



APPENDIX 1

RELEVANT HERITAGE REGISTER SEARCH RESULTS



Glenfield Farm

Item details

Name of item:	Glenfield Farm
Type of item:	Landscape
Group/Collection:	Farming and Grazing
Category:	Homestead Complex
Location:	Lat: -33.9583769072 Long: 150.9069638850
Primary address:	88 Leacocks Lane, Casula, NSW 2170
Parish:	Minto
County:	Cumberland
Local govt. area:	Liverpool

Property description

Lot/Volume Code	Lot/Volume Number	Section Number	Plan/Folio Code	Plan/Folio Number
PART LOT	1		DP	1126484
PART LOT	2		DP	1126484

All addresses

Street Address	Suburb/town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
88 Leacocks Lane	Casula	Liverpool	Minto	Cumberland	Primary Address

Owner/s

Organisation Name	Owner Category	Date Ownership Updated
Department of Planning and Infrastructure	State Government	

Statement of significance:

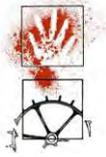
Glenfield Farm homestead and its outbuildings are of exceptional historical significance as one of the few surviving rural farm complexes in New South Wales dating from the original land grant of 1810 and still capable of use for family living and limited farming activities.

It is associated in the 19th century with Dr Charles Throsby, an eminent colonial officer and explorer of his time (1802-1828) and in the 20th century with James Leacock, an innovative dairy farmer, entrepreneur and idealist.

Its buildings provide valuable evidence of the architectural style and nature of construction of rural buildings during the early days of European settlement, as well as the lifestyle of those who occupied it. The homestead is one of very few buildings in the State that has been continuously occupied as a private residence. The survival of all buildings relatively intact is remarkable, and is valued by the community.

Taken as a whole, the grounds of Glenfield Farm that remain have the capability to demonstrate both the core activities of the farm, and, to a modest degree, the planting tastes, garden layout, and functional requirements of successive occupants. Their approach was, for the most part, pragmatic and utilitarian - as is often the case with dairy farms - and cumulatively the grounds have high heritage significance (sic).

Glenfield Farm compares well with its colonial farm peers, in terms of having:
 1. an original, very early farmhouse (1810-1817) still intact and used as a family residence;



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2. virtually all its outbuildings, intact and substantial;
 3. been associated with two very prominent men and their descendents throughout its long history;
 4. retained, without significant alteration, its geometric Georgian style architecture;
 5. a modest capability for animal agistment or horticulture (on the footslopes and flats);
 6. a modest degree of visual prominence from the east (and railway line).
- (Mayne-Wilson & Associates, 2002).

Glenfield is associated with Dr. Charles Throsby, his nephew Charles Throsby and his family. (NSW Planning & Environment Commission 1977) This farm is the oldest continuously worked farm in Australia, and its buildings rank among the earliest buildings in the country for their design and workmanship. (Earle 1974)

An intact early building group with elements of its garden and part of its original farm estate intact, with more of the broader estate area still discernable beyond.

The homestead and garden complex can still be appreciated to some extent in their original relationship with the escarpment and Glenfield Creek valley, as can some of their traditional view prospects.

There are components of the place that have individual significances such as the various buildigns, the remnant garden, archaeological resources and layout.

The place has strong associations with various notable individuals including the Throsby family and James Leacock.

The place retains its traditional prominence along the ridge from the east, as a local landmark.

The place is of considerable scientific interest on account of its archaeological research potential.

It has considerable potential to demonstrate the development of hte estate from the 1800s to the present (National Trust, 2000)

Date significance updated: 01 Oct 97

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: Convict built

Construction years: 1810-1817

Physical description: SITE

{NB: In 2006 property 6.691ha. (NPWS, 2007, 13). Of this, a portion with a reduced curtilage (1.173 ha) is to be transferred to NSW Historic Houses Trust for conservation under the Endangered Houses Fund program, and to find a long term solution (private lease) for it. The remainder of curtilage (5.518ha) is to be transferred to the NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service for incorporation into the adjoining Leacock Regional Park}.

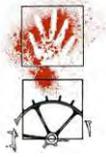
Glenfield is a property of 6.691ha at Casula, located 5km south of Liverpool and accessed by Leacock's Lane, off the Hume Highway. It is surrounded to the south and north by Leacock Regional Park, with the main Southern Railway and a large area of landfill to the east, and 1988 residential subdivision, fronting Leacock's Lane, to the west. (Clive Lucas, Stapleton & Partners, 2007, 2).

The land to the east of the site consists of former rural pastures and the original site fencing (NPWS, 2007, 13).

The key elements of its garden are the 19th century Moreton Bay fig (*Ficus macrophylla*)

<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5045531>

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and early 20th century pepper trees, the old water cistern and terracing of the northern garden area, including the tennis court. All are features of the proposed lot 1 and will be retained (Clive Lucas, Stapleton & Partners, 2007, 2). A clump of giant bamboo (*Bambusa balcooa*) defines one edge of the garden. Younger trees include Bunya Bunya pine (*Araucaria bidwillii*) a pair of which flank the front door facing west (Stuart Read, pers.comm., 2/3/2012).

COMPLEX

The buildings on the property are located to the western part of the site on top of a ridge and contain a 14 room homestead, a dairy, coach house and privy (NPWS, 2007, 2). Glenfield comprises a complex of 4 historic brick buildings (an 1810-17 house, former single storey dairy, two storey stables and small privy), surrounded by shrubs and trees, sited on the eastern side of a ridge that slopes steeply to the east down to Glenfield Creek and the Georges River. Panoramic views from the site are afforded to the north, south and east over the river valley (Clive Lucas, Stapleton & Partners, 2007, 2).

OUTBUILDINGS

The Barn:

"The barn is probably contemporary with the Glenfield Farm house and is closely associated with it. Its floor was renewed recently in hard brick. The ground floor contained a place for the family carriage with a workroom adjoining, where harness and tools could be kept and repaired. The upper floor provided dry storage space for hay and other stock feed...There is a dummy doorway and two windows." (in Kingston, 1990, 25).

At the rear of the house there is an imposing two-storey brick building which may have been used for stables, barn or even as another dwelling house. The symmetrically placed recesses and openings on the ground floor with their semi-circular arches suggest that this building was erected at a later date than the house, possibly in the 1820s or 1830s. (Cumberland County Council 1963)

REMNANT FARM

Originally a 600 acre grant to Dr Charles Throsby in 1809. Part of 1500 acres granted to Throsby in the Minto area.

Macquarie passed through the farm on his 1810 tour of inspection, implying that farm buildings were likely to have been built around that time.

In 1859 the farm of 1000 acres was leased as a working dairy farm with a mile of river frontage to the George's River, including large areas of rye, field peas, corn and sugarcane as well as 200 fruit trees and vegetable gradens. An underground dairy produced quality butter. Outbuildings included piggeries, cow yards, two large farm sheds, four new farm huts and a substantial brick four stall stable and coach house with a granary above.

Early 20th century, it was subdivided and sold by Archer Broughton Throsby, although he was recorded as still residing at Glenfield Farm on his death in 1925. In 1920 James Freeland Leacock, who had married a descendent of the Broughton family of Appin, bought Glenfield for a dairy farm.

Surviving elements such as old fenceposts remain on the estate.

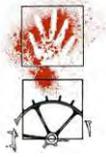
GARDEN

Two bunya pines (*Araucaria bidwillii*) have been planted on axis with the western entrance door of the homestead.

A clump of gian bamboo defines the edge of the gardene area of the farm. Silky oaks (*Grevillea robusta*), African olives (*Olea africana*), pepper trees / peppercorns (*Schinus areira*), and more recent eucalypts make up the dominant tree canopy around the homestead complex.

CURRENT CONTEXT/ STREET ADDRESS (LEACOCK'S LANE/ GLEN REGENT ESTATE)

The entrance gates to Glenfield Farm contrast with a hard suburban treatment to the road, of street trees, kerb and guttering, and standard road surface. These elements are



intrusive on its setting.

Standard residential subdivision from 1988 surrounds Glenfield Farm on the south, west and north, to the edge of the escarpment. Its nature, and proximity, for example with houses abutting right up to the western edge of Leacock's Lane, is unfortunate, compromising the setting of Glenfield Farm, and obscuring its traditional views from each of the three entrance driveways/ paths looking west up to the remnant vegetated ridgeline beyond.

