

## 5.4 Forest Home, Camden Valley Way and Remnant Fence alignment

### 5.4.1 Physical Assessment

Forest Home stands at 1720 Camden Valley Way near the junction with Bringelly Road. The weatherboard cottage sits on brick foundations and is painted green, with fibro additions and two brick chimneys (Figure 5.23). Corrugated iron and green-painted fibro outbuildings are at the rear of the property.

Tall vegetation defines a creek line between Forest Home and the Project and the house is not visible from the location of the proposed works, nor is the house visible from the SWRL corridor (Figure 5.23).



Figure 5.23 The Forest Home south elevation and view from the Project to the property

The historic alignment of Camden Valley Way veers to the south-west, from its (now) major intersection with Bringelly and Cowpasture Roads (Figure 5.24). The road generally has a strong rural character which has been affected by adjacent developments, including the Forest Lawn Memorial Cemetery to its east. The road has a modern asphalt surface and has been widened adjacent to the Cemetery access. Vegetation extends to the verges at each side, contributing to the rural setting of the road. Although the surface has been asphalted, there are some indications that remnant Telford-type road base may be present (Figure 5.24).

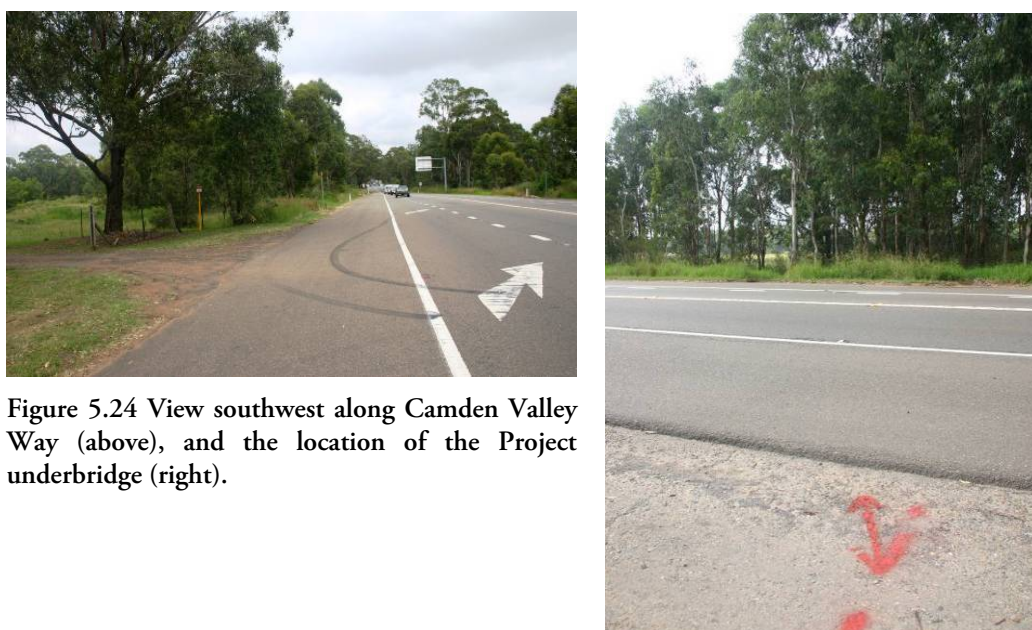


Figure 5.24 View southwest along Camden Valley Way (above), and the location of the Project underbridge (right).

Heritage Concepts identified a historic remnant fence alignment at 299979E 6240945N (2006:31, no address provided). These coordinates plot approximately 200m to the south of the Project (Figure 5.25). The fence line was not found during the survey; however, the provided co-ordinates are approximately consistent with the property boundary between 1640 and 1652 Camden Valley Way, Edmondson Park, to the north of Forest Lawn Memorial Gardens Cemetery. The fence line is at a distance that is unlikely to be affected by the development and was not included as part of the survey. There will be no adverse affect on the significance of the remnant fence alignment from the Project.

5.4.2 Identification of Impacts: Forest Home, Camden Valley Way

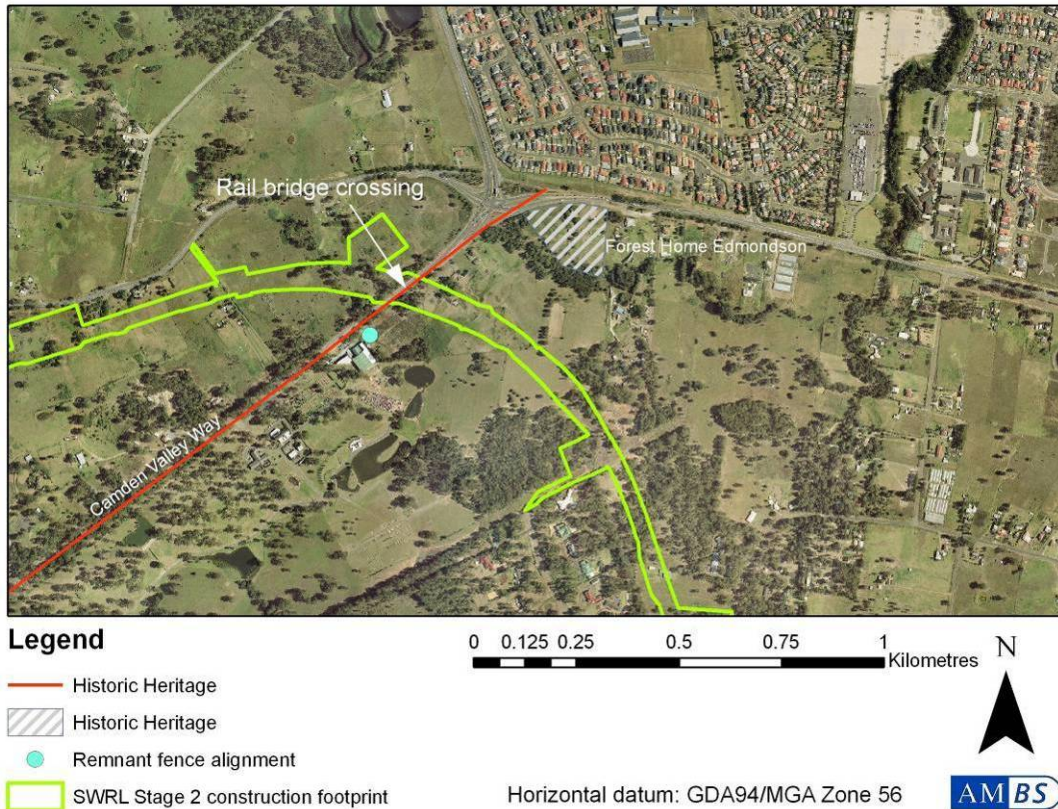


Figure 5.25 The Camden Valley Way underbridge is arrowed.

Camden Valley Way will be crossed by an underbridge comprising two tracks with a safe walkway/refuge area on each side to carry the railway. The bridge will have a length of 58m, a total width of 9.8m and a span adequate to allow for future upgrade and widening of Camden Valley Way. The construction of this structure would also involve the diversion of an existing drainage ditch into an underground culvert.

Forest Home is located at a distance of approximately 420m from the Project corridor, from which it is also screened by intervening tall dense vegetation associated with a creek line. There is no view of the house to or from the proposed works. As such, there will not be an adverse affect on Forest Home. However, as a former home of the Edmondson family, there is an opportunity for Forest Home to be included in proposed interpretation at Edmondson Park Railway Station.

Stockpiling and the establishment of the potential site compound during construction will have a short term adverse affect on the historic values of the Camden Valley Way environment that will be mitigated by landscaping following construction of the railway. However, care will be required to

ensure that any potential relics associated with early land use practices are not disturbed during the landscaping process.

There will be an adverse affect on the historic and technical significance of Camden Valley Way arising from the loss of the rural setting caused by the construction of the underbridge for the Project.

## 5.5 Cowpasture Road, the Upper Canal and Row of Bunya Pines

### 5.5.1 Physical Assessment

The historic north–south alignment of Cowpasture Road (formerly Old Cowpasture Road) extended from what is now Stuart Road (north of Bringelly Road), passing across the current alignment of the Upper Canal, to continue along what is now known as Cowpasture Road (see Figure 5.26). Vegetation extends to the verges of each side of the road, contributing to the rural setting of the road (Figure 5.27). Sparse housing on the west side, and the Upper Canal to the east, add to the rural character of the landscape. Although the surface has been asphalted, there are some indications that remnant Telford-type road base may be present. There is some potential for physical evidence associated with the early construction of this road to be present within the original and current road easements.

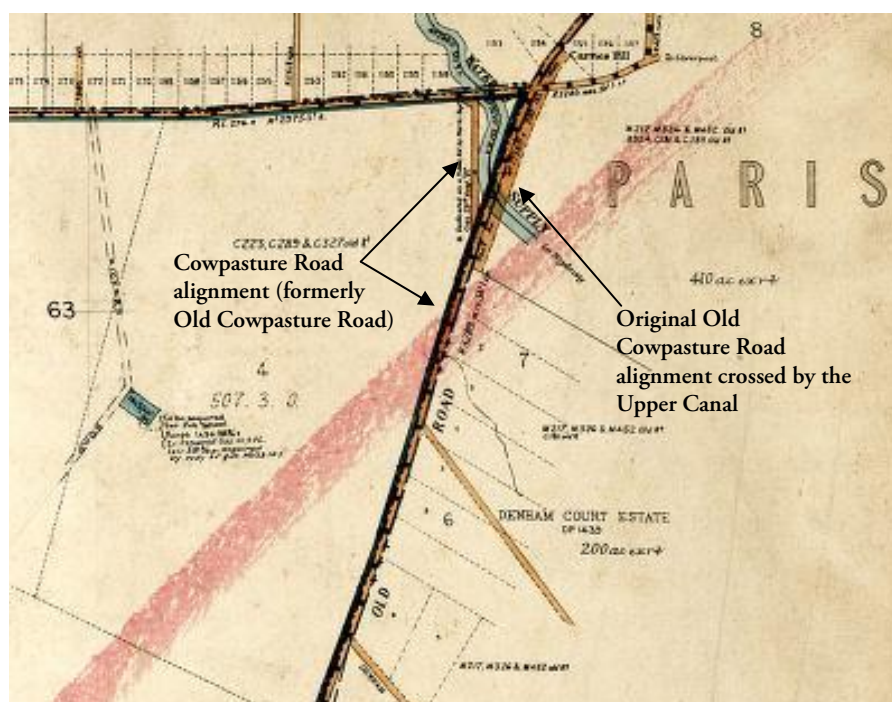


Figure 5.26 Detail of the 1914 Cook Parish map showing original alignment of Old Cowpasture Road and the Upper Canal.

Residential development adjacent to Stuart Road has compromised its original rural setting. Visibility between the road and the Project is obscured by intervening vegetation and urban development (Figure 5.27). There is no vehicle access to Stuart Road, from Bringelly Road.



Figure 5.27 View south along Cowpasture Road at the divergence from the original road (left) and the view to the south from Stuart Road.

The Sydney Water Upper Canal, and the Row of Bunya Pines, is located adjacent to the east of Cowpasture Road, passing beneath Bringelly Road (Figure 5.28). The three Bunya Pines stand on the south side of Bringelly Road marking the intersection with Cowpasture Road.

