

Item Details

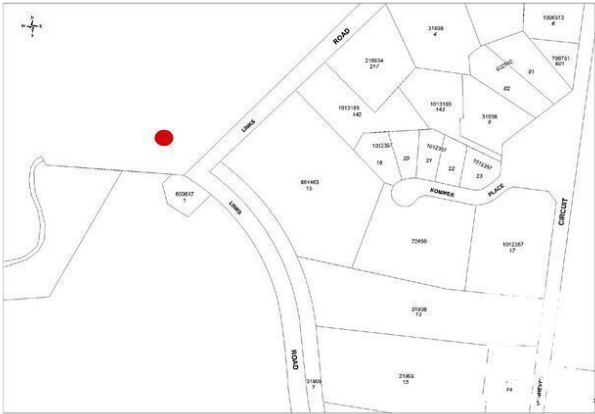
Name
Dunheved Homestead Site
SHR/LEP/S170

LEP #SM1

Address
Links Road ST MARYS NSW 2760

Local Govt Area
Penrith

Local Aboriginal Land Council
Unknown



Item Type	Group/Collection	Category
Archaeological-Terrestrial	Farming and Grazing	Garden Residential

All Addresses

Addresses

Records Retrieved: 2

Street No	Street Name	Suburb/Town/Postcode	Local Govt. Area	LALC	Parish	County	Electorate	Address Type
1070 - 1274	The Northern Road	LLANDILO/NSW/2747	Penrith	Unknown			Unknown	Alternate Address
	Links Road	ST MARYS/NSW/2760	Penrith	Unknown			Unknown	Primary Address

Boundary Description
Between South Creek and Links Road on Northern Side of Railway Line, Dunheved

Significance

Statement Of Significance

Dunheved Homestead Site is a significant archaeological site originally granted to the King Family in 1803 that now lies within the former Australian Defence Industries (ADI) site at St Marys. Dunheved was a model farm in the first half of the nineteenth century. The King family became prominent pastoralists as free settlers. Governor King's son, Phillip Parker King, was the first and for many years the only Australian born who attained eminence outside the Australian colonies. He was also a prominent government official in NSW and a commissioner of the Australian Agricultural Company 1834-44. The Dunheved is a significant complex that included observatory, stables and coach house. In addition to the main house, there was a three roomed cottage, store room and pantry, kitchen, dairy, farm storeroom, servants' cottage with a garden and a carriage road. There were also workers huts for the gardener, blacksmith, ploughman and head groom. Dunheved and its evolution is well documented in drawings and photographs and surviving family letters. Dunheved is significant for the extensive farming activities that occurred there. Phillip Parker King and his wife Harriett used Dunheved from 1827-32 as their family residence. Harriett King managed the farm with the assistance of William Hayes and Hannibal Hawkins Macarthur. The King family were significant as prominent land owners in the area well into the nineteenth century.

The land was resumed by the Federal Government and during World War II became significant for its use by the Commonwealth Government for the development of a munitions factory. The site became one of fifty Government factories built for wartime production. From 1941 the main Dunheved house became significant for its use as a depot for surveyors and engineers working on the construction of the ADI munitions factory. The site continued its use for manufacturing munitions during the Cold War resulting in the management of defence supply production being transferred to ADI by 1989.

Criteria a)

Historical Significance

Dunheved Homestead Site is a significant archaeological site originally granted to the King Family in 1803 that now lies within the Australian Defence Industries (ADI) site at St Mary's. Dunheved was a model farm of the Commonwealth in the first half of the nineteenth century. The King family became prominent pastoralists as free settlers. Governor King's son, Phillip Parker King, was the first and for many years the only Australian born who attained eminence outside the Australian colonies. He was also a prominent government official in NSW and a commissioner of the Australian Agricultural Company 1834-44. Phillip Parker King and his wife Harriett used Dunheved from 1827-32 as their family residence. Harriett King managed the farm with the assistance of William Hayes and Hannibal Hawkins Macarthur. The King family were significant as prominent land owners in the area well into the nineteenth century.

The land was resumed by the Federal Government and during World War II became significant for its use by the Commonwealth Government for the development of a munitions factory. The site became one of fifty Government factories built for wartime production. From 1941 the main Dunheved house became significant for its use as a depot for surveyors and engineers working on the construction of the ADI munitions factory. The site continued its use for manufacturing munitions during the Cold War resulting in the management of defence supply production being transferred to ADI by 1989.

Criteria b)

Historical Association Significance

King family became prominent pastoralists as free settlers. Governor King's son, Phillip Parker King, was the first and for many years the only Australian born who attained eminence outside the Australian colonies. He was also a prominent government official in NSW and a commissioner of the Australian Agricultural Company 1834-44.

Phillip Parker King and his wife Harriett used Dunheved from 1827-32 as their family residence. Harriett King managed the farm with the assistance of William Hayes and Hannibal Hawkins Macarthur. The King family were significant as prominent land owners in the area well into the nineteenth century.