Only from the east is a more open aspect still evident, with a steep slope to Glenfield Creek, the southern railway line, George's River and a large area of landfill to the south-east.

Two residences, one a modern brick construction, have been built adjoining Glenfield Farm east of Leacock's Lane. The curtilage of Glenfield Farm wraps around these lots.

HOMESTEAD

The homestead is a Colonial Georgian convict-built homestead of 14 rooms with kitchen, pantry and cellar. The roof extends over the stone flagged verandahs on three sides and is supported on turned wooden columns. The wooden shingles of the original roof can still be seen under the iron. The house has brick cellars and two attic rooms with gable windows facing the prospect to the east.

The English Bond brickwork construction is of a very high quality, particularly evident in the cellars, where arches support the walls above. The bricks are made from local clay. The lime in both the mortar and render is made from crushed oyster shell, with the latter clearly visible.

The joinery throughout is cedar. There are six-panelled doors and french windows with small wooden panels at the base and small glass panes held in fine wooden glazing bars. The mouldings of the architraves and chimney pieces are typical of Colonial Georgian design.

Physical condition and/or Archaeological potential:

Physical condition is good. Archaeological potential is high.

Modifications and dates:

Date condition updated: 14 Aug 97

600 acre grant to Dr Charles Throsby in 1809. Part of 1500 acres granted to Throsby in the Minto area.

Macquarie passed through the farm on his 1810 tour of inspection, implying that farm buildings were likely to have been built around that time.

1820s southern additions at end of verandah.

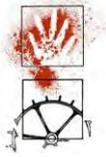
1859 the farm of 1000 acres was leased as a working dairy farm with a mile of river frontage to the George's River, including large areas of rye, field peas, corn and sugarcane as well as 200 fruit trees and vegetable gardens.

An underground dairy produced quality butter. Outbuildings included piggeries, cow yards, two large farm sheds, four new farm huts and a substantial brick four stall stable and coach house with a granary above.

Early 20th century, subdivided and sold by Archer Broughton Throsby, although he was recorded as still residing at Glenfield Farm on his death in 1925.

1920 James Freeland Leacock, who had married a descendent of the Broughton family of Appin, bought Glenfield for a dairy farm. Glenfield Farmhouse built between 1810 to 1817.

Remnant farm of approximately 14 acres in 1974. The residents continued farming



activities.

1977 student report by Mark Bullen & Ian McGilvray indicated that the vegetation associated with the estate was mostly confined to the ridge with cleared land used for grazing and market gardening to the east.

c1983 roof cladding and plumbing replacement and reconstruction of dormer windows by Cox Tanner P/L Architects

1984 Leacock's Lane was still unsealed when "The Glenfield Story" was published. The remaining estate was incorporated into a residential subdivision, with Leacock's Lane as its main circulation ring road (off the Hume Highway).

c1987 introduction of sub ground level concrete barrier to discourage Moreton Bay fig tree roots from destabilising foundations.

1988 (spring) Glenfield rewired by J & M Norris Electrical Contractors. 1988: The Glen Regent estate was begun (residential subdivision which now surrounds the place to west, south and north).

c1990 replacement of ceiling in rooms 8 & 9. Concrete render applied to external brickwork at room 14, west wall. Repointing of brickwork at west elevation (predominantly under the sills). Former bathroom at the northwest corner has been demolished, and a new verandah column installed. (Anglin Associates with Hughes Trueman Ludlow, 1990, 6).

1991 2 progress reports on termite damage control and remediation works to ceilings, external painting, repointing, rendering, brickwork replacement and repointing on west wall of room 14, kitchen.

1996 A draft Plan of Management for Leacock Regional Park (to the east) was commissioned.

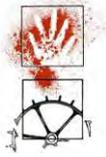
2003 property purchased by Department of Planning. Warwick Mayne-Wilson prepared a conservation management plan.

2006 property with reduced curtilage (1.173 ha) transferred to NSW Historic Houses Trust. The remainder of curtilage (5.518ha) transferred to the NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service for incorporation into the adjoining Leacock Regional Park.

2008: AIA (Heritage) Architecture Award given for the restoration of Glenfield for the Historic Houses Trust, NSW: Clive Lucas, Stapleton & Partners

This is the first house to be saved through the Historic Houses Trust of NSW Endangered Houses Fund. 'Glenfield' is the most intact house of the Macquarie period, 1810-1821. Not only does the house survive but so do its principal outbuildings: privy, dairy/bakehouse and stables/coach house. Inside, the house retains virtually all its cedar fittings: doors, windows, reveal shutters and fireplace surrounds. It is, as the heritage architect says, 'a bungalow, a little country house built for a gentleman'.

The new occupants will find a house ready for occupation (new wet areas and conveniences have been inserted) and will be armed with a wealth of resources on how to maintain the house into the future. Wherever possible the original Georgian details have been highlighted and even reconstructed, for example, rotten or missing Edwardian sashes have been replaced with Georgian sashes and the stable sham windows and door fanlights have been redone in trompe l'oeil. Damp and termites have been eradicated and the house treated with original finishes. The garden has been reconstructed under the guiding hand of James Broadbent. This is the quintessential conservation exercise, involving preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adaptation. It is expertly researched and meticulously executed. It follows established conservation principles in an exemplary manner. (AIA, www.architecture.com.au/i-cms?page=11388)
2006-8: 21,000 litre plastic water tank inserted into original brick lined underground well (c.1817) rear (south) of main house. An existing concrete water tank was relocated to



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collect rainwater from the stables block roof. Throughout the garden, tapes were fitted for both mains and tank water supply, with an electric pump fitted to the tank for extra pressure to accommodate mobile sprinklers (HHT, 2008, 13).

2011 - marketed by Christies - did not in the end, sell
2012 - on real estate market again

Further information: See conservation policies in 2002 CMP esp. 6.6 Precincts & Elements; 6.7 Setting & Visual relationships; 6.8 Access; 6.9 Management in terms of cultural significance; 7.0 Implementation of Conservation Policies

Current use: Co-operative farming.

Former use: Pastoralism, homestead, co-operative farming.

History

Historical notes: Dr. Charles Throsby arrived in New South Wales in 1802 as a surgeon on the transport 'Coromandel'. He took the post of acting surgeon and magistrate at Castle Hill and was transferred to Newcastle in 1804, where he became commandant for four years.

In 1809 Throsby resigned from the positions of Assistant Colonial Surgeon and Magistrate. During this period he had established grazing in the Newcastle area. On 22 May 1811 Throsby was granted 950 acres of land (at Casula) which he named Glenfield after his birthplace, a village near Leicester in England. The farmhouse was built in about 1817 (Leary, 1979, 151).

From March to April 1818, he travelled on a tour of discovery to Jervis Bay. Throsby's exploration included the discovery of the Wollondilly River, exploration of the country around Goulburn, the first visit of white men to the Federal Capital area and the cross country trek between Goulburn and Bathurst. The discovery of the headwaters of the Shoalhaven River and another route between the tableland of the Shoalhaven River and a possible route between the tableland and the coast of Jervis Bay are also attributed to Throsby.

In April and May 1819 Throsby undertook his tour to Bathurst through the Cow Pastures and in May 1819, Governor Macquarie offered him a grant of land as remuneration for services rendered in making important discoveries. So impressed was Macquarie with Throsby's explorations, that he offered him public tribute for the zealous perseverance by which he was activated - and granted him 1000 acres of land in the Moss Vale area.

Dr. Throsby's nephew, also named Charles Throsby, arrived in New South Wales on the 'Mangles' on 7th August 1820. He joined his uncle and took charge of Throsby Park on the Wingecarribee River (near present day Moss Vale).

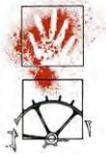
On 19 August 1820, Joseph Wild (of Throsby's party and under his direction) discovered Lake George, and in 1821 Throsby made the first mention of the possibility of the Murrumbidgee River of which he had heard from the natives. In April 1821, Charles Throsby reached the Murrumbidgee somewhere in what is now the Federal Territory.

Governor Macquarie made Throsby a magistrate of the territory in March 1821, with main jurisdiction over the new County of Argyle. He was also a member of the committee for the first Agricultural Society in Sydney. During this time, Throsby had been involved in financial troubles brought on by a 5,000 pound surety he had taken on behalf of Graham Blaxcell. Blaxcell absconded from the colony in 1817 and died on board ship, leaving Throsby at the mercy of the creditors.

