CAMPBELLTOWN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA HERITAGE REVIEW

FOR
CAMPBELLTOWN CITY COUNCIL

VOLUME 1: REPORT

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1   EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Campbelltown Local Government Area (LGA), with its early colonial history as an area of early settlement from 1809 and Campbelltown itself as a "Macquarie Town", has a rich heritage resource of 145 statutorily listed heritage items and groups of items as well as one heritage conservation area. A remarkable large proportion of these listings are of early Colonial period properties and other elements, many of which have strong historical associations with major figures in the early history of New South Wales. Almost one quarter (22) of the heritage items are also listed on the State Heritage Register in recognition of their significance to not only the Campbelltown LGA but also to the history and development of New South Wales.

The later 19th Century heritage of the Campbelltown LGA includes heritage items of local significance for their historical association with politicians, businessmen and farmers who were instrumental in the development of the area in this period, along with major utility structures of State level significance such as the 1863 Menangle Rail Bridge (the oldest railway bridge in NSW), and the Upper Canal Water Supply System.

The 20th Century heritage of Campbelltown includes items such as the Mont St Quentin Oval (part of the Ingleburn Army Camp) and Soldier Settlement Group, the Silos located along Appin Road at Bradbury, (evidence of the 1930s depression period unemployment relief scheme work for the dairying industry), and the Charcoal Pits at Wedderburn (evidence of rural responses to petrol rationing during World War II).

The heritage of the Campbelltown LGA is currently facing significant challenges. The most serious threats arise from the current demands for redevelopment of land in the inner core of the urban area and the subdivision of the rural landscape. Some items are also suffering from significant neglect.

This Campbelltown Heritage Study Review has achieved the following outcomes:

o   The assessment of potential heritage items which had been identified by Council. This has resulted in a recommendation for the listing of 27 new heritage items in the Local Environmental Plan. These include the Group of Soldier Settlement houses in Waminda and Macquarie Avenues, Campbelltown (14 properties plus the 'Group' item listing) and 12 other items including the swimming spots along the Georges River; Smiths Creek Reserve and important civic spaces such as Mawson Park.

o   A review of the currently listed heritage items, including confirmation of property identifications and the assessed level of significance in accordance with the criteria for listing as a local or State item, as a result of which:

  ▪   A number of existing items were found to have the potential to be of State Heritage Significance and it is recommended that they be referred to the NSW Heritage Council for further research to determine whether they should be listed on the State Heritage Register as well as the LEP.

- The curtilages of some items listed already on the State Heritage Register were found to not reflect the heritage significance of the property and/or its setting and are recommended for referral to the NSW Heritage Council for further investigation.

- The name, location and property address details for all listed properties have been updated and a more consistent naming convention has been adopted.

o Clarification of the significance and curtilage of the existing Queen Street Group and associated heritage conservation area;

o Identification of an amended boundary for the St Peter's Group to better reflect the contribution of Mawson Park and nearby spaces to the significance of the Group;

o Identification of several 'group items' to reflect the historic and aesthetic relationships between some small groups of already listed heritage items.

o The review and improvement of available information on all heritage items into the online and publicly accessible State Heritage Inventory (SHI). This will provide valuable information for owners, Council and the community about the heritage items of Campbelltown LGA and assist in both the management of significance and the making of any future changes to items. The improved database will also be able to be updated easily as new information becomes available. (The SHI is a database administered by the NSW Heritage Branch which lists all heritage items in NSW, including those on Local Environmental Plans and those listed under the Heritage Act. It can be accessed at http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/07_subnav_01.cfm.)

o Recommendations to assist Campbelltown City Council in addressing current and likely future heritage management issues.

2   Introduction

2.1   Background

Paul Davies Pty Ltd Architects and Heritage Consultants was commissioned by Campbelltown City Council in March 2009 to undertake a review of the current Heritage Study and Register for the Campbelltown Local Government Area (LGA). The current Study is over 15 years old, having been prepared in 1994 and last updated in 1998. This Heritage Review is required as part of the preparation of the new comprehensive Local Environmental Plan (LEP) for the Campbelltown LGA.

This review has included the following tasks:

- o   Review of existing heritage items listed in Council's Local Environmental Plan and Interim Development Order schedules;

- o   Assessment of the heritage significance of 32 'potential heritage items' which had been identified by Campbelltown City Council;

- o   Preparation of a heritage database for the Campbelltown LGA, utilising the State Heritage Inventory program software for all listed heritage items and potential heritage items recommended for listing;

- o   Review of the boundaries of the Queen Street Heritage Conservation Area;

- o   Review and update the Campbelltown Heritage Study Built Environment report (completed in June 1994). Note that the maps accompanying this Study are still relevant and these have been included in Appendix 6 of this Report;

- o   Undertaking community consultation workshops with regard to this review;

- o   Providing advice to Council with regard to:

    - ▪   Conservation planning controls; and

    - ▪   Ongoing management of heritage items.

<u>Note</u>:   The State Heritage Inventory (SHI) is a database of all heritage listings in NSW. It includes both local and State significant items and conservation areas for all LGAs. Details available include (as a minimum) the address and listed level of heritage significance (local or State), and for an increasing number of councils the database also includes detailed information such as the history of the item, a description of the property and its statement of heritage significance. It can be searched online at http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/07_subnav_04.cfm.

2.2   Report Structure

This report is Volume 1 of a two-volume report:

<u>Volume 1</u>:   Report and summary of findings, plus recommendations.

<u>Volume 2</u>:   State Heritage Inventory (SHI) forms for each property for presentation as the online SHI database for the Campbelltown LGA.

Section 2.1 of Volume 2 includes SHI database details for the recommended new heritage items and groups of items;

Section 2.2 of Volume 2 includes SHI database details for listed heritage items;

Section 2.3 of Volume 2 includes SHI database details for the Queen Street Heritage Conservation Area.

Some terms used in this report:

The Heritage Act (1977) refers to heritage significance, values and criteria. The heritage assessment process involves identifying the values of the item and then assessing the degree to which these values meet the criteria gazetted by the NSW Minister for Planning. If any of the seven criteria are satisfied the item is considered to have 'heritage significance'. An item can be a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct.

Local heritage significance in relation to a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct, means significance to an area in relation to the historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value of the item (Heritage Act 1977: section 4A).

State heritage significance in relation to a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct, means significance to the State in relation to the historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value of the item (Heritage Act 1977: section 4A).

Local heritage significance – criteria

An item has local heritage significance when it is important in the local area for one or more of the following reasons:

a) it is important in the course, or pattern, of the local area's cultural or natural history – known as historic significance;

b) it has strong or special association with the life or works of a person or group of persons, of importance in the cultural or natural history in the local area – known as historic associations;

c) it is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in the local area – known as aesthetic or technical significance;

d) it has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in the area for social, cultural or spiritual reasons – known as social significance;

e) it has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of area's cultural or natural history – known as research potential or educational significance;

f) it possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the area's cultural or natural history – known as rarity; and

g) it is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of the area's cultural or natural places or cultural or natural environments – known as representative significance.

Only one of the above criteria needs to be satisfied for an item to have local heritage significance. An item does not have local heritage significance when it is not important in the local area under any of the above criteria. An item is also not excluded from having local significance because other items with similar characteristics have already been identified or listed.

(see http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/docs/levels_of_heritage_significance_2008.pdf for more details)

State heritage significance - criteria

An item has State heritage significance when it is important in NSW for one or more of the following reasons:

a) it is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history – known as historic significance;

b) it 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 – known as historic associations;

c) it is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW – known as aesthetic or technical significance;

d) it has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons – known as social significance;

e) it has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history – known as research potential or educational significance;

f) it possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history – known as rarity; and

g) it is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places or cultural or natural environments – known as representative significance.

Only one of the above criteria needs to be satisfied for an item to have State heritage significance. An item does not have local heritage significance when it is not important in the local area under any of the above criteria. An item is also not excluded from having State significance because other items with similar characteristics have already been identified or listed.

(see http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/docs/levels_of_heritage_significance_2008.pdf for more details)

Listing items with more than one level of heritage significance

A place can have both State and local heritage significance. If it meets the criteria for local significance then it should be included in the schedule of heritage items in the local planning instrument (LEP). If the research indicates that a place is likely to satisfy the criteria for State significance then the NSW Heritage Council should be advised and they will decide whether the item should also be listed on the State Heritage Register. If it meets the criteria for State significance it should be listed on the LEP as well as the State Heritage Register.

The Heritage Council's website has a wealth of information about how heritage significance is identified, assessed and managed. See the index to publications at http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/03_index.htm; and in particular "Assessing Heritage Significance" and "Levels of Heritage Significance" which can be downloaded from the website.

Places can also have national or world significance. These are identified and managed through Federal legislation and international agreements (see section 7.6).

Some other terms used in this report:

Curtilage: the curtilage of a heritage item is the area of land that contributes to the heritage significance of the item. In most cases the curtilage is the same as the current lot boundary, but in some cases (such as the early Colonial estates of State or higher significance where the original property has been subdivided or land beyond the current boundary forms part of significant views to or from the property) the curtilage can extend well beyond the existing property boundary. An example of the latter is the Sydney Opera House, which is listed on the World Heritage Register and has a curtilage extending over much of Sydney Harbour. In the case of the heritage items in the Campbelltown LGA all listings include a curtilage formed by the current property boundary unless shown otherwise on the LEP Heritage Overlay Map.

LEP listing: LEP listing is a term used to describe listing a property on a local environmental plan.

State Heritage Inventory (SHI): (see *2.1 Background* (above)) The State Heritage Inventory also includes places that are of local or State significance and are owned by State Government bodies and agencies.

State Heritage Register (SHR) is a register of all places that have been assessed as having State heritage significance and are listed under the Heritage Act. Places of State Heritage Significance should also be listed on the relevant LEP and are shown on the LEP schedule as 'State' significant.

SHR listing: SHR listing is a term used to describe listing a property on the State Heritage Register.

2.3   The Study Area

The study area is the Campbelltown Local Government Area, as outlined on the map below.
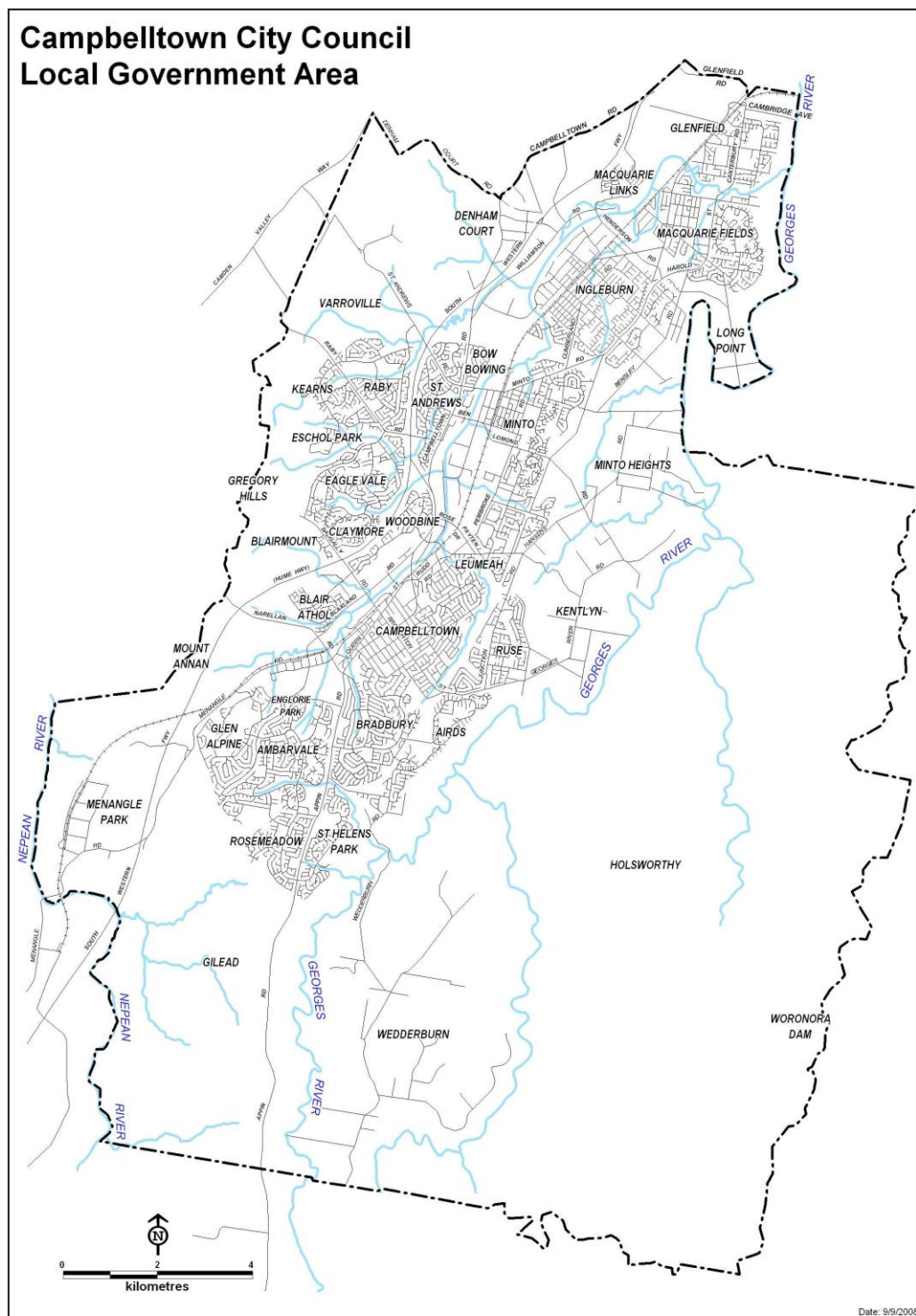
Figure 2.1   **Map of the Campbelltown LGA showing LGA boundaries, rivers, major roads, the railway line and established urban areas (Campbelltown City Council)**

2.4   Sources

This review has drawn on the following principal sources:

- *Campbelltown Heritage Study Built Environment* – the previous Heritage Study prepared by Council and adopted in June 1994 (updated in 1998).

- *Campbelltown: The Bicentennial History,* by Professor Carol Liston; published by Allen & Unwin, 1988.

The consultant historians for the project have also utilised:

- 19th and early 20th Century rates and valuation books held at the H.J. Daley Central Library at Campbelltown.

- Books on particular properties or persons held at the H.J. Daley Central Library at Campbelltown.

- Searches of the online Campbelltown historic photo collection at the H.J. Daley Central Library at Campbelltown, Picture Australia and NSW State Library online graphic databases for relevant historical images of properties.

- Information held in the Campbelltown and Airds Historical Society's Collection.

Note that relevant sources are referenced in the SHI forms for each item. Numerous heritage reports on individual properties were provided by Council to the consultants. Where utilised, these reports are referenced in the SHI forms.

2.5   Method

This project has involved:

- Community consultation workshops with property owners of heritage items and potential heritage items (held in March 2009);

- Fieldwork, involving photography of properties from public places (e.g. the street) and, where access permission was provided by property owners, photography of properties from within the item sites;

- Historical research of properties where existing historical information was considered inadequate;

- Synthesis of information from previous reports, fieldwork information and detailed historical research to prepare a heritage database for the Campbelltown LGA utilising State Heritage Inventory (SHI) software;

- Significance analysis of each heritage item and potential heritage item using the State Heritage Branch "Assessing Significance" guidelines and the gazetted criteria;

- Identification of an appropriate curtilage for the heritage items;

- Identification of management approach recommended for each heritage item; and

- Preparation of this report which replaces the 1994-8 Study and summarises the results of the Heritage Review.

2.6   Limitations

The major thrust of the project brief was to review existing heritage items and a list of potential heritage items that was provided by Council. The majority of the items on the list of potential items had been suggested by Council's Heritage Protection Sub-Committee and endorsed by Council. The list also included items which Council had previously resolved to be investigated for heritage listing. The project did not seek additional potential heritage items.

Many listed heritage items in the Campbelltown LGA are not visible from public streets. In these cases, Council requested property owners' permission for consultants undertaking this review to access the properties and take photographs of the site and the exterior of buildings. In some cases property owners would not allow access and therefore the site and building descriptions are based on current aerial photography, earlier (2004) Council photographs and records.

Historical research was limited by both the budget and time schedule for the project, and generally did not involve land title searches.

2.7   Background to the Investigation of Potential Heritage Items

Since 2004, Campbelltown City Council's current policy position in regards to considering places, buildings and other items for potential heritage listing is that Council will not proceed with a heritage listing unless the owners of the property (on which the place, buildings or other items are located) agree to having their property heritage listed. This is particularly the case for private dwellings.

This policy position stems from a resolution of Council that was made on 31 August 2004, when Council considered a report on the potential listing of a number of early houses and cottages as heritage items. After considering the report, Council resolved in part:

"1.   That Council staff be instructed not to initiate any inquiries into the heritage significance of nominated houses without the explicit participation of home owners.

2.   That Council contact the owners of nominated properties as a matter of urgency to reassure them that:

a)   Their participation in any review of the heritage significance of their properties is purely voluntary.

b)   No detailed investigation will be undertaken without their consent, and

c)   With their approval the exercise can be limited to merely obtaining a photographic record of their property."

In the light of this resolution, Council staff and the consultants made every effort to contact property owners as part of this project, and where potential heritage items were not visible from a public place, and owners' permission was not provided for access, these items were not photographed, and no further heritage investigation of these properties was undertaken.