Criteria c)

Aesthetic/Technical Significance

The Dunheved is a significant complex that included observatory, stables and coach house. In addition to the main house, there was a three roomed cottage, store room and pantry, kitchen, dairy, farm storeroom, servants' cottage with a garden and a carriage road. There were also workers huts for the gardener, blacksmith, ploughman and head groom. Dunheved and its evolution is well documented in drawings and photographs and surviving family letters. Dunheved is significant for the extensive farming activities that occurred there.

A number of trees on the site including an olive tree, a mock orange, some pines and kurrajong trees are believed to date from the nineteenth century.

The site became one of fifty Government factories built for wartime production. From 1941 the main Dunheved house became significant for its use as a depot for surveyors and engineers working on the construction of the ADI munitions factory.

Criteria e)

Research Potential

Dunheved Homestead Site is a significant archaeological site originally granted to the King Family in 1803 that now lies within the Australian Defence Industries (ADI) site at St Marys.

Dunheved archaeological site and trees, pines on western bank of South Creek: By 1994, the Dunheved site was bulldozed and burnt off in the area where the Dunheved building complex was located in the 1940 aerials. The site was surveyed by an archaeologist in 1994 and it was noted that the site has integrity. In 1994 there was no evidence of foundations on the west side of South Creek where the pines are located. The area was altered by ADI earth works, the old railway line and the gas pipeline.

Part of Portion 112 in the Parish of Rooty Hill was granted to Philip Parker King in 1806 and the nature of the archaeological remains has been surveyed and found to support its association with the early nineteenth century occupation of the site by the King Family(Register of the National Estate).

Owners

Records Retrieved: 0		
Organisation	Stakeholder Category	Date Ownership Updated
No Results Found		

Description

DesignerBuilder/Maker

Physical DescriptionUpdated

The site comprises an avenue of trees running parallel to the creek with evidence of a rubble retaining wall and sandstock brick foundations on the eastern edge of the driveway. There are various plantings in the vicinity. A scatter of artefacts and bricks are located along the embankment down to the creek around and north of a pine tree. To the north of the main aream near three large trees, is an extensive scatter of structural timber and ceramic and glass artefacts. The site contains sub-surface structural remains of two homestead sites, worker's accommodation, various outbuildings and other structures associated with the operation of the homestead. Remnants of bricks found near the site are typical of pre-1830 brick making techniques. In addition it is likely to contain features such as cesspits, ovens, wells, rubbish pits, post holes associated with the use of these buildings. The site has been assessed by an archaeologist as having high level archaeological potential and exceptional significance. A number of trees on the site including an olive tree, a mock orange, some pines and kurrajong trees are believed to date from the nineteenth century. Part of Portion 112 in the Parish of Rooty Hill was granted to Philip Parker King in 1806 and the nature of the archaeological remains has been surveyed and found to support its association with the early nineteenth century occupation of the site by the King Family(Register of the National Estate).

On the western bank of South Creek, opposite the Dunheved Homestead site, There are two large pine trees and to the south there are several bunya pines planted in a row. The trees all date from the nineteenth century.

Physical ConditionUpdated 03/21/2006

Dunheved archaeological site and trees, pines on western bank of South Creek: By 1994, the Dunheved site was bulldozed and burnt off in the area where the Dunheved building complex was located in the 1940s aerials. The site was surveyed by an archaeologist in 1994 and it was noted that the site has integrity. In 1994 there was no evidence of foundations on the west side of South Creek where the pines are located. The area was altered by ADI earth works, the old railway line and the gas pipeline (Register of the National Estate).

Modifications And Dates

Further Comments

Current Use

Former Use

Farm, Munitions Depot.

Listings

Listings

			Records Retrieved: 3		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazzette Number	Gazzette Page
Heritage study	Dunheved Homestead Site	SM-1	4/1/1987 12:00:00 AM		
Heritage study		2260277	11/1/2007 12:00:00 AM		
Local Environmental Plan	Penrith Local Environmental Plan	SM1	12/20/1991 12:00:00 AM	180	

Procedures/Exemptions

Records Retrieved: 0					
Section of Act	Description	Title	Comments	Action Date	Outcome
No Results Found					