Ten years' litigation ended in an adverse verdict for Throsby, who by 1828 was also affected by the drought and falling wool prices. In April 1825, Charles Throsby committed suicide at Glenfield Farm, aged 51.

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Upon Dr Throsby's death, nephew Charles inherited Glenfield, Throsby Park and other scattered parts of his uncle's properties. After Charles' death Glenfield Farm was passed down successive heirs in the Throsby-Broughton family.

In 1920 James Leacock purchased Glenfield Farm. In 1924 he married a Broughton and in 1930 they moved into Glenfield Farm after modifying the homestead to serve as a dual residence, accomodating himself and his wife in one half and his sister and mother in the other. This dual dwelling arrangement began in 1932.

James Leacock brought dairy farming to the Liverpool district. He formed the Hygenic Dairies Ltd at Concord in 1909 to supply Sydney with its first bottled milk. His idealism embraced many interests, ranging from organic farming to Aboriginal rights. He undertook many activities on the farm property which made Glenfield a meeting place for groups concerned for Australian and international justice and many humanitarian issues.

Leacock pursued the establishment of communal living, discussion centres and co-operative farming. The first serious co-operative was the Rural Homes (Glenfield) Co-operative Ltd, formed in 1951. In 1960 the co-operative went into insolvency. In 1970 the Glenfield Goodwill Co-operative Society was registered.

A decline in the co-operative spirit was brought to a head at the 1976 Annual General meeting, when it was decided that the Co-operative should be terminated. However, the Co-operative adopted a more realistic landlord role and increased rents to near market levels. After the venture failed Leacock bought back the farm and approximately 14 acres on which he resided until his death in 1974. The residents at Glenfield Farm continued farming activities.

A 1977 student report by Mark Bullen & Ian McGilvray indicated that the vegetation associated with the estate was mostly confined to the ridge with cleared land used for grazing and market gardeneing to the east.

The Heritage Council of NSW commissioned Howard Tanner and Associates to carry out a measured survey and report, providing staged recommendations and proposals for the place's future use. Glenfield was found to be in an advanced stage of dilapidation, and following completion of the study a grant from the Heritage Conservation Fund enabled the first stage of repair works to be carried out. Architects Howard Tanner and Tim Throsby supervised the first stage of roof repairs which was completed in september 1983. During repairs, photographic documentation was carried out and evidence was uncovered that confirmed the original sequence of construction. The original timber shingles had been overlaid during the 19th century by patent Morewood and Rogers galvanised iron sheets for tiles. These were either repaired or replaced and correct flashing details reintroduced. The Glenfield Cooperative regularly opens the house for public inspection while drawing income from its farm activities. In this way staged conservation works will continue with ongoing Heritage Council assistance.

Glenfield Farm is fortunate in being located within an area set aside for open space and public recreation between Leacock's Lane, named after the family of the previous owner, Jim Leacock, and the Georges River. The Department of Environment and Planning has already acquired a considerable area of land in the vicinity for this purpose. When fully implemented this proposal will provide an appropriate setting for Glenfield Farm (Heritage Council News, summer 1984).

Leacock's Lane was still unsealed when "The Glenfield Story" was published in 1984. The remaining estate was incorporated into a residential subdivision, with Leacock's Lane as its main circulation ring road (off the Hume Highway).

The Glen Regent estate was begun in 1988.
A draft Plan of Management for Leacock Regional Park was commissioned in 1996 (Britton & Morris, 2000, 4.4., 39)



2002/3 Federal Heritage CHPP grant of \$46,393 awarded for urgent works.

2003 property (13 acres) purchased by NSW Department of Planning, and Mayne-Wilson & Associates prepared a conservation management plan for it.

2006 property with a reduced curtilage (1.173 ha) is to be transferred to NSW Historic Houses Trust for conservation (the first such) under the Endangered Houses Fund program, and to find a long term solution (private lease) for it. The remainder of curtilage (5.518ha) is to be transferred to the NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service for incorporation into the adjoining Leacock Regional Park.

2007 - finalisation of a plan of management for Leacock Regional Park (NPWS)

2008-11:

2008: AIA (Heritage) Architecture Award given for restoration of Glenfield by the Historic Houses Trust, NSW: Clive Lucas, Stapleton & Partners. 'Glenfield' is the most intact house of the Macquarie period, 1810-1821. Not only does the house survive but so do its principal outbuildings: privy, dairy/bakehouse and stables/coach house. Inside, the house retains virtually all its cedar fittings: doors, windows, reveal shutters and fireplace surrounds. It is, as the heritage architect says, 'a bungalow, a little country house built for a gentleman'.

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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 conviction of persons in NSW that are unrelated to the imperial 'convict system': use the theme of Law & Order for such activities	Working on private assignment-
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	(none)-
3. Economy- Developing local, regional and national economies	Exploration-Activities associated with making places previously unknown to a cultural group known to them.	(none)-
4. Settlement- Building settlements,	Land tenure-Activities and processes for identifying forms of ownership and occupancy of land and water, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal	Early land grants-

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towns and cities		
4. Settlement-Building settlements, towns and cities	Land tenure-Activities and processes for identifying forms of ownership and occupancy of land and water, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal	Sub-division of large estates-
4. Settlement-Building settlements, towns and cities	Land tenure-Activities and processes for identifying forms of ownership and occupancy of land and water, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal	Selecting land for pastoral or agricultural purposes-
4. Settlement-Building settlements, towns and cities	Land tenure-Activities and processes for identifying forms of ownership and occupancy of land and water, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal	Early farming (Cattle grazing)-
4. Settlement-Building settlements, towns and cities	Land tenure-Activities and processes for identifying forms of ownership and occupancy of land and water, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal	Changing land uses - from rural to suburban-
4. Settlement-Building settlements, towns and cities	Land tenure-Activities and processes for identifying forms of ownership and occupancy of land and water, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal	Naming places (toponymy)-
7. Governing-Governing	Government and Administration-Activities associated with the governance of local areas, regions, the State and the nation, and the administration of public programs - includes both principled and corrupt activities.	Developing roles for government - facilitating agriculture-
7. Governing-Governing	Government and Administration-Activities associated with the governance of local areas, regions, the State and the nation, and the administration of public programs - includes both principled and corrupt activities.	Developing roles for government - conserving cultural and natural heritage-
9. Phases of Life-Marking the phases of life	Persons-Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Governor Macquarie's Sydney-
9. Phases of Life-Marking the phases of life	Persons-Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Dr Charles Throsby, retired naval surgeon, explorer, farmer-
9. Phases of Life-Marking the phases of life	Persons-Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with James Leacock, dairy farmer, South-West Sydney-
9. Phases of Life-Marking the phases of life	Persons-Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Governor Lachlan Macquarie, 1810-1821-

Assessment of significance

SHR Criteria a) Glenfield has notable associations with Dr. Charles Throsby, his nephew Charles Throsby and his family. (NSW Planning & Environment Commission 1977) This farm is the oldest continuously worked farm in Australia, and its buildings rank amongst the earliest buildings in the country for their design and workmanship. (Earle 1974)

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.

Recommended management:

Undertake a conservation management plan for the farm ensuring that considerations of curtilage and elements of the cultural landscape are taken into account. Amend SHR listing to take into account the views and context beyond existing PCO/SHR boundary. Ensure appropriate controls on areas beyond estate to the east within the estate's visual catchment particularly the scale, height and treatment of the adjacent landfill area, and the



area to the west where recent residential development and street design treatment is already intrusive. Investigate removal of kerb and guttering treatment and street trees from in front (west) of the estate on Leacock's Lane, as these compromise its western address. Investigate replacement of road surface in this address, along with road edge, to reflect a more rural character. Where possible investigate rezoning as open space the area to the west of Glenfield Farm and remove recent buildings and associated plantings, and intrusive buildings either side of estate. Ensure access to and through the place, as regional open space, does not compromise the key objective of conserving its significant fabric and layout.

