towards the precipitous banks of a deep rocky creek'. Wallis provided only a short description of what occurred next;

'...the dogs gave the alarm and the natives fled over the cliffs, a smart firing now ensued – it was moonlight the grey dawn of morn appearing so dark as to be able only to discern their figures bounding from rock to rock ...'

Considering the tense situation of military patrols in the area, the camp may well have been deliberately situated in a position that offered a viable escape route from a surprise attack. Steep, rocky terrain would have made pursuit difficult and offered an escape route – if given some warning. However, the decoy campfire had failed and the sound of a child crying just at the wrong moment had given the soldiers the opportunity to approach swiftly. If this was indeed an escape route, it now turned into a death trap.²⁰

On the 4th of May, Macquarie issued a proclamation designed to set the colony at rest over the period of warfare. It was to be 'stuck up in the most conspicuous and frequently resorted places, read out at church services and published in the Gazette'. It outlined how the campaign had served to 'strike Terror amongst the surviving Tribes, and deter them from the further Commission of such sanguinary Outrages and Barbarities.'

He also introduced four regulations for Aboriginal people that were to be 'rigidly enforced'. None would in future be allowed within a mile of any town or farm carrying spears or other weapons 'on Pain of being deemed and considered in a State of Aggression and Hostility, and treated accordingly'. No more than six Aboriginal people could congregate at farms, and spear-throwing contests were banned. Any Aboriginal person wishing to live peaceably among the colonists would be required to carry a passport, signed by Macquarie, to prevent the person being molested or injured by anyone. The colonists in the Appin area may well have believed conflict would continue there. While further historical and archaeological investigation may reveal more detail, several extant early colonial stone buildings on the Appin plateau such as the 'Beulah' homestead and at 'The Vines' show defensive architectural elements such as rifle slits.²¹

3.1.6 After the Sydney Wars

After the end of the Sydney Wars in 1816, many Aboriginal people in the southern Sydney region found work on farms or in guiding and tracking. Bundle, from the 'Cowpastures Tribe' was recommended to become a constable at Minto. Other families camped and worked on farms – some at the Macarthurs' 'Camden Park' and 'Denham', where the Macarthurs allotted an area of land for Aboriginal people to live on, and this became a meeting place for people travelling, with corroborees noted as being held with hundreds of people for many years at least through the 1820s (Figure 5 and Figure 6). In 1826 the so-called 'Liverpool Tribe' were, along with the 'Illawarra districts' reported to be in 'hostilities' with the 'Cowpastures Tribe' – suggesting traditional disputes were still being settled. In 1827 a 'Corroborree' at 'Denbeigh' near Camden had 'over 400 people' in attendance. Even in 1836, James Hassall reported a 'large Corroborree' at the Cowpastures as well as a traditional fight.²²

²⁰ Stephen Gapps (2018), *The Sydney Wars – Conflict in the early colony 1788-1817*, Sydney.

²¹ Stephen Gapps (2018), *The Sydney Wars – Conflict in the early colony 1788-1817*, Sydney.

²² Gapps, S., 2010. *Cabrogal to Fairfield: a history of a multicultural community*. Fairfield Council, P. 150.

Sydney Aboriginal society was not static and did not cease after contact with Europeans. Both material and cultural traditions of Aboriginal Sydney continued after the devastation to Aboriginal society, sometimes for example, by incorporating non-Aboriginal materials in traditional elements such as using glass and ceramics to make spear points and other tools. Twenty-nine engraved and pigment art sites have been dated to the period after European arrival. Some creation and other stories told to R. H. Mathews by Gandangarra people in 1901 were carried on for generations and survive today.²³



Figure 5: Aboriginal people camping at Camden Park²⁴



Figure 6: The Camden Park Estate in the early nineteenth century

²³ Irish & Gowan, 2013, '*Where's the evidence? The archaeology of Sydney's Aboriginal history*', p. 61. There are several sites in Western Sydney where flaked glass has been recorded, for example at Prospect and Oran Park (Artefact Heritage, 2022, 'Aspect Industrial Estate', p. 18). See also Goward, 2011, 'Aboriginal glass artefacts of the Sydney region'; Smith & Jennings, 2011, 'The petroglyphs of Gundungurra Country', P. 241.

²⁴ Belgenny Farm, Aboriginal History and Camden Park, accessed <https://www.belgennyfarm.com.au/history/site-history/aboriginal-history-and-camden-park> (22 July 2024).

3.2 Early colonisation and the Macarthur's

European exploration of the Camden area occurred as early as 1790, when Captain Watkin Tench and William Dawes ventured south of Prospect to the Nepean River (Figure 7). Tench and Dawes penetrated as far west as Razorback, which they would have accessed via the eastern riverine border of the study area.²⁵ In 1788, two bulls and five cows had escaped from Sydney Cove, an incident of concern in the early, not yet self-sustaining colony. The herd was found safe and happy in 1795 close to the Nepean River in the Camden-Menangle region, which thereafter became known as the 'Cowpastures'.

In 1802, naval ensign Francis Louis Barrallier attempted to cross the Blue Mountains and in so doing became the first European to discover the Nattai River.²⁶ During this 1802 expedition, Barrallier stopped at what is now Menangle and described in his journal the fishing practices of the local Aboriginal people at a swamp called 'Manhangle':

*On the 7th November, I went towards another swamp, called Manhangle by the natives... In the swamps of Manhangle, Carabeely, and others, enormous eels, fishes, and various species of shells are found, which are sometimes used by the natives as food.*²⁷

Governor Macquarie visited the Cowpastures four times during his time in the colonies; in 1810, 1815, 1820 and 1822. During his second visit in 1815, in an attempt to preserve the cattle of the Cowpastures, he ordered the construction of stockyards and established three cattle stations, the main one being at Cawdor, 3 km south of present-day Camden township.²⁸ By 1822, Cawdor had grown to become a village, containing housing for superintendents and a tanning house, however in 1826 the government cattle stations were closed and John Macarthur purchased the land and buildings.²⁹

The Camden area has a long association with the Macarthur family. John Macarthur imported the first merino sheep to Australia in 1797 and established the Australian wool trade as an international enterprise.³⁰ It was from the lush hills on which the study area now stands that the Australian wool industry was born. John and Elizabeth Macarthur had arrived in Port Jackson from England in 1790. In 1793 Macarthur was granted 100 acres of land adjoining Parramatta and on this land and a second 100 acre grant the following year, the Macarthurs established Elizabeth Farm. Macarthur soon became one of the foremost landholders in the colony.³¹ Macarthur clashed with Governor Hunter and his successor Governor King, and was sent back to England by King in 1801 to face court martial over a duel. Whilst in England, Macarthur promoted the colonial wool industry to the British government and returned in 1805 with a commission from the Colonial Secretary Lord Camden to develop the industry in New South Wales. In 1805, Lord Camden ordered Governor King to grant Macarthur 5,000 acres (2,023 hectares) of land.³² Macarthur chose land in the Cowpastures area fronting the Nepean River and named the land Camden where the family established Camden Park -

²⁵ Fitzhardinge, 2006.

²⁶ Parsons, 2006.

²⁷ Barrallier quoted in AHMS, 2017: 43.

²⁸ Camden Residents Action Group, *Heritage Study, Camden New South Wales*, 47, PDF viewed online, <https://www.crag.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/Camden-Township-Heritage-Study-November-2023-ed.pdf>

²⁹ Camden Residents Action Group, *Heritage Study, Camden New South Wales*, 50.

³⁰ National Museum of Australia, 2022.

³¹ Margaret Steven, 'Macarthur, John (1767–1834)', Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/macarthur-john-2390/text3153>, published first in hardcopy 1967, accessed online 2 April 2026.

³² Camden Park House, website, <https://www.camdenparkhouse.com.au/overview>

Belgenny Farm and Camden Park Estate, which forms the oldest rural landscape and group of farm buildings in Australia.³³

For his part in the 1808 Rum Rebellion, John Macarthur was exiled to England in 1809. He used his political contacts in London to revoke Governor Macquarie's orders to arrest him on return to New South Wales.³⁴ Macarthur returned to Sydney in 1817 with his sons, James and William who were each given additional land grants of 1150 acres. By 1823, the Macarthurs had purchased or been granted over 15,000-acres of land in the region.³⁵ Their combined estate was primarily used for the grazing of cattle and merino sheep, the growing of wheat and the cultivation of some of the earliest vineyards in Australia.³⁶ To establish a wine-making industry, James and William Macarthur brought out six German vigneron and their families in 1838 and a further twelve German vigneron and their families in 1852.³⁷



Figure 7. The Nepean River at the Cowpastures, by John Lycett (Source: National Library of Australia).

3.3 Development of the Camden Town and district

John Macarthur died at Belgenny Cottage in 1834 and was buried in the family vault nearby. James and William continued to expand their plans for Camden, with the completion of Camden Park House in 1835, designed by John Verge. In 1836, Thomas Mitchell surveyed a site and drew plans for the

³³ Camden Residents Action Group, *Heritage Study, Camden New South Wales*, 2023, 9, PDF viewed online, <https://www.crag.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/Camden-Township-Heritage-Study-November-2023-ed.pdf>

³⁴ Camden Residents Action Group, *Heritage Study, Camden New South Wales*, 2023.

³⁵ Belgenny Farm, 2022.

³⁶ McIntyre 2007: 432.

³⁷ Camden Residents Action Group, *Heritage Study, Camden New South Wales*, 34.

village of Camden based on James and William Macarthur's design of a private English-style rural village. Camden village allotments went on sale in 1840 and in the following year, the first buildings were erected in the village of Camden.³⁸

In the 1840s, part of the Macarthur's merino flock was sold and taken to Victoria. As the sheep and wool industry declined in the area, wheat began to replace wool as district's main product and in 1858, the first flour mill, Thompson's Mill was built on Edward St Camden. The wheat industry, was however, destroyed by wheat rust in the 1860s.

In 1838, James Macarthur married Emily Stone. Their only child Elizabeth married Captain Arthur A.W. Onslow in 1867, the same year that James Macarthur died. Between 1887 and 1889, Elizabeth Macarthur-Onslow studied dairying and share farming in England and Europe, returning to Camden in 1889 and founding a dairying complex at Camden Park. Dairying had begun in Camden Park in 1826 with dairying, which had begun in 1826 when the Macarthurs had 14 female convicts working as dairymaids. 100 years later, with the establishment of the Camden Milk Depot in 1926, dairying had grown to become a commercial industry in the district.³⁹ Another historical feature of Camden's development in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century was establishment of Chinese market gardens along the banks of the Nepean which supplied fresh produce to the Macarthur district and Sydney markets. The effects of the White Australia policy saw their replacement by Italian market gardeners in the post-war period.⁴⁰

The town of Camden matured with the opening of the Railway from Campbelltown to Camden in 1882 and the incorporation of Camden Municipal Council in 1889. Its civic beauty was enhanced by the gifting of Macarthur Park to the Council by Elizabeth Macarthur-Onslow in 1905, 'in trust for the people'. Modern utilities were introduced in the twentieth century with the opening of gasworks in John Street in 1912, and the first gas lit street lighting, replaced in 1932 by electric street lighting. Despite the closing of the Camden railway line and station in 1963, Camden expanded in the 1960s with the establishment of housing estates in South Camden. In 1976, 1800 acres of Camden Park Estate including Belgenny Cottage and farm buildings were purchased by NSW government, supplemented by a further purchase of 1100 acres of Camden Park Estate in 1984. The purchase excluded land surrounding Camden Park House, which remains the home of members of the Macarthur-Stanham family.⁴¹ Dairying ceased to be a major industry in Camden after the deregulation of the NSW dairy industry in 2000 caused numerous local dairies to close. The 2021 census recorded a population of 119,325 people in the Camden Local Government Area.⁴²

3.3.1 Camden District Hospital and the Nurses Quarters

In 1898 local dairy farmers called for a hospital after an outbreak of scarlet fever.⁴³ After a public meeting in 1898, funds were collected from the community to build a new hospital. In the meantime, the Mayor of Camden offered his two-storey house *Edithville*, in Mitchell St, Camden to be converted for use as a hospital. The Cottage Hospital, capable of taking 12 patients nursed by a Matron and supported by local doctors, opened in April 1899.⁴⁴ On 24 May 1902, Camden Cottage Hospital was officially opened on Windmill Hill (now Menangle Rd) by Premier Sir John See at a cost of

³⁸ Camden Residents Action Group, *Heritage Study, Camden New South Wales*.