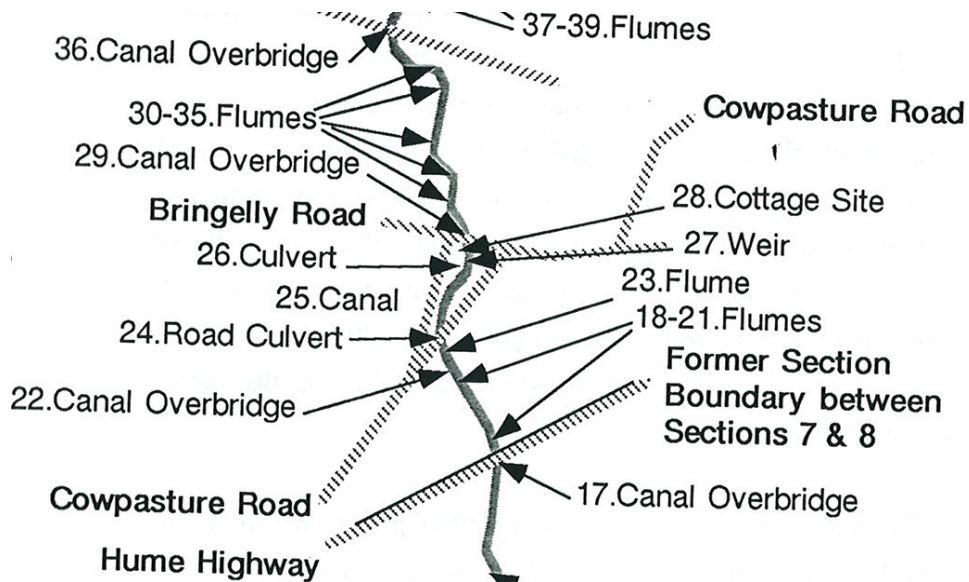


Figure 5.28 Section of Upper Canal where the railway will cross (Higginbotham et al 1992:104).

The walls of the Canal, along this section (between Camden Valley Way and Bringelly Road), are pitched to a V-shape. At the southern end the walls are cement rendered sandstone blocks, while to the north the sandstone has been replaced with concrete walling (Figure 5.29).



Figure 5.29 View to the east sandstone block wall with concrete lining (left) and view of a new concrete section.

A number of bridges have been constructed to cross the Canal, and several sandstone overflow culverts are along the east side of the Canal. There is a single concrete flume to prevent stormwater from entering the Canal, and steel rungs on the east side provide access into the Canal. There is graffiti on the concrete walls. There is a weir at one of the small bridges crossing the Canal, adjacent to Bringelly Road.

There had been a cottage for maintenance workers on the west side of the Canal, which has been demolished and the site marked by bricks and debris. There is a small weatherboard toilet block near the entrance gate beside Cowpasture Road and nearby is a water trough and small monument dedicated to Lt William Brown MM, who died in action in 1916. This monument was relocated to the site in 1994 (Figure 5.30). An unsurfaced maintenance road runs along the east side of the Canal.



Figure 5.30 The toilet block with Bunyas behind (left) and the memorial and water trough (right).

The large stone culvert at Cowpasture Road, and timber post and rail fencing are believed to be associated with the original alignment of Old Cowpasture Road (Higginbotham et. al. 1992:105; see Figure 5.31).



Figure 5.31 View to the north along the canal to the Bunyas marking the Bringelly Road intersection. The post and rail fence indicates the original alignment of Cowpasture Road.

5.5.2 Identification of Impacts: Cowpasture Road, Upper Canal and Row of Bunya Pines

A bridge will carry the railway over the Upper Canal and Cowpasture Road on two tracks with a safe walkway/refuge area on each side (Figure 5.32 and Figure 5.33). Although the final design for the bridge has been determined in consultation with the Heritage Branch and SCA, resulting in the bridge now comprising 4 rather than 2 spans to reduce adverse impacts to the Upper Canal, it will be further modified to accommodate the Canal, which is wider than assumed. The span of the bridge will be sufficient to allow for future modifications and widening of the road. It will be 75.3m long and 9.8m total width.

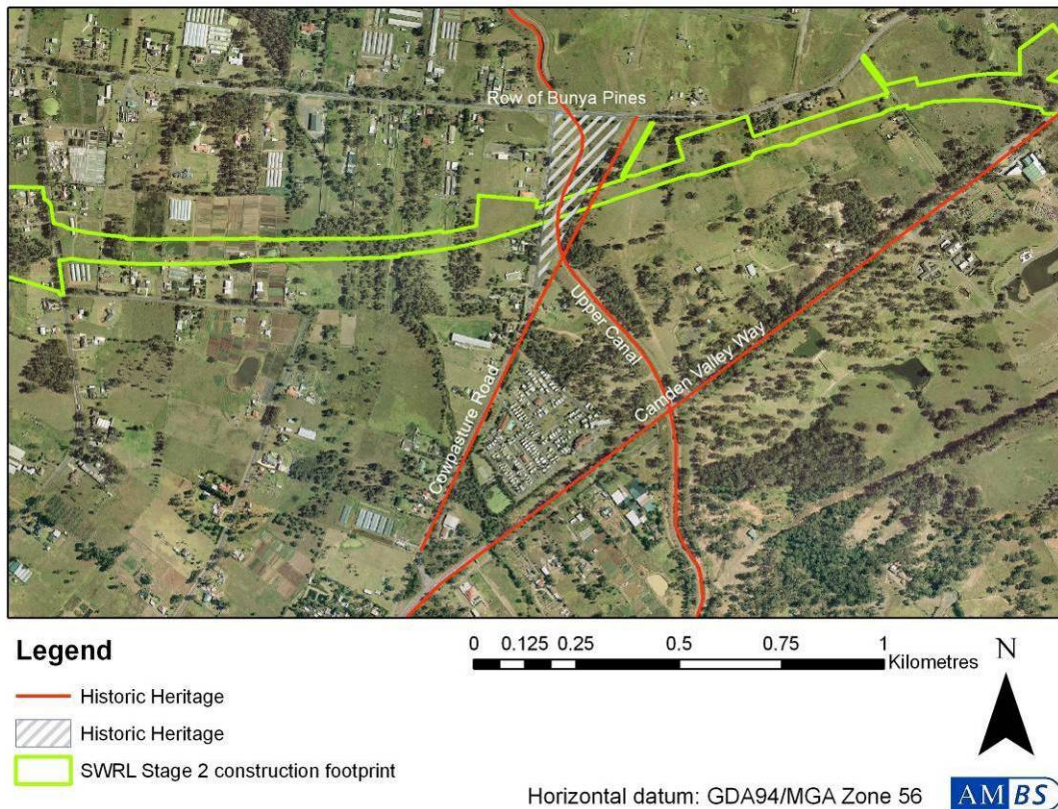


Figure 5.32 Cowpasture Road and Upper Canal underbridge. The original alignment of Cowpasture Road is identified in red, while the current alignment is to the west of the hatched area.

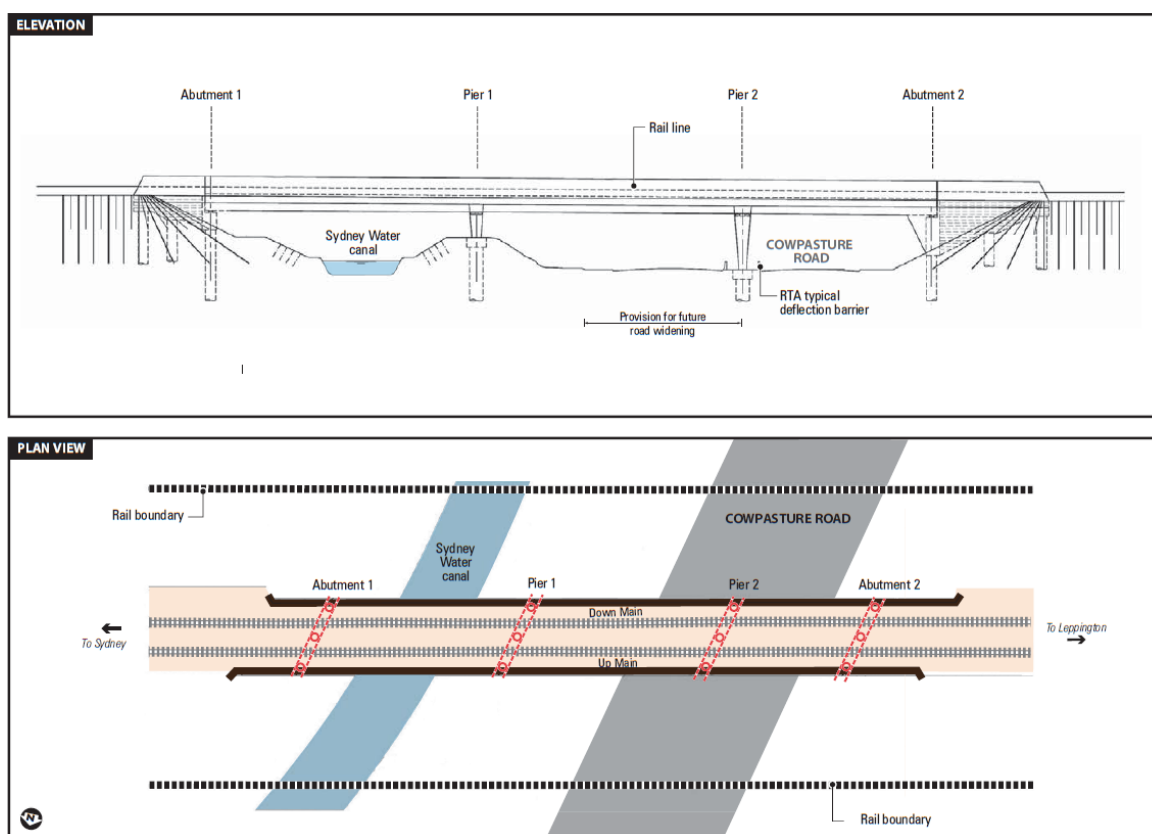


Figure 5.33 Elevation and plan of the Upper Canal and Cowpasture Road underbridge. Existing cutting slope reinforced with rock bolts prior to bridge construction.

Physical evidence associated with the construction of the Upper Canal would make an important contribution to understanding late nineteenth century construction and maintenance. Excavations for the abutments and piers of the underbridge have the potential to expose archaeological relics associated with the Upper Canal and Cowpasture Road, which will need to be addressed and managed appropriately (see Section 6.2.5). There is some potential the impact of vibration during construction and operational phases may have a detrimental effect on the fabric of the Canal, which will need to be monitored to ensure that the SHR significance of the Upper Canal is not undermined (see below Section 6.2.2).

There is potential for some adverse impacts on the row of Bunya Pines from the increased traffic movements and construction activities, which would have a detrimental effect on their heritage significance.

A site compound is to be established on the west side of Cowpasture Road, adjacent to the bridge site, and a potential stockpile to the west between Camden Valley Way and the Upper Canal (Figure 5.32). The site compound and stockpile will have a short-term adverse affect on the local environment, which will be mitigated when the area is landscaped following construction. However, care will be required to ensure that any potential relics associated with early land use practices are not disturbed during the landscaping process.