Notwithstanding the above, Council's resolution in regards to heritage listing does not mean that heritage items that were listed prior to 31 August 2004 can be delisted (removed from State and/or local heritage listing) upon request.

2.8   Author Identification

The Paul Davies Pty Ltd team for this project were:

Chery Kemp	Heritage Specialist
James Nicholson	Senior Heritage Architect
Robyn Conroy	Heritage Specialist
Ed Beebe	Heritage Architect
Amelia Parkins	Student Architect

Robyn Conroy, James Nicholson, Chery Kemp and Ed Beebe jointly undertook the fieldwork for this Study. James Nicholson and Chery Kemp revised the State Heritage Inventory (SHI) forms for individual listed heritage items, and authored SHI forms for potential items recommended for listing. Amelia Parkins assisted with preparation of photographs for input to the SHI forms, preparation of curtilage maps, and SHI form input. Chery Kemp and James Nicholson authored this report with assistance from Robyn Conroy.

The consultant historians for this project were:

John Johnson	Historian/Local Studies Librarian
Leonie Masson	Historian/Local Studies Librarian

All new photography for this project has been undertaken by the Paul Davies Pty Ltd project team members Robyn Conroy, James Nicholson and Chery Kemp unless annotated otherwise. Where access to photograph the property was not possible earlier photographs were provided by Council.

2.9   Acknowledgements

In undertaking this project, the assistance of the following persons and organisations is gratefully acknowledged:

- Campbelltown City Council's Executive Planner, Caroline Puntillo;

- H.J. Daley Central Library Local Studies and reference staff; and

- The Campbelltown and Airds Historical Society (whose publications were most useful).

Paul Davies Pty Ltd also gratefully acknowledges the assistance of property owners who attended workshops, allowed access to properties (in some cases to the interiors of buildings) and provided information to the consultants.

3   Historical Context of the Campbelltown LGA

3.1   Sources and Background

An overview of the early history of Campbelltown was prepared for this project, and introduces the history section for each heritage item in the Campbelltown SHI database. This early history has been formulated from a number of sources, however the *Campbelltown Heritage Study Built Environment 1994* and Carol Liston's history were utilised extensively, together with the Australian Dictionary of Biography. In addition, Campbelltown City Council's Aboriginal Community Development Officer was consulted in relation to the brief Indigenous history that has been included in both the revised Heritage Study and the revised heritage item inventory sheets.

The 1994 Study included a series of maps showing the historical development of the Campbelltown Local Government Area (LGA) in 1840, 1880, 1900, 1920, and 1960; and these have been reproduced for reference in **Appendix 6** of this report.

Section 3.13 contains the list of National, State and Local Historical Themes identified for the Campbelltown LGA. Explanatory material regarding National and State Historical Themes is available at http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/docs/themes2006.pdf. Local themes have been formulated from this and previous heritage studies and heritage research (including Heritage Impact Statements and Conservation Management Plans for individual heritage items). A full thematic history was beyond the scope of this Review, but an overview of some of the major themes has been included.

3.2   Early History

The original inhabitants of the Campbelltown area were mostly people of the Dharawal (sometimes referred to as Tharawal) language group, who ranged from the coast to the east, the Georges River in the west, north to Botany Bay and south to Nowra. Campbelltown was however a meeting point with the Dharug language group (whose area extended across the Blue Mountains), and early history of the area includes references to both peoples. (Liston, Carol, *Campbelltown: The Bicentennial History, 1988*; www.abc.net.au/indigenous). In addition, local knowledge indicates that Campbelltown, and in particular Mount Annan, was also a meeting point between a number of other indigenous language groups.

With the establishment of the convict colony in Sydney Harbour in 1788, the displacement of Aboriginal people began. A smallpox epidemic decimated many of the coastal clans, but was less destructive amongst the inland peoples.

Escaped cattle from the settlement moved south and bred in the Campbelltown/Camden area and after their discovery in 1795, the area became known as The Cow Pastures (or Cowpasture). In 1805, John Macarthur obtained a grant of 5,000 acres (later expanded to 10,000 acres) in the area, some of the best grazing land then known in the colony.

By 1809, 34 settlers had received grants in the newly named Minto district (named after Lord Minto, the Governor-General of India) in the northern portion of Campbelltown. Many of these early settlers were Irish, including surveyor James Meehan, who allocated himself a generous portion (now **Macquarie Fields**). 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**).

Though peaceful, the Dharawal people bore the brunt of a punitive expedition led by Captain James Wallis in 1816. At least 14 Dharawal people were massacred at Appin, to the distress of sympathetic settlers such as Charles Throsby of Glenfield. The Appin massacre of 1816 was a devastating and tragic event for the Dharawal people and other local clans, and was a difficult period in terms of the relationship between Indigenous people and European settlers. Corroborees and other ceremonies continued under the protection of the Macarthurs of Camden, though numbers steadily declined, with diseases introduced by the Europeans also having a devastating effect on the Dharawal population.

As the district became more closely settled, a town was needed further south than Liverpool. Campbelltown was formally established in 1820 and named "Campbelltown", in honour of Mrs Elizabeth Macquarie's maiden name of Campbell. In 1826, the town plan was formalised.

Between 1835 and 1845, the number of Aboriginal people in the Campbelltown Police District had decreased from twenty to none. However, limited tribal life continued and corroborees were still held at Camden Park and Denham Court until at least the 1850s. During 1858, approximately 200 Aboriginal people attended the celebrations at Campbelltown that were held to mark the opening of the railway line.

3.3   Location and Geography

Within the first 20 years of Sydney's settlement, the area of Campbelltown had been established. The Cumberland Plain, which stretched across most of the western half of the Sydney basin and extended into the Campbelltown area, serviced the colony of NSW and had been divided into principal districts by 1821. Most of the colonial European population lived in this area and all the crops were grown and livestock grazed within the districts. The Colonial Districts of Upper Minto, Minto, Airds and Appin are part of the Campbelltown LGA today.

The Campbelltown LGA is characterised by an undulating landform of high scenic quality. The steeper slopes are located around Mount Annan and Mount Sugarloaf to the south, and in the Scenic Hills to the west; and then rise steeply to the east in a series of ridges and gullies between the valley floor and the East Edge Scenic Protection Lands above the main urban area.

The Campbelltown LGA is within the catchment of two rivers, with the Scenic Hills dividing the Nepean and Georges River systems. The majority of the LGA is within the catchment of the Georges River, which flows the length of the area from south to north and includes Bunbury Curran and Bow Bowing Creeks. The southern and eastern part of the Georges River catchment is characterised by a gorge and plateau landscape, with the river remaining in a gorge until below its junction with the Bunbury Curran Creek at Glenfield. The Nepean River flows north in a gorge through Gilead into a flood plain at Menangle Park.

The natural landscape of the Campbelltown LGA is characterised by Hawkesbury Sandstone, the Wianamatta Shale Group, Alluvium deposits and Potts Hill/Razorback Sandstone.

Woodland vegetation characterised the area prior to colonial times. Vegetation, prior to urban development, consisted of scattered trees and areas of dense woodland towards the east and in parts of the south.

3.4 Early European Settlement

In May and August 1809, the Hawkesbury floodplain experienced disastrous floods, which destroyed most of the colony's crops, animals and buildings. Other farming districts needed to be established away from the river and its flood plain. Lieutenant Governor Paterson chose the Districts of Cabramatta, Bringelly and Minto for cultivation and by July 1809, Deputy Surveyor James Meehan had surveyed the land along the Bunbury Curran Creek. The first six land grants were made by Paterson in the same year. The largest grant went to Andrew Thompson, 496 ha (1,240 acres), known as "St Andrews", now part of Raby. Thompson had shown bravery in rescuing people from the floods. Dr Charles Throsby, who resigned from the colonial medical service in 1809, was granted 240 ha (600 acres) which became the basis for his Glenfield estate, now part of Casula. Soldiers and some women were granted land as well.

Governor Macquarie arrived in Sydney at the end of 1809. In 1810, he issued a 200 ha (500 acre) grant to Deputy Judge Advocate Richard Atkins, known as "Denham Court". By October 1811, he had reinstated most of Paterson's grants in what became the Districts of Minto and Airds after examining the grants issued by the rebel NSW Corps Government prior to his arrival. An additional seven grants were made including a grant to Dr Robert Townson, known as Varroville.

The larger land grants were given to free settlers while the small grants were generally restricted to emancipists. Macquarie's smaller land grants (30, 60, and 100 acres) were mostly located in the Districts of Airds and Appin and were mostly taken up by Irish Catholics.

Figure 3.1 shows the earliest land grants made in the Campbelltown area.

Up until 1820 many settlers of the area rationalised their holdings, with smaller landholders with no interest in farming selling their grants to others who were then able to accrue sizeable land holdings. By 1823, Surveyor General Oxley notified that there was no land remaining in the Cumberland Plain for granting to settlers. From that time on, land grants were located at Bathurst, in the Hunter Valley, the Southern Tablelands in the Illawarra.

Figure 3.1   Extract from William Henry Wells' 1848 map of the Country of Cumberland showing the land grants in the Campbelltown area. (National Library of Australia, Map F 104; RM 826; accessed online at http://www.nla.gov.au.)

3.5   Establishment of Campbelltown

On 1 December 1820, Governor Macquarie laid the foundations for the township of Campbelltown. It is more than likely that Meehan had reserved the town site in 1815 when he surveyed the road from Liverpool to Appin. The layout of the land grants east of the road seems to confirm this. Macquarie marked out the township, indicating sites for a chapel, school house and a burial ground in the central part of Airds. From 1820 to 1827 land within Campbelltown was surveyed with Robert Hoddle preparing the first town layout plans in 1826. Land grants were allocated in 1827 but they were not occupied until 1831 because Governor Darling wanted the colonial towns to be systematic in their planning, following a hierarchy of classification and laid out according to fixed principles.

During the 1830s, the merits of Campbelltown's location and character were debated, particularly in regard to the street alignments and town allotments (which were not properly defined or identified), and the streetscape. Police Magistrate Frances Allman was a central figure in the debate. By 1840, it was related that Hoddle's plan could no longer be implemented because grants, streets, fences and gardens had been built with no regard to the town plan. Campbelltown did not have the symmetry of other colonial towns but its importance was secured because it had the only official building outside Sydney town - the **Court House**.

3.6   Notable historical figures in Campbelltown's History

A number of people who influenced the colony's development had land grants in the Campbelltown area and are historically associated with heritage items in the Campbelltown LGA. In the later 19th Century, notable politicians and pastoralists ran substantial enterprises and some of the residences of these figures remain extant. They include:

John Warby (1774? - 1851) and Warby's descendants

John Warby, convict and explorer, *"was convicted at Hertford, England, on 3 March 1791 and sentenced to transportation for seven years. He reached Sydney in February 1792 in the Pitt. At Parramatta on 12 September 1796 he married Sarah Bentley (1780-1869), a convict who had arrived in the Indispensable in April 1796; they had nine sons and five daughters.*

After his sentence expired Warby acquired fifty acres (20 ha) at Prospect and in 1803 was appointed stockman of the wild cattle at large in the Cowpastures. It was along Warby's track leading from his home through the Cowpastures that James Meehan made a line of road in 1805. In 1806 Warby was a constable of Camden County, and he was one of those who signed a respectful address to Governor William Bligh on 1 January 1808. He guided Governor Lachlan Macquarie and his party from Prospect Hill through the Cowpastures in November 1810 and again in October 1815 on an expedition into the rough country along the Nattai River. He was one of the first to explore the Oaks, the Bargo area and the Burragorang Valley, and continued to be in demand as a guide. Thus in 1814 he was among those rewarded for visiting Aboriginal tribes in the inland area and for arresting Patrick Collins, a bushranger, and in 1816 for guiding soldiers who were pursuing Aboriginal tribes.

In June 1816 he was granted 260 acres (105 ha) at Campbelltown and there built a house where he died on 12 June 1851. His widow died at Campbelltown on 19 October 1869." (Australian Dictionary of Biography http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/biogs/A020520b.htm).

Warby is associated with the heritage items **Warby's Dams**, **Warby's Stables** and **Warby's Barn**. His house was located adjacent to the stables and barn, being visible in 1938 aerial photographs of the site in the area now occupied by the Garden Centre.

John Warby's descendants continued to play a role in Campbelltown's history: Benjamin Warby was a signatory on the petition for the establishment of the Municipality of Campbelltown, which was published in the Sydney Morning Herald on Thursday 24 April 1879 (page 15), and Eliza Warby married William Fowler (later owner of **Eschol Park**) in 1840.

James Meehan (1774 - 1826)

Meehan was assigned to the Acting Survey-General Charles Grimes in 1800. After emancipation in 1806, he continued to work in the surveying department and from 1812 to 1821 under John Oxley, as the Deputy Surveyor General. He claimed to have surveyed all the farms and roads and towns of the colony, as he was the only field surveyor for many years. Meehan explored south to Lake Bathurst, the Goulburn Plains, searched for an overland route to Jervis Bay and travelled west to Moss Vale. Meehan determined the settlement pattern in the Districts of Minto and Airds as the surveyor of land grants and encouraged Irish Catholics to these areas. He held a grant at Macquarie Fields on which **Macquarie Field House** now stands.

The Hume Family

Hume Mount Farm (now the heritage item **Meadowvale**) was granted to Andrew Hume (1762 - 1849) in 1812, the father of Hamilton Hume and Francis Rawden Hume. **Brookdale** (now demolished) was the home of Hamilton Hume. Francis Rawden Hume owned **Humewood** (originally portion 77, Parish of Menangle, part of **Beulah**) and his son John Kennedy Hume (1837 - 1905) owned Summer Hill (now **Beulah**). All these land grants were in the District of Airds, which is now Gilead. Hamilton Hume eventually settled at Yass where he built Cooma Cottage. Both **Meadowvale** and **Beulah** still exist and the **Hume Monument** marks the site of **Brookdale**.

Hume Mount Farm (now **Meadowvale**) and **Brookdale** (Hamilton Hume's own property) were the starting points for expeditions by Hume and others beyond the Cumberland Plain.

Hamilton Hume (1797 - 1873), the explorer, made a valuable contribution to the southward expansion of the colony. Between 1814 and 1829, he made many expeditions with various other explorers: John Kennedy Hume (Hamilton Hume's nephew - son of his brother Francis Rawden Hume, Charles Throsby, James Meehan, John Oxley, William Macarthur, John Kennedy and Alexander Berry) to the south coast, the Southern Highlands, and west beyond Bathurst. His most important expedition was with William Hilton Hovell in 1824 to Port Phillip. They were the first Europeans to travel overland to Port Phillip. Hovell had a land grant in Upper Minto, which he received in 1813.

During 1828 - 29, Hamilton Hume accompanied Charles Sturt on a four month expedition during which they discovered the Darling River.

Charles Throsby (1777 - 1828)

Throsby had a land grant in the District of Minto and built "Glenfield" (in the Liverpool LGA). He made a number of expeditions between the years 1817 and 1821. He accompanied Hume on an expedition to the Southern Highlands and journeyed with Meehan from Moss Vale to Jervis Bay in 1818. He travelled to Bathurst in 1819 with Thomas Rowley of Holsworthy, Joseph Wild and John Wart and three Dharawal guides. On this trip, he recorded the Aboriginal names for Wollondilly and Murrumbidgee. Macquarie rewarded Throsby with a land grant of 400 ha (1,000 acres) at Moss Vale for his efforts. Throsby, Hamilton Hume and William Macarthur explored the Goulburn Plains in 1820. Throsby protested about the treatment of Aborigines and was appointed a magistrate in 1821.

Richard Brooks (1765? - 1833)

Richard Brooks, mariner, merchant and settler, acquired Richard Atkins' **Denham Court** in 1823. Brooks and his family established a farm and gardens, which he supplemented with his trading ventures. The house was extended in the 1830s by John Verge who also designed the chapel to the west of the house. The land around the house was subdivided into smaller allotments in 1890.

Dr Robert Townson (1762? - 1827)

Dr Townson, arrived in Sydney in the *Young William* on 7 July 1807 as a free settler. A friend of Sir Joseph Banks, Townson was the most eminent scholar in the young colony, being proficient in all branches of natural science and also in Latin, Greek, German, and French. Townson was affronted by Governor Bligh and participated in the Rum Rebellion. After Bligh was deposed in the Rum Rebellion, Townson was granted land at Botany by Foveaux in November 1808. Governor Lachlan Macquarie had to cancel the grants to Townson, like all others made by the rebels, but in 1811 he regranted him 1680 acres (680 ha) at Botany and added 1000 acres (405 ha) near the present Minto. The land at Minto became the famous **Varroville** farm. (The present **Varroville** house was built by George Taylor Rowe in 1859.)

At **Varroville,** Townson concentrated on imported livestock, experimental crops and water conservation techniques. He also established a vineyard and a show garden with a variety of orchids. For a period, Townson subordinated everything to the development of his farms, shut himself off from society, and apparently did no scientific work in New South Wales. After Macquarie departed, Townson began to take his rightful place in the community. In 1822, he became a foundation Vice-President of the Agricultural Society and a member of its Horticultural and Stock Fund Committees. He was also associated with the development of the Australian wine industry.

Dr William Redfern (1774 - 1833)

In 1797, Redfern joined the British Navy as a surgeon and was involved in the 'Fleet' mutiny of the Nor. He was court-martialled and sentenced to capital punishment but was spared due to his age. He arrived in Sydney as a convict in December 1801. By January 1802, he had been transferred

to Norfolk Island, where he was pardoned in 1803. While on the island, he administered small pox vaccinations to the community.