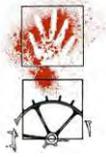
Recommendations

Management Category	Description	Date Updated
Recommended Management	Review a Conservation Management Plan (CMP)	
Recommended Management	Carry out an Archaeological Assessment	
Recommended Management	Prepare a maintenance schedule or guidelines	
Recommended Management	Carry out interpretation, promotion and/or education	

Procedures /Exemptions

Section of act	Description	Title	Comments	Action date
21(1)(b)	Conservation Plan submitted for comment	Conservation Management Plan for Glenfield Farm, 88 Leacocks Lane, Casula	Comments provided on draft CMP 30 May 2002.	May 30 2002
21(1)(b)	Conservation Plan submitted for endorsement	Conservation Management Plan for Glenfield Farm, 88 Leacocks Lane, Casula	CMP endorsed by Heritage Council 7 August 2002 for a period of five years, expires 7 August 2007.	Aug 7 2002
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> <p>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</p> <p>2. grant standard exemptions from subsection 57(1) of the Heritage Act 1977, described in the Schedule attached.</p> <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
Heritage Act - State Heritage Register		00025	02 Apr 99	27	1546
Heritage Act - Permanent Conservation Order - former		00025	23 May 80	76	2573
Local Environmental Plan		0252	03 Feb 95	11	665
Cumberland County Council list of Historic Buildings 1961-67					
National Trust of Australia register		7766	11 Feb 74		
Register of the National Estate		3289	21 Mar 78		

Study details

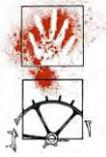
Title	Year	Number	Author	Inspected by	Guidelines used
Colonial Landscapes of the Cumberland Plain and Camden, NSW	2000	4.4	Morris, C., & Britton, G./NSW National Trust (for the Heritage Council of NSW)		Yes

References, internet links & images

Type	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Written		1991	Glenfield Farm Restoration Project: Progress Report no. 2	
Written	Anglin Associates with Hughes Trueman Ludlow	1990	Glenfield Farm Homestead Condition Report	
Written	Baker, Helen, for Cumberland County Council	1963	Historic Buildings, Vol III, Liverpool and Campbelltown	
Written	Bill Leah, illustrated by Maggie Fooke	1984	Glenfield story	
Written	Britton, G. & Morris, C. For the National Trust of Australia (NSW)	2000	Colonial Landscapes of the Cumberland Plain & Camden	
Written	Bullen, M. & McGillvray, I.	1977	Glenfield Farm	
Written	Cox Tanner P/L	1981	Restoration report on Glenfield Farm, Leacock's Lane, Casula	
Written	Cumberland County Council	1968	Register of Places of Historic Interest in the County of Cumberland Vol 1	
Written	D Earle	1974	National trust Classification Card - Glenfield Farm	
Written	Gray, Dave	2008	Water Wisdom	

<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5045531>

11/12



5/14/2014

Glenfield Farm | NSW Environment & Heritage

Written	Heritage Council of NSW	2013	'A Start at Glenfield Farm', in Heritage Conservation News, vol.2, no.4, summer 2013	
Written	Kingston, Daphne	1990	Early Colonial Homes of the Sydney Region 1788-1838	
Written	Leary, Frank & Judith	1979	Colonial Heritage - Historic buildings of NSW	
Written	Mayne-Wilson, W. & Associates	2003	Conservation Management Plan for Glenfield Farm, 88 Leacock's Lane, Casula	
Written	NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service	2007	Leacock Regional Park - draft Plan of Management	
Written	Roxburgh, Rachel	1974	Early Colonial Houses of NSW	

<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5045531>

12/12



School of Military Engineering, The

Item details

Name of item:	School of Military Engineering, The
Other name/s:	Steele Barracks, Australian Army Engineering Museum and Heritage Park
Type of item:	Complex / Group
Group/Collection:	Defence
Category:	Other - Military
Primary address:	Moorebank Avenue, Moorebank, NSW 2170
Local govt. area:	Liverpool

Property description

Lot/Volume Code	Lot/Volume Number	Section Number	Plan/Folio Code	Plan/Folio Number
PART LOT	1403		DP	848565

All addresses

Street Address	Suburb/town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
Moorebank Avenue	Moorebank	Liverpool			Primary Address

Statement of significance:

The School of Military Engineering demonstrates the military history, particularly the engineering military history of the area. The site encompasses an complex of heritage items that are associated with the Royal Australian Engineers. It traces the evolution of the technologies used by the RAE. Much of the war memorabilia on display is now rare. The site is representative of the RAE's pride in their military past and present. There is the potential to gain more information on the site from further architectural, archaeological and documentary research.

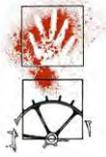
Date significance updated: 13 Sep 04

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

Designer/Maker:	Maj. S.M.C. Evans R.A.E. & CAPT. L.E.A. Orton R.A.E
Physical description:	<p>The School of Military Engineering is located off Moorebank Avenue. The entrance is a memorial to Major General Sir Clive Steele. Two bronze plaques attached to the monument read:</p> <p>"In Memory of Major General Sir Clive Steele K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., V.D. 1892-1955 First Engineer in Chief of the Australian Military Forces Celebrated Engineer and A Distinguished Soldier He Set the Standard of Our Corps in War to be Maintained by us in Peace Always an Inspiration To Australian Sappers "First Things First" "</p> <p>And: "This Memorial was built from Funds Donated By Royal Australian Engineers and a Generous Gift from the Royal Engineers</p> <p>The Pipe Truss is Symbolic of the Bridge Designed by General Steele and Built in Australia during World War II when Supplies of Bailey Bridging were Unavailable</p>

3/10/201



Erected in 1958 by Regular Army Sappers of Eastern Command from the design by Maj. S.M.C. Evans R.A.E. & CAPT. L.E.A. Orton R.A.E."

Located within the grounds of the School is a complex of heritage items associated with the history of the Royal Australian Engineers. The items include the Australian Army Engineer Museum and Heritage Park, the Memorial to Major General Sir Clive Steele, the Memorial Gates to the School and the RAE Memorial Chapel, amongst others.

Attached to the Memorial Chapel's outer walls are a number of plaque's commemorating various military events of particular value to the Royal Australian Engineers . Also located near the Chapel is the relocated Headstone of Lieutenant Thomas Hodgson, it reads;

"In
Memory of
Lieutenant
Thomas Hodgson
Technical Military School
who departed this life on the
25th June 1874, Aged 38
This stone was erected by the
volunteers engineer corps
in remembrance of services
rendered by him at its formation
in Sydney
1870"

**Physical condition
and/or
Archaeological
potential:**

Excellent

Date condition updated:13 Sep 04

Current use: School of Military Engineering

Former use: School of Military Engineering

History

Historical notes:

The School of Military Engineering forms part of the complex of military sites in Moorebank, outside Liverpool. The Army Engineer Museum was established in 1957 to preserve the history of the Royal Australian Engineers and Australia's military engineering heritage. The Museum displays items such as uniforms, weapons and engineering equipment used by colonial to present day engineers. The Museum also contains an archive and a library. Historical records, documents, photographs and books are available to view for research purposes.

The Heritage Park is an area which encompasses all the heritage features within the Engineer Centre. Features in the park include the Bicentennial Building, the Royal Australian Engineers Monument, the Plant Hangar, and the Army Engineer Museum. Dispersed around the Heritage Park are static displays of military and military engineering equipment.

The Bicentennial Building was constructed by Army Engineers during Australia's Bicentennial Year in 1988. The design was selected as the winner from a design competition and the building materials were provided from funds raised by an art union. The building contains life-size dioramas depicting Army engineers engaged in a variety of tasks spanning the length of Australia's military history. The building also provides a venue for presentations on Australia's military engineering history.

The Royal Australian Engineers Memorial Chapel was constructed in the 1960s by Army tradesmen. They salvaged the sandstone blocks from Keighran's Steam Flour Mill at Campbelltown. The mill had been built by ex-convicts in 1854 from locally quarried stone. The multi-denominational Chapel was built to provide a place of worship for the staff and students of the Engineer Centre. It was opened on August 3 1968.

There are a number of interesting features in the Chapel grounds including a Memorial Cross built with railway sleepers retrieved from the infamous Burma-Thailand Railway. At the foot of the cross are stone blocks gathered from Changi Gaol Singapore.