Once constructed, the bridge will be a dominant feature in the local landscape, and as such will have a adverse affect on the historic and aesthetic values of the Canal, Road and Bunya Pines. Screening plantings of appropriate native species and an interpretation installation associated with the works will make a contribution toward mitigating adverse affects.

The congruence of the Upper Canal, Cowpasture Road and the row of Bunya Pines is an environment of high historic, aesthetic and technical significance. The bridging of the Upper Canal and Cowpasture Road will have an adverse affect on this significance.

## 5.6 Denham Court

### 5.6.1 Physical Assessment

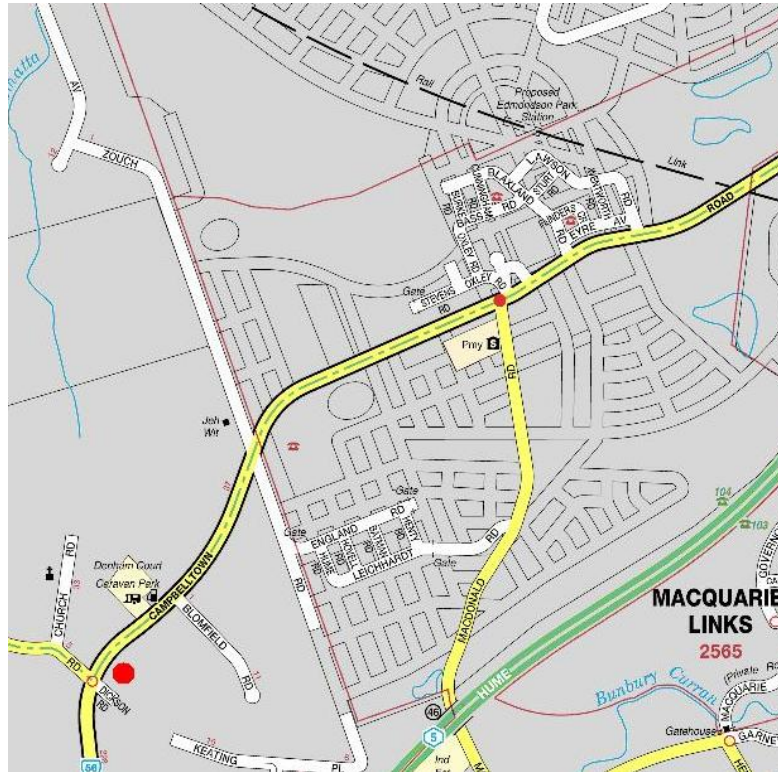


Figure 5.34 The location of Denham Court (red dot) relative to the Project.

Denham Court stands on Campbelltown Road, between Blomfield and Dickson Roads and is located south-southwest of Ingleburn Army Camp (Figure 5.34). Originally it had a commanding view across to Macquarie Field House, and beyond. However, the views from the property are now obscured by vegetation, substantial urban development and the Main South Line (Figure 5.36). The house itself is obscured from Campbelltown Road by a row of tall trees (Figure 5.35). The original Gothic Revival-style family chapel is located at some distance from the house and is now owned by the Church of England. Many of Brooks' descendants are buried in the surrounding graveyard, including Christiana and Thomas Valentine Blomfield. Views to the chapel from the house are obscured by the vegetation on the opposite side of Campbelltown Road.



Figure 5.35 Views between Denham Court and Campbelltown Road



Figure 5.36 Denham Court Chapel (left) and the view to the Project from the house.

### 5.6.2 Identification of Impacts: Denham Court

Neither the house nor the chapel overlook the Project, which is obscured by distance (over 2km) and the intervening residential development. It is also worth noting that during the survey of 17 June 2008, Mrs Oakey indicated that the proposed railway was not a concern for the family.

There will be no adverse affect on the significance of Denham Court arising from the Project.

## 5.7 Historical Archaeological Research Potential

Although not specifically identified in the Heritage Concepts 2006 report, the following is relevant to the archaeological research potential within the Project corridor.

In 1984, an influential paper was published by Bickford and Sullivan, which examined the concept and assessment of archaeological research potential. Archaeological research potential is the extent to which archaeological resources (relics, features, deposits) can address Australian historical research questions. This paper identified three questions, each of which is devised to address the ability of the archaeological resources of any site to investigate the scientific potential of the site, and how that potential can further current knowledge:

- Can the site contribute knowledge that no other resource can?
- Can the site contribute knowledge which no other site can?
- Is this knowledge relevant:
  - to general questions about human history
  - to other substantive questions relating to Australian history
  - to other major research questions?

There is some potential for physical evidence of early road construction to be present beneath the modern surfaces of Campbelltown Road and Camden Valley Way. This evidence is likely to be as sandstone cobbles or crushed sandstone, which may be remnants of Telford-type road construction. However, the presence of crushed sandstone may also indicate nothing more than road remediation works. It is unlikely that any information that would make a significant contribution to major research questions would be provided by investigation of the sections of road surfaces that will be affected by construction works. The research potential associated with possible early road surfaces and their construction is low within the Project.

Archaeological relics that may be present at the Ingleburn Army Camp, associated with the Married Quarters Precinct, are unlikely to provide new insights into the lives of those who lived and trained at the Camp. The archaeological research potential of this northern section of the Camp is low. The GML 2001 report states that *it is considered unlikely that the Ingleburn Defence Site contains substantial areas of subsurface European archaeological features* (GML 2001:121). The report does however recommend that an Archaeological Assessment should be prepared and an excavation permit applied for in the event that any demolition or construction works are to be carried out at the site.

Works and excavations associated with bridging and diversion at Quarter Sessions Road have the potential to expose relics associated with the construction and use of the road and associated land use practices.

Physical evidence associated with the construction of the Upper Canal has previously been identified adjacent to the Canal. It is therefore likely that relics associated with the construction and maintenance of the Canal will be present in those areas adjacent to the proposed works associated with bridging the Canal and Cowpasture Road. Evidence of Canal construction would make an important contribution to understanding late nineteenth construction and maintenance of this significant item. Appropriate management of the potential archaeological resources of the Canal, should also include management of relics associated with Cowpasture Road.

Although excavation permits would generally be required under either Section 60 (for state significant sites), or Section 140 (for locally significant sites) of the Heritage Act, permits and approvals under

this Act are not required under Part 3A of the EP&A Act. Recommendations for addressing archaeological relics in accordance with heritage best practice are provided in Section 6.2.5.

## 5.8 Discussion

The survey has confirmed that the Project will have an impact on identified heritage items and associated elements.

There will be an impact on the view corridors to the south of Hurlstone Agricultural High School, but a minor impact only on the only identified heritage item associated with the school, Clarke House.

There will be an adverse impact on the historic and aesthetic significance of the SHR listed Macquarie Field House arising from the construction of the railway across the original James Meehan Macquarie Fields grant and home paddocks associated with the house. There will also be an adverse impact on the historic significance of Macquarie Field House arising from the loss of the historic alignment of Quarter Sessions Road. Although the diversion of the road is at a point outside the Macquarie Field House SHR curtilage, the road alignment demonstrates the historic association of the house with the original Macquarie Fields land grant.

The impact to the form and layout of Ingleburn Village, and the associated Riley-Newsum and Amals Sagverks Aktiebolag prefabricated cottages, arising from the construction of the railway, Edmondson park Station and associated bus interchange, and link road to Macdonald Rd, will be significant. The Project will disrupt and identified significant heritage values associated with the rarity of the cottages and the village layout.

There will be an adverse impact on the historic and technical significance of the Upper Canal, and the historic and aesthetic significance of the Row of Bunya Pines.

Although not identified on any heritage lists or registers, the historic road alignments of Campbelltown Road, Camden Valley Way and Cowpasture Road are important in understanding the historic regional development. There will be an adverse impact on these roads arising from the Project.

The survey also demonstrates that the following items will not be impacted:

- Forest Home (see Section 5.4.2);
- Stuart Road (formerly Old Cowpasture Road) (see Section 5.5.2);
- Denham Court and Chapel (see Section 5.6); and
- The remnant fence alignment (see Section 5.4).

The survey has not identified additional specific heritage items, rural structures or features as having potential for heritage listing.



## 6 Mitigation Recommendations

### 6.1 Preamble

The primary aim of the Project is to provide rail transport infrastructure to the South West Growth Centre. As a major project under Part 3A of the EP&A Act, the associated works do not require permits or approvals under the provisions of the Heritage Act. However, the guiding heritage document, the Burra Charter, has established the conservation and planning principles for managing heritage places. These principles are relevant to the management and conservation of places with historic heritage significance or value at the local, state and national levels. The impacts arising from the construction of the railway on heritage items and places within the vicinity of the Project corridor have been described in Section 5. The heritage values of the landscape through which the railway passes have also been described in Section 3.

Impacts arising from the Project include adverse affects on the historic significance, visual amenity and view corridors of, in particular, Macquarie Field House, and Hurlstone Agricultural High School, and physical impacts on Ingleburn Village and the Upper Canal. Although not listed on any heritage registers and lists, the surviving evidence of the pattern of land grants and early subdivisions and, the early road system of Camden Valley Way, Campbelltown and Cowpasture Roads make an important contribution to an understanding of the development and history of the local area.

### 6.2 Heritage Management Plan

A Heritage Management Plan (HMP) is to form part of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), and developed in consultation with the Heritage Branch. The impact mitigation measures discussed below would be incorporated into the HMP.

#### 6.2.1 Landscaping

The Project will have an adverse affect on the rural landscape adjacent to the rail corridor; however, the short term affects of construction activities will be mitigated by rehabilitation of the landscape following completion of construction.

#### *Recommendation 1*

*Following completion of the Project construction, those lands affected by construction activities should be rehabilitated and landscaped.*

Stockpiling and the establishment of site compounds will have a short term adverse affect on the historic values of the local rural environment that will be mitigated by landscaping following construction of the railway. However, care will be required to ensure that any potential relics associated with early land use practices are not disturbed during the landscaping process (see below Section 6.2.5).

Views across the rural landscape along the length of the railway alignment will be adversely affected by its construction. In particular, there will be a significant adverse affect on the visual catchment of Macquarie Field House and Hurlstone Agricultural High School, arising from the construction of the proposed railway and its subsequent operation.

The adverse affects on aesthetic values and views associated with heritage items will be mitigated by a landscape design. The landscape design for the corridor should include appropriate native species, shrubs and trees, to provide some screening. It should also consider the visual impact of the cutting and filling for the corridor within the landscape design. The intermittent plantings should comprise low shrubs where the railway has been elevated on embankments, reserving taller plantings to those

sections where the railway will cut into the landscape. Continuous plantings would impede views across the landscape and should be avoided, unless these are low scale shrubs. Bunya Pines should not be a dominant planting as these are historically associated with marking significant features in the European landscape, and as such should be planted with restraint.

