



Lang Walker AO Medical Research Building - Macarthur: Historical Heritage Assessment

FINAL REPORT

Prepared for Walker Corporation on behalf of Western Sydney University

28 October 2021

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Document information

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Biosis project no.: 35567

File name:

35567.LangWalkerAOMedicalResearchBuilding.HHA.S
oHI.FIN01.20211028

Citation: Biosis 2021. Lang Walker AO Medical Research Building - Macarthur Historical Heritage Assessment. Report for Walker Corporation on behalf of Western Sydney University. Lucas. M, Biosis Pty Ltd. Sydney, NSW. Project no 35567

Document control

Version	Internal reviewer	Date issued
Draft version 01	Joshua Madden	13/10/2021
Final version 01	Joshua Madden	28/10/2021

Acknowledgements

Biosis acknowledges the contribution of the following people and organisations in undertaking this study:

- BVN: Katie Young
- BVN: Connor Larkins
- Walker Corporation: Garry Pham
- Walker Corporation: Madeleine Lloyd

Biosis staff involved in this project were:

- Sammy Blades (mapping).

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Glossary

Biosis	Biosis Pty Ltd
C.	Circa
CBD	Central Business District
CHL	Commonwealth Heritage List
DA	Development Application
DEE	Department of the Environment and Energy
DP	Deposited Plan
EP&A Act	<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
Heritage NSW	Heritage NSW, Department of Premier and Cabinet
Heritage Act	<i>Heritage Act 1977</i>
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
Lang Walker AO Medical Research Building - Macarthur	Lang Walker AO Medical Research Building – Macarthur (the project)
NHL	National Heritage List
NSW	New South Wales
SEARS	Secretaries Environmental Assessment Requirements
SEPP	<i>State Environmental Planning Policy 2011</i>
SHI	State Heritage Inventory
SHR	State Heritage Register
SoHI	Statement of Heritage Impact
SSD	State Significant Development
the study area	100 Parkside Crescent, Campbelltown, New South Wales

Summary

Biosis Pty Ltd (Biosis) was commissioned by Walker Corporation on behalf of Western Sydney University to undertake a heritage assessment and statement of heritage impact (SoHI) of an area of land for the proposed commercial development of the Lang Walker AO Medical Research Building - Macarthur at 100 Parkside Crescent, Campbelltown, New South Wales (NSW) (the study area). The study area is located within the Western Sydney University Campus, in central Campbelltown, approximately 60 kilometres south of the Penrith CBD.

The project is to be assessed as a State Significant Development (SSD) under Section 4.36 (previously section 89(c)) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) and Schedule 1 of the *State Environmental Planning Policy 2011* (SEPP). The SoHI is being conducted as part of the SSD application to address the requirements of the SEARs (SSD 17491477).

Biosis understands that the study area has previously been assessed by GML (2011) and Biosis (2018). Both assessments identified that there is low archaeological potential for historical heritage within the study area. These studies also identified Block B to be an item holding heritage values of local significance within the study area. The building has a strong association with Barry Patten of Yuncken Freeman Architects, who won the commission to design the Sidney Myer Music Bowl, which is listed on the Victorian Heritage Register, along with two of Patten's other designs – the former BHP House and the Victoria State Government Offices. Barry Patten's association with the initial hospital building is significant as it is representative of the unique civic architecture of the period and contains associations with an internationally recognised architect.

The construction of the hospital and its associated buildings, along with landscaping and roadway construction, have most likely removed all traces of the previous historical phases through the process of landscape cut and fill, which have created a series of large flat benches across the study area's naturally sloping landform. These activities have heavily modified the study area's subsurface stratigraphy and removed any archaeological potential. The lack of historical occupation combined with the extensive disturbance across the majority of the hospital site suggests that the study area has low potential to contain archaeological resources.

The Lang Walker AO Medical Research Building - Macarthur impact area is restricted to the south western portion of the study area, located approximately 165 metres west of Block B. Based on the proposed impact area, only temporary indirect impacts will occur to Block B. As the Lang Walker AO Medical Research Building Macarthur development is critical to supporting and strengthening the medical service and health care in the Campbelltown region, these impacts are considered to be acceptable from a heritage perspective.

Heritage values

Significant heritage values identified within the study area include:

- Block B, item with local heritage values.

Impact to heritage values

Block B is located approximately 165 metres east of the proposed Lang Walker AO Medical Research Building - Macarthur impact area. It is also visually separated from Block B by Block A and the Stage 2 13-storey building currently being constructed immediately south of Block B. As such, no direct impacts to the heritage values of Block B will occur by the proposed development footprint. Temporary indirect impacts may impact Block B, in the form of sound and potential vibrations during construction, however they will not have any impact on the heritage values of Block B.

Recommendations

These recommendations have been formulated to respond to client requirements and the significance of the site. They are guided by the ICOMOS *Burra Charter* with the aim of doing as much as necessary to care for the place and make it useable and as little as possible to retain its cultural significance.¹

Recommendation 1 No further archaeological assessment is required

No further archaeological work is required in the study area due to the entire study area assessed as having low archaeological potential and the proposed development may proceed with caution.

Recommendation 2 Further assessment is required if the proposed development plans are altered

If the proposed development area is altered then the impacts to Block B need to be considered and further assessment will be required.

Recommendation 3 Unexpected archaeological items

Should unanticipated relics be discovered during the course of the project, work in the vicinity must cease and an archaeologist contacted to make a preliminary assessment of the find. The Heritage Council will require notification if the find is assessed as a relic. Relics are historical archaeological resources of local or State significance and are protected in NSW under the *Heritage Act 1977*. Relics cannot be disturbed except with a permit or exception/exemption notification.

¹ (Australia ICOMOS 2013)

1 Introduction

1.1 Project background

Biosis was commissioned by Walker Corporation on behalf of Western Sydney University to prepare a Statement of Heritage Impact (SoHI) for an area of land for the proposed commercial development of the Lang Walker AO Medical Research Building - Macarthur at 100 Parkside Crescent, Campbelltown, NSW (Lot 6 DP 1058047) (the study area) (Figure 1, Figure 2 and Figure 3).

The project is to be assessed as a SSD under Section 4.36 (previously section 89(c)) of the EP&A Act and Schedule 1 of the SEPP. This SoHI has been prepared as part of the Environmental Impact Statement which has been prepared to address the requirements of the SEARs (SSD 17491477) and support the SSD application.

1.2 Location of the study area

The study area is located within the suburb of Campbelltown, Campbelltown Local Government Area (LGA) (Figure 1). It encompasses approximately 20 hectares of private land and the adjacent road reserves. It is currently zoned SP2 Infrastructure.

1.3 Scope of assessment

This SOHI has been prepared in accordance with the principles and guidelines of *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance* (Burra Charter)² and the best practice standards set out by the Heritage Council of NSW. Best practice standards and studies referenced in this report include:

- Assessing Heritage Significance (Heritage Office (former), 2001).³
- Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'.

This report provides a heritage assessment to identify if any heritage items or relics exist within or in the vicinity of the study area. The purpose of this report is to:

- Provide a historical overview for the study area.
- Identify and assess the heritage values associated with the study area.
- Assess the impact of the proposed works on the cultural heritage significance of the study area.
- Identifying items and features within the study area which are already recognised for their heritage value through statutory and non – statutory heritage listings.
- Recommend measures to avoid or mitigate any negative impacts on the heritage significance of the study area.

² (Australia ICOMOS 2013)

³ (Heritage Office 2001)

1.3.1 Previous assessment

Previous assessments of the study area were conducted by GML (2011) for the Campbelltown Hospital Stage 1 Redevelopment and Biosis (2018) for Stage 2 Redevelopment. Both assessments identified that there was low historical archaeological potential for the study area. However, Block B was recognised to contain moderately significant heritage values in Biosis (2018) report. This determination was identified in accordance with the NSW Heritage Office detailed set of assessment criteria. The previous assessment found that Block B is associated with the work of Barry Patten of Ycken Freeman Architects and demonstrates aesthetic characteristics and a high degree of technical achievement at a local level. Although Block B is not a heritage listed item, its values have been considered in this assessment. It should be noted that Block B is not located within the proposed impact area and will not be affected by the proposed works.

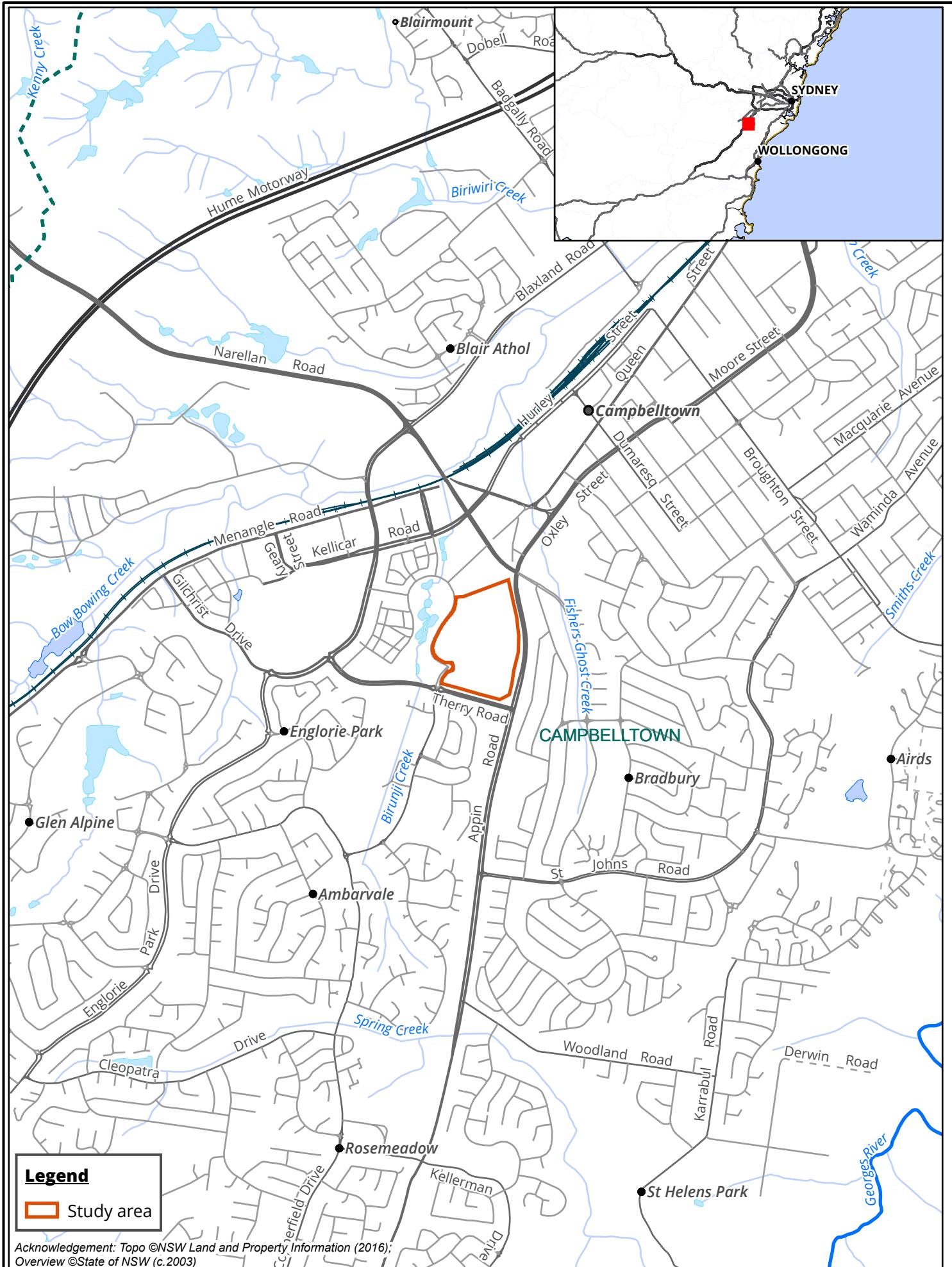
1.4 Limitations

This report is based on historical research and field inspections. It is possible that further historical research or the emergence of new historical sources may support different interpretations of the evidence in this report.