³⁹ Camden Residents Action Group, *Heritage Study, Camden New South Wales*.

⁴⁰ Camden Residents Action Group, *Heritage Study, Camden New South Wales*, 71-72.

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² Australian Bureau of Statistics Census Data 2021, Camden, <https://abs.gov.au/census/find-census-data/quickstats/2021/LGA11450>

⁴³ South-Western Sydney Local Health District, website, "Camden Hospital - A History", <https://www.swslhd.health.nsw.gov.au/ccq/camden110/history.html>

⁴⁴ Camden Residents Action Group, *Heritage Study, Camden New South Wales*, 68.

approximately £2,400.⁴⁵ In 1916 a floor was added to the hospital building and the hospital's name was changed to Camden District Hospital.⁴⁶ Camden District Hospital was the primary medical facility between Liverpool and Bowral. It also served the mining population of the Yerranderie silver mines, putting pressure on the small hospital.⁴⁷

Adequate accommodation for nurses was a perennial issue for hospital administrators.⁴⁸ In 1907, a government grant allowed the Hospital Board to purchase a four-room cottage next to the hospital for £340 and convert it to nurses' accommodation. As new mines in the Burragorang coalfields opened, the need for more on-site nurses' accommodation grew. In 1928, the Hospital Board approved the construction of a two-storey brick nurses' quarters on the site of the existing timber cottage. The building had outdoor verandahs, tiled roof and formal hedged garden. Its design was influenced by the Interwar Functionalist style.⁴⁹



Figure 8: Camden District Hospital around 1930 in Menangle Road, Camden. The nurses' quarters, built in 1928, are on the right-hand side of the image (Source: Camden History Notes website, <https://camdenhistorynotes.com/2018/11/07/camden-hospital-nurses-quarters>)

In the aftermath of WWII, a Nurses Award was introduced, which entitled each nurse to a separate bedroom. To provide additional nurses accommodation, the Camden Hospital Board purchased a surplus British RAF workshop hut from Camden Airfield. The hut measured 71 by 18 feet, and cost £175. Hut renovations were carried out to create eight bedrooms, two store cupboards and bathroom accommodation for £370, with furnishings at an additional cost of £375. The new building was opened in December 1947. Notwithstanding the additional quarters, the nurses' accommodation crisis

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ Camden History Notes, website, "Camden Hospital Nurses' Quarters: cloistered veils", 2018, <https://camdenhistorynotes.com/2018/11/07/camden-hospital-nurses-quarters/>

⁴⁷ Ibid, citing *Camden News*, 30 May 1907, 13 June 1907, 6 February 1908, 26 March 1908.

⁴⁸ Camden History Notes, website, "Camden Hospital Nurses' Quarters: cloistered veils", citing "A Social History of Camden District Hospital", by Doreen Lyon and Liz Vincent, 1998, p. 17.

⁴⁹ Camden History Notes, website, "Camden Hospital Nurses' Quarters: cloistered veils".

persisted and the opening of the hospital's new maternity wing in 1951 increased the need for more nurses' accommodation.⁵⁰

Construction on new nurses' quarters began in mid-1961 on farmland purchased by the Hospital Board in 1949, opposite the hospital on Menangle Road on Windmill Hill. The three-story brick building with suspended concrete floors was designed by architects Hobson and Boddington, influenced by mid-20th-century modernism and International Functionalism. The Camden District Hospital Nurses' Quarters, better known as "the Nurses Home", was officially opened in June 1962, containing 40 single rooms with separate bathrooms.



Figure 9: The Camden District Hospital and the 1928 Nurses Quarters are on the right of the photograph. The 1962 nurses' quarters were built in the paddock on the right of the image. Menangle Road is the address of the hospital on Windmill Hill. Source: Camden History Notes (Camden Images).

The 1928 nurses' quarters were demolished to make way for the opening of the 4-storey Hodge Wing in 1971.⁵¹ By the time the last intake of hospital-based training for nurses took place at Camden Hospital in July 1984, nurses were already living offsite.⁵²

By 1985 the hospital had grown to provide network services to the greater community of Macarthur. In 1990 a Day Unit and Aged Care and Rehabilitation centre opened and the hospital underwent a \$900,000 redevelopment. The University Medical Clinics of Camden/Campbelltown (UMCCC) were established in 2008 at Camden Hospital, improving patient access by delivering specialist outpatient services, while providing training facilities for medical, nursing and allied health students. In 2010 a new eight-bed Karitane Residential Family Care Unit was opened to provide expert help to local families.⁵³ The Camden District Hospital is within the Camden Heritage Conservation Area.

⁵⁰ Ibid, citing *Camden News*, 4 March, 1954.

⁵¹ Camden History Notes, website, "Camden Hospital Nurses' Quarters: cloistered veils".

⁵² Ibid, citing (*A Social History of Camden District Hospital*, by Doreen Lyon and Liz Vincent, 1998, p.58)

⁵³ South-Western Sydney Local Health District, website, "Camden Hospital - A History".

3.3.2 Development of the study area

The study area is located within a 5,000-acre land grant to John Macarthur in 1825, increasing the Macarthur family estate to 27,000 acres. In 1815, Cowpastures was renamed Cawdor. Governor Macquarie visited the Cowpastures four times during his time in the colonies; in 1810, 1815, 1820 and 1822. During his second visit in 1815 in an attempt to preserve the cattle of the Cowpastures, he ordered the construction of stockyards and established three cattle stations, the main one being at Cawdor, 3 km south of present-day Camden township.⁵⁴ The study area can be seen to be within Norther Cawdor in the 1842 Chart of the District of Camden including Camden Estate.

Historical maps indicate that there was no development within the study area during the nineteenth century aside from land subdivision and the development of the extant road alignment in the late half of the century. A Crown Plan c.1880 shows that 'cultivation' took place within the study area (Figure 11). An aerial photograph of Camden township in 1940 shows no evidence of buildings on this land. (Figure 15). It is likely that the study area remained as agricultural and pastoral land until development took place in the late twentieth-century.

An 1889 plan (Figure 12) shows the southern section of the study area belonging to 'Simpson'. A mill is marked on the plan opposite the study area. Histories of the Camden area make no mention of a flour or timber mill in this location. It is most likely that the mill referred to in the plan was a windmill, as the Camden Hospital was built on Windmill Hill. A parsonage is also marked on the plan to the north of the study area. The parsonage most likely was a part of the St John's Anglican Church estate on Menangle Road Camden, which was completed and consecrated in 1849. A building to the south of St John's church can be seen in an aerial photograph taken in the 1940s (Figure 15).

⁵⁴ Camden Residents Action Group, *Heritage Study, Camden New South Wales*, 47.

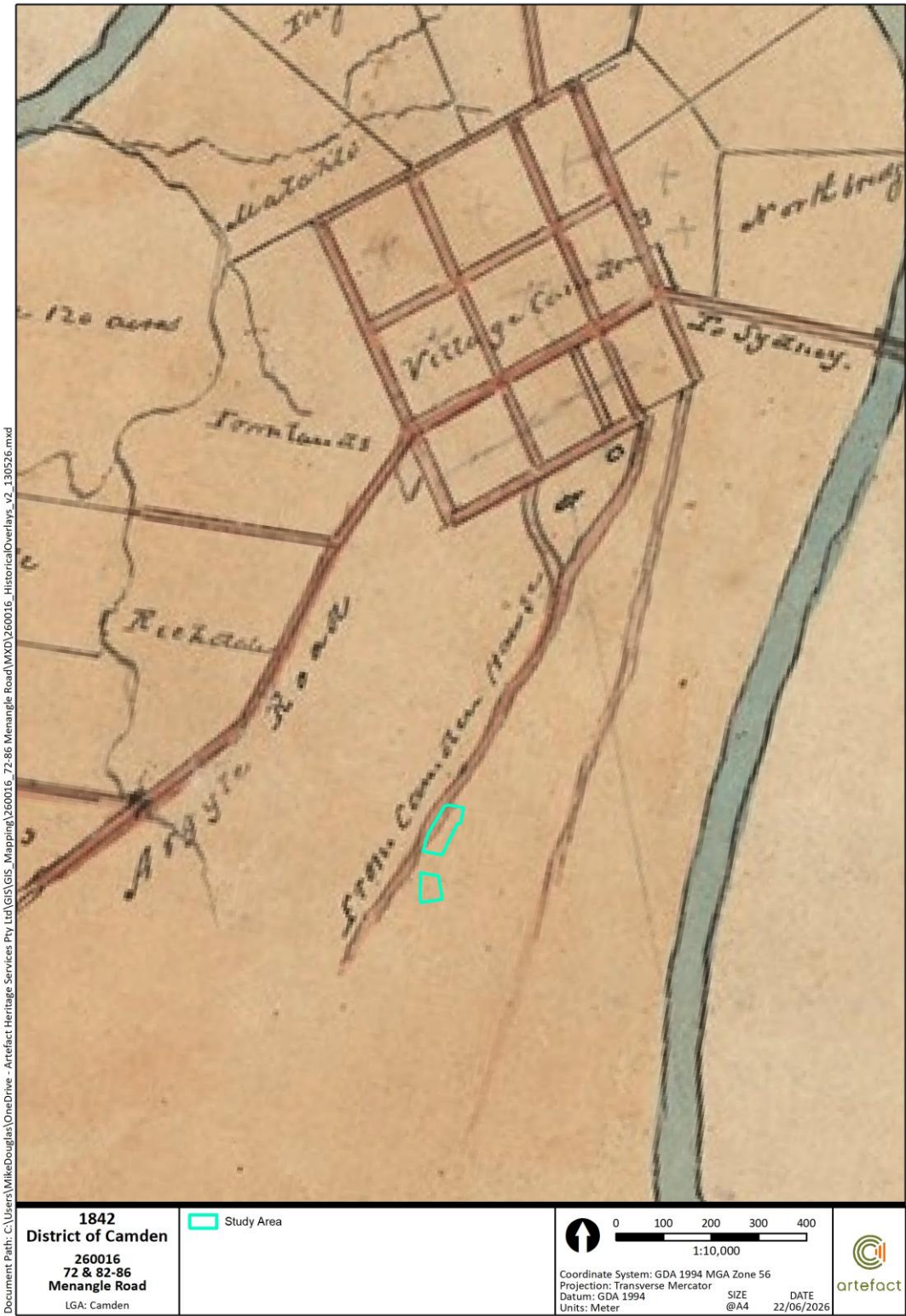


Figure 10: District of Camden map, 1842. Approximate study area in cyan box (Source: Historic Land Records Viewer with Artefact markup)