Historic themes

Australian theme (abbrev)	New South Wales theme	Local theme
3. Economy-Developing local, regional and national economies	Technology-Activities and processes associated with the knowledge or use of mechanical arts and applied sciences	Enigneering-
6. Educating-Educating	Education-Activities associated with teaching and learning by children and adults, formally and informally.	School of Military Engineering-
7. Governing-Governing	Defence-Activities associated with defending places from hostile takeover and occupation	School of Military Engineering-



Assessment of significance

SHR Criteria a) [Historical significance]	The site demonstrates the military history of the area and particularly relates to Australia's military engineering history.
SHR Criteria b) [Associative significance]	The site is associated with the Royal Australian Engineers and is a testimony to their contribution to Australia's war campaigns
SHR Criteria c) [Aesthetic significance]	The site reflects the changing technologies used by the Royal Australian Engineers.
SHR Criteria e) [Research potential]	There is the potential to gain more information on the site from further architectural, archaeological and documentary research.
SHR Criteria f) [Rarity]	The site contains a number of war memorabilia that are rare heritage items that reflect Australia's military past.
SHR Criteria g) [Representativeness]	The site is representative of the pride that the Royal Australian Engineer in their military past and present.
Integrity/Intactness:	Intact
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.

Recommended management:

Recommendations

Management Category	Description	Date Updated
Recommended Management	No Action, follow existing management controls	05 Mar 05

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
Local Environmental Plan					
Heritage study					

Study details

Title	Year	Number	Author	Inspected by	Guidelines used
National Trust Suburban Register	1986		National Trust of Australia (NSW)		No
Liverpool Heritage Study Review	2004	1970180	FORM architects aust Pty Ltd	Helen Davies & Cathy Fisher	Yes

References, internet links & images

Type	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Written				

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: Local Government
Database number: 1970180

[Return to previous page](#)

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Kitchener House

Item details

Name of item:	Kitchener House
Other name/s:	Arpafelie
Type of item:	Built
Group/Collection:	Residential buildings (private)
Category:	Bungalow
Location:	Lat: -33.9425 Long: 150.9208
Primary address:	208 Moorebank Avenue, Moorebank, NSW 2170
Parish:	Holsworthy
County:	Cumberland
Local govt. area:	Liverpool

Property description

Lot/Volume Code	Lot/Volume Number	Section Number	Plan/Folio Code	Plan/Folio Number
LOT	1		DP	776121

Boundary:

208 Moorebank Avenue, Moorebank.

All addresses

Street Address	Suburb/town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
208 Moorebank Avenue	Moorebank	Liverpool	Holsworthy	Cumberland	Primary Address

Statement of significance:

Kitchener House demonstrates the military history of the Liverpool area and the links between Australia and Britain at the turn of the 20th century. It is associated Field Marshal Lord Kitchener and has been the residence of various senior officers and their families for over ninety years. The site as an example of a Federation style residence indicates a level of technical achievement and creativity in its design and construction. It is a fine representative example of a Federation style building set in its own gardens, it is aesthetically pleasing. Kitchener House is now one of the best preserved Federation Bungalows in the Liverpool area. There is the potential to gain more information on the site from further architectural, archaeological and documentary research.

Date significance updated: 26 Jul 04

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

Physical description:

This site is a single storeyed "Federation Bungalow" residence with painted brickwork walls and terracotta tiled roof. (Walls originally were probably painted). The hipped roof continues over the verandah to the front and side elevations. A pair of gabled roofs break the roof line on the front elevation and mark the locations of projecting bays either side of the centrally located front north elevation. All gables feature simple timber bargeboards with decorative pierced timber infill boarding. The numerous chimneys are of face brickwork with elaborate corbelled mouldings and strapwork. The verandah features tuned timber columns with decorative timber corner brackets. Windows are generally timber-framed, double hung sashed; the two windows to of the northern wings have curved heads and multi-paned top sashes. The front door is panelled and half-glazed and



has fan and side lights.

The building generally is well maintained and retains much of its original/early fabric. It is set in an attractive landscaped garden. The front garden features a number of large mature exotic trees including two crepe myrtles, plane trees, camphor laurels and liquid amber as well as a mature brush box and paper bark tree which are early plantings. Border shrubs and garden beds are of more recent planting. The garden has a brush fence to the street and paling fencing around the sides and rear. The house is located adjacent to the Holsworthy Army Base.

In 2001, as part of research undertaken for the Register of the National Estate, the interior of the site was inspected. The house consisted of three bedrooms, lounge, dining, kitchen, two bathrooms, family room, and laundry. The family room, laundry and second bathroom were constructed to the rear of the house c1970s. The second bedroom was originally two bedrooms but had been converted into one larger bedroom. All bedrooms had marble fireplaces as did the lounge room. A plaque located to the left of the front door when entering commemorated the visit of Kitchener, it read "Kitchener Field Marshal Earl KG KP OM CGIE KCB KCMG CSI While visiting Australia at the request of the government to report on certain aspects of defence of the Commonwealth was quartered in this cottage on 6 and 7 January 1910 and witnessed the operations of the mobile field forces of NSW in manoeuvres and tactical exercises". Access was not gained to the site's interior during inspections undertaken in 2004.

Physical condition and/or Archaeological potential: Exterior excellent. Some peeling of paint in the interior walls and leaking through the roof reported in 2001.

Date condition updated: 26 Jul 04

Modifications and dates: The original facebrickwork has been painted. The second bedroom appears to have been two smaller bedrooms, the dividing wall has been removed and new window openings have been created with aluminium frames. In 1995 the house was repainted externally and the bathroom and kitchen were refurbished.

Current use: Unoccupied

Former use: Private residence, associated with Holsworthy Military Camp

History

Historical notes: Kitchener House stands on land which was part of a land grant made in 1810 to Thomas Moore. Moore received two grants totalling 1300 acres at Moorebank in the Parish of Holdsworth, County of Cumberland. The district's population grew and larger properties such as Moore's were broken down into smaller farms. Vineyards and orchards became popular uses of the land in the 1870s and 1880s, however some farms proved uneconomical towards the end of the century. Thomas Moore's grant was subdivided and sold off, largely by the 1890s. William Alexander Smith purchased the subject land (15 acres in total) on which he established an orchard and vineyards. According to the Register of the National Estate, Smith constructed the current residence on the land. The date of construction of the house is not known, it is believed to have been constructed between 1895 and 1905. Smith died in late 1905/early 1906, implying the construction of the house predates this. The residence was originally known as "Arpafelie". Following Smith's death the property was transferred in 1906 to Robert Paul Aitkins of Sydney who mortgaged the property to Smith's widow Emeline. The property was then transferred in August 1906 to William Charles York. York also purchased additional land bringing his holding to 22 acres. York and his family lived in the residence until late 1909. By 1910 it was leased to the Army for the visit of Field Marshal Lord Kitchener from England. According to the 1992 Heritage study the subject property was purpose built during this period (and not in the early 1900s by Smith), as a residence for Kitchener's



visit.

Kitchener was invited by Prime Minister Deakin to advise the Commonwealth on developing its land defence. After Federation it was felt that an overhaul of the defence system in Australia was required. Lord Kitchener, with a delegation, undertook a nationwide tour in 1910 to review the status of the Australian Army. His visit and recommendations would result in the establishment of the Australian Imperial Forces. He arrived in Liverpool in the first week of January 1910 and spent two and a half days in the area visiting military establishments in the district. He was met by a mounted party of senior officers early in the afternoon of January 6. Following his observations Kitchener recommended the setting up of a permanent army establishment in the area. In 1912, 883 acres were acquired by the Commonwealth Government at Holsworthy for a Remount Depot and Veterinary Hospital and in 1913 a further 16,868 acres were acquired for the Army at Holsworthy. For the duration of his stay, Kitchener apparently resided at the subject property. At some point afterwards the it became known as "Kitchener's House". A plaque in the house interior, located to the left of the front door, commemorates his visit, it reads "Kitchener Field Marshal Earl KG KP OM CGIE KCB KCMG CSI While visiting Australia at the request of the government to report on certain aspects of defence of the Commonwealth was quartered in this cottage on 6 and 7 January 1910 and witnessed the operations of the mobile field forces of NSW in manoeuvres and tactical exercises". For the visit the house was extensively refurbished in oak, although there appears to be no evidence of these refurbishments today. Kitchener House was leased by the Commonwealth as a military residence until the 1920s. The certificate of title shows a transfer to the Commonwealth in 1926. In the late 1930s the house was used as an Officers Mess. From the late 1950s until the late 1980s it was occupied by the Brigadier who commanded the Army formations in the Liverpool area until a new house was provided. The house was then used as a residence for a Senior Officer at the Holsworthy Base. In 1995 a refurbishment of the residence occurred including repainting and renovation of the kitchen & bathroom. The house was awarded the conservation category winner in the Liverpool Business Awards as one of the best examples of a single storey Federation Bungalow in Liverpool. Kitchener House has been sold to a private developer and is no longer owned by the army.