In 1808, Redfern arrived in Sydney via Tasmania and was appointed the surgeon at Dawe's Point Hospital (The Rocks). He also resat his medical exam. In 1809, he was granted 500 acres in the District of Cabramatta by Governor Patterson, which was surrendered in 1810 while Governor Macquarie examined all grants. Redfern married Sarah Willis, his second wife, in 1811. In 1814, Redfern reported on the conditions on board convict ships after a number of deaths had occurred on these ships. He recommended that a Surgeon Superintendent be on board the ships to look after the welfare of the convicts.

Dr William Redfern was granted 800 acres in the Airds District in 1818. He named the property "Campbellfield" in honour of the Governor's wife Mrs Macquarie's maiden name of Campbell. Denied the position of Principal Surgeon in 1819 (probably because of his emancipist status), he resigned from his official posts and took up farming at Campbellfield. He is believed to have built an Old Colonial Georgian style farmhouse on the property circa 1819-1820 (certainly extant by 1824). By 1820, William Redfern's estate totalled 2620 acres including a second grant, land held on lease and land bought from surrounding landholders. In 1821, he had about 700 cattle and 2000 sheep. His farm was 'already fenced, cleared, stumped, cultivated and laid down with English grasses as large a quantity of land as any person in the colony'. In recognition of his efforts, Governor Macquarie permitted Redfern another 1000-acre farm. In 1824, Redfern advertised for an "indoor servant of good character" and "two overseers capable of taking charge of a large herd of cattle and flock of sheep". Applicants were to "apply to Mr Redfern at his Estate Campbell-field." (The Sydney Gazette, Thursday 30 September 1824, page 1). This advertisement confirms the presence of a house on the property by this time, which has survived (although heavily altered) on the small plateau above what is now the Minto Mall shopping centre.

In 1821, emancipists were concerned that they were not entitled to the same rights as free settlers. William Redfern was delegated to carry a petition to England, leaving in October 1821. The petition was successful, leading to provisions in the New South Wales Act of 1823, which conferred equal legal rights on emancipists.

Redfern visited Madeira on his return journey to Australia, where he studied the vineyards and wine industry. He employed the services of a Portuguese family conversant with the cultivation of the grapevine and the making of wine. He returned to Sydney in 1824 with his new employees and a quantity of Madeira grape vines. He is recognised as the first vintner to introduce the Verdelho grape variety to Australia. The Hunter Valley strain of Verdelho is said to have had its origins at Minto (Everett, 2004). While in England, Redfern had commissioned plans for a substantial villa at **Campbellfield** from architect William Hosking (whose brother John Hosking was later owner of nearby Macquarie Fields) but the design remained unbuilt.

Redfern had obtained a further grant at **Campbellfield** on his return and also acquired land near Bathurst and Cowra. He lived at **Campbellfield** and devoted more time to his farming activities, gradually withdrawing from his medical practice, which he gave up entirely in September 1826. Two years later, he took his son William to Edinburgh to be educated. Though he intended to return, he died there in July 1833. He left 23,190 acres in New South Wales, including 6296 acres at Airds and 11,362 acres at Bathurst.

The **stone cottage** at Ben Lomond Road Minto is believed to be a circa 1820 building constructed to house convict farm hands working on **Campbellfield.**

Reverend Thomas Reddall (1780 - 1838)

The Reverend Thomas Reddall, clergyman and educationalist, was sent to the colony in 1820 to introduce the Madras system of education, an Anglican system based on pupil monitors. *"He was educated for three years at Alban Hall, Oxford, in preparation for a colonial chaplaincy, was ordained on 19 December 1819, and next day appointed assistant chaplain to New South Wales. He did not leave immediately; from July 1819 he had attended the Central National School, London, to become proficient in the Madras system of instruction, and continued there till May 1820. As no schoolmaster was available to introduce the system into the colony, as had been determined as a matter of policy, Earl Bathurst appointed Reddall schoolmaster as well as chaplain with the salary of both, it being understood that he would resign 'when the System is sufficiently established'. Reddall arrived in Sydney with his wife, Isabella, and seven children on 14 September 1820. Two other daughters were born in the colony. Reddall immediately made a marked impression. His preaching was very highly praised. The change to the Madras system at the Male Orphan School was done so efficiently that it drew encomiums from both Governor Macquarie and Commissioner John Thomas Bigge. At the end of 1820 Meehan's Castle at* **Macquarie Field** *was rented for him at the high figure of £180 a year. He opened a private school there and two of his first pupils were the son of Lachlan Macquarie and the son of Lieutenant-Governor William Sorell, of Van Diemen's Land. In May 1821 he began duty as clergyman for the districts of Airds, Appin and Minto, and he was made a magistrate in August. In 1822 he became incumbent of the new* **Church of St Peters** *at Campbelltown. In January 1824 the Male and Female Orphan Schools and the Native Institution were brought under the joint administration of a committee of three, of whom Reddall was one. On 18 August 1824, on account of 'the languishing state of education', Reddall was appointed to the imposing position of director-general of all the government public schools, and the extra salary he received was greater than that of a chaplain. First Macquarie and then Governor Sir Thomas Brisbane, sometimes in excess of their powers, were lavish in assisting him with land, cattle and finance. When Archdeacon Thomas Scott arrived in June 1825 as King's Visitor to the schools, Reddall was supernumerary but remained director-general until 6 February 1826. Next month all government schools passed under the control of the Church and School Corporation and Reddall's connexion with them ceased. Reddall was commissioned to introduce the Madras system into the public schools of New South Wales, and he drew a salary as schoolmaster and director-general as well as his salary as chaplain for over five years. At the end of that period, however, the only schools using the system were the two in Sydney, the two orphan schools, and his own parish school at Campbelltown, and even these were not wholly the result of Reddall's efforts…. He was all too eager to rush into rural pursuits. He was using his glebe* [open space/grazing land reserved for the use of the church] *before there was a church. His private boys' school, begun so favourably, soon changed into a girls' school conducted by his wife and daughters. Instead of a parsonage he built his own home, Glen Alpine, two miles (3.2 km) outside Campbelltown, and essayed a social status somewhat beyond his means…He died on 30 November 1838."* (Australian Dictionary of Biography http://www.adb.online.anu.edu. au/ biogs/A020323b.htm).

Reddall was the first Minister of **St Peters Anglican Church**. Initially, Reddall lived at **Macquarie Field House** but then leased a farm owned by Charles Throsby west of Campbelltown. The first **Glen Alpine** (which was sometimes called Clan Alpine) was built in 1832 for the Reverend Thomas Reddall, and his family. The New South Wales calendar and directory of 1832 refers to

'...an ornamental and commodious house, recently erected by the Reverend Mr Reddall'. After Reddall died in 1838, the Misses Reddall opened a girls boarding school there. The date of demolition of the house is not known. The hilltop site of **Glen Alpine** is now conserved as **Heritage Park**.

Father John Joseph Therry (1790-1864)

Father John Therry, a Catholic priest ordained in 1815, sailed from Cork with a senior priest, Father Philip Conolly, in the *Janus*, which carried more than one hundred prisoners. They arrived in Sydney, authorised by both church and State, as the two official Roman Catholic chaplains to New South Wales, in May 1820.

"Therry described his life in Australia for the next forty-four years as 'one of incessant labour very often accompanied by painful anxiety'. Popular, energetic and restless, he appreciated from the beginning the delicacy of his role. He had to be at once a farseeing pastor making up for years of neglect, a conscientious official of an autocratic British colonial system, and a pragmatic Irish supporter of the democratic freedoms. Though respectful of authority and grateful for co-operation, he was impatient of any curtailment of what he considered his own legal or social rights as a Catholic priest in a situation governed by extraordinary circumstances. The immediate tasks of instruction, visitation and administration of the Sacraments went ahead, and Governor Lachlan Macquarie's initial attitude of executive peremptoriness combined with abrupt, detailed regulation gave way to a gruff but friendly trust. Commissioner John Thomas Bigge was courteous and helpful. In 1821 Father Conolly, an eccentric temperamentally incompatible with his companion, went to Van Diemen's Land, leaving Therry for five seminal years the only priest on the mainland. Articulate and thorough, he set himself the task of attending to every aspect of the moral and religious life of the Catholics. He travelled unceasingly, living with his scattered people wherever they were to be found, sometimes using three or four horses in a day. His influence was impressive among the Protestant settlers and outstanding among the convicts. His correspondence shows the trust they placed in him. For the rest of his life he was banker, adviser and arbitrator to many of them as well as spiritual director and community leader. He also early formed a lasting interest in the Aboriginals, who became very attached to him. He pleaded the cause of their education to Governor (Sir) Ralph Darling and in 1834 wrote to the governor's private secretary renewing his offer of services and accommodation….Oppressive behaviour by officials or settlers towards the soldiers or convicts angered him, particularly where religious issues were involved. He was bitterly resentful of his exclusion from certain government institutions, especially the Orphan School, where he was unhappy about children whose parents were Catholic being baptized and instructed by the Anglican chaplains. By 1824, however, the patronage of Governor Sir Thomas Brisbane and his own growing experience encouraged him to hope for impartiality and support. He was confident that, with the arrival of new priests to share his work, a remarkable expansion of Catholic practice and activity was possible. With the aid of his committees, trustees and friends, and the advent of what he termed 'a free, liberal and talented press', he began to feel secure. He had even been held up by the governor as a model of discrimination and good judgment to the zealous and horrified Presbyterian pioneer, the recently arrived Dr John Dunmore Lang.

When the British government decided on a major religious adjustment to ensure stability and increase the influence of the straining overseas branches of the State Church, Therry along with

other Dissenters found himself fighting once more for permission to carry out vital services of his ministry. In New South Wales the appointment of Archdeacon Thomas Scott was accompanied by the creation of the Church and School Corporation in 1825. In its provisions the Church of England was overwhelmingly favoured. Therry was proud of his friendship and contacts with non-Catholics and irenical rather than sectarian by conviction, but found it hard enough to cope with the demands of the ten thousand Catholics for assembly, instruction and burial without the added unwelcome prospect of perpetual disputes with the privileged Anglicans over precedence, registration, fees and access to colonial funds. Already a rallying point for religious grievance, he now became prominent in a possible opposition party. On 14 June 1825 the Sydney Gazette misquoted him as having but 'qualified' respect for 'the other Revd. Gentlemen of the Establishment'. The incident was magnified in a time of tension. Bathurst was shocked at Therry's pragmatic approach to those regulations he regarded as unjust or petty and at his open assault on religious monopoly. He was removed from his official situation as chaplain and his salary was withdrawn soon after the arrival of Governor Darling. Despite frequent and general protest he was not reinstated until 1837. However, Therry had grown accustomed to fend for himself and saw that the generosity of his friends and his countrymen would enable him to carry on much as he had done. He decided to stay and to represent his claims. His criticisms were enthusiastically taken up by William Charles Wentworth and Robert Wardell in the Australian, and Edward Smith Hall in the Monitor. Darling distrusted Therry's influence among the convicts, but decided to ignore rather than to expel him, chiefly because his removal 'would in all probability have called forth some expression of the public opinion in his favour'. The withdrawal of government approval involved Therry in continual disabilities and hindrances in the exercise of his priestly functions, especially in the visitation of the sick and dying in gaols and hospitals, and in the performance of marriages. But even after the arrival of Father Daniel Power as official chaplain in December 1826 Therry remained the chief influence. The two priests had more work than they could deal with, but Therry's impetuosity and Power's inadequate health led them into a series of collisions, particularly when the building of St Mary's came to a standstill and Therry demanded more vigorous action. Father Power died in March 1830 and Therry was again left alone with his mounting debts and worries. His genius for publicity and organization is illustrated in the repeated representations made on his behalf by the principal officials and magistrates, and supported in March 1830 by over 1400 householders. Grudgingly he was permitted to act as chaplain without status or salary. His popularity and energy made it impossible for Father Christopher Dowling, who arrived in September 1831, to replace him in the public estimation, much to the chagrin of both newcomer and governor.

The arrival of Governor Bourke, the news of Catholic emancipation, the collapse of the Church and School Corporation, and the appointment first of Roger Therry as commissioner of the Court of Requests in 1829 and of John Hubert Plunkett as solicitor-general in 1832, both loyal friends of Therry, offered new opportunities for Catholic progress. Yet Therry was still frustrated and unrecognized when Father John McEncroe landed in June 1832. McEncroe was quite capable of managing the indomitable but stubborn veterans and making them lifelong colleagues and confidants. A dispute about the St Mary's land had become deadlocked through Therry's obstinacy, and disastrous litigation was in prospect when Bishop Morris, Slater's successor, appointed the English Benedictine, Father William Ullathorne, as his vicar-general in the colony. Despite his youth, Ullathorne's confidence and ecclesiastical authority enabled him to take over the reins from Therry when he arrived in February 1833. The first bishop, John Bede Polding, came in 1835 and Therry went willingly as parish priest to **Campbelltown,** *with an area extending*

beyond Yass as his immediate care. By Bourke's Church Act of 1836 the principle of religious equality had been accepted in the colony, and in April 1837 he was restored to a government salary." (Australian Dictionary of Biography online: http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/biogs/A020469b.htm)

Therry had the **Old St Johns Church** building commenced in 1824, believed to be to his design (though the church was not completed until 1841 due to lack of funds) and **Old St Johns Cemetery** dedicated, with the first burial in 1827. Therry had instigated Catholic schooling in the Campbelltown area (though it is not known what building the first Catholic school operated in), and **The Old Catholic Schoolhouse (Quondong)** is also attributed to a design by Therry, though it was not built until 1840-1841, which was after Therry had left for Van Diemen's Land.

"In April 1838 Therry was sent by Archbishop Polding to Van Diemen's Land as vicar-general….In September 1846, however, he went to Melbourne as parish priest in the place of Father Patrick Geoghegan who had founded the church there. He remained until April 1847. Therry was at Windsor in New South Wales as parish priest until June 1848 when he returned to live in Van Diemen's Land for six years. His efforts to settle affairs there were unsuccessful and, after a period of adjustment in New South Wales, he went in May 1856 to Balmain where he spent the rest of his life." (Australian Dictionary of Biography online http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/biogs/A020469b.htm)

William Howe (1777 - 1855)

William Howe came to the colony as a free settler in 1816. Howe was a local settler of some standing and was appointed a magistrate in 1820. He was granted 3,000 acres (1818) in the District of Upper Minto, which he named Eskdale. He built the house **Glenlee** in 1823-34, partly on land Howe had purchased in 1816 from Michael Hayes. Howe's estate was called **Glenlee** after his birthplace in Scotland. Robert Gooch and Nathaniel Payton were contracted to build the homestead in April 1823 to a design by Henry Kitchen. By 1824 Howe had occupied **Glenlee** House. Convict labour was used to establish the farm and build the outbuildings. Howe seems to have been a practical farmer and was a member of the Agricultural Society and the Agricultural Stock Club. By 1820, Howe had expanded his property to over 7000 acres and was shipping wool to London (Britton & Morris, 2000). Between 1821 and 1823, **Glenlee** produced wheat and meat for the government stores. The property also produced dairy products for the Sydney market in the 1820s (Kemp, 2001). The Howe family held Glenlee from 1818 to 1859. *"Howe died at Glenlee on 1 August 1855, aged 78, and was buried in the **Presbyterian Cemetery, Campbelltown.** Mary Howe died at Dapto on 28 October 1859. They had eight sons and two daughters."* (Australian Dictionary of Biography online http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/biogs/A010523b.htm).

The Fitzpatrick Family

Glenlee is also significant for its association with emancipated convict James Fitzpatrick and his family, who were responsible for the continued expansion of the **Glenlee** estate and for its operation as a successful dairy farm. The family were prominent local citizens and remained in residence at **Glenlee** for over a century, demonstrating a remarkable pattern of continued usage of the property.

The Fitzpatrick family held Glenlee from 1859 to 1968/9, and the history of the family on the estate is a microcosm of the development of colonial Australia in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

In 1910, John Glenlee Fitzpatrick took up residence at Glenlee. The neighbouring Smeaton Grange was occupied by James Fitzpatrick's daughter Elizabeth Sedgewick and his other daughter lived at nearby **Kilbride** overlooking Mount Gilead. The family operated their own dairy at Glenlee and employed herdsmen. Shortly before World War 1 began in 1914, local architect Alfred Rose Payten suggested to James Glenlee Fitzpatrick that the property would be a good location for a race track, and in 1914 Menangle Park Racecourse (later the **Menangle Park Paceway**) was built on the Nepean river flats which were part of Glenlee. (Kemp, 2001).