### **Recommendation 2**

*Consideration should be given to the development of a landscape design that acknowledges the local environment and the visual impact of the Project on the landscape. An appropriate mix of native species; including low-scale shrubs and trees, should be planted intermittently to provide screening, but not obscure views across the landscape. Bunya Pines should be used sparingly, and only at significant locations, if at all.*

Cowpasture Road has not been identified on any heritage registers or lists; however, it is one of the early road alignments within the Leppington area. In close proximity to the intersection of the Project and Cowpasture Road are the Upper Canal and the row of Bunya Pines, which are identified heritage items. This convergence of heritage items makes this section of the proposed railway particularly sensitive. In consultation with an arborist, the Bunya Pines should be protected from harm or damage during the construction phase. It may be appropriate to erect a fence around the row of trees to a distance of not less than the drip line of the trees.

### **Recommendation 3**

*The row of Bunya Pines along Bringelly Road, adjacent to the Upper Canal, should be protected from harm or damage during the construction phase of the bridge. This should be in accordance with advice from an arborist and may include fencing to not less than the drip line of the three trees.*

## **6.2.2 Effects of Vibration**

Vibration caused by construction activities for the Project and associated increases in traffic movements, particularly at the intersections with roads where bridges are to be constructed and site compounds, have the potential to adversely affect adjacent historic items. The construction of rail bridges at Campbelltown Road and Camden Valley Way is designed to protect the fabric of these roads. The bridging of the Upper Canal and Cowpasture Road is designed to protect, in particular, the fabric and function of the Upper Canal.

Although the effects of vibration can have an adverse effect on historic structures, the Noise and Vibration Assessment presented in Technical Paper 1, Volume 2a indicates that the only areas of real concern will be at the Ingleburn Army Camp and the Upper Canal (2010:84). The report notes that *it may be necessary to avoid the use of large hydraulic hammers and vibratory rollers above 13 tonnes to avoid the potential for any structural damage* (2010:85). The Noise and Vibration Assessment recommends that the Upper Canal is monitored *for any vibration caused by construction works in the near vicinity. Any nearby bridge piling should be done by boring rather than pile driving and size limits for vibratory rollers and rockbreakers will need to be implemented* (2010:88).

### **Recommendation 4**

*A monitoring program for the effects of vibration during construction should be implemented to allow for early detection of unsafe levels of vibration in the vicinity of heritage structures, in particular the Upper Canal and Ingleburn Village. If measured vibration levels are found to have the potential to cause structural damage, construction equipment and methodologies should be modified so that vibration levels are reduced to a safe level.*

### 6.2.3 Interpretation

Interpretation is a means of conveying an understanding of the heritage significance of an item or place to the community. The historic and technical significance of the study area, and its value to the local community, is such that it warrants heritage interpretation so that the story of its colonial past is not lost to the local and wider community. A meaningful interpretation of the pattern of land use since European settlement could be achieved through the use of interpretive signage with appropriate text and images, which should be placed at appropriate locations within the Project corridor.

Appropriate locations and interpretation themes could include the following:

#### *Glenfield Station*

Glenfield Station is not within the scope of the present study; however, the proposed upgrade to the station presents an opportunity to explore the local history. Interpretive signage that presents the history of the local area, the contribution made by Charles Throsby and James Meehan, and the history and development of Macquarie Field House and Hurlstone Agricultural High School should be provided at an appropriate location in the vicinity of Glenfield Station.

#### *Quarter Sessions Road Diversion*

The Project construction will change the landscape to the north of Macquarie Field House such that the historic land use pattern on the home paddocks, and defined by hedges and fencing, will be lost. The diversion of Quarter Sessions Road will also have an adverse impact on the historic alignment of Quarter Sessions Road and its historic relationship with Macquarie Field House. An understanding of the land use pattern and the relationship of the road alignment as the historic access to Macquarie Field House should be interpreted so that an understanding of the early history of this area is not lost to future generations. An appropriate location for such interpretive signage may be in the vicinity of the road diversion.

#### *Edmondson Park Railway Station*

Edmondson Park Railway Station would provide an ideal location for interpretive display material. The Edmondson name is significant to the local area. The Edmondson family lived at Forest Home and John Hurst Edmondson was educated at Hurlstone Agricultural High School from 1928-1930, and trained for the AIF at Ingleburn Army Camp in 1940. Thus there is an opportunity to create a story about the local area by linking the history of the local area through these three places.

#### *Bridging the Upper Canal and Cowpasture Road*

Inclusion of an interpretive display as part of the bridge development at Cowpasture Road and the Upper Canal could explore the themes of transportation, communications and introduction of utilities to the local area. Such interpretation should include the role of James Meehan and Edward Moriarty as well as Campbelltown Road, Cowpasture Road and Camden Valley Way.

#### *Recommendation 5*

*Consideration should be given to a meaningful interpretation of the local history and land use patterns, significant people and places and the development of transportation networks and introduction of utilities. Appropriate locations include Quarter Sessions Road, Glenfield and Edmondson Park Railway Stations and the bridge across the Upper Canal and Cowpasture Road.*

#### 6.2.4 Recording Change

Development on the outskirts of Sydney is rapidly changing the landscape. So that an understanding of the local landscape and associated elements is not lost, an archival photographic recording should be completed of the section of the home paddocks and adjacent lands associated with the traditional views to the north and east from Macquarie Field House; the Upper Canal adjacent to the proposed bridge construction; and, the historic road alignments of Quarter Sessions Road, Cowpasture Road, Campbelltown Road and Camden Valley Way. The recording of the Macquarie Field House home paddocks and the Upper Canal, in particular, should be in accordance with current heritage best practice as set out in the relevant Heritage Branch documents. Images from the archival recording could be considered for inclusion in the proposed interpretation displays.

The archival recording will provide a record of the aesthetic, historic and technical significance of these items and places will be available for the appreciation of future generations.

#### *Recommendation 6*

*An archival recording should be prepared to record the pre-construction landscape of significant elements, in particular the Macquarie Field House home paddocks, the Upper Canal, and historic road alignments. The recording should also include images of the construction process and the changes wrought on the landscape.*

The Ingleburn Village Married Quarters Precinct is included on the CHL listing as an integral part of the Ingleburn Army Camp. As mentioned above in Section 5.7, the Married Quarters Precinct has lost much of its integrity due to the removal of many of the houses. The GML 2001 report recommends that, should additional houses need to be removed an archival recording of the houses and street layout should be undertaken prior to the commencement of work (2001:119). It would therefore be appropriate that an archival recording be completed in accordance with the GML recommendation before the start of the Project construction. It is understood that a representative sample of the Ingleburn housing has been retained within the Bardia Barracks Heritage Precinct. However, consideration should be given to the retention of Married Quarters housing if this is feasible within the planning framework of the area (ibid).

#### *Recommendation 7*

*An archival recording should be prepared to record the pre-construction residential landscape of the Ingleburn Village Married Quarters Precinct. A copy of the archival record should be deposited with the Bardia Barracks Heritage Precinct for inclusion in interpretation of the Ingleburn Army Camp.*

#### 6.2.5 Archaeological Management Strategy

The archaeological resources of any site are finite and have the potential to provide insights into everyday life that are not available from any other resource. The Project includes extensive excavations, which have the potential to destroy any archaeological resources that may be present within the corridor, particularly in the vicinity of Quarter Sessions Road, Ingleburn Village, the Upper Canal and Cowpasture Road.

Excavation for the road diversion at Quarter Sessions Road has the potential to expose relics associated with historic land use patterns and the historic alignment of the road. Excavations for the underbridge at the Upper Canal and Cowpasture Road have the potential to expose relics associated with the construction and maintenance of the Canal and Cowpasture Road.

Although excavations adjacent to Campbelltown Road and Camden Valley Way have the potential to expose relics associated with their construction, these have been assessed as having little research potential or significance.

In addition, GML recommended that, although the archaeological research potential of the Ingleburn Village is low, an Archaeological Assessment should be prepared and an application for an excavation permit prepared. However, there is the potential that unexpected relics may be exposed during the process of construction for the railway which should be managed appropriately. Although excavation permits would generally be required, permits and approvals under the Heritage Act are not required under Part 3A of the EP&A Act.

### **Recommendation 8**

*TIDC should nominate an excavation director whose experience complies with the Heritage Branch requirement criteria.*

Prior to activities associated with the proposed development of the Project being initiated, the nominated excavation director will brief contractors on the 'relics' provisions of the Heritage Act and the proposed archaeological strategy. The archaeological strategy should be in accordance with current heritage best practice and the requirements of the standard Section 60 approval and Section 140 Excavation Permit approved by the NSW Heritage Council. In the event that relics are exposed during the excavations for the construction of the railway, work should halt in that location until the nominated excavation director assesses the significance of relics and addresses these in accordance with archaeological requirements appropriate to the significance.

The following outlines the appropriate approach for the management of archaeological relics:

- Excavation or ground disturbance associated with construction of the Project, particularly adjacent to Quarter Sessions Road, Ingleburn Village, the Upper Canal and Cowpasture Road, should be archaeologically supervised by the nominated excavation director.
- The nominated excavation director will halt works associated with the proposed development when archaeological features, deposits or relics are exposed to determine their nature, integrity and significance and the appropriate archaeological methodology.
- All archaeological deposits, features and relics that are exposed during the works associated with the proposed development will be recorded by, or under the supervision of, the nominated excavation director. Recording will include:
  - Scale plans
  - Photographs
  - Detailed description of the feature, deposit or relic to ensure that a clear and comprehensive record of the archaeological resources of the site is preserved for the future.
- Significant features exposed during the excavation works associated with the proposed development will be, as appropriate, recorded in detail and excavated manually under the supervision of the nominated excavation director.
- Adequate time will be allowed for during the works program for detailed archaeological excavation under the supervision of the nominated excavation director, should this be required.
- In the event that works associated with the proposed development expose features that may be of State significance, work will cease and the excavation director will inform the Heritage

Branch and a strategy for their possible in situ conservation and interpretation would be considered.

- Artefacts that are recovered during the excavation works associated with the proposed development will be cleaned, bagged, labelled and appropriately stored and analysed so that any information that can contribute to the understanding of the site and its historical development is not lost.

At completion of the works associated with the proposed development the nominated excavation director will prepare a report which will detail the results of the fieldwork and post excavation analysis. The report will be prepared in accordance with current heritage best practice guidelines and standard Section 140 Permit conditions on the requirements for report preparation to address the questions posed by the research design outlined above.

### *Recommendation 9*

*Should relics be exposed during the Project construction process, work will halt at that location. The nominated excavation director should be called in to assess and determine the appropriate management strategy for the relics. Care should be taken in the establishment and post works rehabilitation of stockpile areas to avoid disturbing potential relics.*

### *Recommendation 10*

*Archaeological supervision of any excavation (or ground disturbance) associated with construction for the Project should be undertaken in accordance with heritage best practice. Particularly sensitive areas are those in the vicinity of Quarter Sessions Road, Ingleburn Village, the Upper Canal and Cowpasture Road.*

## 6.2.6 Statement of Commitments

In accordance with the DGRs, this Heritage Impact Assessment has reviewed the impacts to heritage items, places and view corridors and has identified measures to minimise impacts. These include appropriate landscaping adjacent to the railway corridor, and associated with landscape remediation following construction works. In addition recommendations have been made regarding monitoring the effects of vibration, particularly in the vicinity of the Upper Canal, recording the changes to the landscape and incorporating interpretations are important measures for managing impacts.