The short amount of time required to prepare this assessment limited the historical research that was undertaken. Much of the background research in this assessment was based on a previous heritage assessment by GML (2011) and Biosis (2018) however, sources and references were checked for accuracy. In addition, a comparative analysis of Block B and a more thorough research into Barry Patten and Yuncken Freeman Architects was unable to be conducted in the time available, along with community consultation regarding the social values of the study area.

Although this report was undertaken to best archaeological practice and its conclusions are based on professional opinion, it does not warrant that there is no possibility that additional archaeological material will be located in subsequent works on the site. This is because limitations in historical documentation and archaeological methods make it difficult to accurately predict what is under the ground.

The significance assessment made in this report is a combination of both facts and interpretation of those facts in accordance with a standard set of assessment criteria. It is possible that another professional may interpret the historical facts and physical evidence in a different way.







2 Statutory framework

This assessment will support an SSD application under Section 4.36 of the EP&A Act. In NSW cultural heritage is managed in a three-tiered system: national, state and local. Certain sites and items may require management under all three systems or only under one or two. The following discussion aims to outline the various levels of protection and approvals required to make changes to cultural heritage in the state.

2.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) is the Australian Government's fundamental piece of environmental legislation. It provides a legal framework for the protection and management of national and important flora, fauna, ecological communities, and heritage places.

Under the EPBC Act, protected heritage items of significance are listed on the National Heritage List (NHL) or the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL). These lists can be searched online via the Australian Heritage Database, which also includes places on the Register of the National Estate (RNE) which was closed in 2007.

- The NHL provides protection to places of cultural significance to the nation of Australia while the CHL comprises natural, Aboriginal, and historic heritage places owned and controlled by the Commonwealth.⁴

A search of the NHL and CHL did not yield any results associated with the study area.

2.2 NSW Heritage Act 1977

The NSW Heritage Act 1977 (the Act) is the principal Act for the management of NSW's environmental heritage. The Act affords automatic statutory protection to items of heritage significance that form part of the heritage record of NSW. The Act defines a heritage item as "a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct".

2.2.1 State Heritage Register

The Act establishes the State Heritage Register (SHR) and includes provisions for Interim Heritage Orders, Orders to Stop Work and archaeological relics (both on land and underwater within the limits of the State). It also requires each government agency to maintain a 'Heritage and Conservation Register'.

To assist management of the State's environmental heritage, the Act distinguishes between assets of State and local significance:

- State significance refers to significance to the State in relation to the historical, archaeological, architectural, cultural, social, natural or aesthetic value of an item.
- Local significance refers to significance to an area in relation to the historical, archaeological, architectural, cultural, social, natural or aesthetic value of an item.

The State Heritage Register (SHR) identifies places and objects of importance to the whole of NSW.

⁴(Commonwealth of Australia 2021)

There are no items or conservation areas listed on the SHR within the study area or within 500 metres of the study area bounds.

2.2.2 Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Registers

Section 170 of the Heritage Act requires that culturally significant items or places managed or owned by Government agencies are listed on departmental Heritage and Conservation Register. Information on these registers has been prepared in accordance with Heritage Division guidelines.

Statutory obligations for archaeological sites that are listed on a Section 170 Register include notification to the Heritage Council in addition to relic's provision obligations. There are no items within or adjacent to the study area that are entered on a State government instrumentality Section 170 Register.

2.2.3 Archaeological relics

The NSW Heritage Act 1977 includes provisions for archaeological relics. Section 4(1) of the Act (as amended 2009) defines a relic as:

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

(a) related to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and

(b) is of State or local significance.

Section 139 of the Act prevents the excavation or disturbance of land known or with the potential to contain archaeological relics, except in accordance with a permit issued by the NSW Heritage Council (in accordance with Section 141 of the Act) (or in accordance with an Exception to Section 139 of the Act). The relics provision applies to all archaeological relics not included on the SHR or subject to an Interim Heritage Order

2.3 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act) regulates land-use planning and assessment for NSW. The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act) establishes the framework for cultural heritage values to be formally assessed in the land use planning process in NSW. The EP&A Act also requires local governments to prepare planning instruments, such as Local Environmental Plans (LEPs) to provide guidance on the level of environmental assessment required.

2.3.1 Local Environmental Plan

Each Local Government Area (LGA) is required to create and maintain a LEP that identifies and conserves Aboriginal objects and historical heritage items. These items are protected under the EP&A Act. Heritage items within the Campbelltown LGA are listed in Schedule 5 of the Campbelltown LEP 2015. These items are subject to the planning controls and provisions set out in Clause 5.10 (Heritage Conservation) of the LEP.

There are no heritage items within the study area listed on the Campbelltown LEP 2015 Schedule 5.

The study area is situated within the vicinity of heritage items of local significance:

- Emily Cottage (Item No. I21), 1 Old Menangle Road, Campbelltown, Lot 61, DP 997095. Local heritage item located approximately 300 metres north of the study area.
- Quondong (Item No. I22), 15 Old Menangle Road, Campbelltown, Part Lot 10, DP 1134526. Local heritage item located approximately 280 metres north of the study area.

- Farrier's Arms Inn (former) and water trough (Item No. I26), 318 Queen Street, Campbelltown, Part Lots 67 and 68, DP 1127402. Local heritage item located approximately 320 metres north of the study area.
- Raith (Item No. I6) 74 Fern Avenue, Bradbury, Part Lots 101 and 102, DP 1168971; Lot 1, DP 871149. Local heritage item located approximately 250 metres south of the study area.

2.3.2 Campbelltown Development Control Plan 2017

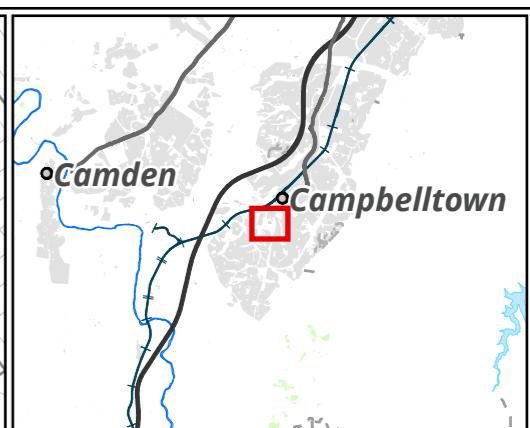
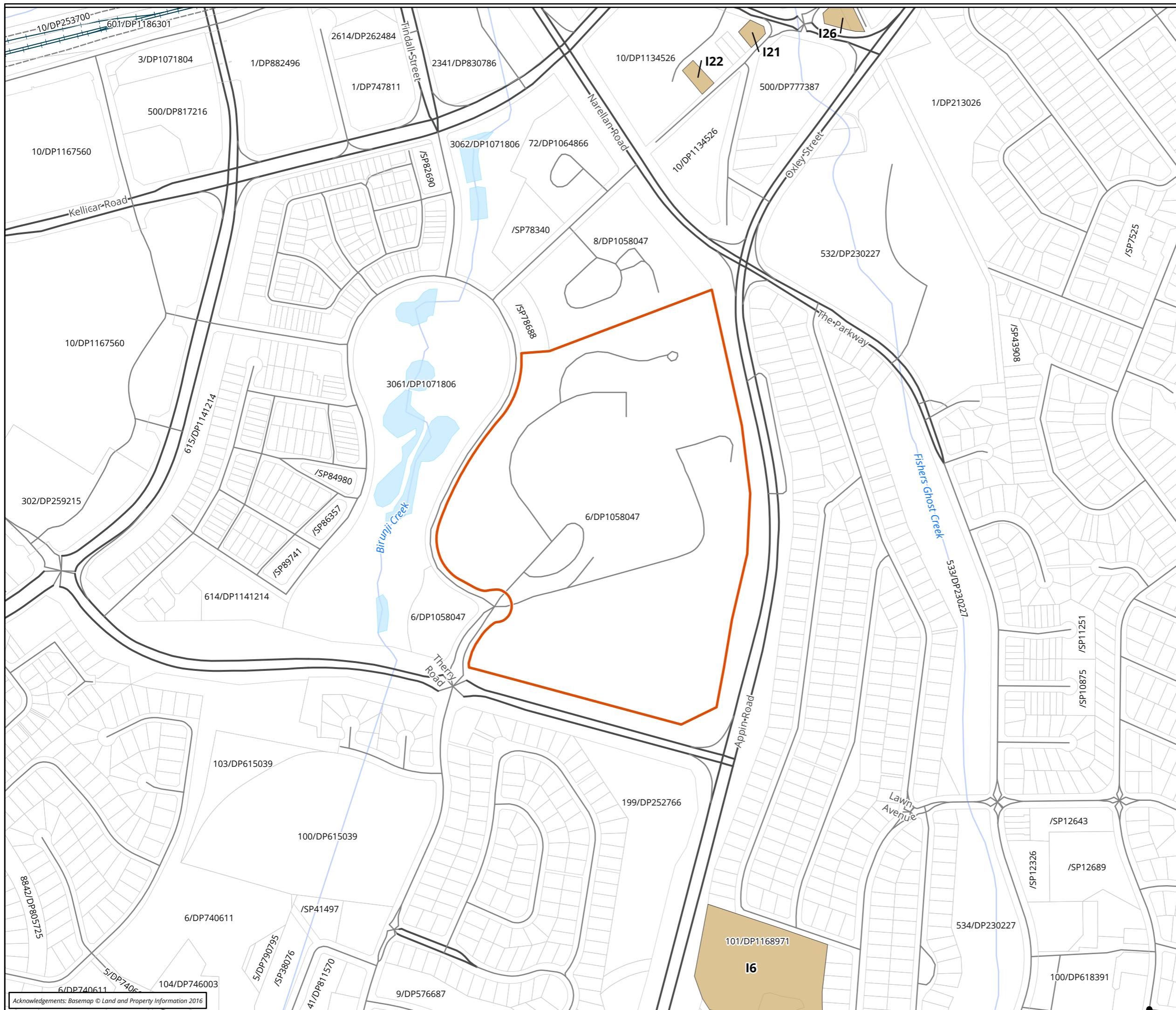
The Campbelltown Development Control Plan 2017 (CDCP) outlines built form controls to guide development. The CDCP supplements the provisions of the LEP. Specific controls were associated with heritage curtilage of the Queen Street Heritage Conservation Area, Woodcrest Heritage item and Raith. All of which are not located within the study area.

2.4 Summary of heritage listings

A summary of heritage listings within and in the vicinity of the study area is presented in Table 1 and Figure 4.