Thomas Rose of Mt. Gilead (?-1837)

"Thomas Rose (d. 1837), baker, publican and water conservator, of Newport, Shropshire, England, was convicted of housebreaking at Shrewsbury on 19 March 1793 and sentenced to death. The sentence was commuted to transportation for life and he arrived at Sydney in the Barwell in May 1798. About 1804 he set up in Sydney as a baker, which had been his former occupation. On 13 April 1806 he married Elizabeth (d.1826), whose father Thomas Bartlett had been a fellow-convict in the Barwell and whose mother Ann Bartlett had followed with her daughter in the Nile in 1801. They had two children and fostered four more. In the month of his marriage he received a publican's licence. He was conditionally pardoned on 4 June 1806, and on 1 December 1809 Lieutenant-Governor Paterson gave him an absolute pardon, which Governor Lachlan Macquarie later confirmed, and land at the corner of King and Castlereagh Streets, fronting what was then known as Chapel Row. There he had built a bakery and alongside it the Rose and Crown Inn, both of which were opened for business in 1810. He gradually increased his holdings in this part of town until he gained possession of the entire block now bounded by King, Elizabeth, Market and Castlereagh Streets. Together with Charles Thompson, another Sydney baker, Rose rented John Palmer's windmill from June 1813 to June 1814; next May he put his bakehouse on the market." (http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/biogs/A020349b.htm)

Rose was granted 300 acres on the main southern road east of Campbelltown in 1819. *"About the same time he bought a 400-acre (162 ha) farm on the Appin Road, named Mount Gilead, which had been originally granted to Reuben Uther; later he gradually added to this Campbelltown estate, which by 1828 was estimated at 2460 acres (995 ha)."* (http://www.adb.online. anu.edu.au/biogs/A020349b.htm)

The Sydney Gazette of Saturday 21 July 1821 (page. 4) included an advertisement calling for fencers to complete three-rail fencing "on the farm of Mr Thomas Rose at Appin, apply to Mr. Cox". However, Rose's residence in 1822 is recorded as Castlereagh Street, Sydney. By 1828, however, following the death of his wife, it appears that Rose had moved to Mt Gilead, as the Sydney Gazette reported the marriage of "Mr. John Henderson, surgeon to Miss Kezia Jane Rose, daughter of Thomas Rose of Rose Hill, Appin." (Sydney Gazette January 6, 1829, page 3).

"For some time Rose had been quite a public figure as a Sydney businessman, being a stockholder in the Bank of New South Wales, a trustee of the Sydney Public Free Grammar School, and treasurer of the Sydney Reading Room; he acted as clerk of the Sydney race-course until 1827, promoted the first races in Sydney and owned many successful race-horses. On 1 November 1826 his wife died, and next year he moved to Mount Gilead. There he lived for the rest of his life and won fame for his experiments in water conservation. He had begun these on a small scale in 1824 and next year had built a larger dam, with a stone embankment, holding

nearly 120 million cubic feet (3,398,400 m³). In 1829 he built a smaller and cheaper dam near the main road, for the relief of his hard-pressed neighbours in the 1829 drought; later this so impressed Governor (Sir) Richard Bourke that in 1833 he gave the people of Campbelltown a plot of ground for building a reservoir by public subscription. In July 1835 Rose asked the British government for a free grant in acknowledgment of his services in supplying water to his neighbours; though this was refused, the undaunted Rose next year built a sixty-foot (18 m) windmill, all of ironbark timber, including shaft and gear wheels.

On 21 September 1829 Rose married again, and his second wife Sarah Pye, the daughter of an old Baulkham Hills settler, bore him five children. He died on 3 March 1837 and was buried at Mount Gilead; later his remains were transferred to St Peter's, Campbelltown. He left a large estate, including farms on the Nepean, at Airds and Botany Bay, houses in Richmond and Windsor, as well as property in Market and Castlereagh Streets, Sydney, and the estate at Mount Gilead. His wife Sarah died on 20 June 1869.

Possessed of great drive, energy and an excellent business sense, Thomas Rose was one of those enterprising men who arrived in the colony as convicts and went on to win wealth and respectability in the tough economic society of their new land. He is remembered as a colourful figure in the early commercial and sporting life of Sydney, and as a pioneer of the Appin-Campbelltown district." (Australian Dictionary of Biography online http://www.adb.online.anu. edu.au/ biogs/ A020349b.htm).

Around 1836, Rose built the four storey stone windmill sited on the ridge, from stone quarried on the property. The millstones used for grinding flour here were believed to be the finest in the colony. (Leary, 1979, 66). By this time the buildings at Mt Gilead are believed to have included a homestead, now altered and extended, built in stone; the two storey stone stable building; a large substantial "Granary" or store south east of the homestead and several other minor stone service buildings situated south of the house. A photograph taken in 1870 shows the homestead as a large hipped-roofed bungalow with a bell-cast roof. (Campbelltown Ingleburn News, 10 April 1970). Campbelltown had become a significant wheat-growing area by this time and the mill testifies to the amount of grain being grown. Wheat rust first appeared about 1856, gradually reducing the importance of wheat crops.

Edmund Hume Woodhouse and Edmund Bingham Woodhouse of Mt. Gilead

In 1867, Edmund Hume Woodhouse (1824 - 1875) purchased Mount Gilead. He had been a Bank Manager who turned to farming at the age of 44 years. Woodhouse was a local landholder who had been born nearby at Schuldham Farm (later known as Glen Lorne) in 1823. Woodhouse developed **Mount Gilead** as a grazing property, introducing sheep and experimenting with alpacas. Over the next 6 years he introduced a variety of exotic livestock and agricultural techniques to the area. He is generally acknowledged with introducing large-scale dairying to the area after the failure of the wheat industry in the late 1860s.

After Edward Woodhouse's death in 1875, "Mount Gilead" passed to his son Edmund Bingham Woodhouse. Edmund B. Woodhouse developed a dairy farm at Mount Gilead and by the 1870s a flock of 1700 sheep grazed there. In April 1888, the property, then 2,063 acres, was offered for sale and was described as "probably unequalled in the colony". Mount Gilead did not sell, but the description is worth quoting at length: *"The homestead contains a drawing room, five bedrooms,*

two dressing rooms, hall, library, office, passages, pantry, store room, etc. The woodwork throughout is of cedar. The verandah is 100 ft. long and is continued round both ends of the house. The bathroom has a plunge-pool and a shower and is supplied by a 10,000-gallon tank. The stable contains five stalls, harness room, saddle room, and coach-man's room, and there is a loft over the whole building. The granary is built of dressed stone, and has walls eighteen inches thick. On the ground floor is a coach-house for three vehicles, a three-stall stable, a harness room and a farrier's shop. On the upper floor is a billiard room, complete with table and fittings. There is a large granary built of dressed stone with walls two feet thick, and is three storeys high. It was originally built as a steam mill and now contains a four horsepower circular saw. The ground floor has been used as a shearing shed." (Cited in Morris, John F., "Mount Gilead Estate and Windmill, Campbelltown", Royal Australian Historical Society Journal, Vol. 27, Part 5, 1941, page. 365.)

In 1891, after Edmund B. Woodhouse died bankrupt, Mount Gilead became the property of the Australian Investment Company in settlement of debts.

James Ruse (1760-1837)

James Ruse was the first emancipated farmer who is credited with establishing successful farming techniques at Rose Hill near Parramatta. He held small land grants in the Windsor area, but by 1828 he was working as an overseer for Captain Brooks at Lower Minto (of **Denham Court**). In 1834, he was living at Macquarie Fields. Two years later he was received into the Roman Catholic Church, though there is no evidence that his wife or seven children followed his example. (Australian Dictionary of Biography online http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/biogs/A020360b.htm)

Ruse is buried in **Old St John's** cemetery after making his own headstone and epitaph.

The Taber Family of Menangle House (formerly Taber's Inn)

In the colonial period the most dominant family in the area now known as Menangle Park were the Tabers. Their patriarch, Thomas Taber, had arrived at Sydney Cove in 1798 as one of the colony's first schoolmasters. He and two of his sons later received land grants in the Campbelltown area, and within a few decades members of the Taber clan could be found on farms dotted across the hills.

It was Thomas Taber's son George Taber, described as a "gentleman farmer", who built the historic building complex now known as **Menangle House**, on his father's 60 acres of land fronting the Nepean River in the District of Airds, which had been granted in August 1812. George Taber, born in 1800 in Sydney (his name is misspelled in the NSW birth records as George Tober), was a constable in Upper Minto by 1822 and records suggest that he may have built Menangle House in 1823.

George Taber is known to have built an inn at Menangle by about 1839, initially known as "Taber's Inn, Menangle", which was located near the Menangle Ford. He took out his first liquor licence in June 1839, for which application he received four convicts. The Inn operated from 1839 to at least 1844. The Inn was mentioned in an advertisement in the Sydney Morning Herald on 19 August 1840 (page 4) as "Taber's Inn, Menangle". Interestingly, this advertisement related to breeding of draught horses. George Taber is recorded in newspaper sources as living at "Menangle Ford near Campbelltown" in 1846 (Advertisement for One Pound Reward for a strayed

horse, Sydney Morning Herald, 17 July 1846, page 4). He was evidently interested in horse racing, advertising a horse "in good condition for the season" in 1854 (Sydney Morning Herald, 4 October 1854, page 8).

The Great Southern Road at Menangle Park was a dirt track until 1835 when it was completed as a road and made passable in wet weather.

George Taber (who was probably the son of the George Taber who built Menangle House) extended the land holding in 1858 when he purchased surrounding properties including Richard Henson's 30-acre grant, Bates' 80-acre grant, Kables' 200-acre grant and Kelly's 30-acre grant. He now owned a farm in excess of 500 acres. In circa 1860, he (George Taber junior) built a brick cottage on the hill away from the inn to house his family. The house was called Medhurst Vale, and is now named **Riverview**.

The Menangle Bridge was completed in 1856 and in 1857 the inn was offered for lease as the lately licensed "The Horse and Jockey" and in 1859, George Taber (probably George junior) took over the hotel license.

In 1862 the inn was advertised for letting: *"TO LET, the MENANGLE HOTEL, situated near the Menangle Bridge, now in full trade, having every convenience for carrying on a first-rate business, with about eighty acres of land divided into paddocks, four acres of garden, well stocked with fruit trees; also a vineyard of three acres. Apply to GEORGE SABER [sic], Esq., Menangle"* (Sydney Morning Herald, 13 June 1862, page. 8).

Meanwhile in the 1860s, horseracing events were being held on the Taber's land and race-goers frequented the Inn. References to the Menangle Hotel in the Sydney Morning Herald cease after 1863, so it appears likely that the hotel was no longer operating.

Ann Taber, the widow of George Taber senior, appears to have held the property until her death at Campbelltown in 1900. In 1901, James Glenlee Fitzpatrick purchased the whole of the Taber estate, including Menangle House and incorporated it into the Glenlee Estate. Fitzpatrick sold a portion of the former Taber land to the Menangle Park Racing Company in 1914, allowing the establishment of the Menangle Park Racecourse (later the **Menangle Park Paceway**).

William Fowler of Eschol Park

Lot 1 of the Eagle Vale Estate (formerly Eagle Farm) was purchased by William Fowler in 1858. The land included a homestead and outbuildings.

William Fowler was a prominent Campbelltown resident, devout Christian and winegrower who had married Eliza Warby, who was from one of the pioneer families of the district, in 1840. Fowler renamed the property **Eschol Park** and established a flourishing vineyard. The name Eschol or Eshcol is biblical, taken from the 'promised lands of Eshcol', a place of vineyards in biblical Israel. The spelling of the name as Eschol appears in the Sydney Morning Herald in the mid 19th Century. Notably, an article on the *"Wines of Palestine"* (Sydney Morning Herald 11 October 1849, page 2) referred to the *"Valley of Eschol"*, *"whence the spies of Joshua brought the branch and cluster mentioned in Numbers xiii 23, Nos. 3 and 4, are from one of the most celebrated localities of wine mentioned in Scripture".* The Sydney Morning Herald repeats this spelling on other occasions (for example in 1856 in an article on wines grown near Albury). A religious book published in 1839 was titled *"The Grapes of Eschol or the Believers Pocket-Book, containing*

portions of scripture and selections of poetry for every day in the year". This book was circulating in the colony - a copy of the book was advertised for sale in the Sydney Morning Herald in 1861. Any of these varying early to mid-19th century sources may be the source of the spelling "Eschol". In any case, items published in the Sydney Morning Herald in the mid-19th Century concerning the property or its wines refer to it as **Eschol Park** (not Eshcol Park). For example, an advertisement which appeared in 1868 (Sydney Morning Herald, 11 December 1868 page 8) stated *"Wanted, two CHINAMEN, to garden, & c. Apply* **Eschol Park***, Campbelltown."*; and a list of *"Supplementary Return of persons licensed under the provisions of the Act 13th, Victoria No. 27, to distil brandy from wine, the produce of their own vineyards, for the year 1869"* includes *"William Fowler,* **Eschol Park***, Campbelltown"* (Sydney Morning Herald, 21 April 1869, page 9, "Government Gazette" column).

Fowler built the two-storey cellar into the hillside south of the house, which still stands (Worthy, Jane, Conservation policy for Eschol Park House, 1993). Fowler's Eschol Park Wines won a gold medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1878 (Sydney Morning Herald, 3 December 1878, page 1). His wines won numerous gold and silver medals in the Paris wine exhibition of 1885. Within a decade he was producing 2000 to 3000 gallons of award winning wines per year. William Fowler sold all his land in 1876 to Samuel Spencer Milgate who owned a local produce shop off Queen Street, Campbelltown. Milgate continued the vineyard and employed Fowler as a wine-selling agent.

Vineyards across the region were badly hit in the 1890s by the phylloxera disease and the Eschol Park vineyard was devastated.

John Kidd MLA of Blair Athol

Campbelltown businessman/politician John Kidd, acquired the property **Blair Athol** in 1870 which included the land on which the houses **Blair Athol**, **The Kraal** and **The Kia** were built. Scottish born Kidd immigrated to Australia in 1856, describing himself initially as a baker, though elsewhere he is described as a labourer. Kidd married his cousin Sophia Collier and moved to Campbelltown in 1860. He set up a general store in the main street (now Queen Street) and ran this business until the late 1870s. Also in this period he was associated with **John Keighran's steam flour mill** and **Kendall's Mill** in conjunction with James Bocking. Kidd was elected as the representative for the seat of Camden in the New South Wales Legislative Assembly in 1880, and was in State Parliament on and off until 1904 when he was defeated and retired from politics. Kidd served as Postmaster-General, Secretary for Mines and Minister for Agriculture in his time in the NSW Parliament.

Kidd was a signatory on the petition for the establishment of the Municipality of Campbelltown published in the Sydney Morning Herald on Thursday 24 April 1879 (page 15).

He died in 1919 and was buried in the Campbelltown **Presbyterian Cemetery**.

3.7   Legend of Frederick Fisher and his Ghost

Fisher (1772? - 1826) arrived in Sydney in 1816 as a convict. He was attached to the Colonial Administrators staff (JT Campbell) since he could read and write. Fisher obtained his ticket-of-leave in 1822 and gained permission to rent a farm in Newcastle, but headed for Campbelltown instead. By 1825, he owned four farms in the Districts of Cabramatta, Appin, and Upper Minto (on the Nepean River and adjoining Campbelltown). Fisher was a speculative builder in Campbelltown, building the **Horse and Jockey Inn** (1825) and another two buildings (the location of which is unknown) in 1826, which he offered to the Government for public use with no success.

On the evening of 17 June 1826, Fisher disappeared. Worrell, with whom Fisher lived, said that Fisher had returned to England, and he proceeded to sell Fisher's belongings. However, the authenticity of the papers for Fisher's horses and title to his farm were questioned. On 17 September 1826, Worrell was arrested on suspicion of Fisher's murder. The four other men who shared Worrell's house were also arrested. On 20 October 1826, two boys discovered bloodstains on a fence on Fisher's farm along with some hair and a tooth. Aboriginal trackers later found the remains of Fisher's battered and decomposed body on Worrell's land. After a coronial enquiry, Fisher's body was buried in St Peter's graveyard. Worrell was hung on 5 February 1827, for Fisher's murder. Fisher's case remains the best-documented Colonial legal incident.

Thomas Leathwick Robson wrote the first account of Fisher's Ghost in 1838, which was based on the sighting of the ghost by John Farley, a respectable and wealthy farmer. On his way home from Patricks Inn one night, he saw the ghost sitting on a rail of the bridge over the creek in Queen Street. The ghost story gained credence in the 1830s, due to the reason for Fisher's disappearance or for indicating the spot where the body was to be found. Farley maintained that he saw the ghost up until his death (1841) but his wife stated that it was a fabrication because he had been drinking with Fisher and Worrelll on the subject night and suspected Worrell's involvement in the death.

The Legend of Fisher's Ghost is the best-known ghost story in Australia. Fisher's Ghost has appeared in numerous literary works since 1832, (poem, papers, memoirs, a play, a novel, histories and newspaper articles) and versions were included in Charles Dickens' *Household Words* (1855) in the French magazine *L'Ami de la Maison*. Marcus Clarke also referred to the Ghost in his novel *For the Term of His Natural Life*.

3.8   Communication

3.8.1   ROADS

In October 1811, Macquarie proposed the construction of a road from Sydney to Liverpool. By 1814, this road had been constructed and soon extended to Appin. It was little more than a dirt track but was to become an important communication corridor for the area.

The roads from Campbelltown were extended to the south coast and Southern Highlands as better routes were established by explorers. Throsby's Cowpasture Road to Campbelltown was completed by 1819, and his branch Appin Road was completed by 1823. 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.

The Great Southern Road at Menangle Park was a dirt track until 1835 when it was completed as a road and made passable in wet weather. However, it crossed a ford over the Nepean River known as "Menangle Ford" which was impassable during floods, until the first Menangle road bridge was completed in 1856.

In September 1849, a notice appeared titled *"Campbelltown and Cowpasture Roads"* which read *"The Colonial Treasurer moved the sum of 560 pounds for the repair of the Cowpasture and Campbelltown Roads, being the amount of the rents of the toll-gates at Carnes Hill and Denham Court for the year 1849. Carried"* (Sydney Morning Herald, 14 September 1849 page 2). New legislation, that was passed in 1871, abolished road tolls, following which the Colonial Government wholly funded road construction and maintenance.