Historic themes

Australian theme (abbrev)	New South Wales theme	Local theme
4. Settlement-Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages-Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages	Rural/Semi-rural housing-
7. Governing-Governing	Defence-Activities associated with defending places from hostile takeover and occupation	Military housing-
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.	Federation style architecture-
9. Phases of Life-Marking the phases of life	Persons-Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Field Marshal Lord Kitchener-

Assessment of significance

SHR Criteria a) [Historical significance] The site demonstrates the military history of the Liverpool area. It also demonstrates the relationship between Australia and Britain at the turn of the 20th century.



- SHR Criteria b)** [Associative significance] The site is associated with Field Marshal Lord Kitchener. The house has also been a residence for senior officers and their families for over ninety years, including the Brigadier commanding the Army in Liverpool until the 1980s and senior officers at the Holsworthy Base.
- SHR Criteria c)** [Aesthetic significance] The site as an example of a Federation style residence indicates a level of technical achievement and creativity in its design and construction. The fine Federation style building is set back from the road within its own garden and has an almost semi-rural, secluded setting, it is an aesthetically pleasing site.
- SHR Criteria e)** [Research potential] There is the potential to gain more information on the site from further architectural, archaeological and documentary research.
- SHR Criteria f)** [Rarity] The site is one of the grandest and best preserved examples of a Federation style cottage in the Liverpool area.
- SHR Criteria g)** [Representativeness] The site is a representative example of a Federation style cottage that retains much of its original fabric, detailing and character.
- Integrity/Intactness:** Intact, but modified
- 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.

Recommended management:

The Conservation Management Plan should be reviewed to guide the ongoing management and conservation of this site. An archaeological assessment should be included in the CMP. Prior to any alteration, change, addition, redevelopment to any individual building or item which forms part of Kitchener House or subdivision of the land upon which this site is situated a Statement of Heritage Impact should be prepared which assesses the impact of that proposal. The SHI should take into account the CMP and include relevant recommendations from the CMP. If a CMP has not been prepared when such redevelopment, alteration or subdivision is proposed the CMP should be prepared first.

Recommendations

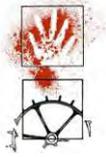
Management Category	Description	Date Updated
Recommended Management	Review a Conservation Management Plan (CMP)	27 Jul 05
Recommended Management	Develop a Statement of Heritage Impact	25 Jul 05
Recommended Management	Carry out an Archaeological Assessment	25 Jul 05

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
Local Environmental Plan		0252	03 Feb 95	011	654
Heritage study					

Study details

Title	Year	Number	Author	Inspected by	Guidelines used
Liverpool Heritage Study	1992	LP0047	Neustein & Associates		No
Liverpool Heritage Study Review	2004	1970124	FORM architects aust pty ltd	Helen Davies & Cathy Fisher	Yes

**References, internet links & images**

Type	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Written	Eric Martin & Associates,	2001	"Conservation and Management Plan: Kitchener House, Moorebank, NSW" Draft January 2001. Keating, C. "	
Written	Keating C.	1996	"On the frontier: A social history of Liverpool"	
Written	Philips P. (ed)	1996	"The Heritage Homes of the Australain Defence Force"	



APPENDIX 2

EXCAVATION RECORD - HARRIS MATRIX, CONTEXT CATALOGUE AND EXCAVATION PHOTOGRAPHS



MHPAD1 Context Catalogue

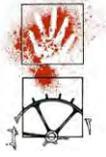
Context ID	Description	Area/Unit
Context 1	Excavation of black-brown sandy loam within southern half of circular feature at far southern end of Transect 1 – Beneath T1 Cut 2 – Square 2	Isolation Camp
Context 2	Excavation of band of dark-brown loamy sand along western edge of T1-Square2, beneath T1 Cut 2	Isolation Camp
Context 3	Excavation of yellow-orange sandy clay in T1-Square 2 beneath Contexts 1 and 2	Isolation Camp
Context 4	Excavation of grey-brown to yellow-grey sand associated with bricks at the intersection of Transect 1 and Transect 2 – Beneath T2-Cut 3 in Square 17	Isolation Camp
Context 5	Removal of orange-brown silty sand surrounding wood and nails associated with a dark grey-brown silty matrix – T2 Square 4, beneath T2-Cut 3	Isolation Camp
Context 6	Removal of grey-brown silty sand: associated with wood and nails, surrounded by Context 5 – T2 Square 4, beneath T2-Cut3	Isolation Camp
Context 7	Excavation of orange brown silty sand associated with brick and render east of the intersection of Transect 1 and transect 2 – Beneath T2-Cut3 in Square 20	Isolation Camp
Context 8	Continuation of same deposit excavated in Context 7 – Beneath Context 7 in T2-Square 20	WWII Barracks
Context 9	Excavation of light-brown to light orange-brown silty sand abutting the eastern side of a concrete platform in the middle of Transect 3 – beneath T3-Cut3 in Square 44	WWII Barracks
Context 10	Excavation of brownie-orange mottled silty sand across northern half of T2-Square 17, beneath Context 4	Isolation Camp
Context 11	Excavation of light brown sandy loam with yellow mottling, associated with brick foundations at northern end of Transect 3, near intersection with Transect 5 – in Square 79, beneath T3-Cut 3	WWII Barracks
Context 12	Excavation of orange-red clay sand across southern half of T2-Square 17, beneath Context 4	Isolation Camp
Context 13	Excavation of orange-brown sand beneath Context 9, abutting eastern side of brick foundations in T3-Square 44	WWII Barracks
Context 14	Continuation of same deposit excavated in Context 13 – T3 Square 44	WWII Barracks
T1-Cut 1	Removal of turf and top soil – 40-50 mm	Isolation Camp
T1-Cut 2	Excavated through brown sandy loam to expose mottled clayey sands with various irregular linear features – 50-60 mm	Isolation Camp