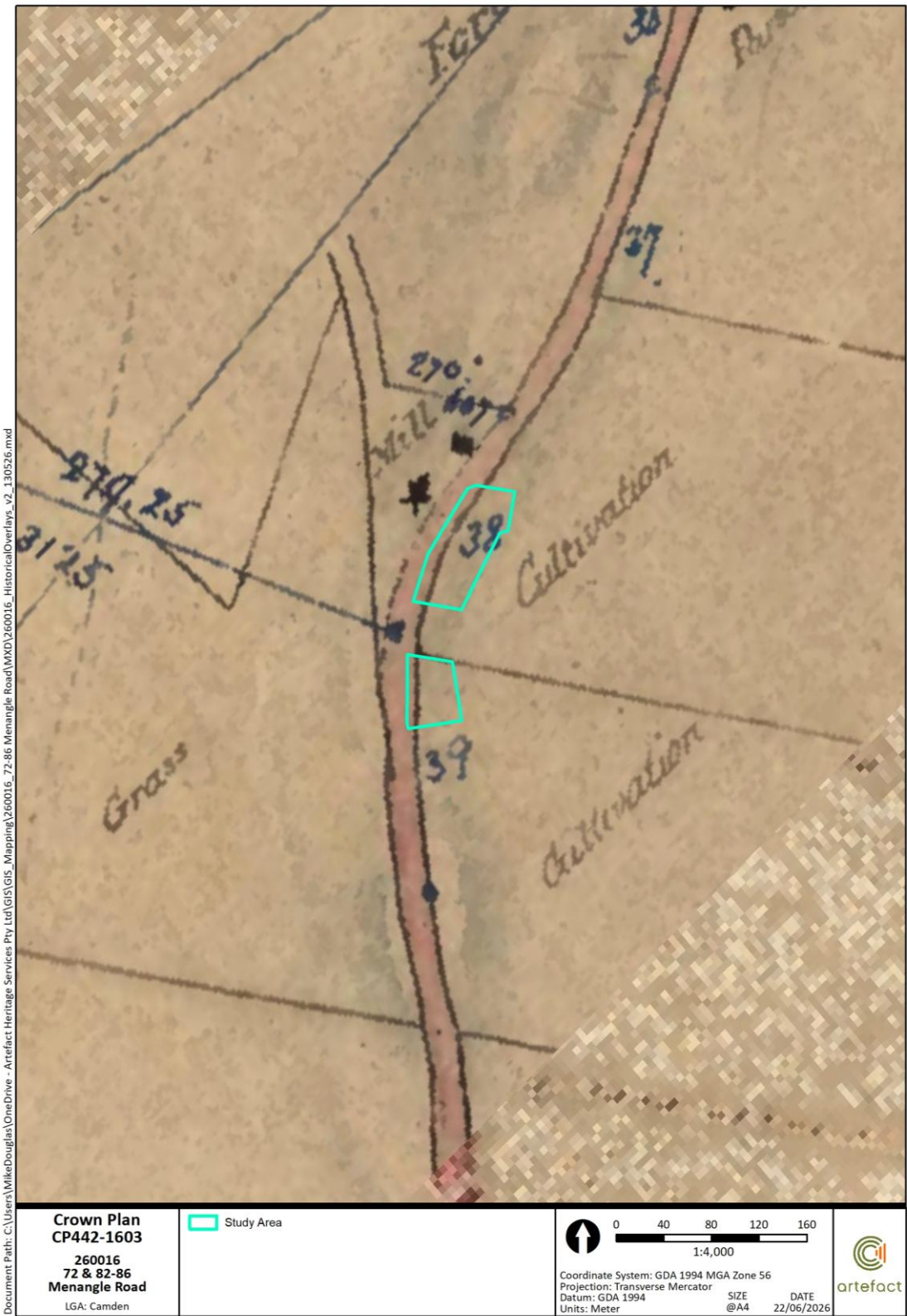


Figure 11: Crown Plan dated 1864 with study area marked; ‘Cultivation’ took place within study area (Source: State Library of NSW)



Figure 12: 1889 parish of Camden, southern part of study area within land belonging to 'Simpson' (Source: State Library of NSW)

3.4 The study area in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.

The earliest available aerial for this area is from the latter half of the twentieth century, revealing cleared subdivided land until the 1960s, when the extant buildings were constructed (Figure 16-Figure 20).

The study area has been split into 'Northern Section' (encompassing 72-80 Menangle Rd) and 'Southern Section' (encompassing 82-86 Menangle Rd) for this discussion.

Northern Section – 72-80 Menangle Road

Initial development within this section of the study area began in the 1960s, as the 1961 aerial reveals the early stages of the construction of the extant building (Figure 18). The northern parking lot was likely an area designated to become a carpark, which was turned into the extant carpark area in the early-2000s (Figure 20). The southern parking lot remained cleared and undeveloped until the 2000s, for the creation of the extant parking lot (Figure 20).

Southern Section – 82-86 Menangle Road

The 1961 aerial shows that the extant buildings were already constructed as residential dwellings in between 1956-1961 (Figure 18). At this time the hospital complex is well established and there is evidence of additional residential growth to the north and south. The existing structures at 82-86 Menangle Road remained unchanged, with the exception of 82 Menangle Road which was extended towards the west in the early-2000s for the aged-care facility (Figure 20). These structures are still used for residential purposes.

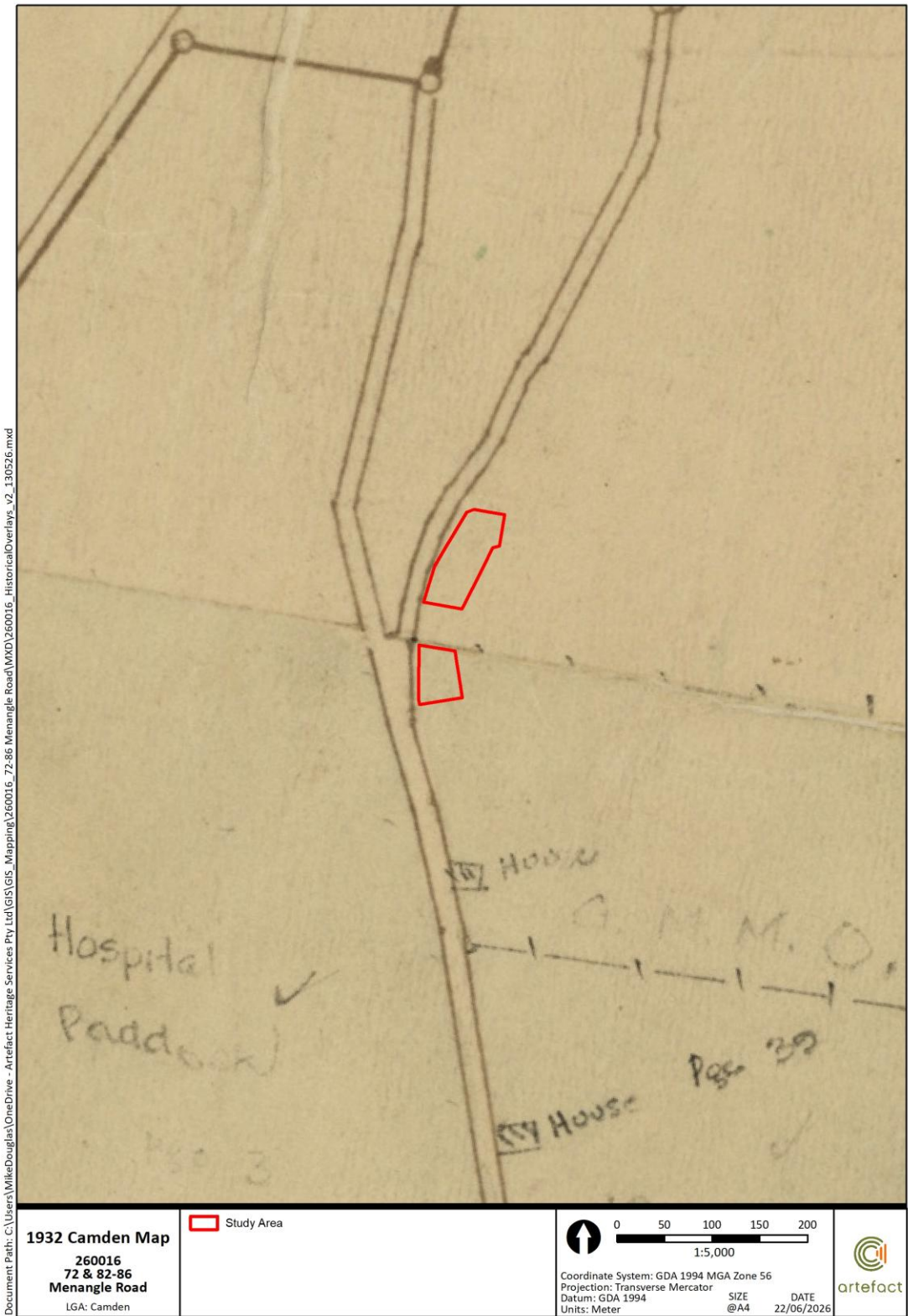


Figure 13: 1932 Camden Map with no development shown within the study area (Source: State Library of New South Wales)

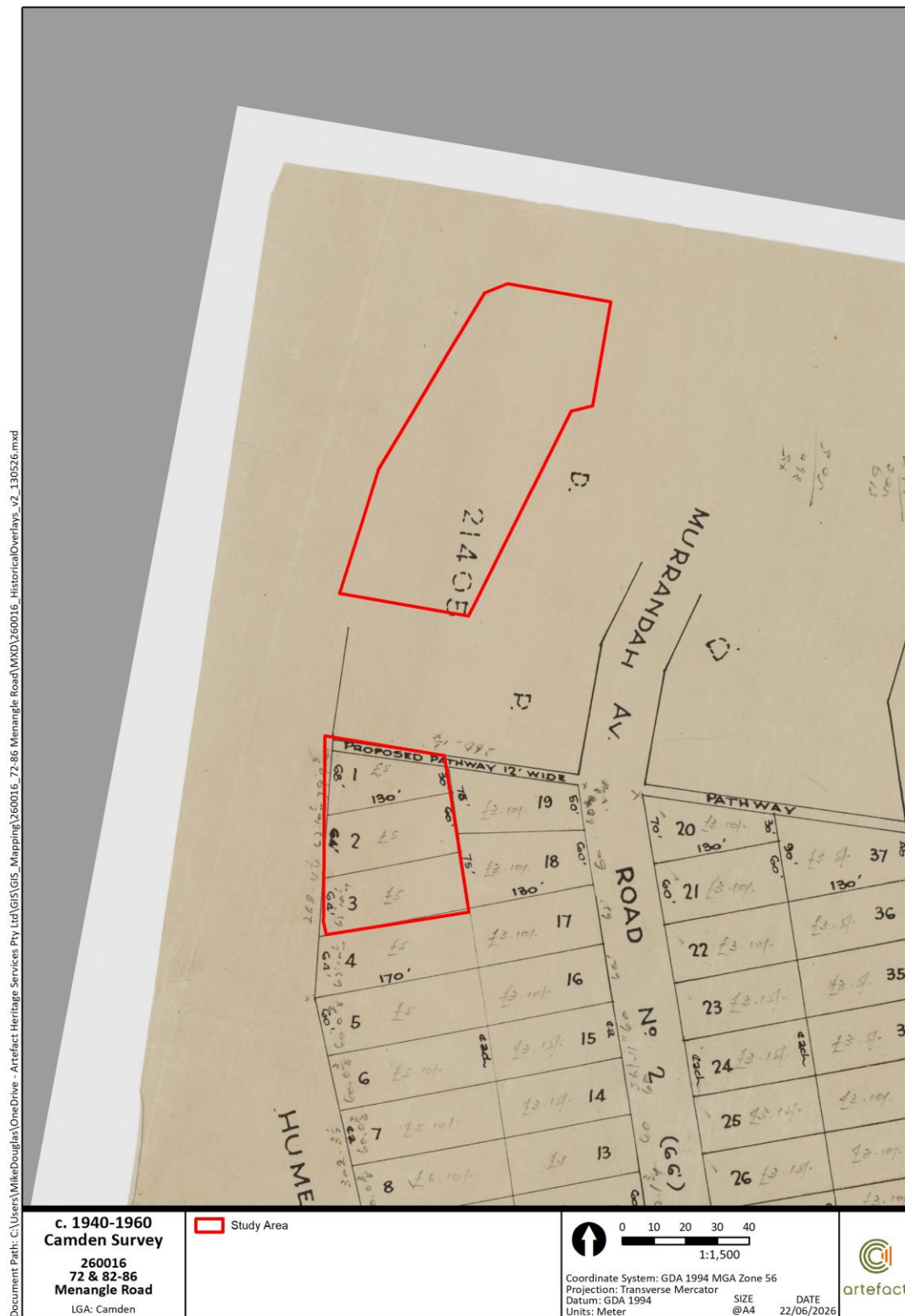


Figure 14: c.1940-1960 Camden Survey Map; southern section had been subdivided and put up for sale (Source: State Library of New South Wales)