Heritage items such as **Menangle House** (formerly Taber's Inn), the **Plough Inn**, **Old Doyle's Railway Hotel** and possibly **Emily Cottage** were inns associated with early roads, fords and bridges and some of these later with the Railway. Emily Cottage was built at the junction of three early main roads (Old Menangle Road, Queen Street and Camden Road) and it is likely that its original purpose was associated with the road, but the nature of this use remains unknown.

3.8.2   THE RAILWAY

The southern expansion of Sydney was confirmed with the construction of the main southern railway line from Sydney to Goulburn. The first railway line from Redfern to Parramatta was completed towards the end of 1855 and a southern line was constructed to Campbelltown by 1858. Campbelltown Railway Station officially opened on 17 May 1858. The railway reached Goulburn in 1869 with some substantial bridge constructions along the way, including the **Menangle Rail Bridge** (1863), but from 1858 to 1869 Campbelltown was the effective terminus. There were no established towns on the line although a moveable construction camp of railway workers had some impact on the area. In 1861, the Commissioner for Railways resumed a portion of George Taber's land (at Menangle Park) for railway construction. A temporary railway platform called Riversford was built on the northern bank of the Nepean River in August 1862 and operated for barely a year while the railway bridge was built. According to Carol Liston, Riversford platform was used not only by farmers but also by construction gangs and their families, an itinerant community of about 500 people: hotel business in the area would have boomed at this time.

When the estates between Campbelltown and Liverpool were subdivided in the 1870s and 1880s, platforms were provided for the villages and properties in the area including Glenfield, Rudds Gate (Maryfield), Ingleburn and Minto. The proximity of railway transport was a major factor in the location of the Ingleburn Army Camp including the **Ingleburn Oval (the Mont St Quentin Oval),** the **Glenfield Veterinary Research Station** including the **Glenfield Veterinary Research Station Director's Residence, Hurlstone Agricultural High School,** and the **Glenfield Special Schools.**

The line to Campbelltown was electrified in 1968. The line continues to be an important link for the development of the area and for urban and country movements.

3.8.3   CAMDEN TRAMWAY

The Tramway Extension Act, 1880, allowed for the construction of light railways and tramways in fourteen localities not serviced by railways.

Camden was the only other town in the area of any size and a tramway was opened in 1882 between Campbelltown and Camden, providing not only a physical link, but also an important social and economic connection between the two settlements. The tramway closed in 1963 and was replaced with a bus service.

3.8.4   MAIL COACHES

Prior to the railway, the mail coaches provided the only means of public transport to Campbelltown. Daily coaches operated to and from Sydney, Liverpool, Campbelltown, Appin, Wollongong, Dapto, Camden, Picton, Berrima, Marulan and Goulburn. Campbelltown was an important stop for the coaches and even after the railway reached Campbelltown coach links were still provided to Camden, Appin and the Illawarra because the Sutherland to Wollongong railway line was not completed until 1887.

3.9   Agriculture and Pastoralism

The small land grants in the Districts surrounding Campbelltown engaged mainly in mixed farming, growing crops and grazing animals (primarily beef cattle and sheep) for supply of produce to the Sydney market, though agricultural activity suffered from disease, market fluctuations, competition and lack of water, and many small holders struggled to survive (evidenced by the consolidation of small holdings into large estates throughout the 19th Century). Discrimination against emancipists prior to 1823 meant only free settlers were given large land grants: emancipists such as Dr William Redfern of **Campbellfield** could only acquire large holdings through purchase (by 1820 William Redfern's estate totalled 2620 acres including land held on lease and parcels bought from surrounding landholders).

The large land grants (holdings) engaged initially in the early colonial period in wheat farming and the grazing of animals (sheep and cattle). Evidence of early grazing activity in the area is shown by Dr William Redfern's 700 cattle and 2000 sheep at Campbellfield in 1821.

From the 1840s to the 1880s Campbelltown prospered from the production and milling of wheat. A number of mills were built in the area. This industry virtually ceased by the end of the 1880s. The wheat disease Rust appeared in the area about 1856 and decreased yields significantly, and together with the competition from the large farms being established on the western slopes and plains of NSW, wheat farming was superseded by grazing throughout the area.

Thomas Rose's **Mount Gilead** was an extensive wheat farm evidenced both by documentary history and the extant windmill. The **Old Kendall Mill House** in Queen Street, Campbelltown, also provides evidence of wheat growing and milling activity in the district. After the appearance of Rust the then owner Edward Hume Woodhouse developed **Mount Gilead** as a grazing property from 1867, introducing sheep and experimenting with alpacas.

Most Colonial period holdings also had an orchard and vegetable garden for the use of the occupants, as evidenced, for example, by the 1828 advertisement for the sale of Eagle Farm

(later Eschol Park House) in the Sydney Gazette (7 January 1828, page 3), and the 1857 advertisement for the lease of Taber's Inn (Menangle House/Horse and Jockey Inn) which included in the description of the premises: *"53 acres of arable and pasture land, three acres vineyard in full bearing, four acres of orchard, well stocked with fruit trees, and a kitchen garden, all securely fenced."* (Sydney Morning Herald, Wednesday 25 March 1857 page 2).

Some colonial period holdings such as **Eschol Park House** (then Eagle Farm) were also involved in the breeding of thoroughbred horses.

The Campbelltown LGA was one of the earliest districts of the colony used for the growing of fruit and grapes for wine. The properties **Varroville, Campbellfield and Eschol Park** were all associated with the development of the Australian wine industry.

Dr Robert Townson established a vineyard at **Varroville**: *"Townson was associated with the development of the Australian wine industry, Varroville having been once known as "the finest orchard in the Colony and a vineyard second only to Gregory Blaxland's (at Brush Farm, Ryde). He made very good use of his grant of 1000 acres at Minto"* (Everett, 2004).

In 1823, Dr William Redfern of **Campbellfield** visited Madeira on his return journey to Australia, where he studied the vineyards and wine industry. He employed the services of a Portuguese family conversant with the cultivation of the grapevine and the making of wine. He returned to Sydney in 1824 with his new employees and a quantity of Madeira grape vines. He is recognised as the first vintner to introduce the Verdelho grape variety to Australia. The Hunter Valley strain of Verdelho is said to have had its origins at Minto. (Everett, 2004).

One of the most prominent 19th century wineries in the area was the **Eschol Park** vineyard established and operated by William Fowler from 1858. Wines from the estate were entered into international competitions on a number of occasions in this period and won a gold medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1878, a silver medal at the Calcutta International Exhibition in 1884 and numerous gold and silver medals at the Paris wine exhibition of 1885.

However vineyards across the area were badly hit in the 1890s by the phylloxera disease and the Eschol Park vineyard and other vineyards were devastated.

Another area of agricultural activity following the collapse of the wheat industry was cropping oats and barley. Dairy farming became a prominent activity following the opening of the railway line, with several well established by the 1870s. By 1919 there were over 120 suppliers of milk in Campbelltown, Appin and Minto. Heritage items that provide evidence of activities associated with dairy farming include **The Silos,** which were built to store fodder for the dairy cattle. The closure of the Dairy Farmers co-operative milk depot led to the downscaling of this activity. One of the few surviving dairy farms in the LGA is Reeves Farm on the slopes of Kenny Hill.

The **Soldier Settlement Houses in Waminda Avenue and Macquarie Avenue, Campbelltown** are evidence of a poultry-farming scheme for returned soldiers from World War I, established from 1916. The soldier settlers later established the Waminda Poultry and Pigeon Club and exhibited many prize birds at the Campbelltown Show. The intensive nature of poultry farming at Campbelltown, with many chickens on small farms close together, led to disease problems. Coccidiosis, Pulloram Disease and Fox Pox, as well as internal and external parasites became widespread. By 1927, only 16 of the original 36 settlers were still farming poultry, dropping to seven by 1934. By 1942 only two original settlers, Arthur Ernest Ross and William Patrick Mullany, were still poultry farmers.

3.10 Water Supply

Campbelltown is associated with some of the first attempts to conserve water in the State. Water supply was a constant problem for settlers. The first large-scale attempt to improve water supply was by Thomas Rose at **Mount Gilead** in 1823. There he built an embankment of rammed earth and stone to collect water run-off from his property. He also constructed a windmill and built another dam near Appin Road for use by neighbours and travellers.

In November 1832, the residents of Campbelltown decided to build a water reservoir near the town to supply water. Rose, with the support of innkeepers John Hinley and John Patrick, Thomas Meehan and John Scar, were involved with the project. The land surveyed was between Dumaresq and Allman Streets where two streams flowed into a natural basin. A rammed earth embankment wall was constructed by contract labour. The land was granted by the government and works paid for by the community in 1823. In 1838, the reservoir was reconstructed of stone. Convict labour completed the project in 1839. The reservoir supplied water to Campbelltown up until 1888. Convict transportation ceased in 1840 and this project is more than likely the last major convict built project in the State. Buckets were filled with water at the reservoir or water carters were used for larger quantities of water. The remains of this reservoir are known as the **Reservoir, Cattle Tank and Silt Traps** in Hurley Park, Allman Street, Campbelltown.

3.11 Servicing Sydney

3.11.1   WATER SUPPLY HEADWORKS AND RETICULATIONS FOR SYDNEY

In 1877, construction of the Nepean Water Supply Scheme for Sydney commenced. This was a major engineering work involving the construction of weirs, dams and a canal system. Tunnels and open channels (known as the **Upper Canal, Sydney Water Supply System**) were built the length of the LGA to feed water via gravity to Prospect Reservoir. From there, water was piped to Sydney. Water was supplied to Campbelltown from the scheme from 1888 onwards. This system continues to operate today.

3.11.2   INSTITUTIONAL LOCATIONS

By the mid-19th Century, many institutions sought sites away from Sydney, particularly those needing space and/or healthy air. During the 1850s, Ingleburn was known as a health resort for asthmatics.

In 1881, the State Nursery was established on 22 acres of land located along Badgally Road. Trees, shrubs and flowers were supplied to municipal parks throughout the State. It was closed in 1930 although several large Canary Island Palms have survived.

During World War I, large camps existed at Menangle Park and Holsworthy for soldiers going overseas. During World War II, **Ingleburn Army Camp** was developed as a permanent second military camp. Menangle Park Racecourse was also used for military purposes.

Menangle Park Paceway (originally the Menangle Park Racecourse) is also associated with horse racing, breeding and equestrian events.

Agricultural institutions (**Glenfield Veterinary Research Station**, **Hurlstone Agricultural High School,** and the **Glenfield Special Schools**) were established in the 1920s west of Glenfield Railway Station. **Hurlstone Agricultural High School** moved to the site in 1926 from its original Ashfield site (which was established in 1907).

3.12 The Development of Campbelltown as a Regional City

The town of Campbelltown was founded in 1820 and after a somewhat uncoordinated start (section 3.5) a more systematic approach to its planning was adopted. Land was reserved for public uses in the town with the sites for a church (St Peter's Anglican Church), main park (now Mawson Park), burial ground (St Peter's Cemetery), school, rectory (St Peter's Manse), courthouse and markets being reserved. Building was concentrated along the main road: Campbelltown demonstrates the morphological characteristics of a 'road -town'.

By 1866 there were about 950 people in Campbelltown. In 1879, a petition for the establishment of the Municipality of Campbelltown was published in the Sydney Morning Herald (Thursday 24 April 1879, page 15). In 1882, the area was officially proclaimed as the *"Municipal District of Campbelltown"* by the Governor of New South Wales. Nine Aldermen were elected. The Municipal District of Ingleburn was later proclaimed in 1896. By 1892 the town's population was 800, with over 2,000 people in the district.

In the 1920s and 1930s, Council built a power station to supply electricity to the area, further developed the town's water supply to cater for the growing population, and began work on a sewerage system.

In the 1940s, proposals to amalgamate Campbelltown with other local councils in the area began. Eventually in 1948, Nepean Shire was abolished and split up, with Campbelltown and Ingleburn being joined into one Council, which also included part of the Nepean Shire, to become the *"Amalgamated Municipality of Campbelltown".*

After World War II, there were only 3,000 people in Campbelltown, and by 1960 the Campbelltown municipality had a population of about 14,000 with 8,000 people in the town. Campbelltown was a focus for activity with a number of churches, hotels, a post office, banks, schools, shops and a town hall.

The adoption of the County of Cumberland Planning Scheme in 1945 was the first attempt at a major town planning scheme in NSW and was intended to introduce the principles of well-managed development to the Sydney Basin. Today the Plan is perhaps remembered most for its 'green belt', which extended around the anticipated outer limits of Sydney's growth from Mona Vale to Liverpool (Figures 3.2 and 3.3). The land beyond the belt was intended to remain rural with villages and small towns acting as satellite centres for local employment. Campbelltown was one of these local centres and was to provide local industrial and commercial employment in the town centre to minimise dependency of the area on the Sydney metropolitan area.[1]   Both the gazetted Plan and the supporting documentation highlighted the need to preserve the high quality of the rural setting of the town.

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[1] Winston, Denis. 1957. Sydney's Great Experiment. P.49
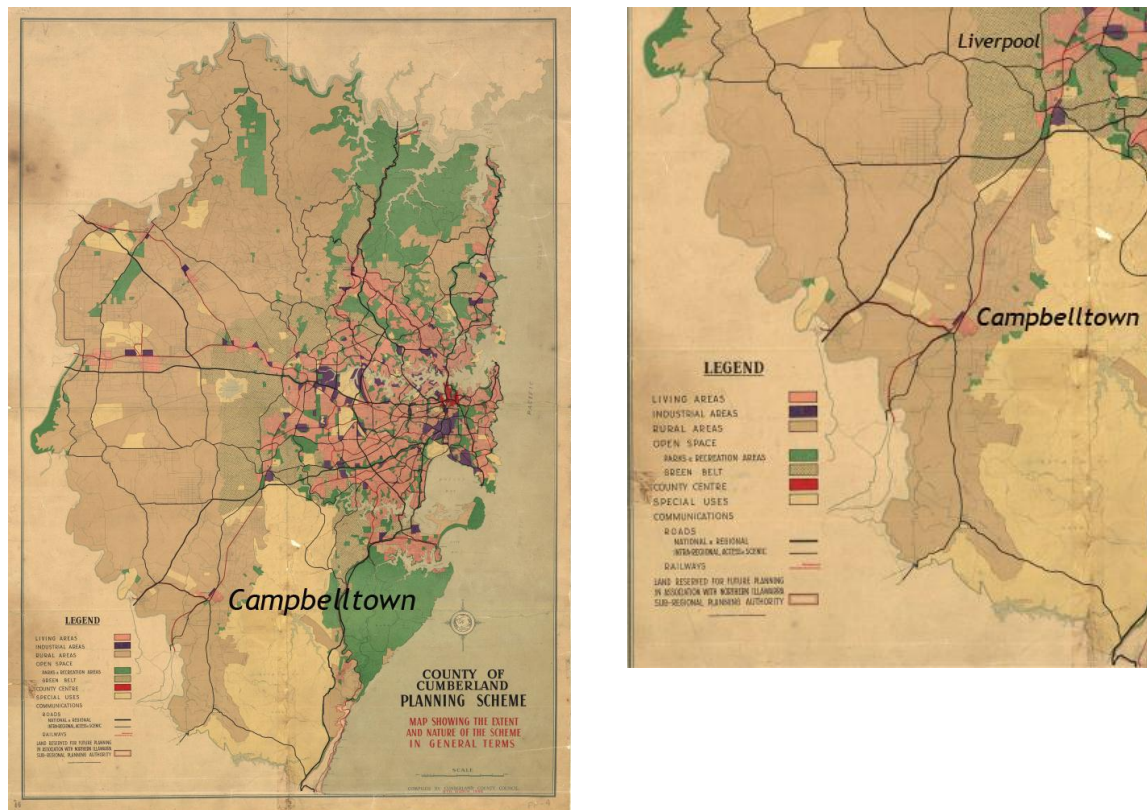
Figure 3.2 and 3.3 (detail). The County of Cumberland Planning Scheme envisaged that Campbelltown would remain as a small town set in the rural landscape (shown light brown) beyond Sydney's Green Belt (light green). Note also the identification of recreation areas along the Georges River and where the University campus is today. The lighter yellow areas were reserved for Special Uses and include the sites of St Gregory's College, Hurlstone Agricultural High School and Maryfields. Source: Dictionary of Sydney. Accessed online at http://www.dictionaryofsydney.org/image/25982. Map dated 1948.

Sydney's expansion continued unabated after the Plan's adoption and by 1957 Denis Winston in his critique of the scheme concluded (amongst other things) that the continuing growth in population meant that if the green belt was to be protected then it would be necessary to allow controlled urban development in the area beyond the belt. He confirmed Campbelltown as a potential industrial centre[2] but noted also that no progress had been made on this since the need for local employment was first identified in 1945.[3] He recommended therefore that to encourage the process a "really imaginative" new town be built using the model of the British New Town, with specific focus on ensuring quality planning and architectural outcomes.