Further assessment of the heritage impact mitigation and management requirements for Macquarie Field House, the Upper Canal and Ingleburn Village will be carried out once detailed designs have been finalised. The results of this assessment will be incorporated into the HMP, which is to be prepared as part of the CEMP. Appropriate measures for mitigating, minimising and managing impacts would be developed to address the following:

### *Macquarie Field House*

Construction activities associated with the Project to the east and north of Macquarie Field House will have an adverse impact on the SHR significance of the house and the associated historic alignment of Quarter Sessions Road.

The Project will have a significant adverse impact on the historic views from the house to the north and east over the valley and the home paddocks. The rare surviving evidence of early nineteenth century land use patterns associated with a large land grant and stately home will be lost. The historic relationship between the Quarter Sessions Road alignment as the primary access to Macquarie Field House will be lost when the road is diverted to Macquarie Links Road.

The recommendation that an archival photographic recording should be completed prior to, during and following the Project construction will contribute to mitigating the loss of significant values associated with Macquarie Field House. The Project will have a significant impact on the historic views to the north and east, and appropriate mitigation will be addressed in the HMP to identify the heritage conservation requirements.

### *Ingleburn Village*

Construction activities associated with the Project at Ingleburn Army Camp, including Edmondson Park Station, bus interchange and the link road to Macdonald Road and Campbelltown Road, will have a significant impact on the form and layout of Ingleburn Village, and the Riley-Newsum and Amals Sagverks Aktiebolag prefabricated cottages. The Project footprint disrupts the coherent pattern of roads which reflect urban layouts rather than the rigid linearity of military residential barracks. Although the Riley-Newsum and Amals Sagverks Aktiebolag prefabricated cottages are not directly impacted, their association with the village streetscape will be lost.

The form and layout of Ingleburn Village is an important and integral part of the identified CHL heritage values, which will be altered by the Project (see Section 2.2 above). However as noted above, Ingleburn Army Camp is surplus to Defence requirements and its sale has been approved under the EPBC Act. Godden Mackay Logan was commissioned in 2001 to assess the heritage values of Ingleburn Army Camp to inform the future disposal of the land by Defence. The report concluded that the preferred and most economically feasible option for Ingleburn Village, would be demolish the buildings and for Defence to sell the land (2001:111). Prior to removal of the buildings GML recommended that the streetscape and the surviving cottages are recorded in accordance with heritage best practice, and as described above in Section 6.2.4.

The degree of impact on the historic, aesthetic and rarity heritage values of the village layout and Riley-Newsum and Amals Sagverks Aktiebolag prefabricated cottages would be addressed in the HMP. The archival photographic recording would be an appropriate mitigation measure against the significance of the impact to the identified heritage values of Ingleburn Village.

### *The Upper Canal*

The Upper Canal is identified on the SHR. The HMP would address the impacts to this item arising from the construction of the rail bridge. It is understood that the SCA will require stringent conditions for the protection and maintenance of a clean water supply, which will guide construction work. In addition the potential impacts on the original fabric, local environment and potential archaeological relics associated with the Canal are such that more specific guidance may be required for construction work in this area.

Issues that have been raised by the SCA include concerns regarding potential contamination to Sydney's water supply during and after construction, the effects of vibration on the fabric of the Canal and access to the Canal. The appropriate mitigation measures will be identified in detail in the HMP.

Bridge construction over the Upper Canal and Cowpasture Road will include excavations for the foundations of the abutments and supporting piers; this should be undertaken in accordance with the recommended strategy for monitoring vibration in Section 6.2.2 and archaeological relics in Section 6.2.5 above.

## 6.3 Conclusion

This HIA has identified that the Project will have an adverse affect on the heritage values of the local environment. The above recommendations are designed to provide guidance on appropriate management of heritage issues and to reduce impacts on heritage values.

There will be a significant impact on the identified heritage values of the Ingleburn Village. Although the Riley-Newsum and Amals Sagverks Aktiebolag prefabricated cottages will not be directly impacted, their association with the form and layout of the village will be lost. Recommendations have been made which will contribute to mitigating this impact; however, as a heritage asset owned and managed by a Commonwealth agency, the Department of Defence, it may be appropriate to seek the advice of the Minister as to whether the significance of the impact should be considered in accordance with Sections 26 of the EPBC Act.

Recommendations have been made on other historic heritage issues that should be addressed in the HMP, which will be prepared to accompany the CEMP. These include impact mitigation measures for the impacts to the SHR significance of Macquarie Field House and the Upper Canal in accordance with heritage best practice.

## References

- Bickford A and Sullivan S (1984) “Assessing the significance of historic sites”. In S Sullivan and S Bowdler *Site Surveys and Significance Assessment in Australian Archaeology*, pp.19-26.
- Godden Mackay Logan (GML) (2001) *Ingleburn Defence Site: Heritage Analysis*. Consultancy report to Department of Defence, Major Property Disposal Unit.
- Heggies Pty Ltd (2010) *South West Rail Link Noise and Vibration Assessment Stage 2 Glenfield to Rossmore Train Stabling Facility*. Consultancy report to TIDC
- Heritage Concepts (2006) *South West Rail Link Environmental Assessment – Technical Paper 7: Preliminary Assessment of Historical Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Values*. Consultancy report to Parsons Brinckerhoff.
- Higginbotham E (2002) *Conservation Management Plan for the Upper Canal, Pheasant’s Nest to Prospect Reservoir, NSW*. Consultancy report to Sydney Catchment Authority.
- Higginbotham E, Kass T, Murphy V, Collocott J, Fiander T, Lavelle S (1992) *Heritage Study of the Upper Canal, Prospect Reservoir and Lower Canal (Upper Nepean Scheme): Volume 1 – Historical and Archaeological Assessment*. Consultancy report to The Water Board.
- HLA Envirosiences (HLA) (2003) *Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment: Edmondson Park, NSW*. Consultancy report to Liverpool City Council.
- Keating C (1996) *On the Frontier: A Social History of Liverpool*. Southwood Press, Marrickville.
- Liston C (1988) *Campbelltown: The Bicentennial History*. Allen & Unwin, Sydney.
- Morris C & G Britton (2000) *Colonial Landscapes of the Cumberland Plain and Camden, NSW: A Survey of Selected Pre-1860 Cultural Landscapes from Wollondilly to Hawkesbury LGAs*. National Trust of Australia (NSW).
- NSW Heritage Office (2001) *Assessing Heritage Significance* (NSW Heritage Manual update).
- Parsons V (1966) ‘Brooks, Richard (1765? - 1833)’, *Australian Dictionary of Biography, Volume 1*, Melbourne University Press, pp 156-157.
- Pollock A (2007) “*Bedbugs, Daygos and Slabs*”, *A Century of Memories: Hurlstone Agricultural High School*. Southwood Press, Marrickville.
- Proudfoot H (1987) *Exploring Sydney’s West*. Kangaroo Press, Kenthurst.
- Rainer, JH (1982) ‘Effect of Vibrations on Historic Buildings: An Overview’. *The Association for Preservation Technology Bulletin* Volume XIV, No. 1, Pp2–10.
- Robertson & Hindmarsh Pty Ltd (2003) *Swedish Prefabricated Houses, Mosman*. DOCOMOMO Australia
- Wrigley J (2001) *A History of Camden NSW*. UWS Print Shop, Sydney.



# Appendix A

## Heritage Inventories

- *Commonwealth Heritage List: Prefabricated Cottages Ingleburn Village, Bass Rd, Ingleburn Village, NSW, Australia*
- *State Heritage Register: Macquarie Field House*
- *State Heritage Register: Upper Canal System (Prospect Reservoir)*
- *Campbelltown LEP: Hurlstone Agricultural High School 'Original School Building 1926' on Roy Watts Road (also known as Clarke House).*

## Place Details

[Send Feedback](#)

### Prefabricated Cottages Ingleburn Village, Bass Rd, Ingleburn Village, NSW, Australia

<b>Photographs:</b>	None
<b>List:</b>	Commonwealth Heritage List
<b>Class:</b>	Historic
<b>Legal Status:</b>	<a href="#">Listed place</a> (22/06/2004)
<b>Place ID:</b>	105657
<b>Place File No:</b>	1/15/010/0045

#### Summary Statement of Significance:

The Ingleburn Army Camp, one of Australia's major army camps from 1939-1970s, is of considerable historic significance as the first purpose-built infantry training camp for World War II. It played a central role in the mobilisation of Australia's citizens and in their military training throughout the war and was the assembly point for the first military contingent assembled for overseas service in the war.

Ingleburn Army Camp is also significant for its role in the training of personnel for the Korean and Vietnam Wars. The Army Camp was a major centre in Australia for training under the National Service Scheme (1951-1972) and it is also associated with the anti-conscription movement. The Army Camp also played a major role in the training of Army Reserves from 1973 through to the 1990s. (Criterion A.4).

Ingleburn Army Camp is of social significance as a symbol of the service given by generations of soldiers who trained there and as a place where respect for and remembrance of that service has become a continuing and highly valued tradition. It has social value to those who lived, and worked at the army camp. Ingleburn Army Camp has a long association with a Nation-wide "Army community", and is a place where this sense of community is expressed, celebrated and passed on. It also serves to symbolise to the community the role of the Army within the area. (Criterion G.1).

The cottages comprising Ingleburn Village are adjacent to and formed part of the post war development of Ingleburn Army Camp (Register No. 101050). An important aspect of post war development of the Ingleburn facility was the provision of a range of accommodation types, including married quarters. These were set in a street layout, which reflected as closely as possible suburban sub-divisions, avoiding military stereotypes to create a normal community and suburban environment for army families.

The Riley-Newsum and Amals Sagverks Aktiebolag cottages in Ingleburn Village are rare survivors of their type. The Riley-Newsum and Amals Sagverks Aktiebolag cottages are important in illustrating the use of standardised designs and prefabrication influenced by prototypes developed in Britain and Sweden, in the immediate post war years of the 1940s and early 1950s to meet the post war shortages of materials and labour in Australia.

The group of three Riley-Newsum prefabricated cottages in Bass Road illustrate the principal characteristics of the type in their original setting. As a group these cottages are important in illustrating the visual character of a village streetscape using the CA4 handed plans and varying setbacks, enhanced by a repetition of regular forms and design motifs including prominent gables, common fabric and uniform design creating a strong visual pattern on sloping terrain. The five Amals Sagverks Aktiebolag cottages in Flinders and Blaxland Road illustrate the principal characteristics and siting of their type including three different siting options, together with the simple rectangular form, pitched gabled roof and external brick chimney. The single storey Riley Newsum and Amals Sagverks Aktiebolag cottages are set in a park like landscape with mature plantings of native trees which highlight the simple geometry and vernacular materials of the cottages, which contribute to the suburban character. (Criteria A.4, B.2, D.2 and E.1) (Historic Themes: 7.7 Defending Australia, 8.12 Living in and around Australian homes)

## Official Values:

### Criterion: A Processes

The Ingleburn Army Camp, one of Australia's major army camps from 1939-1970s, is of considerable historic significance as the first purpose-built infantry training camp for World War II. It played a central role in the mobilisation of Australia's citizens and in their military training throughout the war and was the assembly point for the first military contingent assembled for overseas service in the war. An important aspect of post war development of the Ingleburn facility was the provision of a range of accommodation types, including married quarters.