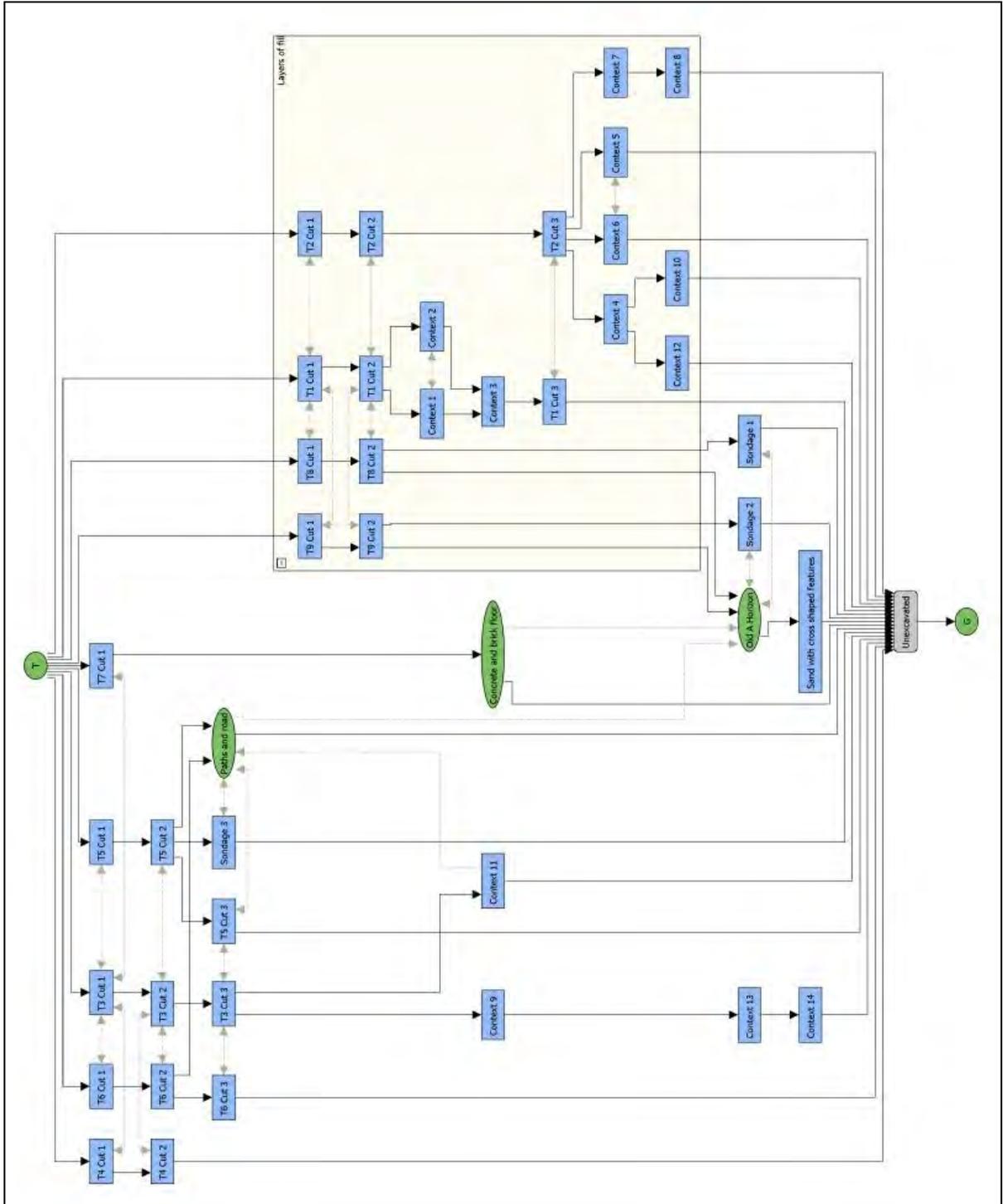
Context ID	Description	Area/Unit
T1-Cut 3	Excavated through mottled clayey sands to compacted yellow-grey sand with mottling from bioturbation and numerous suspected postholes - 40-60 mm	Isolation Camp
T2 Cut 1	Removal of turf and top soil – 40-50 mm	Isolation Camp
T2 Cut 2	Excavated through brown sandy loam to expose mottled clayey sands with various irregular linear features – 50-60 mm	Isolation Camp
T2 Cut 3	Excavated through mottled clayey sands to compacted yellow-grey sand with mottling from bioturbation and associated features and artefacts including bricks, wood and apparent post holes - 40-60 mm	Isolation Camp
T3 Cut 1	Removal of turf and top soil –50 mm	WWII Barracks
T3 Cut 2	Excavated through brown sandy loam to mottled brown and dark brown gravelly sandy loam - 40-70 mm	WWII Barracks
T3 Cut 3	Continuation of excavation through mottled brown gravelly sandy loam - 50-60 mm – numerous features and artefact revealed, particularly across northern two-thirds of transect	WWII Barracks
T4 Cut 1	Removal of turf and top soil – 50 mm	WWII Barracks
T4 Cut 2	Excavated down to light grey gravels observed in adjacent areas of Transect 3 –50 mm	WWII Barracks
T5 Cut 1	Removal of turf and top soil –50 mm	WWII Barracks
T5 Cut 2	Excavation through reddish-brown sandy loam, exposing a series of five linear features (yellow compacted gravelly sand) extending north-south across the trench at regular spacings –50 mm	WWII Barracks
T5 Cut 3	Excavation within central portion of Transect 5 – continuation of brown loamy sands, revealing additional detail of features bordering the yellow gravelly sands revealed in T5-Cut 2 –50 mm	WWII Barracks
T6 Cut 1	Removal of turf and top soil –50 mm	WWII Barracks
T6 Cut 2	Excavation through brown sandy loam, revealing intersection of linear features extending south from Transect 5 – 50 mm	WWII Barracks
T6 Cut 3	Continuation of excavation through light brown sandy loam to west of linear features intersection – 50 mm	WWII Barracks
T7 Cut 1	Removal of turf and top soil – 50 mm	WWII Barracks
T8 Cut 1	Removal of turf and top soil revealing brick and concrete floor at eastern end – 50 mm	Isolation Camp
T8 Cut 2	Excavation of mixed mottled sands and clayey sands – 50 mm	Isolation Camp
T9 Cut 1	Removal of turf and top soil – 50 mm	Isolation Camp
T9 Cut 2	Excavation of mixed mottled sands and clayey sands – 50 mm	Isolation Camp



Context ID	Description	Area/Unit
Sondage 1	Section cut through to depth of 1500 mm at western end of Transect 8, revealed multiple layers of disturbed fill overlying old A-Horizon about 500-600mm below current ground surface	Isolation Camp
Sondage 2	Section cut through to depth of 1500 mm at western end of Transect 9, revealed multiple layers of disturbed fill overlying old A-Horizon about 500-600mm below current ground surface	Isolation Camp