Table 1 Summary of heritage listings within and adjacent to the study area

Site number	Site name	Address / Property description	Listings	Significance
			Individual item	
I21	Emily Cottage	1 Old Menangle Road, Campbelltown, Lot 61, DP 997095.	LEP	Local
I22	Quondong	15 Old Menangle Road, Campbelltown, Part Lot 10, DP 1134526.	LEP	Local
I26	Farrier's Arms Inn (former) and water trough	318 Queen Street, Campbelltown, Part Lots 67 and 68, DP 1127402.	LEP	Local
I6	Raith	74 Fern Avenue, Bradbury, Part Lots 101 and 102, DP 1168971; Lot 1, DP 871149.	LEP	Local



Legend

- Study area
- Lot
- Local heritage item**
- Item - General

Figure 4 Heritage items in the vicinity of the study area

0 40 80 120 160 200
Metres

Scale: 1:5,000@ A3

Coordinate System:

GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

biosis

Matter: 35567,
Date: 13 August 2021,
Drawn by: SB, Checked by: AB, Last edited by: sblades
Location: P:\35500\35567\Mapping\35567_MMRC_ACHA_SoHI Layout:

3 Historical context

Historical research has been undertaken to identify the land use history of the study area, to isolate key phases in its history and to identify the location of any built heritage or archaeological resources which may be associated with the study area. The historical research places the history of the study area into the broader context of Campbelltown.

3.1 Topography and resources

The study area is located on the eastern margin of the Cumberland Plain and is formed on the sediments of the Wianamatta Group. They comprise shale, with occasional calcareous claystone, laminitite and coal. More recent Tertiary and Quaternary sediments overlie the shales along river and creek beds. The Cumberland Plain generally comprises gently undulating plains and low rolling hills, rising gradually from the flat, low-lying areas just above sea level in the north, to an altitude of around 300 metres on the hills of the Razorback Range in the south.

The Campbelltown region would have generally provided a number of resources used by Aboriginal inhabitants. The wider region includes distinct ecological zones, including open forest and open woodland, with riparian vegetation extending along many of the watercourses. Each ecological zone hosts a different array of floral and faunal species, many of which would have been utilised according to seasonal availability. Aboriginal inhabitants of the region would have had access to a wide range of avian, terrestrial and aquatic fauna and repeated firing of the vegetation would have opened up the foliage allowing ease of access through and between different resource zones.

3.2 Aboriginal past

The study area is recognised as being within the traditional lands described as Wodi Wodi. The traditional Wodi Wodi boundary extended from around Stanwell Park to the Shoalhaven River, and as far inland as Picton, Moss Vale and Marulan. The Wodi Wodi spoke the Dharawal language, however Dharawal (Tharwal) was not a word they had heard of or used themselves.

The arrival of settlers in the region and new competition for resources began to restrict the freedom of movement of Aboriginal hunter-gatherer inhabitants from the early 1800's. European expansion along the Cumberland Plain was swift and soon there had been considerable loss of traditional lands to agriculture. This led to violence and conflict between Europeans and Aboriginal people as both groups sought to compete for the same resources. In the Cowpastures region, it began following the murder of an Aboriginal woman and her children, which resulted in violent clashes between several Aboriginal men and European settlers between 1814 and 1816 (Liston 1988, p.50). The violence had escalated by 1816 following the outlaw proclamation by Macquarie, resulting in the massacre of 14 Aboriginal people hiding at Appin. This event is known as the 'Appin Massacre' and is regarded as a pivotal part of the history of the destruction of the Aboriginal people in the region.

3.3 Campbelltown – historical development

3.3.1 Exploration (1795 to 1817)

Shortly after the arrival of the First Fleet at Port Jackson, escaped cattle from the settlement moved south and bred in the Campbelltown area, and after their discovery in 1795, the area became known as The Cow Pastures (or Cowpasture) after the wild cattle found there. The first grant of land in the area was made in 1805 to John Macarthur and the property named Camden Park.⁵ Macarthur was granted the 5,000 acres in support of his idea that there was potential for the production of fine quality wool in the colony.⁶ By the late 1830s, Macarthur's property had been expanded to 28,000 acres.⁷

Flooding in the Hawkesbury district in 1806 and 1809 led Lieutenant Governor Paterson to grant land in other areas, including the Minto district.⁸ In August 1809, Paterson made out the first six grants in the Campbelltown region and by the end of 1809, 34 settlers had received grants in the Minto district. Many of these early settlers were Irish, including surveyor James Meehan, who allocated himself a generous portion (now Macquarie Fields). Other prominent settlers included surgeon Charles Throsby, who was allocated 600 acres (now Glenfield), Dr William Redfern (Campbellfield), Dr Robert Townson (Varroville) and Richard Atkins (Denham Court).⁹

Once Macquarie became governor, the grants in the Minto district were declared invalid. However, most had been confirmed by late 1811, and Macquarie also made new grants. After making two trips through the area between Bunbury Curran Creek and the George's River, Macquarie named the area Airds. He instructed free persons wanting land in the area to submit applications.¹⁰ The name Airds regularly appeared in early grant lists; however, as Campbelltown began to develop, the name fell out of use.

3.3.2 Early ownership of the study area (1817 to 1900)

The study area lies within land that was originally part of 100 acres (Portion 71) granted to John Bolger by Governor Macquarie in 1817 (Photo 1 and Photo 2). Soon after it was granted, former convict and government surveyor James Meehan purchased the property.¹¹ Bolger's 100 acres was most likely tenanted by farmers as Meehan's main farm was Macquarie Fields at Ingleburn.¹² Meehan died in 1826 and his son Thomas inherited his father's property; however, eight years later Thomas died leaving his wife in Liverpool Asylum with two infant daughters.

⁵ Wrigley 2001, p.10

⁶ Myrlea 2002, p.17

⁷ Wrigley 2001, p.10

⁸ Liston 1988, p.7

⁹ Davies 2011, p.12

¹⁰ Liston 1988, p.10

¹¹ NSW Land Registry Services n.d., NSW Land Registry Services n.d.

¹² Perry 1967



Photo 1 Parish map and showing John Bolger's 100 acre grant marked in red (Source: NSW Land Registry Services).



Photo 2 Detail of William Henry Wells' 1848 map of the County of Cumberland showing early land grants in the Campbelltown region. The red arrow denotes the approximate location of the study area (Source: National Library of Australis, Map F 104).

By 1820, all land with agricultural potential had been alienated, with the exception of land reserved for public purposes.¹³ A large number of the smaller grants were incorporated into the larger estates along the road between Campbelltown and Liverpool. Other than some changes in ownership, these estates remained largely intact. Some of the landholdings that started off small were increased through purchase of neighbouring property or through marriage into a neighbouring family. Labour on the largest estates was supplied by convicts but on smaller properties, ex-convicts were employed as was casual labour depending on the season. In some instances, landowners leased portions of the properties to tenants who were required to clear forested land, cultivate it and provide the landlord a portion of the crop.¹⁴ By 1823, there was no land remaining in the Cumberland Plain for granting to settlers (Photo 2 and Photo 3).



Photo 3 Mid-1800s watercolour by Elizabeth Macarthur showing the landscape of the Campbelltown area (Source: National Library of Australia).

Governor Macquarie proposed the construction of a road from Sydney to Liverpool and by 1814, the road had been constructed. It was at first just a cleared dirt track, but would later become an important communication corridor for the region.¹⁵ As better routes were established by explorers, the roads from Campbelltown were extended to the south coast and the Southern Highlands and Campbelltown became a cross-roads for movements to Sydney, Appin, the Illawarra, Picton, Narellan, Camden, Penrith and Nattai. Roads and bridges were built and maintained by convict road gangs from 1826 to 1858.¹⁶

¹³Perumal Murphy Wu Pty Ltd 1990, p.12

¹⁴ Liston 1988, p.41

¹⁵ Liston 1988, p.41

¹⁶ Davies 2011, p.28

3.3.3 Establishment and development of Campbelltown

It may have been as early as 1815 that the site for the later town of Campbelltown was set aside, as this was when the road from Liverpool to Appin was surveyed. By the end of 1820, Macquarie had approved the location.¹⁷ In December 1820, Macquarie marked the boundaries of the township and named it Campbelltown, after his wife's maiden name. From 1820 to 1827, Robert Hoddle surveyed Campbelltown in preparation for the first town layout plans in 1826 (Photo 4). Although applications for allotments were made from 1821, no land was allocated until 1827, apart from the church land, graveyard, and school. Land was released for occupation in 1831.¹⁸

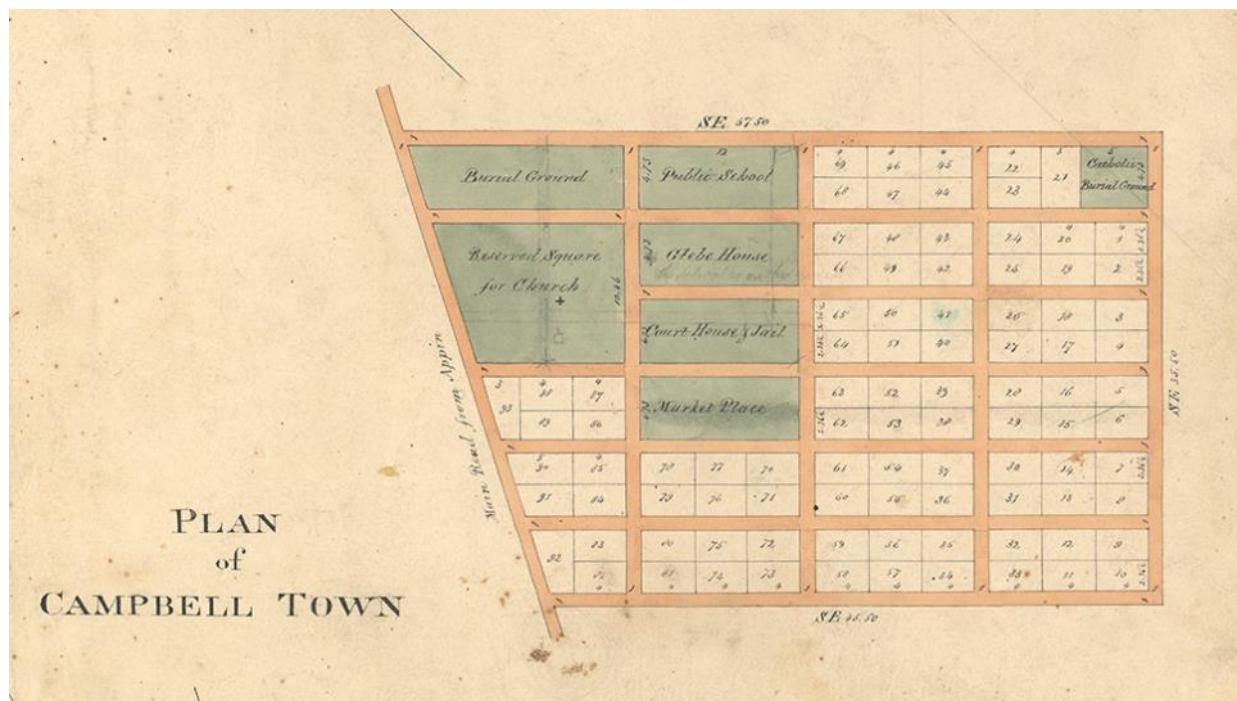


Photo 4 Robert Hoddle's 1826 plan of Campbell Town (Source: State Records NSW, Sketch book 1, Folio 37).