Figure 15: An aerial view of Camden township in 1940 taken by plane that took off at Camden airfield. St John's Church is at the centre of the image; indicative location of study area pointed out (Source: Camden Library)

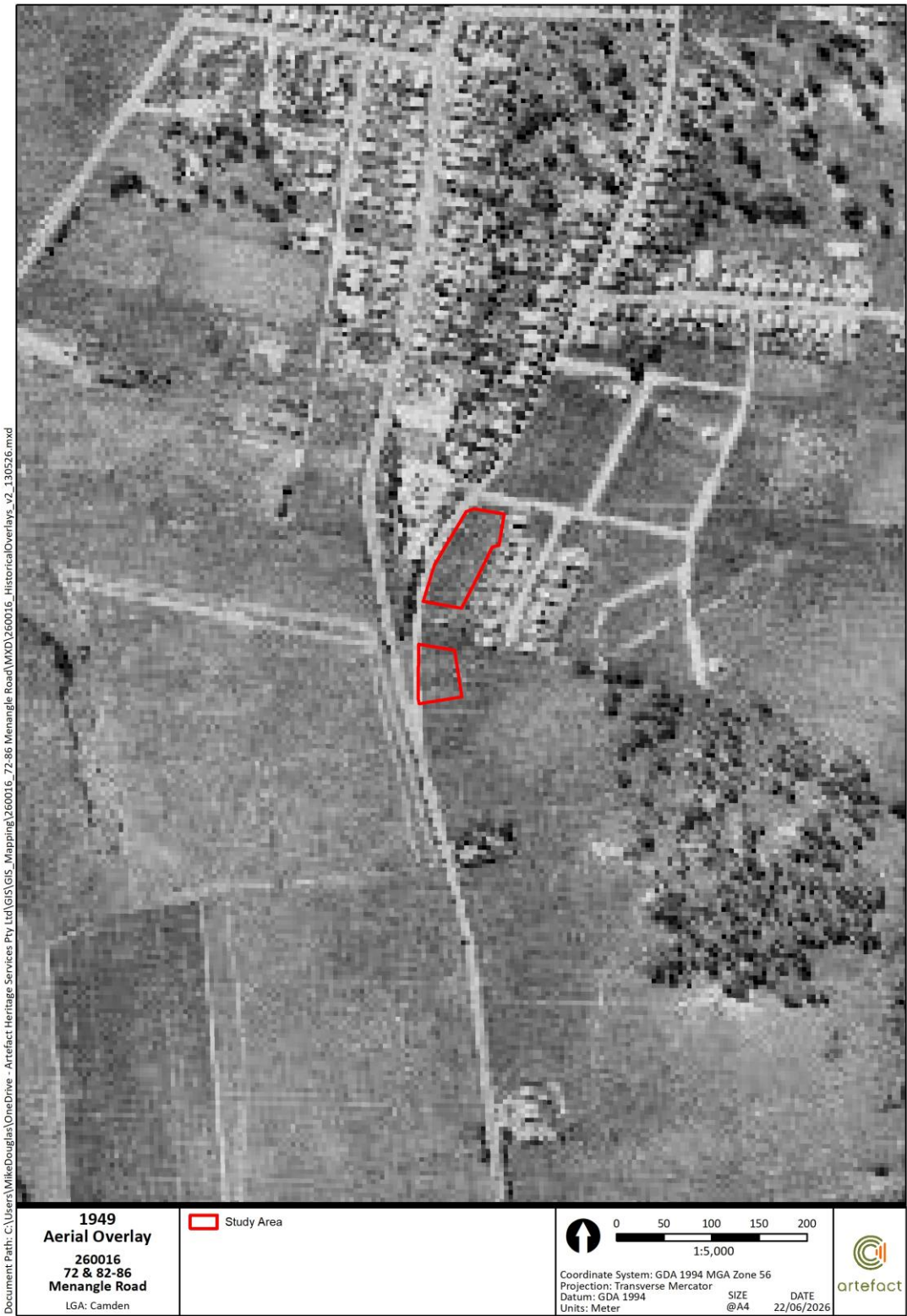


Figure 16: 1949 aerial of study area; earliest aerial for the area, which shows no development within the study area despite the known subdivision (Source: Spatial Collaboration Portal)



Figure 17: 1956 aerial; the northern carpark area had been asphalted, but no other development happened (Source: Spatial Collaboration Portal)



Figure 18: 1961 aerial; southern section developed with three residential detached houses, northern section in the process of development (Source: Spatial Collaboration Portal)



Figure 19: 1969 aerial showing all extant structures including detached dwellings in the south and the Camden District Hospital Nurses' Quarters in the northern section of the study area and the associated hardstand (Source: Spatial Collaboration Portal)



Figure 20: 1990 aerial showing all extant structures and development of the southern carpark area (Source: Spatial Collaboration Portal)

3.5 Historical Summary

3.5.1 Pre-European and Early Colonial Context

The study area lies within the traditional lands of the Dharawal people, who have occupied the Camden region for thousands of years as part of a broader Aboriginal presence in the Sydney basin extending back at least tens of thousands of years. Aboriginal communities maintained complex social, cultural and land management practices prior to European colonisation.

European exploration of the Camden area began in the 1790s, with early expeditions reaching the Nepean River. By the early 19th century, the area—then known as the “Cowpastures”—became associated with cattle grazing and was deliberately protected by colonial authorities. The frontier expanded into Dharawal land from the 1810s, accompanied by conflict and eventual colonial occupation.

3.5.2 19th Century: Agricultural Land within the Camden Estate

The study area formed part of the large landholdings granted to John Macarthur and his family from the early 1800s. These lands were central to the development of pastoral and agricultural industries, particularly wool production, which played a major role in the colonial economy.

Throughout the 19th century, the study area remained undeveloped and was used for agricultural and pastoral purposes. Historical mapping indicates land clearance, cultivation, and subdivision, but there is no evidence of built structures within the site during this period. The area lay outside the core of the Camden village, which was formally established in the 1840s.

3.5.3 Early–Mid 20th Century: Continued Open Land and Subdivision

Into the early 20th century, the study area continued to be largely undeveloped, despite increasing subdivision and the growth of Camden township. Aerial imagery from 1940 and 1949 confirms that the site remained vacant, although surrounding areas were progressively developed for residential use.

By the mid-20th century, the Camden District Hospital—established in 1902 to the north of the site—had become a key institutional presence, influencing surrounding land use. By the 1950s, subdivision had occurred across the study area, and some ground preparation (including possible hardstand areas) had taken place, though buildings were not yet present.

3.5.4 Late 1950s–1960s: Initial Development of the Site

The first substantial development of the study area occurred between the late 1950s and early 1960s:

- Southern portion (82–86 Menangle Road): Developed with three detached fibro residential cottages constructed between approximately 1956 and 1961.
- Northern portion (72–78 Menangle Road): Developed with the Camden District Hospital Nurses’ Quarters, constructed in 1962.

The nurses’ quarters were built to address growing demand for on-site accommodation associated with the expanding hospital. Designed in a mid-20th century functionalist style, the building reflects broader trends in hospital infrastructure and workforce accommodation during the post-war period.

3.5.5 Late 20th Century–Present: Institutional Decline and Site Modification

Following its initial use, the nurses' quarters became redundant as nursing practices changed and staff increasingly lived off-site from the 1970s onward. Meanwhile, the residential dwellings in the southern portion of the site continued to be used for housing, with minor modifications over time.

From the late 20th century onwards:

- Car parking areas were constructed (particularly between the 1980s and early 2000s).
- Some extensions occurred (e.g. to 82 Menangle Road).
- The site gradually transitioned to a mix of institutional and residential uses, though all structures are now disused and in poor condition.

3.5.6 Overall Historical Development Pattern

In summary, the study area demonstrates a clear historical trajectory:

- Pre-1800s: Aboriginal occupation and land management.
- 1800s: Inclusion within the Macarthur estate; used for agriculture with no built development.
- Early 1900s: Continued undeveloped land despite nearby institutional growth.
- 1950s–1960s: First development phase with housing and hospital-related accommodation.
- Late 20th century–present: Decline in institutional use, minor modifications, and eventual vacancy.

This history reflects broader patterns in Camden's evolution, from pastoral estate to township, and from rural landscape to suburban and institutional development tied to the Camden District Hospital precinct.

4.0 PHYSICAL CONTEXT

4.1 Site Inspection

A site inspection was conducted on 19 February 2026 by Nicholas Turvey (Graduate Heritage Consultant) and Sammuel Sammut (Senior Heritage Consultant) of Artefact. The aim of the site inspection was to inspect the area of proposed impacts, inform a preliminary assessment of archaeological potential, and to identify heritage items and heritage significant fabric of the item and in the vicinity that may be affected by the project. The inspection was undertaken on foot and a photographic record was made.

The following photographs were taken by Artefact staff on 19 February 2026 unless otherwise indicated.

4.1.1 Context

The study area is located within a predominantly residential area with the health precinct located directly to the north of the site. The following photographs (Figure 21 to Figure 24) provide an overview of the surrounding context of the study area.



Figure 21: View towards Camden Hospital



Figure 22: View towards the 1974 wing of the Camden Hospital precinct



Figure 23: Front façade of locally listed 'Corner Shop' located on Macquarie Avenue



Figure 24: View of typical low rise residential street in the vicinity of the study area

4.1.2 Study area

The study area comprises three residential dwelling houses and the former Camden Nurses' Quarters. The study area is located to the southeast of the Camden District Hospital, in a primarily residential area. It is located to the west of the Nepean River and approximately 1km to the south of the Camden Central Business District. None of the buildings are currently occupied and based on an external visual inspection all appear to be in a poor condition. The study area slopes quite steeply to the east and there are some mature trees and vegetation along Menangle Road, particularly in front of the residential dwellings, partially obscuring views from the public domain.

4.1.2.1 Former Camden Nurses' Quarters

The former Camden Nurses' Quarters are a three-storey face brick building constructed in 1962 (Figure 25 to Figure 28). The building displays characteristics of mid-20th century modernism and international functionalism. Pedestrian access to the building is from Menangle Road via a ramp connecting to the second storey. Vehicular access is also from Menangle Road following a driveway leading to carparking at the rear and north of the building.

The building is constructed from red face brick with a simple tiled hipped roof. The building is three storeys with protruding concrete balconies with a simple round steel balustrade overlooking Menangle Road. These balconies read as horizontal bands located symmetrically either side of a series of square framed windows are located in the centre of the western elevation (fronting Menangle Road) to both the ground and first floors. Generally, windows elsewhere around the building are vertically proportioned with double hung sashes.



Figure 25: View from Menangle Road looking towards the former nurses quarters



Figure 26: View to the side of the former nurses quarters as viewed from near Gilbulla Avenue



Figure 27: View of the rear and side of the former nurses quarters taken from the driveway at the rear of the building



Figure 28: View of a section of the rear of the former nurses quarters.



Figure 29: Foundation stone

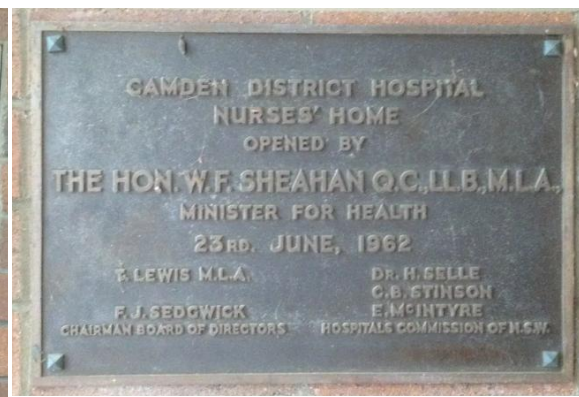


Figure 30: Plaque celebrating the opening of the building

4.1.2.2 Residences

The three residences (Figure 31 to Figure 34) are constructed as fibro cottages on a brick base which is built up to the rear to respond to the steep sloping topography. The buildings have tiled roofs that are with hipped or gabled in style. The buildings have timber double hung sash windows often in pairs on the Menangle Road façade with aluminium sliding windows to other facades. The windows to the rear of the properties are all boarded up.