The cottages comprising Ingleburn Village are adjacent to and formed part of the post war development of Ingleburn Army Camp. Ingleburn Army Camp is also significant for its role in the training of personnel for the Korean and Vietnam Wars. The Army Camp was a major centre in Australia for training under the National Service Scheme (1951-1972) and it is also associated with the anti-conscription movement. The Army Camp also played a major role in the training of Army Reserves from 1973 through to the 1990s.

#### Attributes

Riley Newsum and Amals Sagverks Aktiebolag cottages.

### Criterion: B Rarity

The cottages were set in a street layout, which reflected as closely as possible suburban sub-divisions, avoiding military stereotypes to create a normal community and suburban environment for army families. The Riley-Newsum and Amals Sagverks Aktiebolag cottages in Ingleburn Village are rare survivors of their type

#### Attributes

The cottages in their suburban style subdivision.

### Criterion: D Characteristic values

The Riley-Newsum and Amals Sagverks Aktiebolag cottages are important in illustrating the use of standardised designs and prefabrication influenced by prototypes developed in Britain and Sweden, in the immediate post war years of the 1940s and early 1950s to meet the post war shortages of materials and labour in Australia.

The group of three Riley-Newsum prefabricated cottages in Bass Road illustrate the principal characteristics of the type in their original setting. As a group these cottages are important in illustrating the visual character of a village streetscape using the CA4 handed plans and varying setbacks, enhanced by a repetition of regular forms and design motifs including prominent gables, common fabric and uniform design creating a strong visual pattern on sloping terrain.

The five Amals Sagverks Aktiebolag cottages in Flinders and Blaxland Road illustrate the principal characteristics and siting of their type including three different siting options, together with the simple rectangular form, pitched gabled roof and external brick chimney.

#### Attributes

The external form of the cottages, their details and siting.

### Criterion: E Aesthetic characteristics

The single storey Riley Newsum and Amals Sagverks Aktiebolag cottages are set in a park like landscape with mature plantings of native trees which highlight the simple geometry and vernacular materials of the cottages, which contribute to the suburban character.

#### Attributes

The park-like landscape and mature plantings.

### Criterion: G Social value

Ingleburn Army Camp is of social significance as a symbol of the service given by generations of soldiers who trained there and as a place where respect for and remembrance of that service has become a continuing and highly valued tradition. It has social value to those who lived, and worked at the army camp. Ingleburn Army Camp has a long association with a Nation-wide "Army community"

## Description:

### HISTORY

Prior to 1939, the Ingleburn site was principally used for the grazing of livestock. With the entry of Australia into WWII on 3 September 1939 there was a need for a principal site in New South Wales to train infantry for the Second Military District (NSW). Plans were drawn up for what was called the Ingleburn Military Camp in 1939 and the army acquired the 684 acres in 1940 although they were already in occupation in tents. Accommodation was initially constructed to provide for the 2nd Australian Imperial Forces (AIF). Two hundred and fifty three buildings were originally constructed with a further eighty constructed soon after. These included Artillery Units (62 buildings); Brigade Headquarters (22 buildings); Signallers Unit (44 buildings); Engineers Unit (31 buildings); Works and Ordnance Unit (6 buildings); Army Services Corps Depot (7 buildings); Army Medical Corps Depot (7 buildings); Army Medical Corps (27 buildings); Army Services Corps Camp (80 buildings); Reconnaissance Section (41 buildings) and Miscellaneous buildings (13 buildings).

Ingleburn was the first purpose-built army camp for the training of Australian infantry to fight in WWII and became the major training facility in New South Wales. It was a unified infantry camp but all corps were represented there including engineers, transport, signals and anti-aircraft units. The camp was an assembly point for Army brigades, most notably, the 16th Battalion of the 6th Division, the first Australian overseas contingent. Other brigades included units from the 7th and 9th Division.

During the years between WWII and Australia's involvement in the Korean War (1951) the Army leased sections of the site to farmers for grazing purposes. The Korean War saw changes to the size and use of the site. During the 1950s, Battalions destined for Korea were stationed at Ingleburn. National Service recommenced following the outbreak of the Korean War and by 1954 Ingleburn was a major centre for the National Service Program. From 1951 onwards, many Australians experienced military training at Ingleburn prior to going into a Reserve Unit.

By 1959, a number of sporting fields, vehicle parks, larger buildings and a large area of Married Quarters, Ingleburn Village (Bardia), had been constructed. The erection of new married quarters reflected the general policy that homes should be provided for 40% of the established posts at each base. The provision of married quarters in a street layout based on planning for contemporary suburban sub-divisions created a married quarters area like other post war residential suburbs, an important aspect of army life for 'Army wives'.

Department of Works and Housing records for 1951 indicate that some 11 house designs, imported from Britain and Europe, including prefabricated structures, were used by the Commonwealth to augment the erection of new houses during the period of post war shortages in labour and materials. Houses were imported from A W Hawksley and Riley-Newsum in Britain and from Amals Sagverks Aktiebolag, in Sweden. Of these the first two were designed as prefabricated units. Houses were also imported from Taylor Woodrow Construction and Terrapin Dwellings in London and from Falster and Bonnvie, Oslo, Norway, although examples of these have not been identified. The Commonwealth Department of Works and Housing also generated its own designs. Most were 3-bedroom and almost without exception were simple rectangular structures with gabled roofs, sash windows, gable ventilators, brick chimneys and simple porches formed as extensions to the main roof line. All featured ceilings between 8 and 9 feet (2.5 to 2.8 metres)

The 'Hawksley Houses' were initially manufactured in England, with discussions for their purchase beginning in 1948. The prefabricated Hawksley House, in mass production for British Local Authorities, was an important post war innovation in Britain when wartime industrial plant and materials were used to meet housing shortages. Manufactured by A W Hawksley, Hucclecote, Gloucester, the prefabricated house employed a combination of aluminium panels with a reinforced timber roof and wall frames. The use of this second housing type in the mid 1950s appears to have been greater than that of the Riley Newsum CA4, because of the Australian subsidiary. The archival records suggest that Hawksley housing units were used throughout Queensland, South Australia, the Northern Territory and Western Australia in addition to other mainland states in large numbers by Commonwealth agencies, in particular Defence. Hawksley houses do not appear to have been used at Ingleburn.

Between 1951-54 an order for 600 Riley-Newsum prefabricated houses Type CA4, produced by H Newsum

---

**History: Not Available**

---

**Condition and Integrity:**

---

**Condition:**

The Riley-Newsum and Amals Sagverks Aktiebolag cottages are in relatively good condition (2002).

**Integrity:**

The Riley-Newsum and Amals Sagverks Aktiebolag cottages are relatively intact with few changes to the setting. Some replacement of widow fabric is indicated (2002).

---

**Location:**

---

Three Riley-Newsum cottages on the south side of Bass Road extending easterly from the corner of Oxley Road, Bardia Village, and five Amals Sagverks Aktiebolag cottages at 7 Blaxland Road and 8, 10, 13, 15 Flinders Crescent, Ingleburn Village, Ingleburn Defence Site.

---

**Bibliography:**

---

Godden Mackay Logan, "Ingleburn Defence Site: Heritage Analysis" .prepared for Department of Defence, Major Property Disposal Unit, June 2001.

Hobbs, R. "Deakin ACT: A Heritage Profile, Housing 1950-70" June 1991.

National Archives: DWB-Married Quarters-Policy-Hawksley type prefabricated cottage (National Archives Series number A705, item 171/10/95).

Department of Works and Housing, Melbourne. Prefabricated Houses (24 May 1951)-an inventory of the housing type and other standard buildings employed by the Commonwealth in the immediate post war years.

Schwager Brooks and Partners Pty Ltd & Thorp W. "Review of the Status and Value of Army's Historic Buildings", September 1995.

---

Report Produced: Thu Feb 18 15:38:24 2010


[About Us](#)
[Heritage Council](#)
[About Heritage](#)
[Working with the community to know, value and care for our heritage](#)
[Listings](#)
[Publications & Forms](#)
[Research](#)
[Development](#)
[Conservation](#)
[Funding](#)
[Home](#) ▶ [Listings](#) ▶ [Heritage Databases](#) ▶ [Heritage Database Search](#) ▶ [Heritage Item](#)

Click on the BACK button of your browser to return to the previous page.

## Macquarie Field House

### Item

<b>Name of Item:</b>	Macquarie Field House
<b>Other Name/s:</b>	And the Meehan remains; "Macquariefield"
<b>Type of Item:</b>	Complex / Group
<b>Group/Collection:</b>	Farming and Grazing
<b>Category:</b>	Homestead Complex
<b>Location:</b>	Lat:150.87716345 Long:-33.97793854
<b>Primary Address:</b>	Quarter Sessions Road, Macquarie Fields, NSW 2564
<b>Local Govt. Area:</b>	Campbelltown

#### Property Description:

Lot/Volume Code	Lot/Volume Number	Section Number	Plan/Folio Code	Plan/Folio Number
LOT	1	-	DP	612265
LOT	1	-	DP	828871

#### All Addresses

Street Address	Suburb/Town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
Quarter Sessions Road	Macquarie Fields	Campbelltown	Minto	Cumberland	Primary

### Owner/s

Organisation Name	Owner Category	Date Ownership Updated
Paul and Caroline Hutchinson	Private	

### Statement of Significance

Macquarie Fields House is of state and national heritage significance as one of the finest examples of early Australian residential architecture and a landmark, carefully sited in an intact 19th Century rural cultural landscape.

The house is a fine sandstone Regency dwelling built c.1838-40 by Samuel Terry and represents the final flowering of the Australian colonial country house style, symmetrical in plan, bold in mass and outline, possessing qualities of simplicity, unity and repose, tempered with a refinement of detail and a careful control in the disposition of the various elements in the design.

The property has considerable historical, architectural and archaeological significance as the site of the estate of three well known colonial figures\* and for its associations with an early period of colonial history. (\*James Meehan, ex-convict who became Deputy Surveyor General and surveyed much of the land south of Sydney between 1810-1820, and then of Samuel Terry, ex-convict, 'Botany

Bay millionaire' for his daughter and her husband John Hosking, the first elected Mayor of Sydney).

The complex has regional aesthetic significance as its siting closely relates to the surrounding landscape, being a landmark on a prominent hilltop amidst along undulating ridge of high land, surrounded by mature trees, and commanding expensive views to the south and west. This siting demonstrates the Australian nineteenth century fashion for picturesque country estate landscape development which followed the eighteenth century English landscape tradition, and its corresponding attention to landscape siting and moulding and the cultivation of a 'prospect'. It also demonstrates the distinctive lifestyle of the early nineteenth century County of Cumberland settler, including their deliberate moulding of the landscape's appearance.

While the detail of the early arcadian style garden has been eroded, the remainder of Meehan's original 1810 land grant, plantings of mature Araucarias, pepper trees, African olives and oleanders and the open rural cultural landscape surrounding the estate are relatively intact today, adding to the significance of the property.