The merits of Campbelltown's location and character were debated during the 1830s, particularly the street alignments, town allotments (which were not properly defined or identified), and the streetscape.¹⁹ By 1840, Hoddle's plan could no longer be implemented because grants, streets, fences and gardens had been built with no regard to the town plan. The symmetry of other colonial towns was missing from Campbelltown; however, it did have the only official building outside of Sydney town – the Court House.²⁰

During the 1840s, Campbelltown had several resident doctors; however, medical services were expensive and the sick and elderly relied on support of their family or on charitable institution such as the asylum for the destitute in Liverpool.²¹ In 1896, the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works proposed building a new hospital in Campbelltown for the chronically ill to take the pressure off the facilities at Rookwood. A 700

¹⁷ Liston 1988, p.28

¹⁸ Liston 1988, p.31

¹⁹ Davies 2011, p.15

²⁰ Davies 2011, p.15

²¹ Liston 1988, p.112

acre site was approved by the Public Works Committee; however, the project cost was large and the project was never constructed.²²

The expansion of the railway line from Sydney to Goulburn was constructed during the 1850s following the gold rush years of the region, with the line to Campbelltown and the Campbelltown Railway Station being officially opened on 17 May 1858.²³ There were no other established towns along the railway line between Liverpool and Campbelltown; however, during the 1870s and 1880s when this region began to be subdivided, additional stations were established. By 1866, there were approximately 950 people in Campbelltown and, in 1879, Henry Parkes published a petition for the establishment of the Municipality of Campbelltown.²⁴ The petition was successful and in 1882, the area was proclaimed the Municipal District of Campbelltown by the Governor of New South Wales. By 1892, Campbelltown's population was 800 and the districts population was 2000.

One of Meehan's daughters, Elizabeth, inherited the land and in 1865 married Frederick Barker. Frederick and Elizabeth were unable to meet their mortgage repayments and the land was subdividing into two farms in 1874 (Photo 5). The northern portion was purchased by Daniel Fowler and the southern portion purchased by James Fitzpatrick.²⁵ Both Fowler and Fitzpatrick had major land holdings in the Campbelltown region and the purchase of Bolger's land added to their property holdings.²⁶



Photo 5 1882 parish map showing the subdivision of Bolger's 100 acres into two farms (Source: NSW Land Registry Services).

²² Liston 1988, p.158

²³ Sydney Morning Herald 1858, p.21

²⁴ Sydney Morning Herald 1879, p.15

²⁵ NSW Land Registry Services n.d., NSW Land Registry Services n.d.

²⁶ GML 2011, p.6

Daniel Fowler owned the northern portion of land until his death in 1899, when his son William Fowler inherited the land.

The southern portion of James Bolger's land was owned by James Fitzpatrick from 1874 until his death in 1888²⁷. Fitzpatrick was one of 42 protesters transported to NSW from Ireland in 1822 and in 1825 acquired his ticket of leave. During the 1840s and 1850s, he purchased many farms south and west of Campbelltown and by the 1860s, he owned the majority of farms west from Campbelltown to Narellan and south towards Menangle.²⁸ Fitzpatrick died three months after the death of his wife in 1888, leaving three young children and vast estates, which were managed by Trusts for many years.

From the 1840s to the 1880s, Campbelltown prospered from the production and milling of wheat with a number of mills being built in the region. However, with the appearance of the wheat disease rust into the region, yields significantly decreased and together with competition from large farms on the western slopes and plains of NSW, grazing became the dominant industry.²⁹ Following the opening of the railway line, another area of agricultural industry flourished. Dairy farming became a prominent industry, with several dairies well established by the 1870s. By 1919 there were over 120 suppliers of milk in Campbelltown, Appin and Minto.³⁰

3.3.4 Modern development (1900 to current)

The Camden Cottage Hospital was opened in 1902 and for the next 70 years, this was the closest hospital to Campbelltown.³¹ George Spearing, a local butcher from Campbelltown, purchased the 59 acres (northern portion) in 1914 and the land remained within the Spearing family until 1953 until it was bought by Donald McDonald.³²

During the 1920s, the Campbelltown Auxiliary Committee met to raise funds for Camden District Hospital, the Hospital for Infants and the Liverpool Ambulance Service. It was this committee that in 1952 concentrated their efforts to bring the long awaited hospital to Campbelltown.³³

The southern portion of the study area making up 54 acres was purchased by a grazier, Samuel Allen, in 1925 and the following year purchased by another farmer, Clarence Ducat.³⁴ Adjoining the land to the north, a nine hole golf course was built in 1926. It was a rough course that was watered by rain and attended to by its members (Photo 6). The golf course comprised 47 acres and had been leased to the club until it was purchased by Campbelltown Council. It soon became clear that the golf club facilities were inadequate due to the influx of returning servicemen in the 1950s and the residential development that followed.³⁵

²⁷ NSW Land Registry Services n.d., NSW Land Registry Services n.d.

²⁸ Robinson 1976, pp.162-168

²⁹ Davies 2011, p.30

³⁰ Davies 2011, p.31

³¹ Liston 1988, p.158

³² NSW Land Registry Services n.d., NSW Land Registry Services n.d.

³³ Liston 1988, p.158

³⁴ NSW Land Registry Services n.d., NSW Land Registry Services n.d.

³⁵GML 2011, p.8



Photo 6 c.1950 photograph of Campbelltown Golf Course looking south. Appin Road is on the left and the site of the future hospital is marked with a red arrow (Source: Campbelltown and Airds Historical Society).

Campbelltown saw significant growth following World War I, when the first residential estates were established outside of the original town boundaries; and again following World War II, when new estates were developed for returning soldiers. The housing commission developed large areas of affordable housing during this period. The population during this time was 3,000 people and by 1960 the municipality had a population of 14,000 people. However, it was the designation of Campbelltown as a satellite city by the State Planning Authority that saw major growth and development in the region. Large tracts of land were set aside for public and private housing for industry and public facilities.³⁶

The new 18 hole championship golf course opened in 1957; however, an international standard course was constructed in 1978 just south of the original course in an area that became known as Glen Alpine. The original course was closed, with a portion of it transferred to Lendlease.

The Ducat's owned the farm until 1961, when King Dairy acquired the property. An aerial photograph dated to 1951 shows that the entire study area has been cleared of vegetation (Photo 7). The boundary between two farms is visible within the central area via a fence [1] and evidence of cropping, ploughing and agriculture can be seen throughout. No structures are visible within the study area at this point in time.

³⁶ GML 2011, p.7



Photo 7 An aerial photograph dated to 1951, with the study area outlined in orange

An aerial photograph dated to 1963 shows the golf course located within the northern portion of the study area (Photo 8). No structures are visible, however a fence line [1] can be seen dividing the golf course in the north and the paddock in the south. Extensive soil erosion can also be seen in the south east.



Photo 8 An aerial photograph dated to 1963, with the study area outlined in orange

Seven years later it was resumed by the State Planning Authority of NSW as part of the strategic planning for growth in the Campbelltown area. In 1973, it was decided that the land be transferred to the Hospital

Commission for Stage 1 of the Campbelltown Hospital Complex.³⁷ Construction began in 1974 just weeks following Gough Whitlam's release of funding. The remaining 30 acres was acquired by the NSW Health Commission in 1980 to enlarge Campbelltown Hospital.³⁸

Stage 1 of the hospital was designed by Barry Patten from Yuncken Freeman Architects Pty Ltd of Melbourne. Patten had enrolled in the architecture course at the Melbourne Technical College in 1944 and to gain experience for registration as an architect, he joined Yuncken Freeman and Griffiths and Simpson in the mid-1950s.³⁹ In 1956, the firm was invited to submit a design for the Sydney Myer Music Bowl in Melbourne. The young designer produced a flimsy wire and paper model and won the important commission for his firm. The Sydney Myer Music Bowl in Melbourne is listed by Heritage Victoria, along with The State Offices complex and BHP House, which were also designed by Patten.⁴⁰

The first stage of the hospital [2] rose above the surrounding landscape as a visually imposing representation of the new civic era of Campbelltown with its externally expressed circular stair towers paired around central public and emergency entrances (Photo 9). The six stories housed 120 beds, along with medical and surgical facilities, and when it opened in 1977 it employed 200 full time staff (Block B).⁴¹ Also part of Stage 1 was the construction of a day surgery unit [4] in 1980, located between the main hospital and the circular carpark.

³⁷ GML 2011, p.8

³⁸ GML 2011, p.8

³⁹ Clerahan 2003, p.1

⁴⁰ Clerahan 2003, p.1

⁴¹ GML 2011, p.11



Photo 9 Opening of the Campbelltown Hospital in 1977 (Source: Campbelltown and Airds Historical Society)

An aerial photograph dated to 1979 shows the initial development of the Campbelltown Hospital, including the main hospital building [2] located within the central portion, and a smaller structure in the east [3] of the study area (Photo 10). The large circular driveway and internal roads can also be seen in the western portion. The golf course can also still be seen in the north, dividing the land by the fence line [1].

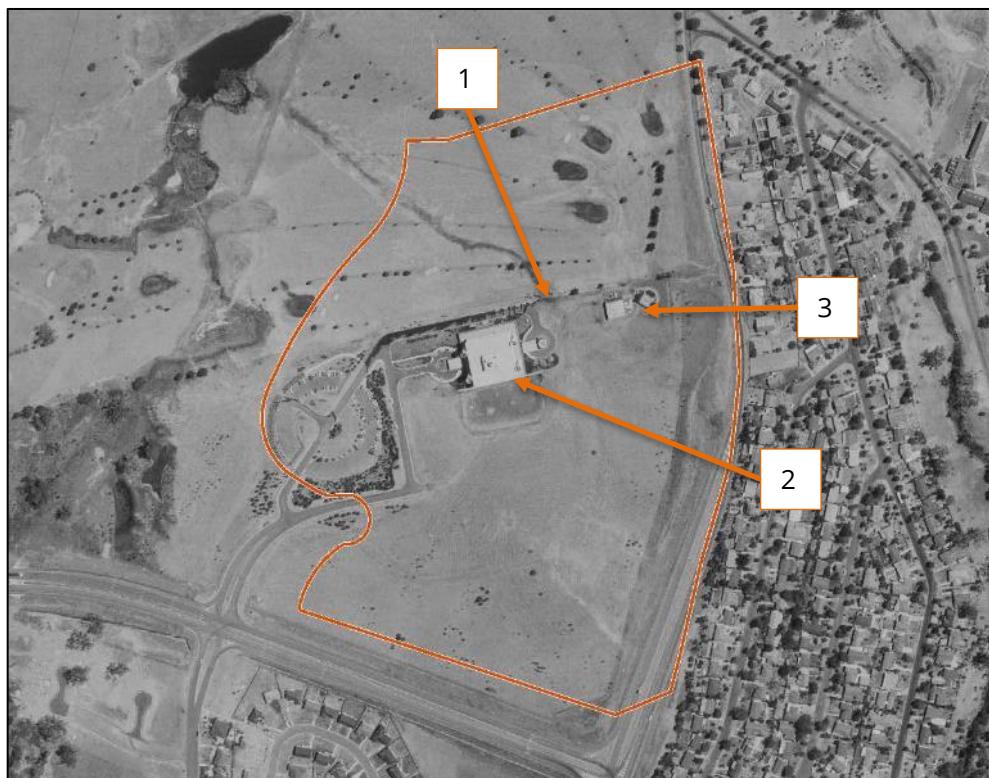


Photo 10 An aerial photograph dated to 1979, with the study area outlined in orange

Following the State Government's announcement to redistribute hospital resources from the lower north shore and inner city to the outer suburbs, the 'Beds for the West' campaign was launched with Campbelltown's MP Michael Knight successfully obtaining \$23 million for the development of Stage 2 of Campbelltown Hospital.⁴² Stage 2 began construction in March 1984 on part of the former golf course that had been set aside for this purpose by the State Government in 1980. Designed by Leighton Irwin Architects and Health Facility Planners, the new Stage 2 building [5] continued to use curved, externally expressed stairs within a more subtle building (Photo 11). The buildings housed a maternity facility with 60 beds, eight delivery suites, and a neo-natal special care nursery; along with 24 paediatric beds, 15 intensive care beds, three new operating theatres, a sterile supply department and an ultrasound department. Stage 2 also included the construction of Waratah House [6], a psychiatric unit linked to the hospital by a service corridor, and a single storey extension to the western façade of the main building to create a new entrance with office and outpatient facilities. This extension removed the circular driveway at the western end of the original hospital building.⁴³ A child care facility was also built, which accommodated 40 children of both hospital staff and the community.