Figure 31: View to the rear of 82 Menangle Road



Figure 32: Northern elevation of number 82 Menangle Road



Figure 33: Rear elevation of 84 Menangle Road



Figure 34: Rear elevation of number 86 Menangle Road

5.0 SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

5.1 Methodology

Determining the significance of heritage items or a potential archaeological resource is undertaken by utilising a system of assessment centred on the *Burra Charter* (Australia ICOMOS 2013). The principles of the charter are relevant to the assessment, conservation and management of sites and relics. The assessment of heritage significance is outlined through legislation in the *Heritage Act* and implemented through the *NSW Heritage Manual, Assessing Heritage Significance*⁵⁵, the *Archaeological Assessment Guidelines*⁵⁶ and the document *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'*.⁵⁷

If an item meets one of the seven heritage criteria and retains the integrity of its key attributes, it can be considered to have heritage significance (see Table 3). The significance of an item or potential archaeological site can then be assessed as being of local or State significance. If a potential archaeological resource does not reach the local or state significance threshold, then it is not classified as a relic under the *Heritage Act*.

'*State heritage significance*', in relation to a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct, means significance to the State in relation to the historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value of the item.

'*Local heritage significance*', in relation to a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct, means significance to an area in relation to the historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value of the item.⁵⁸

Table 3. NSW heritage assessment criteria

Criteria	Description
A – Historical Significance	An item is important in the course or pattern of the local area's cultural or natural history.
B – Associative Significance	An item has strong or special associations with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the local area's cultural or natural history.
C – Aesthetic or Technical Significance	An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in the local area.
D – Social Significance	An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in the local area for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

⁵⁵ Heritage NSW 2025.

⁵⁶ NSW Heritage Office 1996, 25-27.

⁵⁷ NSW Heritage Branch 2009.

⁵⁸ This section is an extract based on the Heritage Office Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and Relics 2009:6.

Criteria	Description
E – Research Potential	An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's cultural or natural history.
F – Rarity	An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural or natural history.
G - Representativeness	An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places of cultural or natural environments (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

5.2 Integrity

Integrity relates to whether all the attributes that convey heritage significance are extant within the subject site and not eroded or under threat⁵⁹. Integrity is a measure of the wholeness and intactness of the place and its attributes. Examining the conditions of integrity, therefore requires assessing the extent to which the subject site or element:

- a) includes all elements necessary to express its heritage significance;
- b) is of adequate size to ensure the complete representation of the features and processes which convey the property's heritage significance;
- c) suffers from adverse effects of development and/or neglect.

Table 4: Levels of Integrity

Level	Definition
High	The physical fabric of the property and/or its significant features is in good condition, and the impact of deterioration processes controlled. A significant proportion of the elements necessary to convey the totality of the heritage significance conveyed by the property is included ⁶⁰ .
Moderate	The physical fabric of the property and/or its significant features have undergone some modifications. The changes may be reversible.
Low	The physical fabric of the property and/or its significant features have undergone substantial modifications and the original is irretrievable

⁵⁹ Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties, ICOMOS 2011, p10.

⁶⁰ Sheridan Burke, The long and winding road: a challenge to ICOMOS members, in *Changing World, Changing Views of Heritage: heritage and social change* ICOMOS, 2010

Level	Definition
N/A	Modern and / or intrusive fabric
Unknown	Elements that cannot be evaluated (ie. natural ventilation systems where their continued operation cannot be determined, fabric that cannot be inspected)

5.3 Existing heritage assessments

The study area is located within the vicinity of two locally listed heritage items and the Camden Heritage Conservation Area. The following section provides an overview of the heritage significance of each of these items which assists in determining the level of impact the proposed development at the study area will have.

5.3.1 Statement of significance – Camden District Hospital

Camden District Hospital is listed as an item of local heritage significance in the Camden LEP and S170 (Figure 35).



Figure 35: Front façade of Camden District Hospital

The following summary statement of significance has been sourced from NSW Heritage:

Camden District Hospital is a representative example of a local community hospital which reflects the changes in its drawing area and medical practice.⁶¹

The Camden District Hospital is historically and socially significant as it was the first public hospital in the Camden district with funds raised by the local community for its construction and is still in operation today.

5.3.2 Statement of significance – Mural and Wishing Well

The 'Mural and Wishing Well' (Figure 36) are located adjacent to the Camden District Hospital on the corner of the Old Hume Highway and Menangle Road. The item is listed as having local heritage significance in the Camden LEP.



Figure 36: Mural, wishing well and associated landscaping (Source: Camden History Notes⁶²)

⁶¹ NSW Heritage, Camden District Hospital (Part of Hospital Site), accessed via <https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/ViewItem?itemId=1280079>, February 2026

⁶² Camden History Notes: Camden Rotary Pioneer Mural, accessed 9 February 2026 via <https://camdenhistorynotes.com/2020/12/01/camden-pioneer-mural-memorial-wall-and-wishing-well/>

The following summary statement of significance has been sourced from NSW Heritage:

The mural and the wishing well were established together by the community. The Rotary Club, together with Camden Park Estate, instigated the project, while many members of the community contributed to the project. The mural and the well reflect the philanthropy of the local community groups, eg. the Rotary Club and is likely to be an element of high social value to generations of Camden people.⁶³

5.3.3 St John's Church Precinct

'St John's Church Precinct' () is located approximately 500m to the north of the study area, outside the 200m buffer zone. The church is listed on both the state heritage register and the LEP and is being included in this assessment due to its significance and visual prominence of the church in the region.



Figure 37: St John's Church, Camden (Source: Daily Telegraph)

⁶³ NSW Heritage, Mural and Wishing Well, accessed via <https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/ViewItem?itemId=1280100>, February 2026

The following summary statement of significance has been sourced from NSW Heritage:

The church is set within a fine group of other ecclesiastical buildings that includes the Rectory (1859) and church hall (1906), together with the cemetery in a rural landscaped environment resplendent in native and exotic mature trees, fence lines, paths and memorials. The church continues to serve the local Anglican community as it has done for over 150 years. Completed in 1849, St John the Evangelist's Anglican Church, Camden is a major edifice in the history of Australian architecture. It is the first "archaeologically correct" Gothic Revival church built in this country. The church, with its tower and spire, is a landscape monument in the rural lands and town of Camden. It is also a monument to the pioneering pastoral Macarthur family who built it, and has become an icon in consideration of these values..⁶⁴

5.3.4 Camden Heritage Conservation Area – Character Elements

The Camden DCP 2019 provides the following distinguishing and built character elements of the conservation area, which are relevant to the study area:

- Distinct tree lined visual gateways as viewed from rural floodplain on the fringes of Camden town
- A topographical form which rises from the floodplain
- A town which is surrounded by rural hinterland containing transitional community uses
- Buildings covering a range in stylistic periods reflecting the evolution of the town centre and reflecting a diverse palette of building materials and finishes
- A range of residential premises, from the stately to workers cottages, largely converted to commercial functions; but still some with a residential use
- A health precinct surrounding Camden Hospital
- A series of informal pathways linking parking precincts

⁶⁴ NSW Heritage, St Johns Church Precinct, accessed via [HMS - ViewItem](#), June 2026

6.0 THE PROPOSED WORKS

6.1 The proposed works

The proposed works are for the construction of residential flat buildings, containing 95 dwellings, for the purpose of social and affordable housing. The proposed works are described in Figure 38 to Figure 44 prepared by DKO and issued in May 2026.

6.1.1 The proposal

The SSD application seeks consent for the following:

- Site preparation works including excavation.
- Construction of two residential flat buildings containing 95 dwellings for the purpose of social and affordable housing.
- Construction of one level of basement parking for each residential flat building.
- Associated landscaping and communal open space.
- Infrastructure servicing.

A detailed description of the project is included in the EIS.

6.1.2 Project justification

The proposed redevelopment is intended to help address the growing demand for social and affordable housing in the Camden area. The study area has been selected due to its accessible location close to Camden town centre, health services and other essential community infrastructure, and its capacity to deliver a meaningful increase in social and affordable housing in an area of demonstrated need.

REV A	DATE 25/6/2026	STATUS FINAL	REASON FOR ISSUE ISSUED FOR SSDA	DRAWN DUA/H	GENERAL NOTES - ALL DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES - COORDINATE ALL DIMENSIONS AND LEVELS IN SITE PRIOR TO COMMENCING WORK - USE FORMER DIMENSIONS ONLY - DO NOT SCALE DRAWING - CLIENT HAS REQUESTED CONCEPT REASSESSMENT. THE NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION CODE OF AUSTRALIA AND ALL RELEVANT AUSTRALIAN STANDARDS WILL BE USED FOR HOME ASSOCIATED IN THIS PROJECT - THIS DRAWING IS TO BE PRINTED IN 1:100 - CERTAIN ASPECTS OF DRAWING MAY NOT BE LEGIBLE IN RESULT OF PRINTED SCALE & WEIGHT	COLLABORATORS Architect Landscape Architect Structural Engineer Civil Engineer Sydney	Jane Irwin Landscape Architecture Studio 303 61 Manchester Street Surry Hills NSW Australia 2010 01 92160957 office@jia.net.au www.jia.net.au		JOB NO. 260101 STATUS SSDA STAGE FINAL DRAWN DUA/H CHECKED J.A.	DATE 25/6/2026 REV A	DWG NO. LA-003
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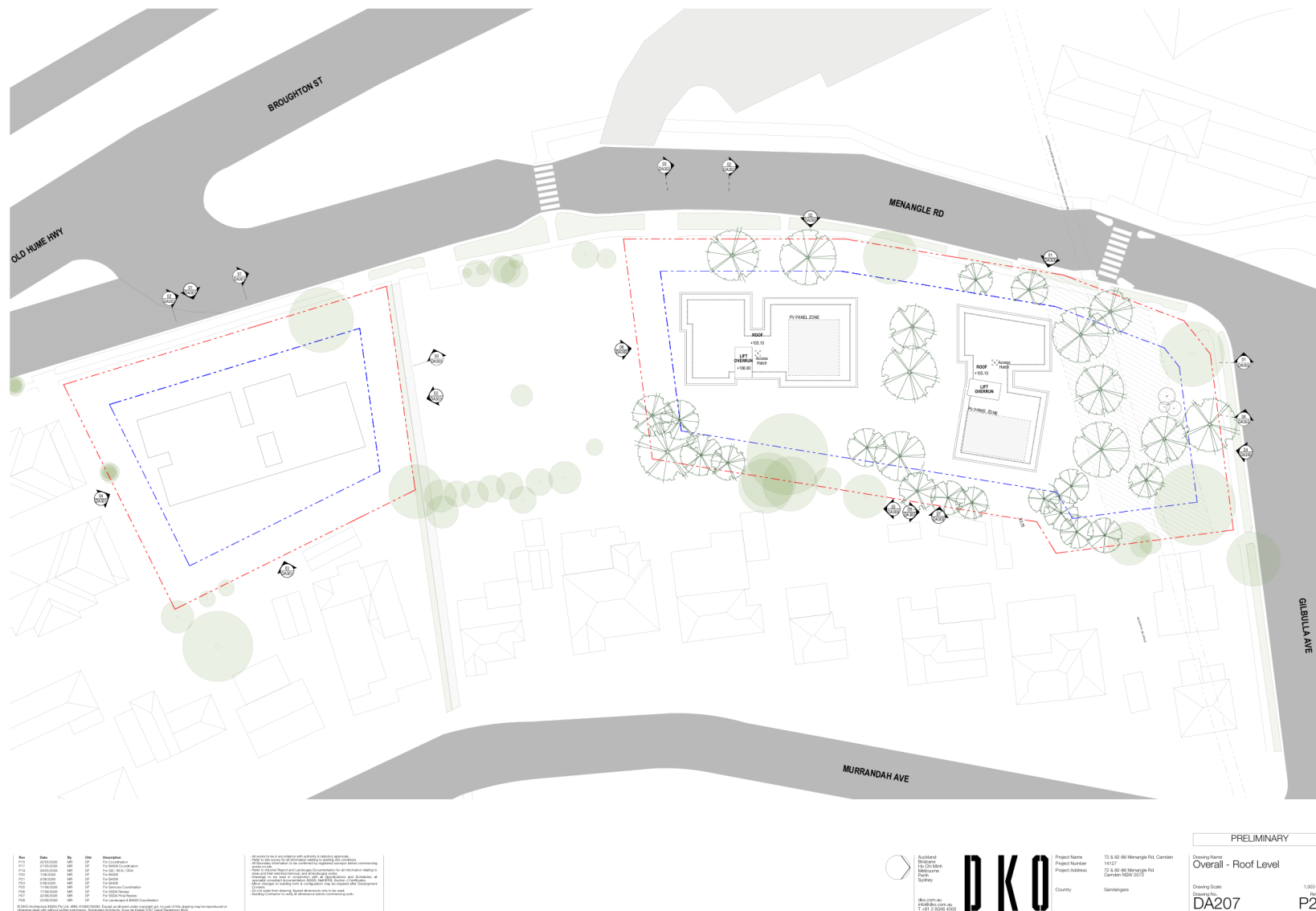