The Cumberland County Council was charged with developing this plan, and by 1961 had published a report (known as the Webb Report) which recommended the development of a satellite city at Campbelltown. Many reasons influenced this decision, but the one supported most eloquently in the report was the quality of its landscape setting:

"the site of Campbelltown is pleasantly hilly and undulating, and it is surrounded by some of the most attractive countryside around Sydney…the approaches to the town from almost every direction are most attractive, and it is particularly important that they should be preserved and

2 Op cit p.89
3 Op cit p.81

rural production maintained on the land between Campbelltown and the fringe of metropolitan Sydney. It is sound agricultural land, suitable for broad acre farming and subdivision into small parcels of land should not be permitted if this area is to retain its pleasant rural character. On nearing Campbelltown, in the journey from Sydney, the traveller feels that the dismal, endless suburbs of the outer city have been left behind, and that here, at last, is the country – country that is a pleasure to see. The road winds down through the gentle hills and the town appears at the most logical place, nestling comfortably amongst the hills, sheltered by them and enhanced by their proximity." [4]

The report noted the propensity in Australia for uncontrolled development in the vicinity of rural centres with concern and highlighted the need to control this near any new city at Campbelltown:

"A method should be devised of exercising control over the expansion of the satellite so that compact and not scattered development is assured, and so that the new city does not become another happy hunting ground for subdividers interested only in land speculation."

The 1960 Webb Report thus highlighted the need for the new city to be compact and contained within clearly defined edges. Suburban sprawl was to be prohibited. It also emphasised the critical need to ensure permanent protection of the scenic and non-urban areas from development that would inevitably otherwise be demanded and which would compromise these values.

By 1968, and in light of the recommendations of the Webb Report, a further regional plan had been prepared to replace the County of Cumberland Planning Scheme – the Sydney Region Outline Plan. This formally identified Campbelltown, Camden and Appin as a development sub-region, and Campbelltown was officially proclaimed as the *"City of Campbelltown"* on May 3rd 1968. The villages of Glenfield, Macquarie Fields, Ingleburn, Minto and Leumeah soon became living areas for commuters to Sydney, with retail and commercial activities clustered around the railway stations.

A more detailed Structure Plan was released by the NSW State Planning Authority in 1973 which established the parameters for the development of Campbelltown as a satellite city. This Structure Plan supported the recommendations of both the 1960 report and the Sydney Region Outline Plan, placing a high priority on the protection of the historic, scenic and environmental qualities of the setting. Some of the earliest Permanent Conservation Orders in the State were placed on Campbelltown's Colonial buildings, including the Queen Street Group (PCO 7).

Within this Structure Plan the town of Campbelltown has assumed the role as an important city and focus for much of the economic and development activity for the region. This included the development of a significant industrial and retail core and extensive suburban development throughout the valley which encapsulate the 20th Century's principles of planned urban development. An important part of this planning process was the retention of the character of Campbelltown as a compact city nestled between scenically (the Scenic Hills) and ecologically (the Eastern Environmental Protection Lands) important landscapes and the prevention of suburban sprawl beyond clearly defined urban limits. Careful attention was paid to these values during the structure planning, major strategic planning and the detailed development planning and construction of the city.

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4 Webb, for the Cumberland County Council, 1960. Campbelltown – A New City in the County of Cumberland. pp.10, 19

3.13 National, State and Local Historical Themes

Utilising the NSW Heritage Branch "*Assessing Significance"* guidelines requires identification of heritage items with established National and State historical themes and the identification of local historical themes for each item.

Table 3.1 (below) outlines the State and local historical themes utilised for heritage items in the Campbelltown LGA. As can be seen, many of the local themes relate to agriculture, however land tenure (early land grants), convicts (particularly in relation to agriculture), persons and creative endeavour (particularly in relation to architect-designed colonial period houses) are also important historical themes in the Campbelltown LGA. The development of utilities, in particular the Upper Nepean Scheme for water supply, is also a major historical theme for the LGA.

Table 3.1 Campbelltown LGA Historical Themes

NATIONAL THEME	STATE THEME	LOCAL THEMES
Culture	Creative endeavour (Cultural sites)	Architectural styles and periods - colonial homestead
Culture	Creative endeavour (Cultural sites)	Building in response to climate - verandahs
Culture	Creative endeavour (Cultural sites)	Building in response to natural landscape features
Culture	Creative endeavour (Cultural sites)	Landscaping - 20th Century interwar period
Culture	Creative endeavour (Cultural sites)	Landscaping - Colonial period
Culture	Creative endeavour (Cultural sites)	Landscaping - Federation period
Culture	Creative endeavour (Cultural sites)	Landscaping - Victorian period
Culture	Creative endeavour (Cultural sites)	Vernacular structures and building techniques - slab barns, sheds
Culture	Domestic life	Living in a rural homestead
Culture	Domestic life	Living on the urban fringe
Culture	Leisure	Gardening
Culture	Leisure	Places of public recreation
Culture	Religion	Practising Catholicism
Culture	Religion	Presbyterians
Culture	Religion	The Anglican Church
Culture	Social Institutions	Animal Welfare
Culture	Social Institutions	Meeting Places
Economy	Agriculture	Aboretums – collections of trees for ornament or forestry
Economy	Agriculture	Attempting to transplant European farming practices to Australian environments
Economy	Agriculture	Clearing land for farming
Economy	Agriculture	Dairy farming
Economy	Agriculture	Experimenting with new breeds of stock
Economy	Agriculture	Farming by convict emancipists
Economy	Agriculture	Farming wheat and other grains
Economy	Agriculture	Farming with convict labour
Economy	Agriculture	Growing vines and maintaining vineyards
Economy	Agriculture	Marking the transition from pastoralism to agriculture
Economy	Agriculture	Orcharding
Economy	Agriculture	Pastoralism - grazing sheep, cattle
Economy	Agriculture	Poultry production
Economy	Agriculture	Processing wheat and other grains
Economy	Agriculture	Sharefarming
Economy	Commerce	Banking
Economy	Commerce	Innkeeping
Economy	Commerce	Shopkeeping
Economy	Commerce	Tanning industry
Economy	Communication	Communicating by mail
Economy	Communication	Communicating by telegraph
Economy	Environment - cultural landscape	Gardens and landscapes reminiscent of an 'old country'
Economy	Environment - cultural landscape	Landscapes and gardens of domestic accommodation
Economy	Environment - cultural landscape	Landscapes demonstrating styles in landscape design
Economy	Environment - cultural landscape	Landscapes of food production
Economy	Environment - cultural landscape	Significant tree(s) providing rural amenity or character
Economy	Exploration	Exploration in the local area
Economy	Exploration	Exploring and surveying for the Crown
Economy	Exploration	Routes taken by Surveyor Hamilton Hume
Economy	Health	Nursing Homes
Economy	Pastoralism	Working for pastoralists

NATIONAL THEME	STATE THEME	LOCAL THEMES
Economy	Pastoralism	Breaking thoroughbreds for horseracing
Economy	Science	Horticultural experimentation, hybridising and acclimatisation
Economy	Science	Researching chemistry
Economy	Science	Researching mineralogy
Economy	Science	Researching new agricultural production techniques
Economy	Transport	Building and maintaining public roads
Economy	Transport	Coaching inns along roads
Economy	Transport	Engineering the public railway system
Economy	Transport	Technological solutions to petrol rationing in WWII
Educating	Education	Agricultural high schools
Educating	Education	Private (independent) schooling
Educating	Education	Private (religious) schooling
Educating	Education	Schooling in temporary premises
Educating	Education	Special education (private)
Educating	Education	Special education (public)
Environment	Environment- naturally	Cultural: natural landscapes valued by people
Peopling	Convict	Working for the Crown
Peopling	Convict	Working on private assignment
Peopling	Migration	Emigrating from one colony or state to another
Phases of Life	Events	Developing local landmarks
Phases of Life	Persons	Associations with Dr William Redfern, Doctor, prominent citizen, farmer
Phases of Life	Persons	Associations with Governor Lachlan Macquarie, 1810 -1821
Phases of Life	Persons	Associations with Governor Philip King, 1800 - 1806
Phases of Life	Persons	Associations with Governor William Bligh, 1806 -1810
Phases of Life	Persons	Associations with Gregory Blaxland, explorer and viticulturist
Phases of Life	Persons	Associations with Hamilton Hume, explorer
Phases of Life	Persons	Associations with James Meehan, Surveyor General
Phases of Life	Persons	Associations with Lieutenant Governor William Paterson, 1794 -1796, 1809
Phases of Life	Persons	Associations with Major George Johnston, soldier, administrator, farmer
Phases of Life	Persons	Associations with Robert Townson, academic, farmer
Phases of Life	Persons	Associations with the Hon. John Kidd, prominent State politician and grazier
Phases of Life	Persons	Philanthropy
Settlement	Accommodation (Housing)	Gentlemen's villas
Settlement	Accommodation (Housing)	Housing famous families
Settlement	Accommodation (Housing)	Housing farming families
Settlement	Accommodation (Housing)	Housing for farm and station hands
Settlement	Accommodation (Housing)	Housing significant persons
Settlement	Accommodation (Housing)	Housing townsfolk - terraces and cottages
Settlement	Accommodation (Housing)	Housing working animals
Settlement	Land Tenure	Changing land uses - from rural to suburban
Settlement	Land Tenure	Expressing lines of early grants
Settlement	Land Tenure	Fencing with post and rail
Settlement	Land Tenure	Granting Crown lands for private farming
Settlement	Land Tenure	Marketing and selling land by auction
Settlement	Land Tenure	Naming places (toponymy)
Settlement	Land Tenure	Sub-division of large estates
Settlement	Towns, suburbs and villages (Townships)	Country Villa
Settlement	Towns, suburbs and villages (Townships)	Creating landmark structures and places in regional settings
Settlement	Towns, suburbs and villages (Townships)	Creating landmark structures in towns
Settlement	Towns, suburbs and villages (Townships)	Developing suburbia
Settlement	Towns, suburbs and villages (Townships)	Role of transport in settlement
Settlement	Towns, suburbs and villages (Townships)	Rural estates
Settlement	Utilities	Roads connecting coastal settlements
Settlement	Utilities	Water supply
Working	Labour	Working independently at mining
Working	Labour	Working independently on the land
Working	Labour	Working on pastoral stations

4   Investigation of Potential Heritage Items

An important part of this Study was the investigation of the heritage significance of properties and places that had been identified by Council's Heritage Protection Sub Committee and those identified through previous resolutions made by Council as having the potential to be of heritage value and worthy of investigation.

It is important to note also that Campbelltown City Council's current policy position (based on a 2004 Council resolution cited in Section 2.7 of this report), is that where owners of potential heritage items have informed Council that they do not wish their properties to be investigated for heritage listing, these properties have been excluded. For example, although the Waminda Avenue and Macquarie Avenue group of Soldier Settlement houses totals 19 houses only 14 were assessed.

Table 4.1 lists the properties identified/investigated as 'potential heritage items' and a summary of the findings; and Table 4.2 lists the proposed new heritage items and groups.   Those recommended for inclusion in the LEP as heritage items should be placed on public exhibition and further comment sought from owners and the community as part of the draft LEP consultation process. A list of the recommended new heritage items is included in Appendix 1 and the detailed description of their significance and other relevant information can be found in Volume 2 of this report (State Heritage Inventory forms).

It should be noted also that Council has already (December 2009) requested the Heritage Council to assess the significance of the existing and former educational and scientific research properties in the Hurlstone area – including the Hilltop Special Schools, the Hurlstone Agricultural High School and the former Veterinary Research Station. These lands were originally part of the Macquarie Field Estate and have various layers of additional significance as a result of their later use. This investigation and assessment is proceeding separately to the Heritage Review. The Review has clarified the nature and extent of the contribution of each of these sites to the precinct however, and the findings for each property should be forwarded to the Heritage Branch to assist in their research and assessment.

Table 4.1   Properties and Places Identified for Investigation by Council and Summary of Findings

Potential item	Discussion/Recommendation
Campbelltown Scenic Hills	The Campbelltown Scenic Hills have been the subject of a separate study, known as the *Visual and Landscape Assessment of the Scenic Hills and the East Edge Scenic Protection Lands.* The Scenic Hills are not recommended for listing as a heritage item, as they have been recommended for protection through other planning controls. However, it is recommended that individual historic properties within the Scenic Hills remain heritage listed, and in some cases that the curtilages surrounding the items be increased.
The Georges River	The whole of the river has significant environmental values which are protected through it lying within nature, open space and other reserves. It is recommended that the locations along the river with particular significance to the community for historic, social and cultural reasons be listed, including Simmo's Beach, The Woolwash, The Basin, Frere's Crossing and Ingleburn Weir.
St Helens Park historic dams	St Helen's Park House and Dam are listed as a local heritage item in Campbelltown LEP 2002, but only the house and its immediate curtilage is listed on the State Heritage Register (the dam, also known as "Westgarth's Dam" is referred to in the SHR listing and shown on the plan of the listing, but it is not within the SHR-gazetted curtilage). It is recommended that the NSW Heritage Council be requested to amend the SHR listing to include the dam.
Water Canal	The whole of the Sydney Water Supply - Upper Canal within the LGA is listed on the State Heritage Register and through existing local planning instruments. The new LEP will consolidate these local listings and allow the significance of the system to be appreciated in its entirety.

St Barnabas Church Ingleburn	The owners objected to the investigation of this property and therefore the significance of this item was not investigated.
Soldiers' Settlement houses in Waminda Avenue and Macquarie Avenue	All houses which were part of the Soldiers' Settlement scheme are recommended for heritage listing as part of a group where: 1) the property owners did not object to the property being investigated; and 2) the houses have a substantially intact original form (note one house was investigated but has been excluded as it is not substantially intact).
House in Waminda Ave	In 2007, the Heritage Protection Sub Committee informed Council staff that the owner of a house in Waminda Ave wanted to have the house heritage listed. The owner has since decided not to pursue having the house investigated for listing as a local heritage item.
Mawson Park	Mawson Park forms part of the original town layout for Campbelltown, and is important in the historic and current functioning of the town centre. It is therefore recommended that the Park be listed as a local heritage item. It also recommended that it be included within the "St Peter's Church Group" in recognition of its contribution to the heritage significance of the Church and its setting and its role as part of the core of the early Colonial community.
The KO Jones Memorial Baby Health Centre	This building is within the grounds of Mawson Park and is recommended for listing as a local heritage item. It will also therefore be included within the "St Peter's Church Group".
Beverley Park House (in the grounds of Beverley Park Special School)	Beverley Park House (now known as the Lomandra School) is an important building for its role in the care of children with disabilities in NSW as well as its links to the settlement of Campbelltown. It is recommended that the property be listed as a local heritage item.
Smith's Creek (from Ruse to Warby's Dams)	Smith's Creek is an important natural feature within the Campbelltown LGA with notable ecological and aesthetic significance. It also demonstrates one of the core principles of the post-War planning process through the utilisation of 'fingers' of open space through the reservation of natural features. It is recommended that it be listed as a local heritage item.
The Castle (4 Dowling Street, Leumeah)	The house known as "The Castle" is a unique dwelling, that has been largely hand constructed by a local resident using techniques from the Medieval Period. It is recommended that The Castle be listed as a local heritage item.
Centenary of Federation Trees (Minto)	This avenue of trees comprises 40 Hill's Weeping Figs planted by Council in 2001 to commemorate the Centenary of Federation. The group also includes one lemon scented gum. The plantings are considered to have contemporary heritage value and will mature to form an aesthetically and historically significant, and potentially socially significant avenue planning. It is recommended that the group be listed as an item of local heritage significance.
Walsa (house at Wedderburn)	This house is a good and relatively rare example of a late 19th/early 20th Century vernacular rural farm dwelling. Recommended for listing as a local heritage item.
St Gregory's College	The main College building and its setting is significant for its historic, social and aesthetic/technological values and setting. It is recommended for listing as a local heritage item.
Hurlstone Agricultural High School	The School is of historic, technical, aesthetic and social heritage significance at the local, and potentially State, level. The site forms part of the 'Hurlstone' education precinct which has been referred to the NSW Heritage Council for assessment and possible inclusion on the SHR Recommended for listing as a local heritage item in the interim. It is also recommended that Lot 4 (which forms an important part of the curtilage of Macquarie Fields House) is added to the State Heritage Register curtilage of Macquarie Fields House.
Veterinary Research Station – Director's House	Near the Hurlstone Agricultural High School complex. The site forms part of the 'Hurlstone' education precinct which has been referred to the NSW Heritage Council for assessment and possible inclusion on the SHR Recommended for listing as a local heritage item in the interim. Recommended for listing as a local heritage item.
The Hilltop Special Schools	Near the Hurlstone Agricultural High School complex. The site forms part of the 'Hurlstone' education precinct which has been referred to the NSW Heritage Council for assessment and possible inclusion on the SHR Recommended for listing as a local heritage item in the interim. The Special Schools have been assessed as having State heritage significance for their pioneering role in special education and for the notable garden landscape design of the complex. It is recommended that the Hilltop Special Schools be referred to the Heritage Council of NSW for assessment and possible listing as an individual State significant item on the State Heritage Register (in addition to the Education Precinct). Recommended for listing as a local heritage item in the interim.