⁴² GML 2011, p.11

⁴³ GML 2011, p.11

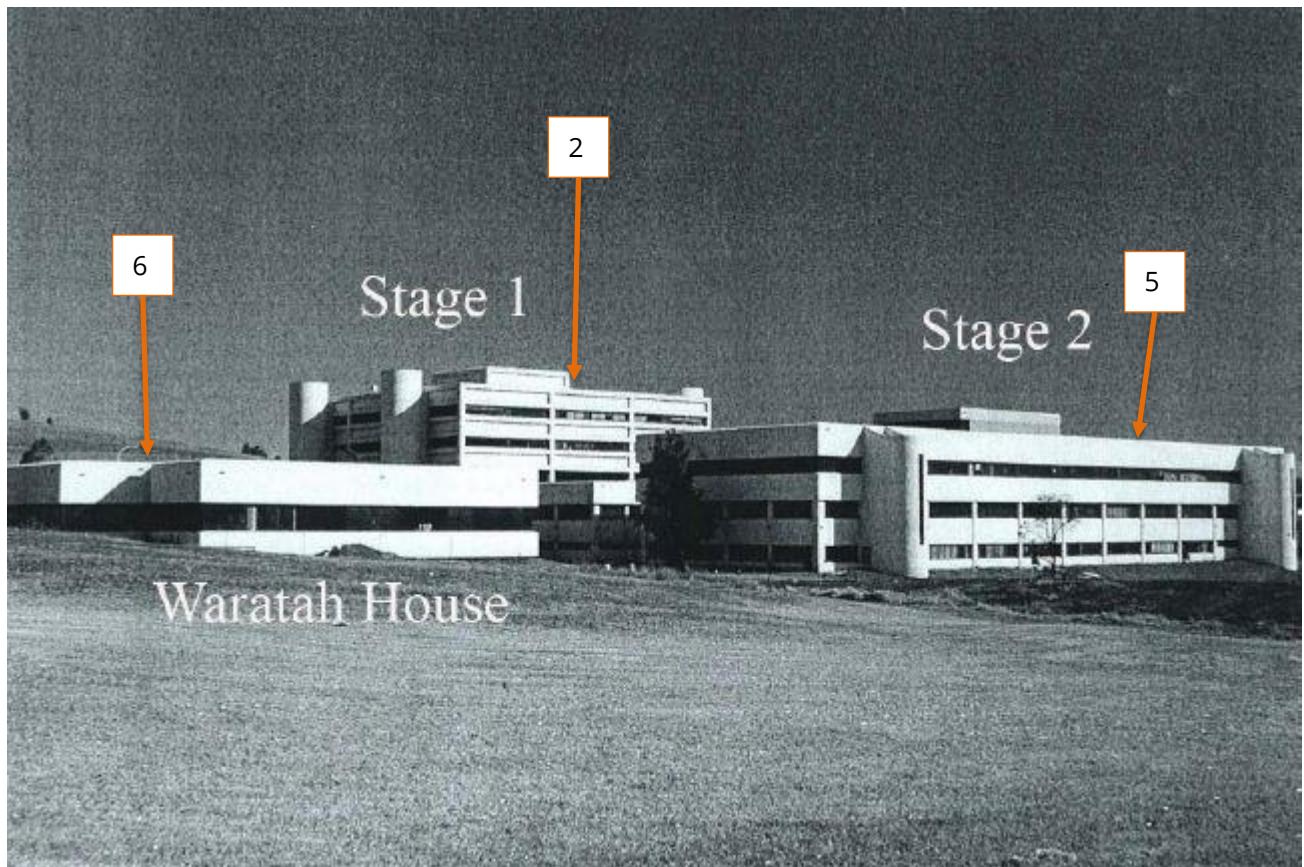


Photo 11 1986 photograph showing the completion of Stage 2 and Waratah House (Source: Campbelltown City Library)

This is visible within an aerial photograph dated to 1990 (Photo 12). This aerial shows further development within the central and eastern portion has occurred. The original hospital building [2] remains, with extensions on the new entrance [7] visible. The Stage 2 structure [5] can be seen to the north of this, a clinical school building [8] in the south west, Waratah House [6] to the north east connected via a corridor, and the child care centre [9] in the south west. The golf course in the north has also been removed.

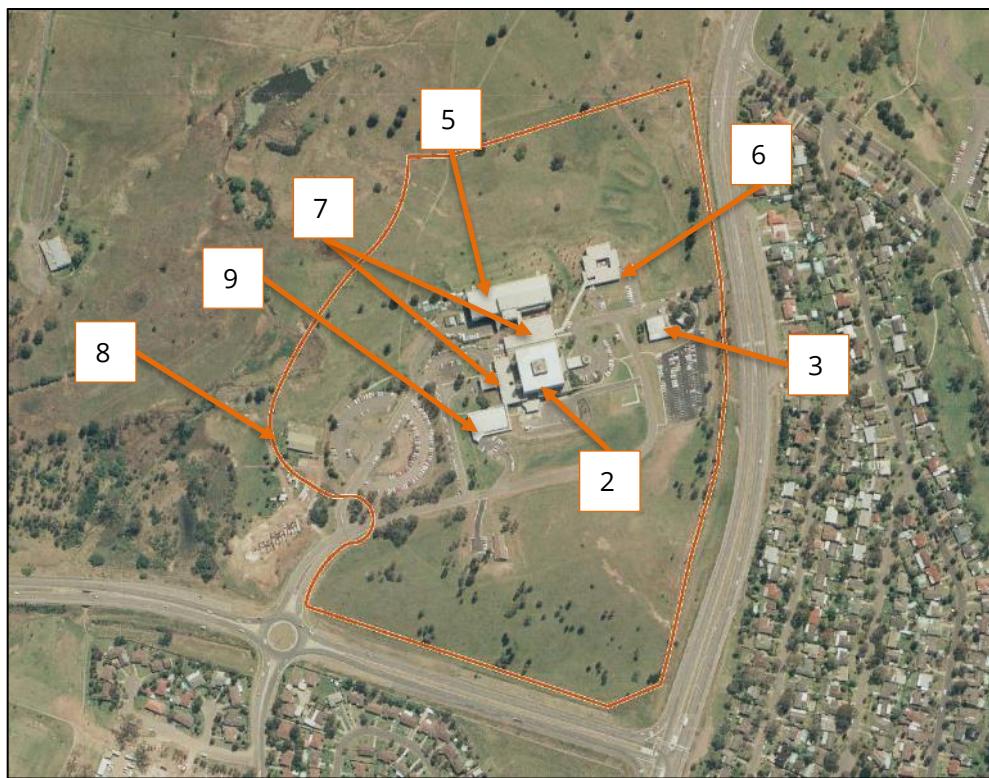


Photo 12 An aerial photograph dated to 1990, with the study area outlined in orange

Stage 3 saw a major redevelopment of the hospital, which took place between 1998 and 2004. Construction of a new five storey clinical block (Block A) [10] began in 1998 on the site of the original circular carpark and contained operating theatres, emergency department, intensive care unit, and a new main entrance built on a lower level between Block A and B. The single storey Cancer Treatment Centre (CTC) [11] was also part of Stage 3 construction works and housed two linear accelerator bunkers, as was the single storey Paediatric Ward (Block C) attached to the Stage 2 maternity block (also now called Block C) [13]. The original circular carpark on the eastern side of Block B was removed to make way for a new driveway and loading dock [15], while Block B and C were refurbished. In 2003, an adolescent Mental Health Building (GNA KA LUN) [16] for youth under 18 years was constructed, which was followed in 2004 by the Youth Mental Health Building (BIRUNJI) [17] for children under 14 years. This stage of redevelopment also included a helipad [18] west of Block A, and extensive roadworks and additional parking.⁴⁴

An aerial photograph dated to 2005 shows this development within the study area, taking up much of the northern portion (Photo 13). Alteration have also occurred within already development areas within the centre and the west. Birunji Creek that once transected the study area has been highly modified. New buildings part of the Stage 3 development [10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17] can all be seen. New car parking is also visible in the west, central south and east.

⁴⁴ GML 2011, p.12

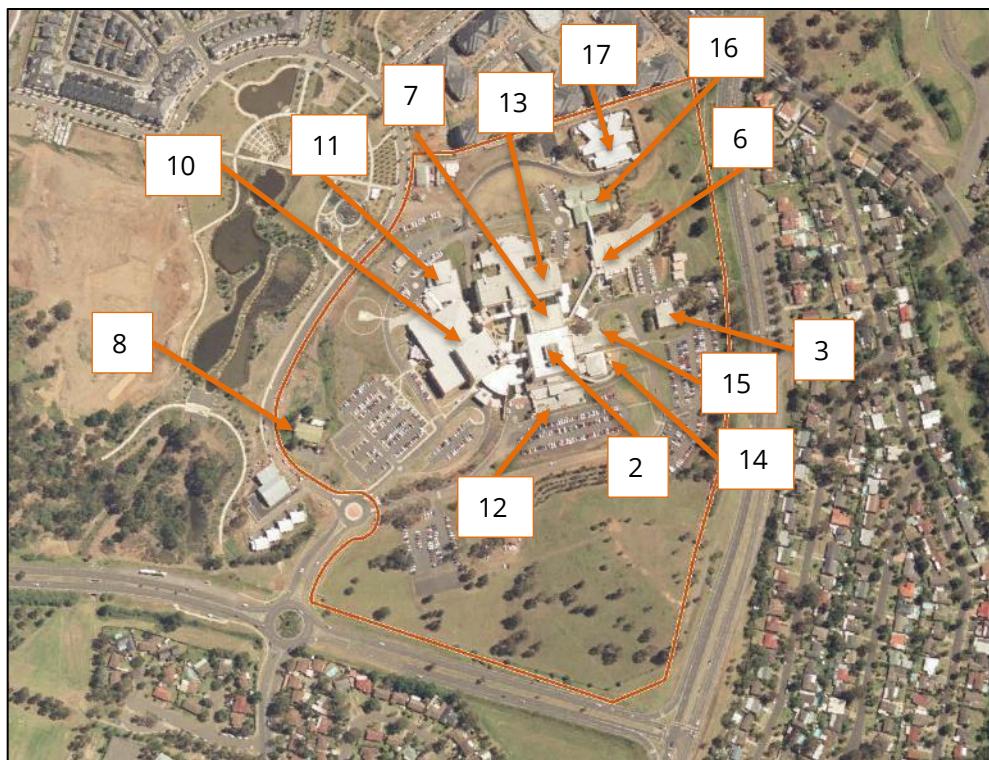


Photo 13 An aerial photograph dated to 2005, with the study area outlined in orange

In 2011, the NSW Premier promised \$194 million for improvement to the hospital.⁴⁵ The Campbelltown Hospital Redevelopment Stage 1 comprised of a new six-storey acute services building [19] with new inpatient wards, ambulatory care, outpatient, allied health services, pathology and clinical information. The redevelopment also included construction of a new covered walkway linking the new Acute Health Services building, Campbelltown Hospital main entry, Block A, Block B and Block C; along with new patient drop off zone, six visitor parking spaces and service vehicle access from Parkside Crescent, new landscaped entry driveway, internal landscaped courtyards and new communal café,⁴⁶ the refurbishment and reconfiguration of the existing maternity department, paediatric outpatients, and emergency department and support services within the existing hospital buildings.⁴⁷ Construction commenced in 2013 and was completed in 2015. A current aerial of the study area shows these new structures [19] and alterations, in addition to a new clinical school building [20].