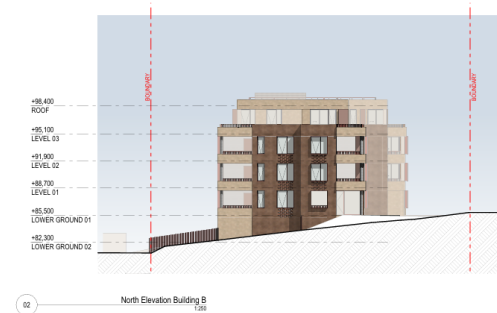
Figure 39: Overall – Roof level (Source: DKO dated June 2026)



Figure 40: Overall – Ground Floor Plan (Source: DKO dated June 2026)



Figure 41: Elevations - Buildings A1 and A2 (Source: DKO, dated June 2026)

[illegible]

Rev	Date	By	Chk	Description
P14	22/05/2020	MR	DF	For Coordination & BASR A1
P15	28/05/2020	MR	DF	For ICA / ICA
P16	1/06/2020	MR	DF	For BASR
P17	2/06/2020	MR	DF	For BASR
P18	9/06/2020	MR	DF	For BASR
P19	10/06/2020	MR	DF	For Landscape Coordination
P20	17/06/2020	MR	DF	For ICA Review
P21	22/06/2020	MR	DF	For ICA Final Review
P26	23/06/2020	MR	DF	For Landscape & BASR Coordinators

- All notes to be in accordance with authority & statutory approvals
- Refer to site survey for all information relating to existing site conditions
- All boundary information to be confirmed by registered surveyor before commencing works on site
- All proposed Internal and Landscape Documentation for all groundworks adding to the site and their relation to existing, and all landscape works
- Drawings to be made in conjunction with all Specifications and Schedules of all proposed Landscaping, Ornamentation, Softscaping, Hardscaping, Fencing & Carriageways
- Minor changes to building form & configuration may be required after Development Consent
- Do not scale from drawings. Squared dimensions only to be used
- Further Contractor to be responsible for all on site survey work

Auckland
Brisbane
Ho Chi Minh
Melbourne
Perth
Sydney

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Project Name	72 & 82-86 Menangle Rd, Camden
Project Number	14127
Project Address	72 & 82-86 Menangle Rd Camden NSW 2570
Country	Gandangara

Country	Gandangon
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PRELIMINARY

Drawing Name
Elevations - Building B

Drawing Scale
Drawing No.
DA301

1:250 @ 1/8" = 1'-0"
Revision
P28

Figure 42: Elevations – Building B (Source: DKO, dated June 2026)

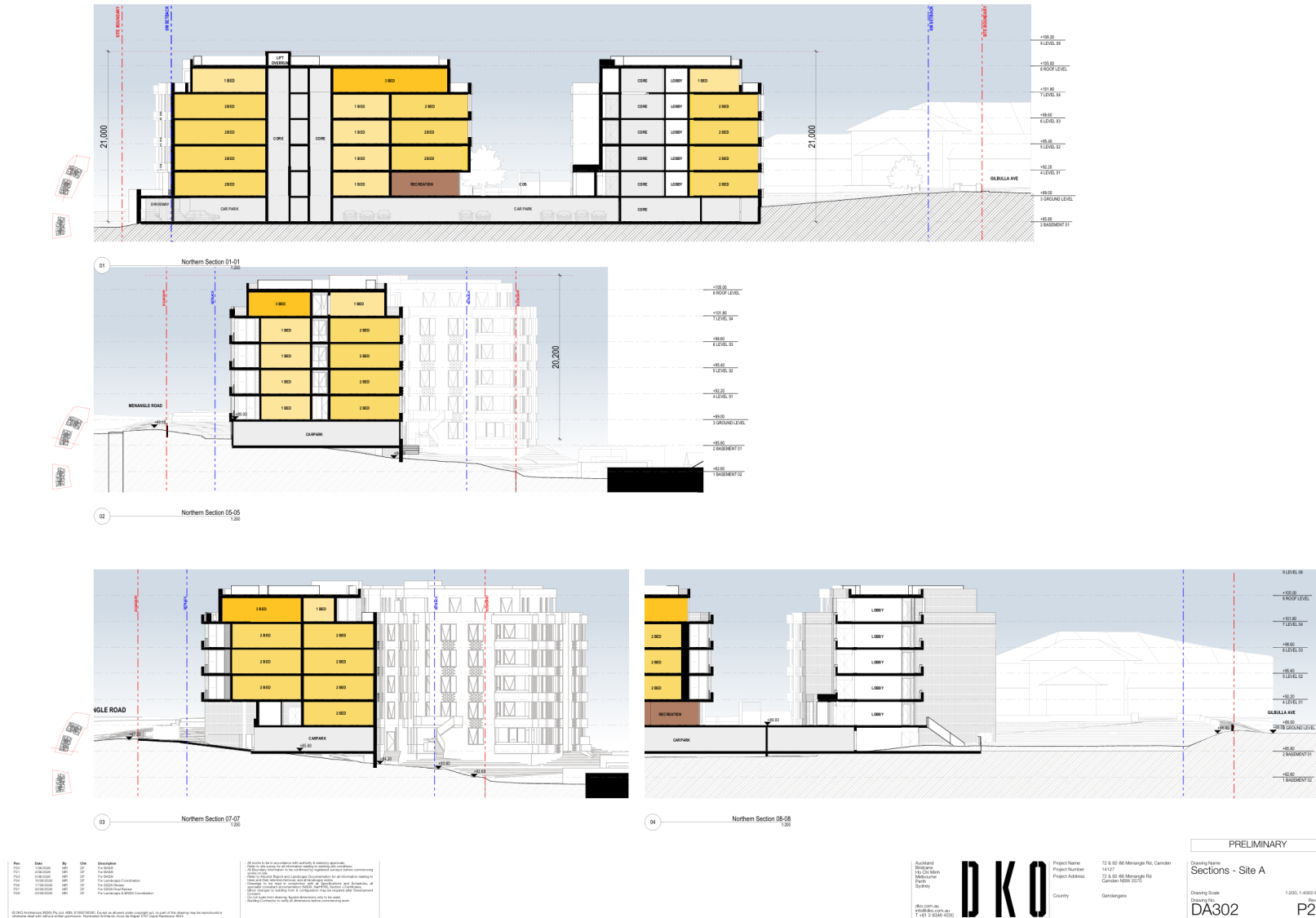


Figure 43: Sections – Building A (Source: DKO, dated June 2026)

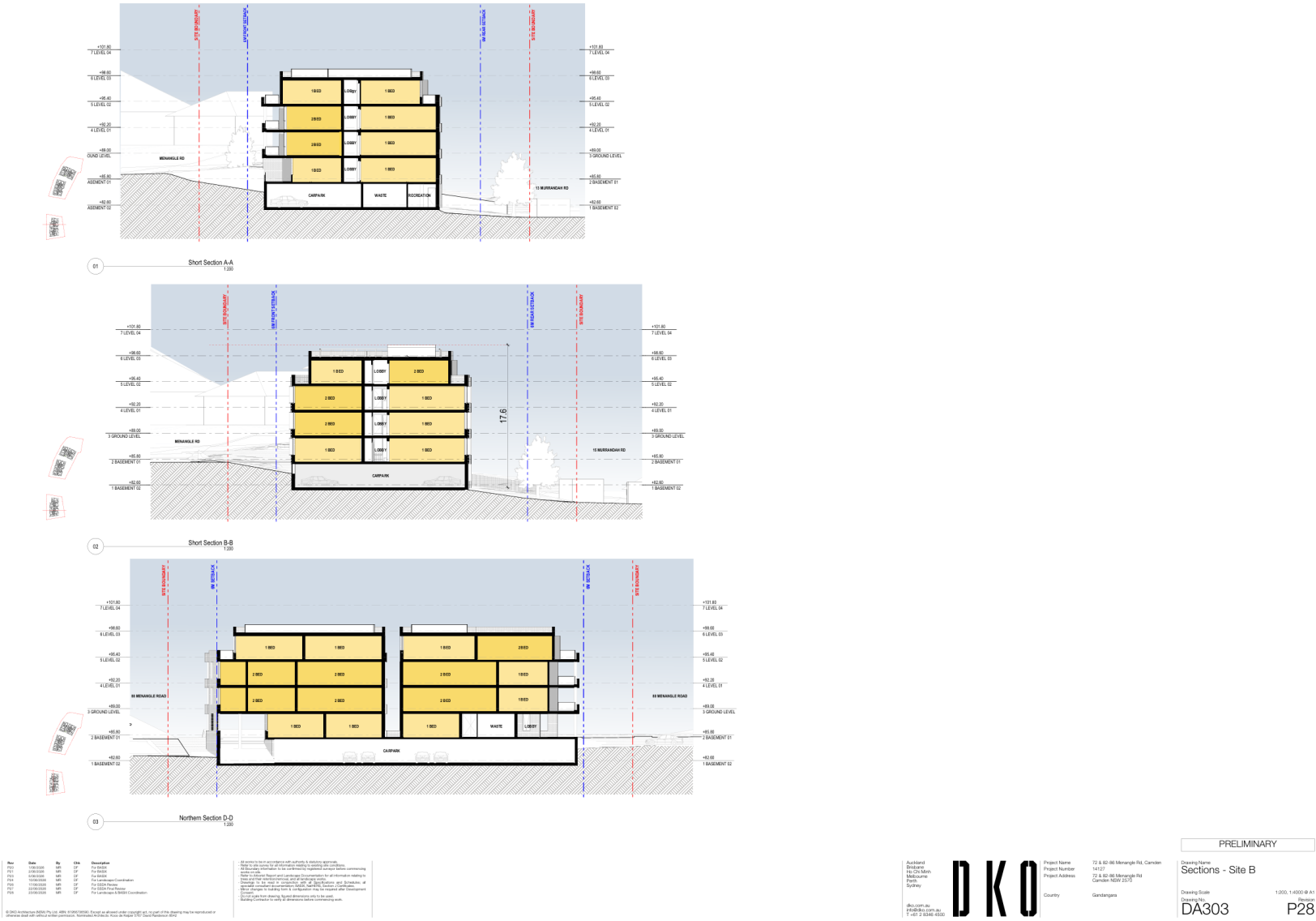


Figure 44: Sections – Building B (Source: DKO, dated June 2026)

7.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

7.1 Introduction

This section discusses the study area's potential to contain historical archaeological resources. The potential for the survival of archaeological remains is significantly affected by activities which may have caused ground disturbance. This assessment is therefore based on consideration of current ground conditions, and analysis of the historical development of the study area.