History

Historical Notes or Provenance

Updated

The land around South Creek, in the Parishes of Rooty Hill and Londonderry, now St Marys, was first surveyed and land grants issued in 1803. The King family were free settlers and in 1806 Governor Philip Gidley King granted his legitimate children (King fathered two illegitimate sons earlier at Norfolk Island) Elizabeth, Maria, Mary, Philip Parker and his wife Anna Josepha, some thousands of acres in the area. All the King grants operated as the Farm, where they grazed large herds of cattle and cultivated crops. The Kings' St Marys estate covered what is now approximately one quarter of the former ADI site. The King family were prominent pastoralists, although Governor King's son, Philip Parker King, was the first and for many years the only Australian born who attained eminence outside the Australian colonies. He became a Rear Admiral in the British Navy, was recognised as one of Britain's leading hydrographers, was made a fellow of the Royal Society and published his surveys of the Australian and South American coasts. He was also a prominent government official in New South Wales and a commissioner of the Australian Agricultural Company 1834-44. The Kings constructed two homesteads on their grants. Dunheved was constructed on land granted to the wife of the Governor, Anna Josepha King and situated to the east of South Creek and Elizabeth Farm was located west of the creek. Both dwellings date from c 1807, although it is likely that two homestead dwellings were built during the life of Dunheved. The first homestead at Dunheved is documented in drawings by family members and Conrad Martins, who had been on the Beagle with Philip Gidley King 1826-30, as being a twin gabled timber, possibly slab or weatherboard, construction with a shingle roof. The second Dunheved homestead appears in a 1920s photograph showing a corrugated iron roof, front verandah, side timber wall, French doors at front and double hung six pane windows on the side. On the Dunheved archaeological site the homestead appears to be a brick building on stone foundations that was surrounded by a verandah. The Dunheved complex included an observatory, stables and coachhouse. In addition to the main house, there was a three roomed cottage, store room and pantry, kitchen, dairy, farm storeroom, servants' cottage with a garden and a carriage road. There were also workers huts for the gardener, blacksmith, ploughman and head groom. Dunheved and its evolution are well documented in drawings and photographs and surviving family letters. Farming activities at Dunheved included horse breeding, raising poultry, geese, turkeys and donkeys as well as the establishment of 100 orchard trees including orange and lemon trees and a vegetable garden. In 1822, Philip Parker King described the property Dunheved as having 850 horned cattle, forty horses, 1,000 sheep and 100 swine. Approximately 300 acres of ground had been cleared, 100 acres was under cultivation and 20 acres of introduced grasses were introduced. Two thousand pounds had been spent on improvements and 700 pounds on purchasing sheep from Mr Macarthur's flock. He employed forty men on the property and had increased his supply of beef to the Government Stores from 48 000 pounds in 1818 to 89 000 pounds in 1821. While Governor King never lived at St Mary's his eldest son, Phillip Parker King and his wife Harriett used Dunheved from 1827-32 as their family residence, while he and their eldest son sailed with the Adventure and the Beagle to chart the coast of South America. From the time that Harriett King and her children arrived at Dunheved it appears that she managed the farm with the assistance of William Hayes and Hannibal Hawkins Macarthur. The King family were prominent land owners in the area well into the nineteenth century. A substantial proportion of their land was still in the name of King's descendants until 1924, when it was resumed by the Federal Government. In 1924 Dunheved was also described in the Nepean Times as the '...model farm of the Commonwealth in the first half of the nineteenth century'. In 1941 the Dunheved buildings consisted of a brick cottage with seven or so rooms, numerous weatherboard outbuildings and large slab sheds. After Elizabeth Farm was resumed by the Commonwealth in 1942, the eastern area called The Lawn was leased to E Yapp for grazing. The grazing rights for this part of the property were valued at 96 pounds. During World War II, the Commonwealth Government reserved the land for the development of the munitions factory and the site became one of fifty Government factories built for wartime production. From 1941 the main Dunheved house was used as a depot for surveyors and engineers working on the construction of the ADI munitions factory. Dunheved was demolished in 1947. The manufacture of munitions continued during World War II, but after the war the site was closed and part of the facility was transferred to private ownership. The Cold War and tensions in South East Asia in the 1950s saw renewed interest in munitions and in 1955 work commenced on the new St Marys Filling Factory. In 1989 the management of defence supply production was transferred to ADI. Production ceased in 1994. In 1996 ADI cleared most of the buildings and equipment, with only the administration buildings retained and intelligible as part of a former munitions factory. (Register of the National Estate)

Historic Themes

Records Retrieved: 2

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
3. Economy	Pastoralism	Unknown
3. Economy	Industry	Unknown

Recommended Management

Management Summary

Management

Records Retrieved: 0

Management Category	Management Name	Date Updated
No Results Found		

Report/Study

Heritage Studies

Records Retrieved: 3

Report/Study Name	Report/Study Code	Report/Study Type	Report/Study Year	Organisation	Author
Penrith Heritage Study Review			2005		Paul Davies Pty Ltd
Penrith Heritage Study Review			2005		Pail Davies Pty Ltd
Penrith Heritage Study Review			2005		Paul Davies Pty. Ltd.

Reference & Internet Links

References

Records Retrieved: 2

Type	Author	Year	Title	Link
Written	Stapleton, L & E.	1975	Stapleton Collection 1975- 1990	
Written	Register of the National Estate		King Family Farm Sites and Trees, Links Rd, North St Marys, NSW	

Data Source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

Data Source	Record Owner	Heritage Item ID
Local Government	Penrith City Council	2260277

Every effort has been made to ensure that information contained in the State Heritage Inventory is correct. If you find any errors or omissions please send your comments to **council@penrith.city**

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