⁴⁵ Sydney Morning Herald 2011

⁴⁶ NSW Government 2014

⁴⁷ NSW Health Infrastructure 2015

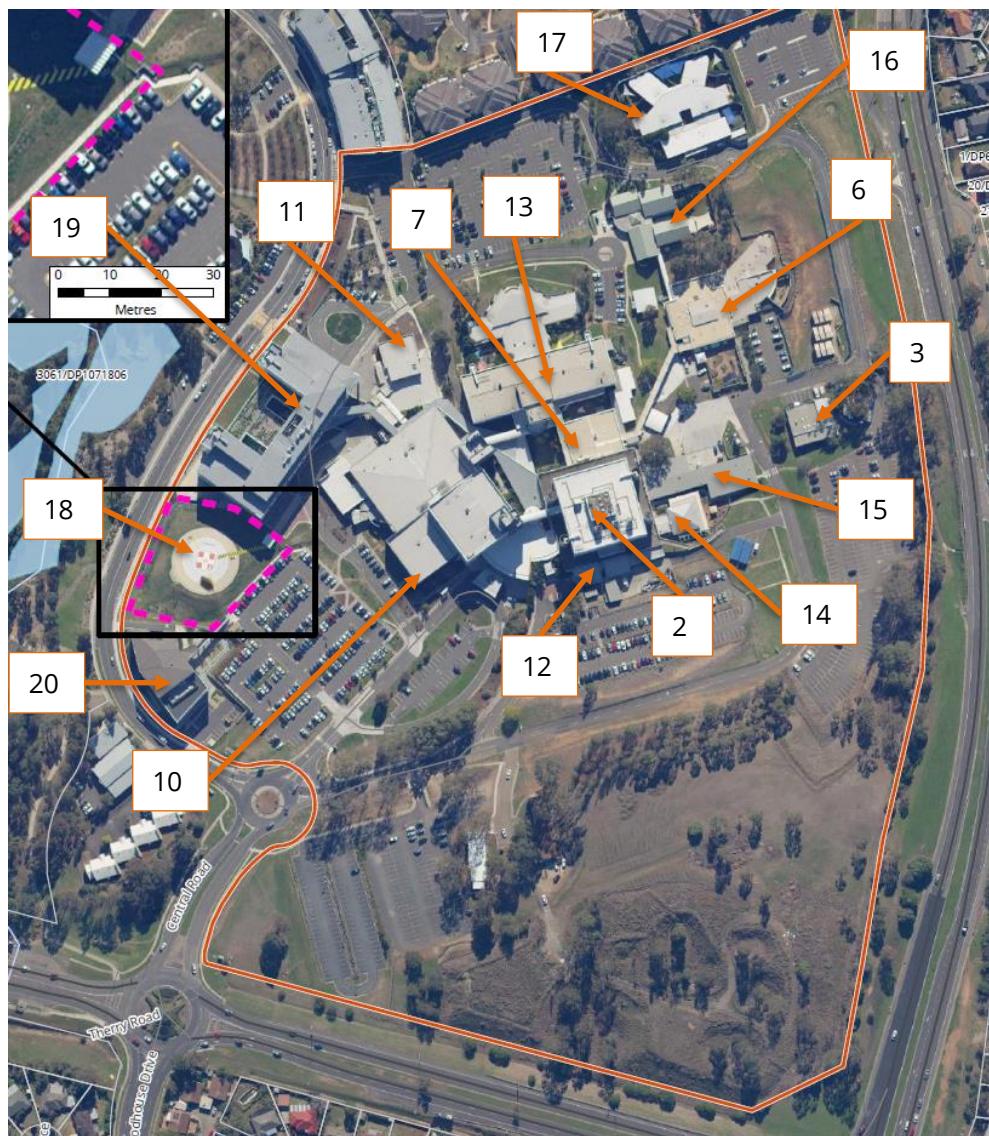


Photo 14 Current aerial of the study area

3.4 Chronology of the study area

Based upon the historical research presented it is possible to summarise the chronology of the study area, this is presented in Table 2.

Table 2 Chronological development of the study area

No.	Building	Date
1	Fence	Pre 1951
2	Original Campbelltown Hospital building	1977
3	Structure to the east	1977
4	Day surgery unit	1980
5	Campbelltown Hospital Stage 2 building	1984

No.	Building	Date
6	Waratah House	1984
7	Building extension	1984
8	Clinical school building	1998
9	Child care facility	1984
10	Five storey building (Block A)	1998
11	Cancer treatment centre	1998
12	Main building extension (Block B)	1998
13	Paediatric Ward (Block C)	1998
14	Engineering building	1998
15	Loading dock	1998
16	Adolescent Mental Health Building (GNA KA LUN)	2003
17	Youth Mental Health Building (BIRUNJI)	2004
18	Helipad	2004
19	Main entrance (Block D)	Pre 2021
20	New clinical school building	Pre 2021

3.5 Research themes

Contextual analysis is undertaken to place the history of a particular site within relevant historical contexts in order to gauge how typical or unique the history of a particular site actually is. This is usually ascertained by gaining an understanding of the history of a site in relation to the broad historical themes characterising Australia at the time. Such themes have been established by the Australian Heritage Commission (AHC) and the Heritage Office and are outlined in synoptic form in Historical Themes.⁴⁸

There are 38 State historical themes, which have been developed for NSW, as well as nine National historical themes. These broader themes are usually referred to when developing sub-themes for a local area to ensure they complement the overall thematic framework for the broader region.

A review of the contextual history has identified five historical themes, which relate to the occupational history of the study area. This is summarised in Table 3.

⁴⁸ (NSW Heritage Council 2001)

Table 3 Identified historical themes for the study area

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local Theme
Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture	Clearing land for farming, dairy farming, farming by convict emancipists, farming wheat and other grains.
	Pastoralism	Grazing sheep and cattle.
	Health	Establishment of Campbelltown's first hospital.
Building settlements, towns and cities	Town, suburbs and villages	Establishing Campbelltown as the major centre for South Western Sydney.
Developing Australia's cultural life	Leisure	Activities associated with recreation and relaxation.

4 Physical analysis

This section discusses the nature and extent of heritage items and potential historical archaeological resources within the study area through an analysis of the historical information, the development and use of the study area and an inspection of the current conditions of the site. Both observed and documented evidence are utilised to gain an understanding of any disturbance that could impact on the integrity of the archaeological profiles.

4.1 Site condition

A physical inspection of the study area was undertaken on 23 September 2021, attended by Biosis archaeologist Ashely Bridge. The principal aims of the survey were to identify heritage values associated with the study area and the area to be impacted by the proposed development; this included any heritage items (heritage items can be buildings, structures, places, relics or other works of historical, aesthetic, social, technical/research or natural heritage significance. 'Places' include conservation areas, sites, precincts, gardens, landscapes and areas of archaeological potential).

4.1.1 Site setting

Campbelltown Hospital is located one kilometre south west of Campbelltown CBD within an undulating landform of scenic quality.⁴⁹ The study area slopes from south east to north west and there is a high crest in the south east corner, which allows commanding views across the hospital and the adjacent urban setting. The landscape has been radically altered by the three stages of hospital development and its maze of interconnecting roads, walkways, parking zones and associated landscaping. The centre of the study area is dominated by the original Stage 1 building (Block B) [2, 12], the 1986 maternity and children's building of Stage 2 (Block C) [13], the Stage 3 Block A building [10], and the paediatric and oncology units.

4.1.1.1 The study area

The study area comprises of the entirety of Lot 6 DP 1058047, inclusive of the impact area in the south-western portion of the study area. Campbelltown Hospital was built in three stages: Stage 1 in 1977, Stage 2 in 1986, and Stage 3 completed in 2004. These stages have resulted in significant disturbances, which was confirmed during the site inspection.

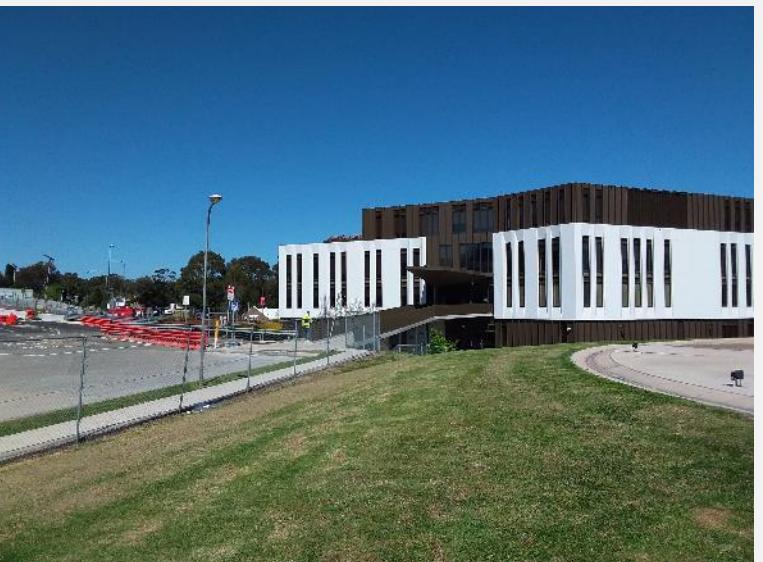
Observations made during the site inspection identified a number of built structures throughout the site. These structures comprised of Blocks A [10], B [2, 12] and C [13], Waratah House [6], the cancer treatment centre [11], the engineering building [14], a loading dock [15], mental health buildings [16, 17], the helipad [18], the main entrance building (Block D) [19] and the clinical school building [20]. The site inspection also identified a number of large carparks, landscaping efforts (inclusive of pathways, garden beds and parks), roads and the installation of services (inclusive of electricity, gas and sewage). The study area contained at least two active construction sites in the southern and central portions of the study area, which are part of the 2011 redevelopment program currently being undertaken on site (Table 4).

Both the existing and previous development visible throughout the study area demonstrate that the construction undertaken since the late 1970s will have most likely removed all traces of any previous

⁴⁹ Davies 2011, p.12

historical phases or items, through the process of significant landscape cut and fill, which have created a series of large flat benches across the study area's naturally sloping landform.

Table 4 Views to and from the study area

View	Physical and visual qualities	View
1	East facing view from the eastern border of the impact area looking towards Block A [10], car parking and Stage 2 redevelopment area.	
2	North facing view looking north towards Block D [19]	

View	Physical and visual qualities	View
3	North - east facing view of the impact area towards Block A [10]	
4	South west facing view of the Macarthur Clinical School building [20]	

View	Physical and visual qualities	View
5	East facing view of the newly built, multi-storey parking garage in the Stage 2 redevelopment area.	
6	View of Block C [13] and surrounds facing south west	

4.1.1.2 Area of project impacts

The impact area is located in the south west portion of the study area within the helipad [18], which comprises of an artificial, steeply sloped hill landform topped with a circular concrete pad. It is bordered on its west by Parkside Crescent. While the impact area was originally used for farming purposes, the construction of the helipad in 2004 has resulted in significant disturbances throughout the entirety of the impact area. The site inspection identified a large concrete pad in the centre of the site, in addition to a concrete walkway, culverts and electrical services at the base of the sloped landform and a built structure in the north east portion of the area. Heavy landscaping activities, inclusive of the construction of the artificial landform, have also been undertaken across the extent of the impact area (Table 5).