'Archaeological potential' refers to the likelihood that an area contains physical remains associated with an earlier phase of occupation, activity or development of that area. This is distinct from 'archaeological significance' and 'archaeological research potential'. These designations refer to the cultural value of potential archaeological remains and are the primary basis of the recommended management actions included in this document.

7.2 Archaeological potential

The archaeological potential of each site is presented in terms of the likelihood of the presence of archaeological remains, considering the land use history and previous impacts at the site. This evaluation is presented using the following grades of archaeological potential:

Table 5: Grading of archaeological potential

Grading	Rationale
Nil	No evidence of historical development or use, or where previous impacts would have removed all archaeological potential
Low	Research indicates little historical development, or where there have been substantial previous impacts, disturbance and truncation in locations where some archaeological remains such as deep subsurface features may survive
Moderate	Analysis demonstrates known historical development and some previous impacts, but it is likely that archaeological remains survive with some localised truncation and disturbance
High	Evidence of multiple phases of historical development and structures with minimal or localised twentieth century development impacts, and it is likely the archaeological resource would be largely intact

7.2.1 Land use summary

The European occupation of the study area has been divided into four general phases of historical activity, which are outlined in Table 6 below:

Table 6: Land use summary

Phase	Discussion
Phase 1 (1788–1820s) Initial colonisation of the Camden area	Historical activities • Captain Watkin Tench and William Dawes ventured south of Prospect to the Nepean River. • John Macarthur was granted large parcels of land in the Camden Area. • Initial agricultural and pastoral activities which may have encompassed the study area. • No known development within the study area. Potential archaeological resources • Evidence of land clearance and cultivation of land • Evidence of land division including postholes associated with fencelines and vegetation clearance. – Development associated with the construction of the extant buildings in Phase 4 would have highly disturbed or completely removed any archaeological resources from this phase.
	Historical activities • John Macarthur was granted a 5,400-acre land in 1825, where the study area is located. • The Private Village of Camden was established by his sons James and William Macarthur in the 1840s within this land grant. The study area is located to the south of the village. • The village went through extensive development in the 1840s, with commercial, educational, religious, residential and industrial buildings. • The municipality of Camden was declared in 1889. • The study area was likely cleared and subdivided during this time, but there are no records of development within it. Maps indicate that it was used for agricultural/pastoral purposes. Potential archaeological resources • Evidence of land clearance and cultivation of land. • Evidence of land division including postholes associated with fencelines and vegetation clearance. • Any resources associated with early Camden Park development and the Private Village of Camden would be outside of the study area. – Development associated with the construction of the extant buildings in Phase 4 would have highly disturbed or completely removed any archaeological resources from this phase.
Phase 3 (1900s–1950s) Further land subdivision within the study area and town development	Historical activities • The Camden Hospital officially opened in 1902 northwest to the study area. • There was further subdivision within the study area and the establishment of the footpath between 80 Menangle Road and 82 Menangle Road. • No known developed is present within the study area during this Phase. Potential archaeological resources • Evidence of land clearance and subdivision of land.

Phase	Discussion
	- Evidence of former informal footpaths. Development associated with the construction of the extant buildings in Phase 4 would have highly disturbed or completely removed any archaeological resources from this phase.
Phase 4 (1950s–present) Construction of the extant residential buildings	Historical activities - The extant residences were constructed during the late 1950s-early 1960s. - By 1961, the three houses on the southern section of the study area had been constructed, while the larger building on the northern section was being constructed. By the late 1960s, construction in the northern section was completed. - The two areas where the car parks are located on the northern part were asphalted in between the late 1980s-early 2000s. 82 Menangle Road was expanded in the 2000s for the aged care facility. Potential archaeological resources - The buildings associated with this phase are extant (not archaeological).

7.2.2 Relevant archaeological investigations

It is noted that there does not appear to be any readily available previous studies within or within close proximity to the study area which include a discussion of potential archaeological remains. As a result, the potential for archaeological remains to be present has been informed by the information presented in the SHI sheets for the nearby heritage items, additional historical research, and reviews of available historical plans and maps.

7.2.3 Summary of historical archaeological potential

Based on the review of the information obtained from historical sources, previous archaeological works in the surrounding area and the current condition of the site, it can be concluded that the study area has **nil** potential to contain historical archaeological remains. Development associated with the construction of the extant buildings and carpark areas in Phase 4 would have highly disturbed or completely removed any archaeological remains from earlier phases.

7.3 Archaeological significance

The significance assessment of historical archaeological sites and items requires a specialised framework in order to consider the range of values associated with each site/item. This because of the challenges associated with the often unknown nature and extent of buried archaeological remains and judgment is usually based on anticipated attributes. To facilitate assessment of archaeological significance, the NSW Heritage Branch (now Heritage NSW) arranged the seven heritage criteria into four groups (see below). The value of archaeological sources primarily lies in their research potential or the ability to provide additional information about site/item that is not contained in historical records. The following significance assessment of the study area's potential archaeological remains has been carried out by using these criteria as outlined in the *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'*.

Archaeological evidence associated with agricultural and pastoral activities from Phases 1-2 **would not** reach the threshold for any significance.

7.4 Summary of historical archaeological potential and significance

This archaeological assessment has identified **nil** potential for historical archaeological remains of no significance. These remains are summarised in Table 7.

Table 7: Historical archaeological potential and significance

Phase	Archaeological Potential	Archaeological Significance
Phase 1 (1788–1820s) Initial colonisation of the Camden area	Nil	No significance (based on Nil archaeological potential)
Phase 2 (1820s–1900s) John Macarthur's land grant and the establishment of the Private Village of Camden	Nil	No significance (based on Nil archaeological potential)
Phase 3 (1900s–1950s) Further land subdivision within the study area and town development	Nil	No significance (based on Nil archaeological potential)
Phase 4 (1950s–present) Construction of the extant residential buildings	Extant (not archaeological)	No significance

8.0 HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

8.1 Overview

This section assesses the heritage impact of the proposed works at the study area on heritage values within the study area. Justifications are also provided for the proposed works.

Within this approach, the objective of a heritage impact assessment is to evaluate and explain how the proposed works will affect the heritage value of the study area and/or place. A heritage impact assessment should also address how the heritage value of the site/place can be conserved or maintained, or preferably enhanced by the proposed works.

In order to consistently identify the impact of the proposed works, the terminology contained in the following table has been references throughout this document. The terminology and definitions are based on those contained in guidelines produced by Heritage NSW⁶⁵ and are shown in Table 8.

Table 8: Terminology for assessing the magnitude of heritage impact.

Grading	Definition
Total loss of significance	Major adverse impacts to the extent where the place would no longer meet the criteria for listing.
Adverse impact	Major (that is, more than minor or moderate) adverse impacts to heritage significance, defined as removing significant features, obscuring key views, or removing evidence of significant historical associations, which require substantial changes to the scope of works or design to sufficiently reduce those impacts. The material threshold applies when substantial changes to the application are required to reduce the adverse impacts to a moderate or minor level. Moderate adverse impacts to heritage significance. Actions in this category would include removal of an important part of a heritage item's setting or temporary removal of significant elements or fabric. The impact of these actions could be reduced through appropriate mitigation measures. Minor adverse impacts to heritage significance, defined as impacts to heritage significance that are minor enough that they are outweighed by other benefits of the application, for example sympathetic alterations to an original non-compliant balustrade to enable continued public use.
Little to no impact*	An alteration to heritage significance that is so minor that it is considered negligible. * Little to no impact (as opposed to no impact) acknowledges that any change will result in some level of impact/alteration to heritage significance.
Positive impact	Alterations that enhance the ability to demonstrate the heritage significance of a listed place.

⁶⁵ Heritage NSW, *Material Threshold Policy*, 2020

Table 9: Terminology for heritage impact types

Impact	Definition
Physical	Impacts resulting from works located within or outside the curtilage boundaries of the heritage item, caused by removing or altering the item or fabric of heritage significance
Visual	Impact to views, vistas and setting of the heritage item resulting from proposed works within or outside the curtilage boundaries of the heritage item.
Potential	Impacts resulting from increased noise, vibrations and construction works located within or outside the curtilage boundaries of the heritage item.
Archaeological	Impacts to potential archaeological remains located within the curtilage boundaries of the heritage item.

8.1.1 Physical heritage impacts

There are no listed heritage items within the study area. The proposal will therefore have no physical impacts to heritage items within the study area.

Physical impact: Little to no adverse

8.1.2 Visual heritage impacts

The study area is in the vicinity of two locally listed heritage items, Camden District Hospital (LEP no I67) and Mural and Wishing Well (LEP item no I145), and the Camden Heritage Conservation Area. A locally listed 'Corner Shop' (LEP item no I68) is located on the border of the buffer zone surrounding the study area. St John's Church Precinct is a state and locally listed item located approximately 500m to the north of the study area but is included in this assessment due to the iconic landmark qualities and visual prominence of the church and spire throughout the region.

The State Heritage Inventory for the Camden District Hospital indicates that its significance lies primarily in its links with the community who raised funds for its construction. It also suggests that the building displays a variety of building and construction techniques and styles that reflect the growth of the facility. The building also has strong aesthetic qualities that contribute to it being a landmark building in the area. The proposed five storey development will be visible from the Camden District Hospital. The topography means the land is sloping away from the hospital which combined with carefully designed massing and setbacks along Gilbulla Avenue and Menangle Road will minimise the visual impact to and from the Camden District Hospital.

Views from the Camden District Hospital will be impacted by the proposal. The most significant existing views are to the east. These views towards the Nepean River and Elderslie across the existing carpark area and down Gilbulla Avenue will remain. The siting of the northern most tower is setback from the Gilbulla Avenue boundary to avoid existing services which allows for the view corridor from the Camden District Hospital towards the east to remain.

The Mural and Wishing Well are also significant for their connection with the local community who instigated their construction. The retention of the significant trees and inclusion of landscaping and

access between the two proposed buildings assists in creating a link at a human scale with the Mural and Wishing Well, which helps in recognising and respecting its heritage significance.

Key features of the Camden Conservation Area that contribute to its significance include tree lined avenues, buildings covering a range of stylistic periods reflecting the evolution of the town and the health precinct around Camden Hospital. The proposal has been carefully design to respect its setting and the retention of significant trees paired with new areas of landscaping will assist in integrating the new buildings into their setting. The overall massing and siting of these buildings has been carefully considered. The new buildings will contribute to the evolution of Camden and will make a positive aesthetic contribution to the area.

The locally listed Corner Shop is located on the edge of the buffer zone and is a sufficient distance from the study area for there to be no impact from the proposed development on the heritage significance of this item.

St John's Church is located outside the 200m visual buffer around the study area but due to its visual prominence and landmark qualities impacts to its heritage significance are being considered in this assessment. The potential visual impact to this item is minimal due to the distance between the two sites. The significance of the church relates primarily to its landmark and architectural qualities as well as its association with the Macarthur family. The Church is set within a landscaped precinct providing a visual buffer between the church and development in its vicinity. The topography, distance and built-up nature of the area means the proposed works at the study area would not be visible from St John's Church.

Visual impact: Minor adverse

8.1.3 Impacts to archaeological resources

The proposal would result in substantial impact to the ground surface throughout the study area. However, the study area has been assessed as having Nil archaeological potential to contain historical archaeological resources. As a result, it is expected that the proposal would likely not encounter or impact any potential significant archaeological resource within the study area.

It is not expected that significant archaeological relics would be impacted by the proposal. No impacts to State or Local significant archaeology are expected during the proposal.

Based on the review of the information obtained from historical sources, previous archaeological works in the surrounding area and the current condition of the site, it can be concluded that the study area has **nil** potential to contain historical archaeological remains. Development associated with the construction of the extant buildings and carpark areas would have highly disturbed or completely removed any archaeological remains from earlier periods.