Table 4.2 Proposed New Heritage Items and Groups

Proposed New Heritage Items and Groups					
Suburb	**Street**	**Street No.**	**Lot & DP No.**	**Item Name**	**Assessment Significance Level**
Airds	Georges River			The Woolwash	Local
Campbelltown	Queen Street (northeast corner of Mawson Park)		Part Lot 1, DP 668144	Dr K.O. Jones Memorial Baby Health Centre	Local
Campbelltown	Beverley Road	100	Lot 12, DP 1013021	Lomandra School	Local
Campbelltown	Queen Street (corner Cordeaux Street)		Lot 1, DP 668144	Mawson Park	Local
Campbelltown	Macquarie and Waminda Avenues			Soldiers' Settlement Houses	Local (Group)
Campbelltown	Macquarie Avenue	25	Lot 17, DP 418762	Soldier Settlement House	Local
Campbelltown	Macquarie Avenue	35	Lot 3, DP 31732	Soldier Settlement House	Local
Campbelltown	Macquarie Avenue	87	Lot 3, DP 31299	Soldier Settlement House	Local
Campbelltown	Macquarie Avenue	99	Lot 2, sec 1, DP 250737	Soldier Settlement House	Local
Campbelltown	Macquarie Avenue	142	Lot 2, DP 500508	Soldier Settlement House	Local
Campbelltown	Waminda Avenue	30	Lot C, DP 420833	Soldier Settlement House	Local
Campbelltown	Waminda Avenue	41	Lot A, DP 417951	Soldier Settlement House	Local
Campbelltown	Waminda Avenue	66	Lot X, DP 417849	Soldier Settlement House	Local
Campbelltown	Waminda Avenue	115	Lot Y, DP 4175089	Soldier Settlement House	Local
Campbelltown	Waminda Avenue	116	Lot 388, DP 752062	Soldier Settlement House	Local
Campbelltown	Waminda Avenue	124	Lot 8, DP 230885	Soldier Settlement House	Local
Campbelltown	Waminda Avenue	131	Lot 1, DP 545956	Soldier Settlement House	Local
Campbelltown	Waminda Avenue	132	Lot A, DP 445479	Soldier Settlement House	Local
Campbelltown	Waminda Avenue	141	Lot 3, DP 206450	Soldier Settlement House	Local
Campbelltown	Waminda Avenue and Macquarie Avenue		Group	Soldier Settlement Houses	Local (group)
Glenfield	Roy Watts Road/Campbelltown Road		Lot 21, DP 1035516 and Lot 4, DP 845870	Hurlstone Agricultural High School (not just main building)	Local (NB: Lot 4 also recommended for inclusion as part of SHR curtilage for Macquarie Field House)
Glenfield	Roy Watts Road		Lot 1, DP 175963	The Hilltop Special Schools	State (SHR nomination recommended)
Glenfield	Roy Watts Road	1	Part Lot 22, DP 1035516	Veterinary Research Station Directors Residence (former)	Local
Gregory Hills	Badgally Road	100	Part Lot 93, DP 1137298	St Gregory's College – 1940 Building	Local

				encompassing former Badgally House	
Ingleburn	Georges River			Ingleburn Weir	Local
Kentlyn	Georges River			Frere's Crossing	Local
Leumeah	Dowling Street	4	Lot 25, DP 236021	The Castle (Ye Olde Keepe)	Local
Leumeah	Pembroke Road, Leumeah Road		Numerous lots	Smiths Creek Reserve	Local
Macquarie Fields	Georges River			Simmo's Beach	Local
Minto	Pembroke Road		Within Road Reserve	Centenary of Federation Trees	Local
Minto Heights	Georges River			The Basin	Local
Wedderburn	Pheasants Road	29	Lot 31, DP 785548	Walsa	Local
Georges River	Various locations along the Georges River		Numerous lots adjacent to the River, the swimming spots themselves are part of the River	Georges River Swimming Spots: Simmo's Beach, Ingleburn Weir, Frere's Crossing, The Basin and the Woolwash	Local (Group)

5   Review of Existing Heritage Items

Campbelltown City Council is required to use the *Standard Instrument – Principal Local Environmental Plan* as the basis of its new comprehensive local environmental plan. This includes the listing of heritage items, heritage conservation areas and archaeological sites of different types in the LEP and the inclusion of provisions in the instrument to guide their management (including any future development).

The study also reviewed the listing information held for each existing heritage item in order to improve the level and accuracy of documentation where necessary. This included the re-writing of all inventory sheets in accordance with the current requirements of the Department of Planning's Heritage Branch, including historic information, fieldwork and curtilages for each property.

It is important to note that the Standard LEP only makes provisions for items to be identified as being of either local or State significance. Only items listed on the State Heritage Register can be listed as being of State significance in new comprehensive LEPs that are based on the Standard LEP. Items that have previously been identified as being of "regional" or "national" significance in LEPs need to be re-assessed to fit the new Standard LEP requirements.

5.1   Heritage Item SHI Upgrade

An important part of this study has been the undertaking of research and fieldwork to ensure that Campbelltown's State Heritage Inventory (SHI) database is accurate and detailed in order to assist both Council and property owners in the management of items in the future.

The 'State Heritage Inventory' is a database listing all State and locally listed heritage items and heritage conservation areas in NSW. It is administered by the NSW Heritage Branch and is available online at http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/07_subnav_04.cfm. Details of each property, its history and the reasons that it has been listed (the assessment of heritage significance) are all included in an 'inventory sheet' (or 'SHI form') for the property. Many of the existing inventory sheets contain only very basic information and the NSW Department of Planning is encouraging the upgrading of the information on the sheets as part of the LEP preparation process.

Upgraded State Heritage Inventory (SHI) forms for each of the existing and potential heritage items are provided in Volume 2 of this Study, and include new photographs (where possible) and updated descriptive and historical information for many items as a result of site inspections and recent historical research for this study (where available). Statements of Heritage Significance and Assessment of Heritage Significance fields are either new or revised. Where available and relevant, historic photographs have also been included in the SHI forms. General recommendations have also been made for the conservation of the significance of each property.

It is important that the SHI database is kept up to date by ensuring that new and additional information that may come to light from Heritage Impact Statements, Conservation Management Plans or new historical research is entered into the SHI as it becomes available by personnel with adequate training with the SHI software. It is also important to send a revised version of the SHI to the NSW Heritage Branch at least annually, to ensure the online version available to the public via www.heritage.nsw.gov.au is also up to date. This approach to constant updating of the SHI will reduce the likelihood of a major LGA-wide heritage study review being necessary in the future.

5.2   Heritage Item Address Details

Precise and updated street addresses, curtilage definitions and real property details have been provided for each item. In many cases the subdivision of land has necessitated the amendment of property details such as street addresses and Lot and Deposited Plan numbers for existing items.

5.3   Renaming of Some Heritage Items

The naming convention used for heritage items in this Study is as follows:

The aim has been to identify each property by a 'timeless' name associated with its heritage significance. Heritage items are referred to by their original or most significant names wherever possible, with names resulting from later or less significant uses being included in inventory forms under the '*Other/former names'* field.

Where the original name is not necessarily widely known the words 'old' or 'former' have been included in the recommended new name to emphasise that the name refers to the earlier use of the item. Recent names (such as current commercial names) have been avoided in the main name field as these are likely to change and may therefore cause confusion in the future.

An exception has been made where an item is widely known by a later name and the original name has effectively been lost. In this case, the current name is used and the original and any other names are to be included in the inventory form under the '*Other/former names'* field.

5.4   Local Heritage Items: Proposed New LEP Schedule

Appendix 2: Schedule of Heritage Items lists all existing and proposed new heritage items in alphabetical order by suburb and street address. It should form the basis of the Heritage Schedules in the Campbelltown LGA Comprehensive LEP.

5.5   State Heritage Register Items: matters for consideration by the NSW Heritage Council

The existing heritage items reviewed as part of this study included heritage items that are listed on the State Heritage Register as well as the LEP. Some of these were very early listings made as Permanent Conservation Orders (these have already been transferred to the State Heritage Register) and others are more recent. Although the purpose of this study was not to review the State heritage significance of these items some anomalies and issues were identified that should be referred to the NSW Heritage Council for formal consideration under the provisions of the Heritage Act 1977.

Twenty two (22) items within the Campbelltown LGA are currently listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR). One of these listings is the Queen Street Group. Other listings are of early estates, which include a range of buildings, outbuildings and important structures such as early dams within the listed curtilage.

The issues recommended for referral are:

- The identification and protection of historic curtilages and views through listing and planning controls was a priority in the early days of active planning for the development of

Campbelltown in the 1970s and 1980s. It remains however a challenging process to manage, and is discussed in more detail in section 7.1 of this report. As a result of the review of existing listings, it is recommended that the NSW Heritage Council be requested to consider amending the curtilages of some SHR-listed items.

- During the course of this Study, it has become apparent that a number of remarkable early 19th century items within Campbelltown LGA have either never been proposed for the State Heritage Register (SHR), or have not received SHR listing to date. The following table (Table 5.1) outlines existing locally listed heritage items that are likely to satisfy the criteria for State heritage significance. If any are listed on the SHR the details can be updated in a future review of the LEP. Until this time each item (with the exception of the Hilltop Special Schools) is listed already as a local heritage item and will continue to be subject to the provisions of the LEP. It is recommended that the Hilltop Special Schools are also included as a local heritage item in the proposed LEP.

It should be noted that the consideration of any amendment to the State Heritage Register is a matter for the NSW Heritage Council to consider and manage, and may take many years to complete. Any referral will need therefore to proceed separately from the LEP process, and any changes made to the SHR listings should be included in future LEP amendments.

Table 5.1   Recommended nominations of existing heritage items for SHR listing

Suburb	Item Name	Street No	Street	Lot/DP No. or location	Reason for Nomination
Campbelltown	St Peters Anglican Church Group: Church, Rectory, Stables and Cemetery and Mawson Park		Queen, Cordeaux, Moore, Howe and Broughton Streets	Lot 7028, DP 1055669; Lot 1, DP 668144; Lot 100, DP 811930; Lots 50, 51 and 52 DP 811930;	St Peter's Church Group is likely to be of State historical, associative and aesthetic significance. The Group contains one of the earliest Georgian churches in Australia (1821), its early Colonial cemetery (1820), a late Victorian Italianate Rectory (1887) and stables and Mawson Park, which has been the centre of public recreation since the proclamation of Campbelltown in 1820. The Group continues to demonstrate a strong connection between its elements and the town centre, with the continuum of State (in the form of the Old Court House), the Community, the Church and Cemetery and Education still able to be clearly read and appreciated in the landscape.
Campbelltown	Reservoir, Cattle Tank and Silt Traps		Allman Street (within Hurley Park)	Lot 7021, DP 1028116	Constructed 1833 -1839, the Reservoir, Cattle Tank and Silt Traps are likely to be of State historical and aesthetic/technical significance as a unique example of a large water supply-related public work surviving from the Colonial period. It is one of the earliest forms of water conservation engineering/damming works for public use in New South Wales and possibly in Australia.

Suburb	Item Name	Street No	Street	Lot/DP No. or location	Reason for Nomination
Campbelltown	Old Campbelltown Court House	95	Queen Street	Lot 1, DP 772068	Built 1887-1888, the building is a fine example of a court house by the prolific Colonial Architect James Barnet. The site has been used continuously as a court house since 1827, years before the official Macquarie Town Plan allotments were released. The Supreme Court sat on circuit in Campbelltown between 1829 and 1839, and the Old Court House has always been of central importance to the town.
Campbelltown	Old Kendall Mill House	316-318	Queen Street	Lot 33, DP 131201	Built as part of the first steam powered mill in Campbelltown, the Old Kendall Mill House provides important surviving evidence of the infrastructure required to support the most important industry in early Campbelltown.
Campbelltown to Glenfield	Milestones Group, Campbelltown Road		Various		Seven sandstone milestones along Campbelltown Road installed by the Commissioners of the Road Trust in 1854. While the group is not complete (3 milestones are missing) and the "33 mile to Sydney" milestone has been relocated to Mawson Park; it is considered likely this is the largest extant group of mid 19th Century milestones in NSW on a single road and is therefore likely to be of State heritage significance.
Gilead	Meadowvale	715-717	Appin Road	Lot 1, DP 602888	This property, with structures from c1812, the 1830s, and the 1880s, is on land which includes the original 1812 grant to Andrew Hume and is considered likely to be of State heritage significance.
Gilead	Mount Gilead Group		Appin Road	Lot 1, DP 807555	The Mount Gilead estate is likely to be of State significance as a cultural landscape on account of the nationally rare surviving features within it, its intactness as an estate, its collective value as part of a continuum of notable colonial properties along Appin Road, and its association with influential entrepreneurs and families. Developed from 1820, particularly in the period 1828-1836, the Mount Gilead Group comprises a group of fine stone buildings culminating in the tower of a windmill on the highest point of the ridge. The rest of the group comprises the stone homestead, now altered and extended (c.1977), and the two storey store and stable. There is also a substantial 'granary' or store to the south-east of the homestead and there are several other minor stone service buildings to the south.

Suburb	Item Name	Street No	Street	Lot/DP No. or location	Reason for Nomination
Glenfield	The Hilltop Special Schools		Roy Watts Road	Lot 1, DP175963	The Special Schools are considered to be likely to be of State heritage significance for their historical, aesthetic and social values by both this Study and the Graham Brooks and Associates Heritage Assessment: Department of Education and Training Sites, Roy Watts Road, Glenfield, June 2009. The property is not at present listed on the LEP and is also recommended for local heritage listing. The Hilltop Special Schools are within the Hurlstone Educational Precinct that has already been nominated to the NSW Heritage Branch for possible SHR listing as part of an important group of properties associated with innovation in education and research in NSW.
Menangle Park	Menangle House	170	Menangle Road	Lot 102, DP 776612	Menangle House and its stone kitchen c.1839, are considered likely to be of State historical significance. It was built as Taber's Inn (which operated from 1839 to 1844). The property is of historical significance for its ability to demonstrate innkeeping on the Great Southern Road in the early Colonial period, its association with early Colonial period farming, and for its association with the development of the local horse breeding and horse racing industry from the 1860s. It is of aesthetic significance as a rare Old Colonial Georgian building which retains many fine original details, including window and door joinery, all cedar chimney pieces and Regency-style moulded plaster cornices and ceiling roses to main formal rooms. Menangle House and the stone kitchen are of technical significance for their ability to demonstrate early colonial building techniques, including the layout and operation of an early colonial roadside inn, including a very rare c.1839 servery hatch at Menangle House.

6   Review of the Heritage Conservation Area and Group Item Boundaries

6.1   The difference between 'group item' and 'heritage conservation area'

The term 'group item' has been used historically in the protection of the Campbelltown LGA's heritage, and although not a common term in contemporary conservation planning, it is relevant and useful where the significance of a place covers multiple buildings and land holdings, each of which forms an essential part of the significance and understanding of the group as a whole, but which are not necessarily linked physically. In terms of its 'fit' under the definition of a heritage item in the Heritage Act (a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct) a group item is a group of related items and can include a combination of these types of item. The listing of a place as also being part of a 'group item' does not trigger any additional need for approval over that required as an individual item, with the main impact in the development process being to encourage proper and careful consideration of the impact of the new work on the significance of both the subject property and the group as a whole.

A group item differs from a 'heritage conservation area'. A heritage conservation area (HCA) describes an area which has heritage significance as a unit for its historic, aesthetic, social or technical values, but the properties within it are not necessarily of sufficient heritage significance to satisfy the criteria for listing as individual items.   Heritage conservation areas are also geographically contiguous, whereas group items can be physically separated.   Development within a HCA needs to ensure that it respects the significance of the area as a whole, but unless the property is also an individually listed item, the priority is placed on respecting the area's value through elements such as the external form, scale, materials and siting of the new work.

It should also be noted that the boundary of a local HCA does not have to match the curtilage of other listings, including those on the State Heritage Register. This is because the SHR reflects the significance of the item/s to the State and the LEP recognises the significance of the item/s to the local community and provides controls to address local planning issues.

6.2   Queen Street

The block bounded by Queen and Allman Streets, Bradbury Avenue and the Moore-Oxley Bypass is a small precinct which includes many of the most important early surviving buildings in the centre of Campbelltown. The significance of this area is currently listed and recognised in several ways, each of which is defined by its own boundary (Figure 6.1). The overlap between these listings has at times led to considerable difficulty in the management and conservation of the buildings over the years, and one of the aims of this study was to review these listings, the buildings and their settings to make recommendations for their management through the planning process.

In effect, the precinct forms a HCA which includes a 'core' of highly significant early Victorian buildings that still read as a group set in a contributory streetscape of later buildings.

The SHR currently lists this core as a State significant Group. Its boundary follows the alignment of the lots on which the buildings stood in 1979 (before the construction of the Moore-Oxley Bypass). It includes several 19th Century outbuildings as well as the land at 296 Queen Street (the site of a now demolished building). The boundary of the Group also extends north to Allman Street and east to near the Moore-Oxley Bypass. This rear area has now been developed as a

medical centre with carparking separating the new buildings from the original. The new buildings are however set well back from the views along Queen Street, and although the development is relatively large in footprint its height and form have been restrained to minimise impact on views towards the Group.

The importance of these buildings as a Group is such that their setting has also been protected as a unit through the making of a HCA over the surrounding street block. The boundary of this HCA is shown in Figure 6.1 and includes the whole of the street block bounded by Queen Street, Allman Street, the Moore-Oxley by-pass and Bradbury Avenue.

The newer buildings in the HCA do not have individual heritage significance and should not be listed as heritage items, yet they are situated on historically significant land and contribute to the aesthetic values of the Group by providing a setting and backdrop to views toward the Group. It is important that the planning controls in the HCA continue to protect these values through placing a high priority on the continued protection of the integrity of views through strict controls over the heights of any new buildings within the street block to ensure that the buildings continue to 'stand proud' with a clear skyline and are not blurred by nearby development.

Another matter that needs to be addressed is the details of the SHI (State Heritage Inventory) listing of the conservation area. At present the listing identifies each property within the current HCA separately, and unless read carefully implies that each is a heritage item, which is not the case. The new SHI database has been amended to make it clearer that the properties that are not part of the SHR-listed group are part of the HCA only and do not have individual heritage significance or listing.