Table 5 Views to and from the impact area

View	Physical and visual qualities	View
1	West facing view of the helipad [18] from the eastern side of the impact area looking towards Parkside Crescent.	
2	South facing of the impact area looking south towards the clinical school building [20]	

View	Physical and visual qualities	View
3	North - east facing view of the impact area towards Block D [19] and the helipad entrance [18]	
4	West facing view from the helipad [18] and western border of the impact area towards Parkside Crescent.	

View	Physical and visual qualities	View
5	East facing view from the eastern border of the impact area looking towards Block A [10], car parking and Stage 2 redevelopment area.	
6	View of the impact area facing west from the eastern side of the impact area towards the helipad [18].	

4.2 Summary

Campbelltown Hospital was built in three stages: Stage 1 in 1977, Stage 2 in 1986, and Stage 3 completed in 2004. In 2011, the Campbelltown Hospital Redevelopment program commenced, comprising of two additional stages, which covered the western, central and southern portions of the study area. The continuation of construction and development across the study area limits the amount of historically significant structures or items remaining throughout the site. These stages have also resulted in significant disturbances to the overall landscape, which was confirmed during the site inspection. Table 6 provides a

summary of the extant buildings located within the study area, which were originally observed by GML in 2011, and confirmed during this site inspection.

Table 6 Summary of extant buildings located within the study area (GML 2011, p. 32-34)

Building name	Description	Development stage
Block B	Constructed of reinforced concrete members in a late 20th century international style. Set on a masonry plinth it is cubiform in shape, with its structural frame expressed externally and cylindrical stairwells attached in symmetry around a central public and emergency exits on the two principal facades. Designed by renowned architect Barry Patten of Yunchen Freeman Architects, Melbourne.	1
Block C	Late 20th century cubiform building in the Brutalist style.	2
Waratah House	Late 20th century Sydney regional style rendered brick building.	2
Staff Accommodation	Late 20th century domestic style, symmetrical building of adjoined brick units.	2
Education Centre	Kit building of planked siding on a cement slab with iron roofing	2
Block A	Late 20th century cubiform cement building in the Brutalist style. Stairways are expressed externally as major features.	3
Block C Paediatrics	T-shaped building	3
Oncology facility (CTC)	One and two storey masonry building	3
Gna Kalum	Late 20th century Sydney regional style rendered building	3
Birinji	Building constructed of brick with corrugated iron features. The main body of the building is free from in shape with two rectangular wings projecting from it at 45 degrees to one another.	3
Helipad	Cement pad	3
Main entry	Square open plan building with structural frame expressed. Its southern façade is a double height tinted glazed wall.	3
Drug Advisory Centre	Late 20th century Sydney regional style rectangular brick building built into the hill with a tiled roof.	Unknown
Rotary House	Square open plan building with structural frame expressed, glazed walls and verandah. It opens onto an outdoor area.	Unknown
Ambulance Station	Organic style building constructed of brick with corrugated iron features.	Post development
Acute services building	Early 21 century modern U-shaped building	Redevelopment Stage 1
Multi Storey Carpark	Early 21 century modern car park	Unknown

5 Archaeological Potential

Archaeological potential is defined as the likelihood that an area may contain physical evidence related to earlier phases of occupation, activity and/or development. Physical evidence is often identified in the form of structural remains and footings, occupation deposits, artefacts and/or features. These archaeological remains are irreplaceable and have the potential to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of early history using information not otherwise available.

This section discusses the archaeological resource within the study area. The purpose of the analysis is to outline what archaeological deposits, features, relics or works are likely to be present within the study area. The following section is based on the analysis of the historical context, plans and previous archaeological excavations presented in Section 3 and Section 4.

5.1 Archaeological potential

This section discusses the archaeological resource within the study area. The purpose of the analysis is to outline what archaeological deposits or structures are likely to be present within the study area and how these relate to the history of land use associated with the study area.

From the time of European settlement onwards, the study area appears to have been extensively cleared and used primarily for grazing purposes and then as a golf course in the northern portion of the study area. Archaeological resources that could be present within the study area would be associated with the original property boundaries and roads, and evidence of early farming practices. Any remains from the property boundaries would be ephemeral structural evidence such as post holes, while evidence of farming practices (grazing and cropping) would be small outbuildings, animal sheds, fences and pens. However based on high levels of disturbances throughout the extent of the study area, it is unlikely that any of these items would remain.

The historical research undertaken as part of this assessment did not indicate any historical structures or buildings within the vicinity of the study area or impact area until the construction of Stage 1 of hospital in 1975. The construction of the hospital and its associated buildings, along with landscaping and roadway construction, have most likely removed all traces of the previous historical phases through the process of landscape cut and fill, which have created a series of large flat benches across the study area's naturally sloping landform. These activities have heavily modified the study area's subsurface stratigraphy and removed any archaeological potential. The lack of historical occupation combined with the extensive disturbance across the majority of the hospital site suggests that the study area has nil to low potential to contain archaeological resources pre-dating the 1975 development of the study area.

6 Significance assessment

An assessment of significance is undertaken to explain why a place is important and to enable appropriate site management to be determined.

The Australian ICOMOS Burra Charter 2013 (the Burra Charter) defines cultural significance as meaning 'aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations' (Article 1.2). The Burra Charter was written to explain the basic principles and procedures that should be followed when managing important places. Cultural significance is defined as being present in the 'fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects. The fabric of a place refers to its physical material and can include built elements, sub surface remains and natural material (Australian ICOMOS Burra Charter 2013).

The significance of Aboriginal sites within the study area has not been undertaken as part of this report. This has been developed separately as part of the ACHA.

6.1 The basis of a heritage significance assessment in NSW

The NSW Heritage Manual (1996) published by the then NSW Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, outlines the process for conducting assessments of heritage significance. The manual provides a set of specific criteria and guidelines for assessing the significance of an item.

The Heritage Council of NSW recognises four levels of significance for heritage in NSW: Local, State, National and World. An item has local heritage significance when it is important to the local area. An item has state heritage significance when it is important in NSW.

The seven criteria used by the NSW Heritage Council as an assessment format within NSW are outlined below:

- Criterion (a) an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history.
- Criterion (b) an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history.
- Criterion (c) an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW.
- Criterion (d) an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.
- Criterion (e) an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history.
- Criterion (f) an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history.
- Criterion (g) an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places or cultural or natural environments

6.2 Evaluation of significance

The study area has undergone a previous historical heritage assessment as part of Campbelltown Hospital Stage 1 Redevelopment (GML 2011) and Stage 2 Redevelopment (Biosis 2018).

The following evaluation is from the Biosis (2018, pp. 35-39) assessment, as no new information has been obtained to alter the significance of the study area. Although this assessment covers the entire study area, only a portion in the west will be impacted; therefore, this portion will be assessed separately.

Criterion A: An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

Campbelltown Hospital is important in the cultural history of Campbelltown as it symbolises the growth and expansion as a regional centre in the 1960s and 1970s. The hospital is evidence of political initiatives at a state level during the 1970s, associated with the provision of health services and regional planning for population expansion and growth. Campbelltown Hospital reflects the expansion of Health Services to the new growth areas of western Sydney and the town's civic development.

The development area was constructed in 2004 and comprises of modern fill and redeposited soils, therefore it is not important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's, or Campbelltown's, cultural or natural history.

Campbelltown Hospital satisfies this criterion at a **local** level.

Criterion B: An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

Campbelltown Hospital has some association with James Meehan, who acted as Survey General from 1805 until 1812, and was a large land owner in the Campbelltown area. He was associated with early settlement patterns and road layouts, including Appin Road, and owned the land on which the study area sits from 1871 until 1826. However, there is little remaining evidence associated with this association.

The hospital has also local historical associations as the first public hospital to be constructed in Campbelltown and is therefore closely associated with the lives of the patients, employees and the surrounding community.

Block B [12] has significance for its association with architect Barry Patten of Yuncken Freeman Architects, Melbourne. Patten submitted a design for the Sidney Myer Music Bowl in Melbourne and his design was chosen. Patten has designed three buildings in Victoria that are now on the Victorian Heritage Register: the Sidney Myer Music Bowl, the former BHP House, and the Victoria State Government Offices. During the planning stages of Campbelltown Hospital, the State's health services were being reorganised and hospitals lost their executive independence and began to be managed by a Board of Trustees who reported to the Health Commission of NSW. In this climate, Stage 1 needed a generous civic gesture and therefore a renowned Melbourne civic architectural firm were engage to design the building. Barry Patten's association with the initial hospital building is significant as it representative of the unique civic architecture of the period and its association with an internationally recognised architect.

The development area was constructed in 2004 and contains no associations with any prominent person, therefore it is not important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's, or Campbelltown's, cultural or natural history.

Block B [12] satisfies this criterion at **local** level.

Criteria C: An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area).

The design of Campbelltown Hospital is representative of late 20 century architecture. While Biosis (2018, pp. 35-39) states that Block B [12] has aesthetic significance, as it is representative of the new civic era of Campbelltown during the 1970s, reassessment during this report has identified that this building does not fit the criteria to be considered to have a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW. The remainder of the hospital buildings have low significance and do not display strong aesthetic values or creative and technical achievements.

The development area was constructed in 2004 and comprises of modern fill and redeposited soils, therefore it is not representative of a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW.

Both the Campbelltown Hospital and the development area does **not** satisfy this criterion at **local** or **state** level.

Criterion D: An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

Given its role as a life marker, the function of Campbelltown Hospital is likely to hold social significance for a range of community groups including patients, doctors, nurses, employees, and the wider Campbelltown community. No consultation has been undertaken with community groups with regards to Campbelltown Hospital's social significance.

As the development area was constructed in 2004 and comprises of modern fill and redeposited soils, it is unlikely to hold social significance within the community.

Campbelltown Hospital satisfies this criterion at a **local** level.

Criterion E: An item has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

Considering the high level of disturbance during the successive phases of Campbelltown Hospital's development, as well as the recent construction within the development area, it is extremely unlikely that the study area could yield information that contributes to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history.

Both the Campbelltown Hospital and the development area does **not** satisfy this criterion at **local** or **state** level.

Criterion F: An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the area's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

The study area does not possess uncommon or rare aspects of Campbelltown's cultural or natural history. With the exception of Block B [12], late 20th century architecture similar to Campbelltown Hospital are found elsewhere in the Campbelltown area due to the influx of civic infrastructure at the time.

Both the Campbelltown Hospital and the development area does **not** satisfy this criterion at **local** or **state** level.

Criterion G: An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places, or cultural or natural environments. (or a class of the local area's cultural or natural places, or cultural or natural environments).

The late 20th century architecture of Campbelltown Hospital remains relatively common in Australia and particularly in the Sydney region. This style of hospital with a central compound surrounded by smaller ancillary buildings is a common model of its type.

Both the Campbelltown Hospital and the development area does **not** satisfy this criterion at **local** or **state** level.