Specific remains identified on site to date include Meehan's Farm House or 'Castle'(1806-10), the Barn which was reputedly built or supervised by Government Architect Francis Greenway, of significance for its interesting architectural form and possible early use as a fortified barn and associated relics such as a wall along the southern side of the house, an early rubbish dump, two early wells, a possible early school house, possible remains of the flour mill and water race erected on the Bunbury Curran Creek. (Draft Statement of Significance, Jan 1999, Heritage Office)

The garden has largely been re-formed and has lost its detail but its importance is its wider landscape quality, the overall effect of its impressive dense, rich planting on its dominant hill-top site. It is an important link in the chain of 'Cowpasture' gardens - the gardens of the large mid 19th century homesteads of the county of Cumberland distinctively planted with olives, oleanders, araucarias etc. which still punctuate the landscape of the outer south-western Sydney region. The garden alcove, although in ruins, is a rare example in the colony of substantial garden architecture (James Broadbent for National Trust of Australia, 1981)

Macquarie Fields House is of exceptional value as a substantial mid-19th century homestead, prominently sited, with important remnant plantings, layout and archaeological features including a rare example of an exedran garden alcove (below the house on the eastern slope capitalising on the wide views, built c1870s and on the site of an even earlier structure).

The Group has considerable value in the local area as a major visual and historical reference point. A contributing factor to this prominence is the juxtaposition of the homestead and landmark vegetation to the open rural landscape surrounding them. The Group has value for its archaeological research potential and strong associations with various individuals prominent in the 19th century. (Britton, G. & Morris, C., 2000)

Macquarie Fields garden is a small homestead garden established in the 1840s in an Arcadian style. It is important for demonstrating the distinctive lifestyle of the early nineteenth century County of Cumberland settler, including their deliberate moulding of the landscape appearance, by the following features: the use of exotic plantings of olives, oleanders, and araucarias; the selection of a hilltop location to provide a prospect of the surrounding countryside; a creation of a curved carriage loop; and the garden architectural

features of stylised gates, gate piers, and the elliptical apsidal garden seat alcove (now in ruins). The garden has aesthetic significance, as follows: it is valued by the community as richly planted hilltop which creates a landmark feature in the local environment; and it provides an appropriate garden setting for the historic Macquarie Field residence. The garden is important for containing, as features, gates, gate piers and a garden seat alcove, which have distinctive and uncommon design style (AHC).

**Date Significance Updated:** 01 Nov 02

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

## Description

**Builder/Maker:** James Meehan (first house);

**Construction Years:** 1810 - 1840

**Physical Description:**

**Setting:**

Macquarie Field House is the core of a remnant colonial farm and an important and rare surviving example of a substantial mid-19th century colonial farm estate on the Cumberland Plain in open, cleared land. It comprises of a homestead group, garden and outbuildings set on top of an eastern facing ridge, flanked by two small vallies to north and south. The Southern valley contains a recent golf course residential estate, Macquarie Links Estate. The northern valley contains home paddocks once part of the farm, with some scattered African olive trees along fence lines. Additional paddocks form part of different land ownerships, including to the north and north-east, the former Glenfield Agricultural Research Station and Hurlstone Agricultural High School.

The ridge is elevated giving the homestead (once) expansive views to the north, east and south-east and (once) also to the west. The Hume Highway passes close by to the west, now screened by sound walls. Macquarie Fields House's hilltop site has panoramic views available for an arc of about 270 degrees, from the northwest to southwest.

The house's hilltop twin hoop pine tree plantings are (and formerly the house also was) a prominent landmark in the district, due to their siting on a prominent spur close to the highest ridgeline, as viewed from the Great Southern Railway line, and higher parts of Glenfield, Macquarie Fields and Ingleburn.

**Garden and Outbuildings:**

The homestead sits on the eastern tip of the elevated ridge - almost a peninsula in landform. To its west are a number of farm outbuildings, some 19th century and some 20th century. A large ruin of a colonial brick structure, possibly an agricultural store building or barn, lies to the house's south-west.

The garden is neglected for much of the late 20th century but is in essence a mid 19th century hill-top garden. Its detail has been almost totally destroyed however, its planting of 2 large hoop pines (*Araucaria cunninghamii*), African olives (*Olea europaea* var. *Africana*) and two species of pepper trees, Brazilian (*Schinus molle* var. *areira*) and Chilean (*S. terebinthifolia*) survives forming a prominent landmark of dense closely textured plantation on a dominant hill-top site.

Two impressive sets of entrance gates and piers (one set a re-construction) open onto the drive, now brick paved, which leads to the house sited on a level hill-top plateau overlooking the village of

Macquarie Fields to the east. The drive, originally encircling the house, now terminates in a paved car park, the rest being grassed over.

The plateau and original drive are ringed with African olives and pepper trees. More olives, the remnants of hedges and also self-sown, clothe the sides of the hill.

Built into the hillside, directly below the front of the house (i.e. east) is an elliptical, apsidal, restored brick alcove or belvedere for a garden seat, now in ruins. A roof has been recently built to protect this structure.

**House:**

The house is essentially two storied, being raised above extensive cellars, accessed by a staircase internally on its west. The front door faces east, the rear door west, with a central corridor and rooms arrayed to north and south.

A bay window on the house's northern side allows clear views into the northern valley with its home paddocks.

**Modifications and Dates:**

1809: initial grant of 110 acres (44ha) to Meehan 1820: expanded to 2750 acres (500 acres of which were cleared) 1826: expanded to 2400 acres(960ha) 1877: shrank to 1660 acres (664ha) 1944: approximately 412 acres were in Government ownership The current SHR curtilage area, plus land proposed in the application to be community open space, totals approximately 28.25ha.

**Further Information:**

Urgent stabilisation ("emergency" intervention) is required in relation to:

- the summer house;
- the barn/granary/convict barracks;
- the main entry gates and associated fencing;

Short term intervention is required in relation to:

- the sandstone plinths at front and rear of the house;
- the curved stone plinth adjacent to the summer house;
- removal of fill from the rectangular water storage tank;
- identification of all footings from the period of James Meehan's occupation of the site;

"Emergency" intervention is considered necessary to ensure the survival of the decaying pepper tree mentioned above

DEM, 10/2004)

**Current Use:**

residence

**Former Use:**

residence, school

## History

**Historical Notes:**

An initial 1809 grant of 110 acres (44ha) to Meehan had expanded to 2750 acres (500 acres of which were cleared) by 1820, 2400 acres (960ha) in 1826, 1660 acres (664ha) in 1877, approximately 412 acres were in Government ownership by 1944, the remaining area of open space today is not stated nor analysed. The current SHR curtilage area, plus land proposed in the application to be community open space, totals approximately 28.25ha.

The first house built on this site, Meehan's Castle, built c1810, was a two storey structure of even greater prominence on the then bare hill than the later (and remaining) house built in the 1840s. Meehan's Castle was built by colonial Deputy Surveyor General James Meehan, who was of pre-eminent importance for his role in deciding the

pattern and nature of colonial settlement as it expanded out from Sydney in the 1810-1820s. Meehan chose this site because it was the only strategic outcrop in the region, effectively being a naturally fortified rampart with panoramic views. This was important for both security and observation, in Sydney's first expansion to the southwest in a time of Aboriginal attacks and general unrest. The siting shows Meehan's skill in planning the settlement of New South Wales.

Macquarie Field House estate was closely associated with the alignment chosen for the Great Southern Railway Line. The then owner of Macquarie Fields House, John Hoskings Jr, (first Mayor of Sydney) was a member of the Liverpool Committee making recommendations on the route for the new southern railway line in the 1850s. The line to Campbelltown was opened in 1858 and Macquarie Fields formed a significant part of the attractive scenery along the route, described as including elegant cottages and substantial homesteads. In 1862 the line was extended to Menangle, and in 1869 a railway platform (later Ingleburn Station) was opened on the Macquarie Fields estate. As a stimulant to regional development, carrier of pupils to the school on site from 1858- 1869, and commuters since 1858, the views from the railway line are of key importance to the understanding and presentation of this property, and its importance in association with the property, and in determining an appropriate curtilage and defining key views, can not be overlooked.

Macquarie Fields House and its associated farmlands have attracted public interest over a long period of time, as is reflected by their inclusion in the original County of Cumberland Planning Scheme of 1951. The National Trust nominated the house in 1964 and classified it on their register in 1974. The Australian Heritage Commission received a nomination for the house in 1977 and listed it on the Register of the National Estate in 1978. The Commission separately received a nomination in 1981 for the garden, noting its deliberate siting and visual prominence, which led to a further listing in 1991.

In response to concerns in the late 1970s at the prospect of Government disposal, possible subdivision of the land and the house's demise, the then Minister for Planning & Environment placed a permanent conservation order over the house in 1981.

Macquarie Fields House's first permanent conservation order (PCO) in 1981 was made over Lot 1, comprising the house itself and a small area of land comprising the top of the hilltop on which it sits, most of its plantings and a small area of slope to the east. This lot and PCO boundary were created for sale to Mr David Jamieson, who had leased the house since 1962 and restored it. This also alienated the house protecting it from the activities of the Veterinary Research Station, but maintained all other structures, archaeological sites and land (including the remains of Meehan's Castle demolished by the Army for the Department of Agriculture in 1943) in government ownership. These were left outside Lot 1 and the 1981 PCO, because the land outside Lot 1 was managed by the Department of Agriculture for agricultural purposes (an appropriate setting), and was not considered to be under threat.

When the Department of Agriculture in 1982 notified its intention to move its operations to Camden, and proposals forwarded to redevelop the site (from rural to residential), it was found necessary to extend the PCO boundary to include Meehan's Castle and other relics, in the second, expanded PCO of 1985. This boundary included the land east of the house down to Bunbury Curran Creek, and more of the Hilltop slopes to the northeast and north of the house, including part of the original entrance drive along Quarter Sessions

Road, thought to provide a more appropriate rural curtilage.

In response to the Department of Agriculture's decision in 1982 to relocate their operations to Camden and possibly redevelop the site (for residential rather than rural use) the then Department of Environment & Planning adopted a recommendation to retain the land as a non-urban backdrop to the northern urban areas of Campbelltown and to cater for special use services which may require a site in future. In 1985 the area of the permanent conservation order was extended to include outbuildings, key tree plantings, archaeological remains of the earlier house, "Meehan's Castle", the hilltop on which the homestead group is sited and the "visual curtilage" of this rural site.

Campbelltown City Council approved a Local Environmental Plan and a Development Control Plan over the adjoining rural land in 1991, to ensure appropriate rural type uses in any future development, which would respect the heritage significance of the property and its regional role as providing both a landmark and a rural backdrop to adjoining suburbs Glenfield, Macquarie Fields and Ingleburn to the east.

The current SHR curtilage boundary thus reflects concerns in the early 1980s that the Department of Agriculture would relocate, and the land would be subdivided and redeveloped, which in turn could cause damage to plantings, structures, outbuildings, important known archaeological relics, such as the remains of Meehan's Castle and to the rural setting of Macquarie Fields House. The north and south boundaries followed existing fencing lines.

Campbelltown City Council's DCP 63 of 1991 and the Masterplan adopted in line with DCP 63 have further defined areas of visual sensitivity on this land, including two corridors of visual significance through the adjoining valleys and significant landscape features in views from the southwestern freeway, being the highest ridgeline, off which Macquarie Fields House's hilltop branches as a spur.