Archaeological evidence associated with agricultural and pastoral activities **would not** reach the threshold for **any** significance.

Archaeological impact: Little to no adverse

8.2 Questions to be considered in a statement of heritage impact

Heritage guidelines⁶⁶ prepared by Heritage NSW outline design considerations for projects that involve works adjacent to a heritage item or within a conservation area.

Design considerations are discussed in Table 10.

Table 10: General heritage considerations (Source: NSW DPE, 2023).

Heritage Consideration	Discussion
General considerations for the proposal	
<i>Do the proposed works include removal of unsympathetic alterations and additions? How does this benefit or impact the heritage item and its significance?</i>	No. there are no physical works proposed to any heritage item.
<i>Do the proposed works affect the setting of the heritage item, including views and vistas to and from the heritage item and/or a cultural landscape in which it is sited? Can the impacts be avoided and/or mitigated?</i>	There are two local heritage items in the immediate vicinity of the study area. Camden District Hospital (LEP no I67) is located immediately to the north of 72 Menangle Road and Mural and Wishing Well (LEP item no I145) is located immediately to the west of 82 Menangle Road. The study area is outside the curtilages for both these items. The proposed works will be visible from both places. However, the topography (sloping away from the hospital) means the visual impact of the proposal will be reduced when viewed from the hospital. The massing of the proposed structure closest to the hospital has been setback significantly from the boundary which will also reduce the impact on the setting, views and vistas associated with the hospital heritage item. The proposed building opposite the Mural and Wishing Well is stepped creating additional generous landscaped setbacks around an existing tree and providing a link to the heritage item across the road. A locally listed heritage item known as Corner Shop (LEP no I68) is located just outside the 200m buffer zone around the study area. The distance between the proposal and this item mean there will be no impacts to this item. State and locally listed St John's Church is located over 500m to the north of the study area. The Church is situated within a landscaped precinct, which combined with the topography and existing development between the Church and the study area means there will be no impact to the views or vistas of this item.
<i>Are the proposed works part of a broader scope of works?</i>	No.
<i>Does this proposal relate to any previous or future works? If so, what cumulative impact (positive and/or adverse) will these works</i>	No.

⁶⁶ 'Guidelines for preparing a statement of heritage impact', Department of Planning and Environment, 2023

Heritage Consideration	Discussion
General considerations for the proposal	
<i>have on the heritage significance of the item?</i>	
<i>Are the proposed works to a heritage item that is also significant for its Aboriginal cultural heritage values? If so, have experts in Aboriginal cultural heritage been consulted?</i>	This report doesn't assess impacts to Aboriginal cultural heritage. Artefact have prepared a separate Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment.
<i>Has the applicant checked if any other approvals or a separate process to evaluate the potential for impacts is required?</i>	Yes. The applicant has obtained expert advice relating to the required approvals and technical studies. This SoHI addresses the requirement to assess potential heritage impacts.
<i>Do the proposed works trigger a change of use classification under the National construction code that may result in prescriptive building requirements? If so, have options that avoid impact on the heritage values been investigated?</i>	No.
<i>If the proposed works are to a local heritage item, are the requirements of the development control plans or any local design guidelines that may apply to the site considered?</i>	The works are not to any local heritage items but is in the immediate vicinity of two local items. As such the proposal has been assessed against the relevant DCP provisions (Section 8.3.1).
<i>Will the proposed works result in adverse heritage impact? If so, how will this be avoided, minimised or mitigated?</i>	It has been identified that minor adverse visual impacts will experienced by the Camden District Hospital (LEP no I67) as a result of the proposal. Heritage advice has been provided at numerous points throughout the concept and design development phases of the project. Opportunities to modify the bulk of the proposed structures and increase open space areas have been included to mitigate potential visual impacts on heritage items in the vicinity. This has included ensuring that significant views from the Camden Hospital are not adversely impacted.

A statement of heritage impact has been prepared according to Heritage NSW guidelines for assessing specific types of works in Table 11 below.

Table 11: Considerations for works in the vicinity of a heritage item or conservation area

Heritage Consideration	Discussion
Works adjacent to a heritage item or within the heritage conservation area (listed on an LEP)	
<i>Will the proposed works affect the heritage significance of the adjacent heritage item or the heritage conservation area?</i>	No. The proposal will not result in any physical changes to the local heritage items in the vicinity of the study area. It is also determined that the proposal would not impact the significance of these heritage items including the Camden District Hospital and the conservation area which is immediately adjacent to the study area. The significance of the Camden District Hospital primarily relates to its social significance in association with the local community who raised funds for its construction. The building also has aesthetic qualities that make it a landmark building. The proposal is substantially setback from the hospital building and has been divided into three separate components which will minimise the overall impact of the development and potential visual impacts to the hospital building. The Mural and Wishing Well are located across Menangle Road from Building B. There is a large area of landscaping around an existing tree located between the proposed building and the site of the Mural and Wishing Well. This reduces the potential visual impact and provides a visual link between the two sites. Key attributes that contribute to the significance of the conservation area include tree lined avenues, buildings from a range of stylistic periods reflecting a diverse palette of building materials and finishes and the health precinct. The proposal is located to the south of both the health precinct and the conservation area. The introduction of new buildings and materials won't be out of place given the varied nature of the buildings in the conservation area.
<i>Will the proposed works affect views to, and from, the Interpretation heritage item? If yes, how will the impact be mitigated?</i>	Yes. The proposal will result in minor impediments to views from the heritage listed Camden District Hospital. These visual impacts have been assessed as being minor relating only to views from the item to towards the south. The most prominent views from the item to the east towards the Nepean River remain due to the siting of the northern most block being substantially setback from Gilbulla Avenue.
<i>Will the proposed works impact on the integrity or the streetscape of the heritage conservation area?</i>	The study area is located outside the conservation area. The proposal has been designed to sit comfortably in its setting, respecting local heritage items and the character of the area. The proposal will make a positive contribution to the streetscape.

8.3 Assessment against relevant policies

8.3.1 Camden Development Control Plan 2019

Chapter 2 Section 16 of the Camden DCP 2019 provides objectives aimed at protecting the heritage significance of items and conservation areas within the Camden LGA.

The following table (Table 12) provides an overview of these objectives in relation to the current proposal.

Table 12: Camden Council DCP General Heritage Provisions (2.16.3)

Objective	Discussion
<i>Retain and conserve heritage items and their significant elements and settings including views and visual catchment</i>	The proposal doesn't involve any physical works to any heritage item. The proposal is in the immediate vicinity of two local heritage items but has been designed as three separate components, which have been sited and designed to ensure it will not result in any adverse heritage impacts to either heritage item or the conservation area. A locally listed heritage item known as Corner Shop (LEP no I68) is located just outside the 200m buffer zone around the study area. The distance between the proposal and this item mean there will be no impacts to this item. St John's Church Precinct (LEP I63) is a local and state listed item. The views, vistas and setting of this item will not be impacted by the proposed development due to the distance between the Church and study area.
<i>Retain and conserve where possible, the significant character of heritage places</i>	The character of the area and the adjoining conservation area is varied and generally low lying. The proposal has been designed to make a positive contribution to the streetscape.
<i>Ensure that the development in the vicinity of a heritage place is undertaken in a manner that does not detract from the heritage significance of the place</i>	The use of a large setback to the north of the study area, retention of important trees and a modulated form of varying heights to reduce the apparent bulk and massing of the proposed forms will ensure the new development sits respectfully within its setting. During the early design phase, some high amenity trees were identified and a tree protection zone established around them, this has informed the siting and massing of the proposed development. The design measures implemented have mitigated any potential impact to the heritage significance of the two items in the vicinity of the study area and will not detract from the heritage values of each place.
<i>Ensure the integrity of the heritage item and its setting (including landscape visual catchment and significant characteristics); or the Heritage Conservation Area is retained by the careful design, scale and siting of new buildings and alterations and additions to existing buildings</i>	The proposed buildings within the study area have been designed and sited to minimise impact to heritage items and the conservation area in close proximity to site. The scale, massing and form has been carefully modulated to respect heritage items in the area and the existing character of the area.
<i>Promote the use of high quality design, materials, finishes and detailing which is appropriate sympathetic to the architectural style, building type and historic context of a heritage place</i>	The proposed buildings within the study area have been carefully and sensitively design to take into consideration all the existing aspects of the study areas context. The proposed buildings are well designed and will make a positive contribution to the streetscape. The retention of important, high amenity trees and the inclusion of landscaping across the study area assist in making sure the new development sits comfortably within its context.

9.0 CONCLUSION

9.1 Summary of findings

This Statement of Heritage Impact and preliminary Historical Archaeological Assessment has assessed the potential impacts of the proposed redevelopment at 72 and 82–86 Menangle Road, Camden on heritage values within the study area and its surrounds.

The study area is not listed on any statutory or non-statutory heritage registers. The surrounding area contains several locally listed heritage items, including Camden District Hospital, the Mural and Wishing Well, the Corner Shop, and the Camden Town Centre Heritage Conservation Area.

The proposed works will not result in any direct or physical impacts to these items. While the introduction of new built form will result in some change to the local setting, the overall visual impact has been assessed as minor, due to the site's topography, setbacks, landscaping and considered design response.

The study area has been assessed as having nil historical archaeological potential, with earlier land use evidence likely to have been removed through mid- to late-20th century development. As such, the proposal is not expected to impact any archaeological relics as defined under the *Heritage Act 1977*.

9.2 Approval pathway

This report has been prepared to address the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) issued for the project (SSD-116982991) on (11 May 2026) as detailed in the table below.

Table 13: Relevant SEARs considered

Issue	SEARs requirement	Section reference
Environmental Heritage		
Provide a Statement of Heritage Impact and Archaeological Assessment (where required), in accordance with the relevant guidelines.	Statement of Heritage Impact Archaeological Assessment	This report meets the Statement of Heritage Impact and Historical Archaeological Assessment address the requirements the project SEARs.

9.3 Recommendations and mitigation measures

Based on the development proposal and the findings of this SoHI and preliminary HAA, it is recommended that the following mitigation measures are implemented prior to and during the development proposal which requires bulk excavation works.

Heritage Management Ref.	Mitigation Measure	Description
Built Heritage		
NAH 1	Plaques Salvage and Interpretation	Consideration should be given to the provision of heritage interpretation as part of the project which would outline the history of the Former Nurses Quarters and its role in the development of the Camden Hospital Precinct. Interpretive measures could include reinstatement of the plaques, signage, panels or displays within the new development.
Historical Archaeology		
NAH 2	Unexpected Finds Procedure	This assessment has identified that the study area has no potential to contain archaeological 'relics' and Nil potential for archaeological works. Therefore, the project must continue under an Unexpected Finds Procedure. Example Unexpected Finds Procedure: • If archaeological resources are identified during any stage of the project, works in the area must cease, the area adequately protected, and a suitably qualified archaeologist notified so as to carry out more detailed investigation and assessment. • If the archaeological assessment determined that the remains are 'relics' in the meaning of the Heritage Act, the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water must be notified about the discovery of relics in accordance with Section 146 of the NSW <i>Heritage Act 1977</i>. Further approval/s may be required to allow the works to proceed.
General		
NAH 3	Heritage Induction	A heritage induction should be prepared for the project: • All staff involved in the proposed works, including design professionals and tradespeople, must receive a heritage induction prior to the commencement of works. The heritage induction prior to the commencement of works. The heritage induction should cover the historical values of the site and its potential impact on the surrounding heritage items. • The induction should make contractors aware of the recommendations and mitigation methods included in this report. Including the procedure to follow in the event that an unexpected archaeological find is encountered. Clear lines of communication must be established for the reporting of any such finds and for procedures to be rapidly implemented.
NAH 4	Consultation	A copy of this report should be provided to Camden Council and Heritage NSW to inform them of the development proposal and the potential impacts to heritage items in the vicinity of the study area which are listed on the Camden LEP 2010.

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