6.3 Archaeological research potential and integrity

Archaeological research potential refers to the ability of archaeological evidence to provide information about a site that could not be derived from any other source and which contributes to the archaeological significance of that site. Archaeological research potential differs from archaeological potential in that the presence of an archaeological resource (i.e. archaeological potential) does not mean that it can provide any additional information that increases our understanding of a site or the past (i.e. archaeological research potential).

The research potential of a site is also affected by the integrity of the archaeological resource within a study area. If a site is disturbed, then vital contextual information that links material evidence to a stratigraphic sequence may be missing and it may be impossible to relate material evidence to activities on a site. This is generally held to reduce the ability of an archaeological site to answer research questions.

Assessment of the research potential of a site also relates to the level of existing documentation of a site and of the nature of the research done so far (the research framework), to produce a 'knowledge' pool to which research into archaeological remains can add.

As discussed in Section 5, there is low potential for archaeological remains to be present within the study area. In terms of research potential, the study area's history suggests that any archaeological material present is most likely to be associated with original property boundaries and evidence of early farming practices dating from the early 18 century. However, based on the extensive development and disturbances recorded throughout the study area and development area, it is unlikely that these remains would still exist. Such material has also been well documented elsewhere, and is unlikely to contribute to any further knowledge about the study area.

6.1 Statement of significance

A previous assessment of the study area conducted by Biosis (2018, p. 39) provided the below statement of significance:

Campbelltown Hospital is of local significance under criteria A, B and D. It provides evidence of a staged expansion and redevelopment of major public infrastructure in a growing regional centre. The site has a strong and sustained connection with the expansion of Campbelltown and is evidence of the state wide change in the delivery of hospital services.⁵⁰

Block B [12] has significance for its association with renowned architect Barry Patten of Yuncken Freeman Architects in Melbourne, who successfully won the commission to design the Sidney Myer Music Bowl. This building is listed on the Victorian Heritage Register, along with two of Patten's other designs – the former BHP House and the Victoria State

⁵⁰ GML 2011, p.42

Government Offices. Barry Patten's association with the initial hospital building is significant as it representative of the unique civic architecture of the period and its association with an internationally recognised architect.

Furthermore, Block B [12] has aesthetic significance as it is representative of the new civic era of Campbelltown during the 1970s. The Stage 1 building and its surrounding landscape design delivered a contemporary monumental building in a formally planned hillside setting. The design of Block B expressed the civic confidence of the time, which was one of rapid local infrastructure development.

Given its role as a life marker, the function of Campbelltown hospital also holds social significance for range of community groups including patients, doctors, nurses, employees, and the wider Campbelltown community. Being the first public hospital to be constructed in Campbelltown, it is closely associated with the lives of the patients, employees and the surrounding community.

The study area is therefore considered to be significant at a **local** level.

This assessment has also determined that the study area possesses low to nil archaeological research potential. Historical research undertaken as part of this assessment did not identify any historical structures or buildings within the vicinity of the study area until the construction of Stage 1 of hospital in 1975. The construction of the hospital and its associated buildings, along with landscaping and roadway construction, has likely resulted in the removal of the traces of pre-dating 1975 historical phases through the process of landscape cut and fill activities, which have created a series of large flat benches across the study area's naturally sloping landform. The lack of historical occupation combined with the extensive disturbance across the majority of the hospital site therefore suggests that the study area has nil to low potential to contain archaeological resources pre-dating the 1975 development of the study area.

A review of historical aerials and background research has also shown that the proposed impact area does not contain any items of heritage significance. Observations made during the site inspection determined that this portion of the study area has been heavily disturbed by the construction of the helipad [18] in 2004, which involved significant landscaping activities, the installation of services and culverts, and evidence of an artificial hill landform comprising of redeposited fill and soil, which have resulted in significant disturbances to any subsurface archaeological potential that may have been present. The impact area is not important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's, or Campbelltown's, cultural or natural history, nor does it contains any associations with any notable people or figures. It is not representative of a high degree of creative or technical achievement and does not have any special connections with the community. The impact area therefore possesses low to nil potential to contain archaeological resources that may contribute to our understanding of the occupation of the study area.

Therefore this portion of the study area is **not** considered significant at a local level.

7 Statement of heritage impact

The purpose of this assessment is to assess the impacts of the proposal on the heritage significance of the study area and/or on the potential archaeological resources across the study area. In accordance with the Heritage NSW publication Statements of Heritage Impact, this section addresses the impact of the proposal.

7.1 Proposal details

The following works are proposed within the impact area:

- Demolition of existing at grade helicopter pad.
- Site preparation civil works.
- Construction of a four-storey medical research facility (Lang Walker AO Medical Research Building -Macarthur).
- Link bridge linking Lang Walker AO Medical Research Building - Macarthur to Building D and Macarthur Clinical School.
- Associated site and landscaping works.
- Signage.

Details of the proposed development are outlined in Figure 3.

7.2 Assessment of impacts

7.2.1 Discussion of heritage impact(s)

Study area

The study area contains a previously identified item of local historical significance Block B [12], located in the central portion of the study area (Biosis 2018). The proposed works will only impact the development area, located in the south-western portion of the study area. The remainder of the study area has been heavily modified by previous development and as such it has been assessed as containing nil to low potential to contain archaeological resources pre-dating the 1975 development of the study area.

Based on the current proposed works, Block B [12] will not be directly impacted, with only indirect impacts in the form of noise and potential vibrations during construction likely to occur. These temporary impacts will not have any significant impact on the heritage values of Block B [12] or the wider study area. As Block B will not be impacted by the current proposed development, the series of questions related to its impact do not need to be answered.

Impact area

It is proposed that the demolition of the existing helicopter pad and construction of a four-storey medical research facility with a link bridge between the proposed Lang Walker AO Medical Research Building - Macarthur and Building D and the Macarthur Clinical School will be completed for this project. This assessment has identified that the proposed impact area does not contain any items of heritage significance, and that the proposed works are therefore considered unlikely to have any direct impacts on items of historical significance identified within the wider study area. Historical research undertaken as part of this

assessment did not indicate any historical structures or buildings within the impact area until the construction of the helipad [18] in 2004.

While it is evident that the land within the impact area was modified after 1975, it was not until 2004 that substantial disturbances were undertaken as part of the construction of the helipad [18]. Observations made during the site inspection determined that the impact area had been heavily disturbed by this construction, which involved significant landscaping activities, the installation of services and culverts, and evidence of an artificial hill landform built comprising of redeposited fill and soil, which resulted in significant disturbances to the landform.

Archaeological resources that could be present within the study area would be associated with the original property boundaries and roads, and evidence of early farming practices. Any remains from the property boundaries would be ephemeral structural evidence such as post holes, while evidence of farming practices (grazing and cropping) would be small outbuildings, animal sheds, fences and pens. Based on the high levels of disturbances throughout the extent of the impact area, it is unlikely that any of these items would remain.

Block B [12] is located approximately 165 metres east of the impact area and is visually separated from the impact area by Block A [10] and the Stage 2 13-storey hospital building currently being constructed immediately south of Block B [12]. As such, no direct impacts to the heritage values of this building will occur based on the current proposed development footprint. Indirect impacts in the form of noise and vibrational impacts would have the potential to impact Block B [12], however these would be temporary.

Based on the overall assessment for the impact area, the proposed works have been assessed as acceptable from a heritage perspective.

7.3 Statement of heritage impact

This SoHI has been prepared to address impacts resulting from the proposed redevelopment of the study area, for the creation of a four-storey medical research facility with a link bridge between the proposed Lang Walker AO Medical Research Building - Macarthur and Building D and the Macarthur Clinical School. The SoHI identifies the level of impact arising from the proposed development and discusses mitigation measures that must be taken to avoid or reduce those impacts.

The proposed impacts under the SSD includes demolition of existing A-grade helicopter pad, site preparation civil works, construction of a four-story medical research facility (Lang Walker AO Medical Research Building - Macarthur), link bridge linking Lang Walker AO Medical Research Building - Macarthur to Building D and Macarthur Clinical School, associated site and landscaping works and signage.

The new Lang Walker AO Medical Research Building - Macarthur development is confined to the current helipad area, located within the south west portion of the study area, which is separated from Block B [12] by Stage 2 Redevelopment and Block A [10]. Limited impacts will occur to Block B [12], identified to be of local significance, based on the current impact footprint. Temporary impacts through indirect noise and vibrations may occur during the construction process, however these will not have a negative impact to the overall building.

The study area as a whole contains one building that has been identified as having local significance; Block B [12]. Based on the proposed works located within the impact development footprint, the heritage values of Block B will not be impacted upon; with no direct, indirect or visual impacts occurring as a result of the proposed works. Therefore the development has been assessed as acceptable from a heritage perspective.

If the proposed development is altered or any future development occurs, impacts to Block B [12] must be considered.

8 Conclusions and recommendations

8.1 Conclusions

The study area has previously been identified by GML (2011) and Biosis (2018) to contain a building identified as being of local significance, Block B [12]. Block B was built as part of the Stage 1 hospital development in 1975. The building has a strong association with Barry Patten of Yuncken Freeman Architects, who won the commission to design the Sidney Myer Music Bowl. Barry Patten's association with the initial hospital building is significant as it is representative of the unique civic architecture of the period and its association with an internationally recognised architect.

The construction of the hospital and its associated buildings, along with landscaping and roadway construction, have most likely removed all traces of the previous historical phases of development through the process of landscape cut and fill, which have created a series of large flat benches across the study area's naturally sloping landform. These activities have heavily modified the study area's subsurface stratigraphy and removed any archaeological potential. The lack of historical occupation combined with the extensive disturbance across the majority of the hospital site suggests that the study area has low potential to contain archaeological resources.

The proposed impact area is contained within the helipad area [18], which was constructed in 2004. Observations made during the site inspection determined that the impact area had also been heavily disturbed by this construction, which involved significant landscaping activities, the installation of services and culverts, and evidence of an artificial hill landform built comprising of redeposited fill and soil, which resulted in significant disturbances to the landform. The proposed works will be limited to the impact area and will not directly impact Block B [12]. There is low to nil potential for the proposed works to impact upon potential archaeological deposits, as this portion of the study area has been significantly disturbed by the construction of a helipad, and extensive landscaping works.

The Lang Walker AO Medical Research Building - Macarthur development is critical to supporting and strengthening the medical service and health care in the Campbelltown region. Based on the proposed impact area being contained within the south west portion of the study area, only temporary indirect impacts will occur to Block B. These impacts are considered to be acceptable from a heritage perspective.

8.2 Recommendations

These recommendations have been formulated to respond to client requirements and the significance of the site. They are guided by the ICOMOS *Burra Charter* with the aim of doing as much as necessary to care for the place and make it useable and as little as possible to retain its cultural significance.⁵¹

Recommendation 1 No further archaeological assessment is required

No further archaeological work is required in the study area due to the entire study area assessed as having low archaeological potential and the proposed development may proceed with caution.

⁵¹ (Australia ICOMOS 2013)

Recommendation 2 Further assessment is required if the proposed development plans are altered

If the proposed development area is altered then the impacts to Block B need to be considered and further assessment will be required.

Recommendation 3 Unexpected archaeological items

Should unanticipated relics be discovered during the course of the project, work in the vicinity must cease and an archaeologist contacted to make a preliminary assessment of the find. The Heritage Council will require notification if the find is assessed as a relic. Relics are historical archaeological resources of local or State significance and are protected in NSW under the Heritage Act. Relics cannot be disturbed except with a permit or exception/exemption notification.

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