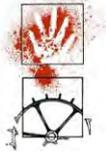
MHPAD1 Harris Matrix



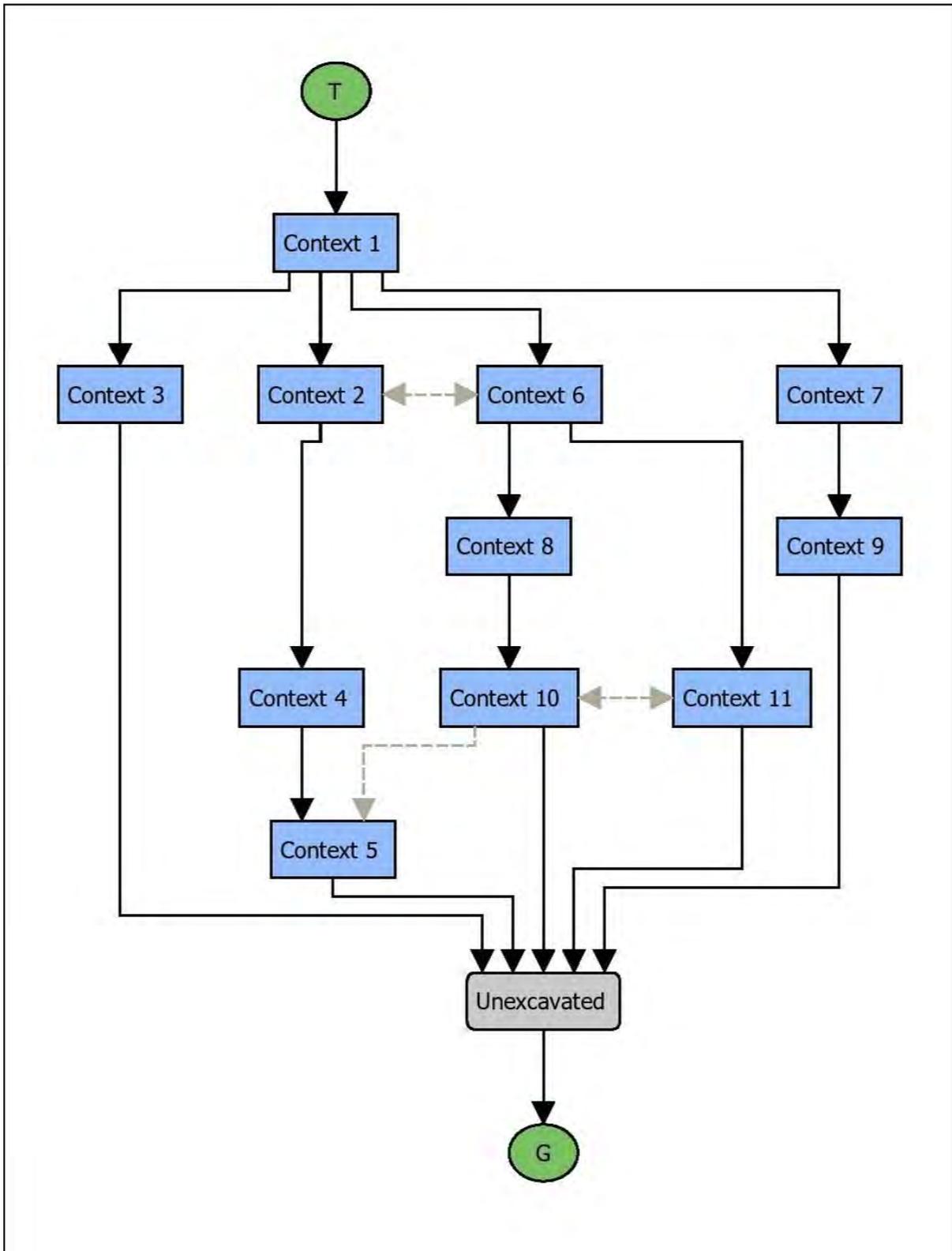


MHPAD2 Context Catalogue

Context ID	Description	Area/Unit
Context 1	Turf removal in Squares T16, T17, AE19, AG8a and AH8a	WWII Barracks
Context 2	Excavation of light brown sandy loam adjacent southern edge of platform in Square T16 – beneath Context 1	WWII Barracks
Context 3	Excavated clean grey-brown sand around a line of bricks extending south to north-northeast in AE19 – beneath Context 1	WWII Barracks
Context 4	Continuation of light brown sandy loam beneath Context 2 in Square T16 – exposed narrow linear feature along northern margin of square	WWII Barracks
Context 5	Excavation of compacted mottled light brown loamy sand beneath Context 4 in Square T16; excavation confined to south of the linear feature described above	WWII Barracks
Context 6	Excavation of light brown sandy loam to south of platform in Square T17 – broadly equivalent to Context 2	WWII Barracks
Context 7	Excavation of brown sandy loam across Squares AG8a and AH8a, southern half of depression at eastern end of platform - beneath Context 1	WWII Barracks
Context 8	Northern half of Square T17 excavated to base of brown loamy sand, beneath Context 6	WWII Barracks
Context 9	Excavation of orange-brown to dark orange sand and grey-brown sand beneath Context 7 in Squares AG8a and AH8a – exposed edge of pit across both squares	WWII Barracks
Context 10	Continued excavation across northern half of T17, beneath Context 8, removed mottled brown loamy sand - broadly equivalent to Context 5	WWII Barracks
Context 11	Excavated clean yellow sand in southeast of T17, beneath Context 6 and abutting Contexts 8 and 10	WWII Barracks



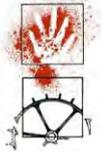
MHPAD2 Harris Matrix





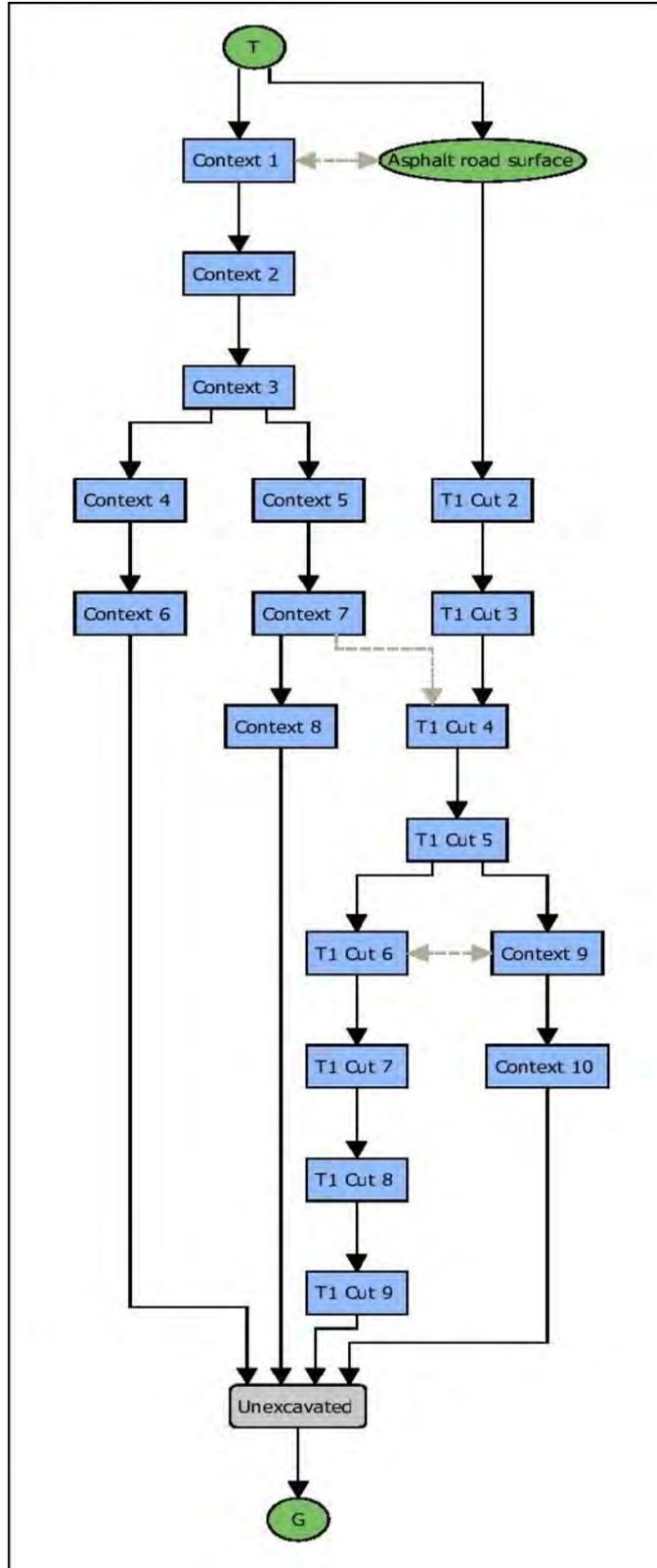
MHPAD3 Context Catalogue

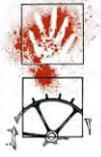
Context ID	Description	Area/Unit
Context 1	Turf removal in garden at southern end of former Drill Hall – Squares R5 and AA8	Garden Bed
Context 2	Brown loamy sand beneath Context 1 in Squares R5 and AA8	Garden Bed
Context 3	Compacted brown loamy sand beneath Context2 in Squares R5 and AA8	Garden Bed
Context 4	Highly compacted orange sand/gravelly sand, with some looser greyish sands, beneath Context 3 in Square AA8	Garden Bed
Context 5	Continuation of same deposit observed in Context 3 in Square R5	Garden Bed
Context 6	Continuation of same deposit observed in Context 4 in Square AA8	Garden Bed
Context 7	Orange/brown highly compacted sand, beneath Context 5 in Square R5	Garden Bed
Context 8	Sectioned through southern half of Square R5 down (ca. 120 mm) to grey sand – same as layer observed in Transect 1 Cut	Garden Bed
Context 9	Removal of yellow gravelly sand (ca. 20-40 mm) below T1 Cut 5 in Square T1-10	Transect 1
Context 10	Removal of brown gravelly sand with bitumen interspersed, beneath Context 9 in Square T1-10	Transect 1
T1 Cut 1	Removal of asphalt capping – 30-40 mm	Road
T1 Cut 2	Removal of road base – 60 mm	Road
T1 Cut 3	Continuation of road base - 60-80 mm – fill from drain exposed in centre, no further excavation across the drain	Road
T1 Cut 4	Removal of mixed orange-brown and grey gravelly fill either side of the drain - 50 mm	Road
T1 Cut 5	Removal of mixed fill either side of drain to expose fine purple-grey imported sand across majority of trench and form work for a path at the far-eastern end adjacent the concrete steps - 50-70 mm	Road
T1 Cut 6	Excavated down through 50 mm of purple grey sand on eastern side of drain and 50 mm through darker purple grey-purple black sand to the west	Road
T1 Cut 7	Excavated a further 50 mm through purple grey sand fill in eastern half and dark-brown sands in west – circular feature also identified in west	Road
T1 Cut 8	Eastern half of trench excavated down through purple grey sand fill; western half excavated to west of circular feature through mottled yellow and grey sands – 60 mm	Road
T1 Cut 9	Continuation of excavation through same deposits, no change- 50 mm	Road



Context ID	Description	Area/Unit
T1 Cut 10	Eastern side of the trench cut down 350 mm to section through the imported sand and clay fill – encountered natural sand at base of this cut. Western side cut down to same depth, exposing natural sand gradations to paler leached sand.	Road

MHPAD3 Harris Matrix





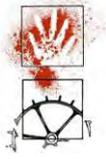
The following is a photographic summary of excavations across MHPAD1, MHPAD2 and MHPAD3:



MHPAD1 prior to excavation – Western half, looking northwest.



MHPAD1 Transect 3, looking north



MHPAD1 Transect 1, looking north