The Monarch development, Macquarie Links, in construction to the south of Macquarie Fields House's hilltop has compromised the open, rural setting of the place and is considered intrusive. This development has introduced two storey dwellings located both high on the ridge (a DCP 63 identified significant landscape feature) requiring visual screening from the southwestern freeway by earth mounding (further reducing the views available from the ridgeline to the east), close to the Macquarie Fields House hilltop and outbuildings, and on the upper valley slopes, also items of high visual significance as viewed from the railway line, Glenfield, Macquarie Fields and Ingleburn to the east. Despite Macquarie Fields House's dense screen planting close to the homestead reducing the views to this development from the house, this development will continue to erode the visual significance of the setting of Macquarie Fields House as a remnant farm estate, and its associated plantings could also in time further obscure the open views to and from the property.

A Visual Character Study by Cloustone was commissioned by the Department of Urban Affairs & Planning in late 1998 in response to public concern about the adverse impacts of the Macquarie Links development immediately south of Macquarie Fields House, which is highly visible from the southwestern freeway and from the railway line and suburbs to the east. The study noted that part of the proposed housing (in the southeast corner) was within the DCP 63 significant view corridor. While this study was valuable in documenting views and visual impacts from the freeway and in ranking landscape character elements, the Heritage Office had strong concerns about its inadequacy in giving equal weight to addressing

the visual impacts of the development from the railway line to the east, in line with the intent of LEP 112 and DCP 63 to retain rural landscape character. The Heritage Office voiced concern that new housing on open valley slopes, a landscape character element ranked in this study as having high visual significance, would have adverse visual impacts on the retention of open rural landscape. The Heritage Office also commented that this open landscape character is of high cultural value as part of the heritage curtilage or setting of Macquarie Fields House.

The Heritage Council decided at its meeting of 19/8/1999 not to grant approval for a community title subdivision comprising 171 residential lots, one heritage protection lot and one community association lot including 9 private accessways, on land known as Macquarie Fields, considering that the development would materially effect the heritage significance of Macquarie Fields House, in part because it required the subdivision of the existing SHR curtilage.

The Heritage Council informed Campbelltown City Council that it considered there should be no further subdivision of the SHR curtilage, that it noted the absence of a conservation management plan for the property, and, at that time, the absence of a heritage impact statement addressing the integrity of Macquarie Fields House as a remnant rural estate including open farmland.

The Heritage Council invited the applicant to prepare a conservation management plan for the whole estate including the house and open lands outside the SHR curtilage, and to submit a heritage impact statement for any future proposal, based on the recommendations of this conservation management plan.

The Heritage Council also commented in relation to impacts of the application outside the SHR curtilage that it considered the land use, scale, density and form of the development proposed did not respect the cultural heritage significance of Macquarie Fields House and its setting.

The Heritage Council recommended that Campbelltown City Council and the applicant undertake further work to review DCP 63 and the adopted masterplan for the land to take into account recent approvals and development (since 1991), the recommendations of a Heritage Council study Colonial Landscapes of the Cumberland Plain and Camden concerning Macquarie Fields House estate, recommendations of the applicant's 1998 Curtilage Study and appropriate design detail on treatments, colours and materials of any buildings or structures, minimum lot sizes, setbacks required from key elements and greater detail on how the open, rural character of the land can be conserved and enhanced.

At its meeting on 20 Jan 2000 the Heritage Council resolved to defer final resolution on the amended application by Winten Property Group DA G3000 12/98 for a community title subdivision of 168 community title dwellings and community facilities on Lot 4 DP 854870, Lots 1, 3 & 7 DP 828871 and Lot 1 DP 612265 Campbelltown Road and Quarter Sessions Road, Glenfield (Read, 2000).


## Historic Themes

Australian Theme (abbrev)	New South Wales Theme	Local Theme
2. Peopling - Peopling the continent	Convict - Activities relating to incarceration, transport, reform, accommodation and working during the convict period in NSW (1788-1850) - does not include activities associated with the	Farming by emancipated convicts on land grants -

	conviction of persons in NSW that are unrelated to the imperial 'convict system': use the theme of Law & Order for such activities	
2. Peopling - Peopling the continent	Convict - Activities relating to incarceration, transport, reform, accommodation and working during the convict period in NSW (1788-1850) - does not include activities associated with the conviction of persons in NSW that are unrelated to the imperial 'convict system': use the theme of Law & Order for such activities	Demonstrating emancipist's entrepreneurial activities -
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture - Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes, can include aquaculture	Pastoralism - grazing sheep, cattle, goats or other animals -
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture - Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes, can include aquaculture	Processing wheat and other grains -
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture - Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes, can include aquaculture	Marking the transition from pastoralism to agriculture -
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture - Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes, can include aquaculture	Clearing land for farming -
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture - Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes, can include aquaculture	Orcharding -
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Environment - cultural landscape - Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings	Landscapes and gardens of domestic accommodation -
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Environment - cultural landscape - Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings	Landscapes and countryside of rural charm -
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Environment - cultural landscape - Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings	Landscapes of urban and rural interaction -
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Environment - cultural landscape - Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings	Landscapes of food production -
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Environment - cultural landscape - Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings	Significant tree(s) providing rural amenity or character -
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Events - Activities and processes that mark the consequences of natural and cultural occurrences	Developing local landmarks -
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Exploration - Activities associated with making places previously unknown to a cultural group known to them.	Exploring and surveying for the Crown -
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Pastoralism - Activities associated with the breeding, raising, processing and distribution of livestock for human use	Working for pastoralists -
3. Economy - Developing local,	Transport - Activities associated with the moving of people and goods from one place to another, and systems for the provision	Engineering the public railway system -

regional and national economies	of such movements	
5. Working - Working	Labour - Activities associated with work practises and organised and unorganised labour	Working independently at mining -
6. Educating - Educating	Education - Activities associated with teaching and learning by children and adults, formally and informally.	Schooling in temporary premises -
6. Educating - Educating	Education - Activities associated with teaching and learning by children and adults, formally and informally.	Private (independent) schooling -
6. Educating - Educating	Education - Activities associated with teaching and learning by children and adults, formally and informally.	Private (religious) schooling -
8. Culture - Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Creative endeavour - Activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretive or inventive works; and/or associated with the production and expression of cultural phenomena; and/or environments that have inspired such creative activities.	Building in response to climate - verandahs -
8. Culture - Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Creative endeavour - Activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretive or inventive works; and/or associated with the production and expression of cultural phenomena; and/or environments that have inspired such creative activities.	Building in response to natural landscape features. -
8. Culture - Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Creative endeavour - Activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretive or inventive works; and/or associated with the production and expression of cultural phenomena; and/or environments that have inspired such creative activities.	Architectural styles and periods - colonial homestead -
8. Culture - Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Creative endeavour - Activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretive or inventive works; and/or associated with the production and expression of cultural phenomena; and/or environments that have inspired such creative activities.	Designing in an exemplary architectural style -
8. Culture - Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Creative endeavour - Activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretive or inventive works; and/or associated with the production and expression of cultural phenomena; and/or environments that have inspired such creative activities.	Landscaping - Victorian period -
8. Culture - Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Domestic life - Activities associated with creating, maintaining, living in and working around houses and institutions.	Living in a rural homestead -
9. Phases of Life - Marking the phases of life	Persons - Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with James Meehan, Surveyor General -

**Assessment Criteria**

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


**Recommendations**

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

**Procedures / Exemptions**

Section of Act	Description	Title	Comments	Action Date
57(2)	Exemption to	Heritage Act	Refer to standard exemptions gazetted 23 October	Nov 29

	allow work		1998. Order Under Section 57(2) to exempt the following activities from Section 57(1): (1) grazing (2) pasture improvement (3) maintenance of existing dams, structures and fences; (4) eradication of noxious plants and animals; (5) stock grazing, not requiring substantial clearing of existing vegetation.	1985
57(2)	Exemption to allow work	Standard Exemptions	<p>SCHEDULE OF STANDARD EXEMPTIONS HERITAGE ACT 1977 Notice of Order Under Section 57 (2) of the Heritage Act 1977</p> <p>I, the Minister for Planning, pursuant to subsection 57 (2) of the Heritage Act 1977, on the recommendation of the Heritage Council of New South Wales, do by this Order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. revoke the Schedule of Exemptions to subsection 57(1) of the Heritage Act made under subsection 57 (2) and published in the Government Gazette on 22 February 2008; and</li> <li>2. grant standard exemptions from subsection 57(1) of the Heritage Act 1977, described in the Schedule attached.</li> </ol> <p>FRANK SARTOR Minister for Planning Sydney, 11 July 2008</p> <p>To view the schedule click on the Standard Exemptions for Works Requiring Heritage Council Approval link below.</p>	Sep 5 2008

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

## Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
<i>Heritage Act - State Heritage Register</i>		00424	02 Apr 99	27	1546
<i>Heritage Act - Permanent Conservation Order - former</i>		00424	29 Nov 85	161	
<i>Local Environmental Plan</i>			18 Jan 91		
<i>Cumberland County Council list of Historic Buildings 1961-67</i>					
<i>Register of the National Estate</i>			21 Mar 78		

## Study Details

Title	Year Number	Author	Inspected by	Guidelines Used
Colonial Landscapes of the Cumberland Plain and Camden, NSW	2000	Morris, C., & Britton, G./NSW National Trust (for the Heritage Council of NSW)		Yes

## References, Internet links & Images

--

Type	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Written	DEM	2004	James Meehan Estate Visual Assessment (Macquarie Field House estate)	
Written	Godden Mackay Logan Heritage Consultants	2004	Macquarie Links, Hotel Access Road, Campbelltown (Macquarie Field House estate)	
Written	Godden Mackay Logan	2004	Archaeological Research Design - Macquarie Links, Hotel Access Road, Campbelltown	
Written	DEM	2004	Statement of environmental effects for proposed subdivision application at James Meehan Estate, Hume Highway, Glenfield	
Written	DEM	2001	Proposed amendment of Campbelltown Development Control Plan no. 63 Master Plan - Macquarie Field House proposed development	
Written	DEM	2001	Visual assessment - Macquarie Field (House)	
Written	DEM	2001	Statement of Heritage Impact - proposed community title land subdivision, Macquarie Field (House), NSW	
Written	DEM	2001	Subdivision development application & statement of environmental effects	
Written	Mayne-Wilson & Associates Conservation Landscape Architects	2001	Visual and Heritage Impact Assessment of the proposed extension to the Stage 6 Development at Macquarie Links Estate on Macquarie Field House	
Written	Godden Mackay Logan	2000	Archaeological Assessment - Macquarie Links Estate	
Written	Read, Stuart for the (then) NSW Heritage Office	2000	LAND & ENVIRONMENT COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES Appeal No. 10331 of 1999 Winten Property Group Applicant v Campbelltown City Council - Statement of Evidence on behalf of the Respondent	

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



(Click on Thumbnail for Full Size Image and Image Details)

## Data Source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

**Name:** Heritage Branch  
**Database Number:** 5044970  
**File Number:** S90/03127 & HC 32098

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 the [Database Manager](#).

All information and pictures on this page are the copyright of the Heritage Branch or respective copyright owners.

NSW Government

| [Site Map](#)

| [Contact Us](#)

| [Copyright](#)

| [Disclaimer](#)

| [Privacy](#)

[http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/07\\_subnav\\_01\\_2.cfm?itemid=5044970](http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/07_subnav_01_2.cfm?itemid=5044970)

24/02/2010