Figure 6.1. Comparison of the boundaries of the Queen Street Group as listed on the State Heritage Register and in the current LEP. The SHR boundary (white solid line) follows the property boundaries in 1979 when the Permanent Conservation Order (PCO7) (the precursor to the SHR) was made; whereas the LEP 2002 boundary (dotted line) includes the nearby buildings which although of recent (or early but heavily modified) construction play an important role in defining the historic setting of the group and through this contribute to the significance of the Group.   (base: http://lite.maps.nsw.gov.au/)

6.3   Queen Street – southern end

The southern end of Queen Street (between Allman Street and Narellan Road) also contains many layers of heritage buildings, spaces and meanings. It includes many important individual buildings from throughout the 19th Century which demonstrate high levels of heritage significance as well as a variety of more nondescript 20th Century structures such as the fast food outlets, carparks and the shopping mall which contribute little to the quality of the streetscape.

In essence, the area between Allman Street and Narellan Road contains:

- A very rare and highly significant Colonial/very early Victorian layer (the Queen Street Group and several properties at the southern end such as Emily Cottage)

- A layer of mid-late Victorian buildings along both sides of Queen Street. It is important to recognise that the SHR listed "Queen Street Group" relates also to a broader group of heritage buildings, which begins at the pairing of the 1880s Old Campbelltown Post Office (1883) and Old CBC Bank (1881) and stretches down Queen Street to the bottom of the hill near Narellan Road. Many of these buildings actually predate the Queen Street Group, such as the Old Catholic Schoolhouse (1841), Emily Cottage (Circa 1825), the Old Farrier's Arms (Circa 1858), and the Old Kendall Mill House (1844). The remaining 19th Century buildings lining Queen Street such as the Old Fieldhouse Stores (circa 1853-1878), Fowler's Cottage (circa 1875), the Old Campbelltown Town Hall (1862-1893) as well as the Old CBC Bank and the Old Campbelltown Post Office (1883) are also very important elements and rare surviving examples of eclectic town centre-to-fringe development.

- A 1960s planned city layer, which envisaged this end of Queen Street as a service area supporting the core business area to the north; and which is evidenced by the fast food, service businesses and mall-based retail uses dominating the area; and

- A 'conservation layer' of recent development in the vicinity of the early Victorian Group which has been designed and sited to minimise its impact on the setting and heritage significance of the group.

Each layer overlays and intersects the others, and any listing needs to respond to the significance of both the important elements and the precinct as a whole. It is important therefore that the LEP recognises both the links and differences between these items. The physical distance and difference of style, period and purpose means that the 19th Century buildings do not satisfy the criteria for listing as a 'group' of items. Similarly, this same distance and the poor quality of intervening development means that they would not satisfy the criteria for listing as a heritage conservation area.

Although much of the 20th Century development is ephemeral in its design and purpose and has a negative impact at present on the quality of the streetscape, it is also likely that these sites will become available for redevelopment in the future. It is important therefore that the planning controls focus on the need to protect the setting and visual integrity of the heritage items in this area by encouraging sympathetic forms of development and active uses of a type that are likely to be attracted to historic commercial buildings.

It is also important not to allow the gaps in what was once an intact streetscape to dictate the management of the heritage significance of a group or collection of items, and in the case of the

Queen Street Group this becomes a particularly important principle. For example, the gap between 294 and 298 Queen Street is important to the understanding of the Group, as it was once occupied by an early single storey building and remains an undeveloped space. The loss of the 1890s building that once stood between the Old Town Hall and Dredges/Fowler's Cottage is also important in the evolving story of Queen Street, but it is now used as a driveway and it is difficult to 'read' the original configuration of the streetscape. Similarly, the Campbelltown Mall has created a large gap on the north side of the street that obscures the historical connection between the remaining buildings.

Figure 6.2   **An 1880s street photo showing the important relationship between the Post Office, CBC Bank (on the right of the photo) and the Queen Street Group (on the left)**

Figure 6.3   **A 1910s street photo of the streetscape. The Town Hall and verandah next door can be seen in the distance.**
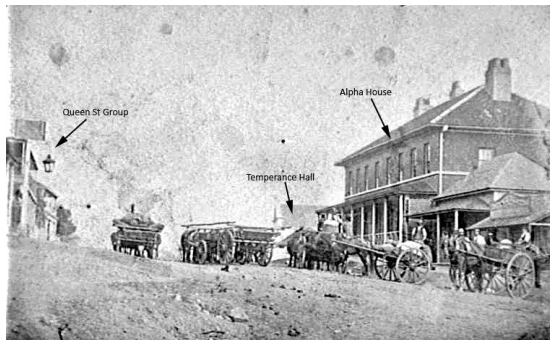
Figure 6.4   **An 1860s photograph showing the close relationship between the Queen Street Group, of which Alpha House was once a core building, and the Temperance Hall (later the Town Hall)**

Figure 6.5   **A photo from the 1900s looking toward the Queen Street Group from near the Town Hall. It also shows the single storey building that stood originally in the place of what is now the gap in the street wall of the Group.**
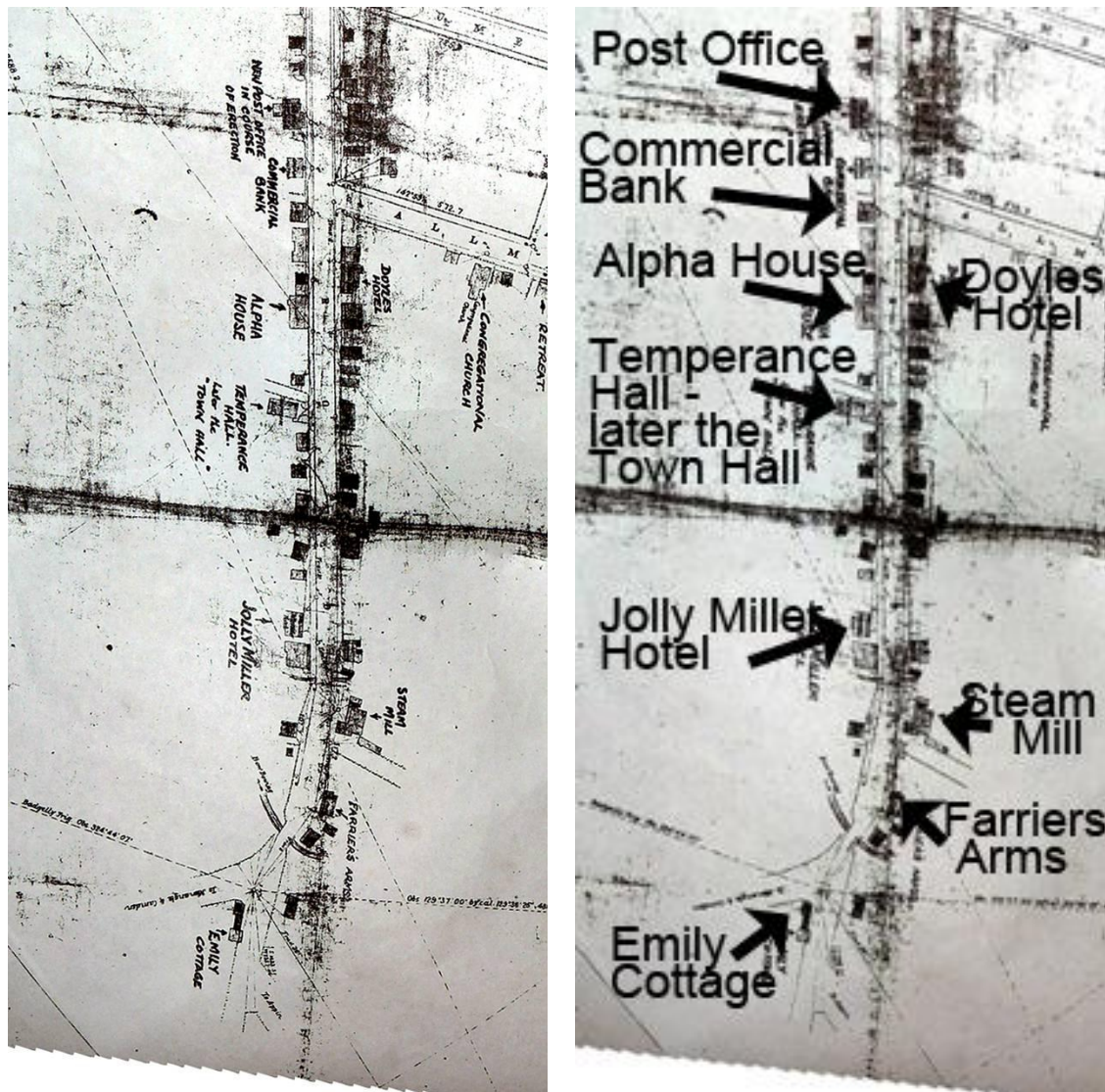
Figure 6.6 (a) and (b). An extract from the 1882 Town Map, which shows the historic continuity of commercial development along Queen Street during the 19th and early 20th Centuries. This was the densest commercial zone in Campbelltown between 1850-1950, and only lost its prominence in the post war satellite city era. The map has been rotated to north-south orientation and copy on the right is annotated to show the names written on the early map.

Following assessment of the significance of each layer of development and the interactions between them, it is recommended that the LEP:

1. Retain existing heritage listings (as Heritage Items) of the individual significant 19th Century buildings in the area. All are significant as local heritage items and some are also of State significance. Development on the site of any of these items will require development consent in accordance with the provisions of the LEP (no change from the existing requirements).

2. Adopt the existing SHR boundary as the boundary of the "Queen Street Group" on the LEP. This will include the Old McGuanne House (c1850), Old Doyle's Railway Hotel (c1845-1855), the Old Bursill's Building (c1845-1850), and the Old Coach House (1858) and their curtilages. They are an exceptionally rare group of surviving buildings from the earliest period of the NSW Colony. Listing of the buildings as a Group recognises the

additional importance of the four buildings in their setting as an intact Group in addition to the significance of each as an individual early-Victorian Georgian style building.   It will also provide a higher degree of certainty and consistency in the management of any future development in the immediate vicinity of the Group (including in particular any development of the 'space in between' 292 and 298 Queen Street and of the car parking areas immediately behind the historic buildings). Development on the site of any of these items will require development consent in accordance with the provisions of the LEP. Consent may also be required under the NSW Heritage Act (as is required under the existing requirements).

3. Retain the existing boundary of the "Queen Street Heritage Conservation Area", being the whole of the street block bounded by Queen Street, Allman Street, the Moore-Oxley Bypass and Bradbury Avenue. The primary aim of this HCA should be to recognise and protect the immediate setting (and historic curtilage) of the Group by ensuring that new development is sympathetic in scale, form and siting. Detailed controls over the location, scale, form and materials of any further development will be required. New development to properties within the area which are not heritage items will be required to respect the significance of the HCA as the setting for these items though their siting, scale, built form and materials.

4. Identify the whole of the area between Allman Street and Narellan Road as a special Cultural Precinct to encourage the adaptive re-use of the historic buildings as well as provide for sympathetic infill of the sites between these items. The controls for this area should aim to protect the settings of the many individual heritage items in the Precinct whilst encouraging sympathetic infill development for cultural purposes. A Development Control Plan should be prepared to address these issues, including the protection of views and sight-lines between significant elements in the precinct.

The Special Cultural Precinct includes the following heritage items:

- Old McGuanne House

- Old Doyle's Railway Hotel

- Old Bursill's Building

- Old Coach House

- Old Campbelltown Town Hall

- Dredge's Cottage/Fowler's Cottage

- Old Fieldhouse Stores

- Old Kendall Mill House

- Old Farrier's Arms

- Emily Cottage

- Quondong: Old Catholic Schoolhouse

The Old Campbelltown Post Office and Old CBC Bank are situated diagonally across from the Queen Street Group and from some angles form an important part of the viewscape of the Group.

They are located within the 'main' town centre however and provide an important commercial role, and it is recommended that they be managed as heritage items within the town centre.

Figure 6.7 (below) shows the physical relationship between the recommended overlays of the Queen Street Group, the Queen Street HCA and the proposed special cultural and tourism precinct.
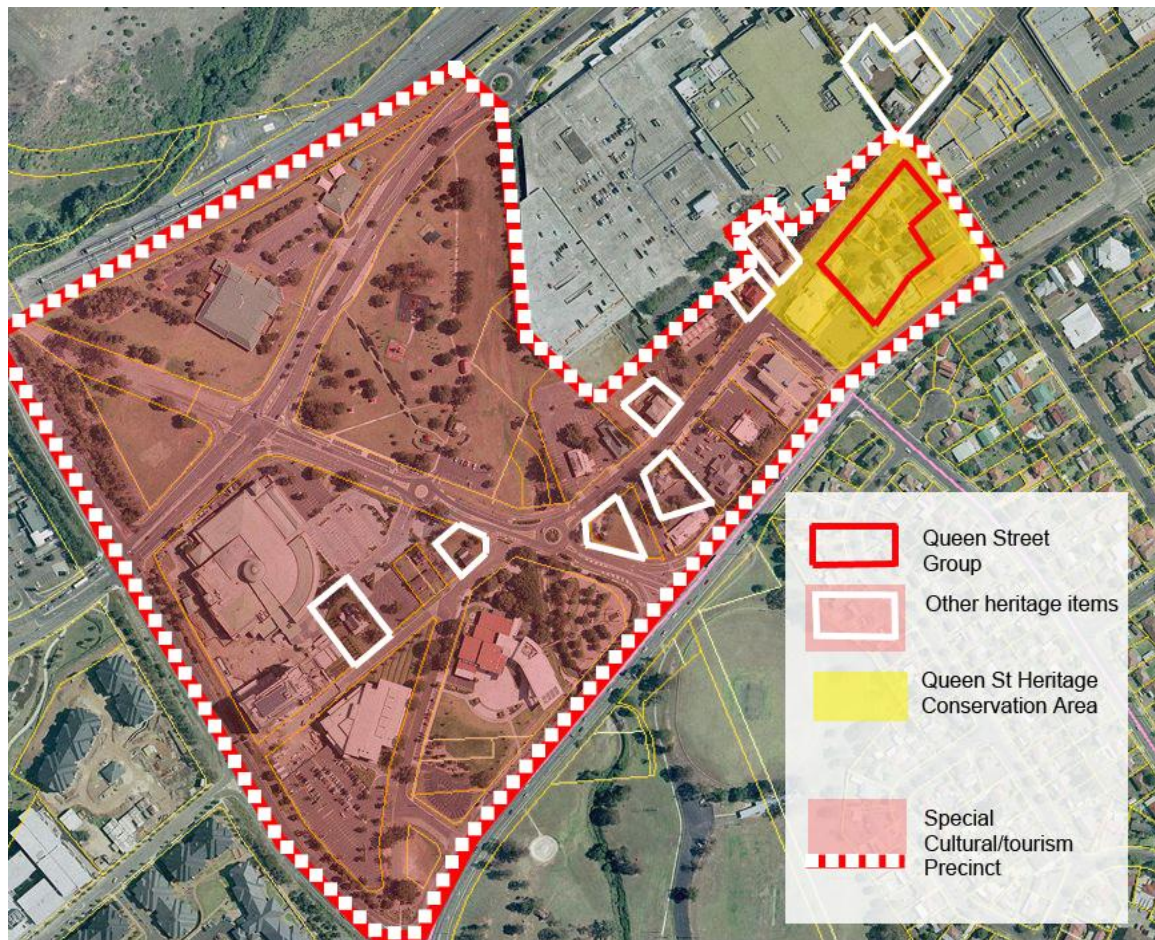
Figure 6.7   The Queen Street Cultural Precinct will reattach the late Georgian and Victorian buildings at the southern end of Queen Street to their historical context whilst encouraging sympathetic infill development. (base: http://lite.maps.nsw.gov.au/)

6.4 Lithgow Street

As early as 1980, heritage architect Ian Stapleton, while undertaking works on the conservation of Richmond Villa, identified Lithgow Street as containing a defined group of early heritage buildings with an historic relationship. Although significant change has occurred in the area (including the construction of the Moore-Oxley Bypass), this group was re-examined to determine whether it should be listed as a heritage conservation area or Group heritage item in recognition of this relationship.

The findings of the fieldwork carried out as part of this study revealed that the construction of the Bypass and the density and impact of traffic along the six lane divided road has split the formerly closely linked association between the eastern and western parts of the area to an extent where it no longer is likely to satisfy the Heritage Council's criteria for listing as a single locally significant heritage conservation area, even though each, along with the five modest early 20th Century cottages between St David's Manse and Richmond Villa, still contributes aesthetically to the significance of the others through their architectural form, land use and maturity of setting.

Several properties within the area examined have already been listed as heritage items on the existing LEP 2002, including:

- 4 Lithgow Street – Glenalvon – Lot 1, DP 34658

- 12 Lithgow Street – Richmond Villa – Lot 3, DP 827691

- 24 Oxley Street – Braefield – Lot 1, DP 555265 & Lot 26, DP 220014

- 26 Oxley Street – Caversham – Lot 1, DP 1043456

- 32 Lithgow Street – St David's Presbyterian Church and Manse – Lots 11 & 12, DP 806710

Site inspections and review of the history and significance of each site revealed three sub-groups of historically and aesthetically linked properties.

The three sub-groups (shown in Figure 6.8) are:

1. Glenalvon and Richmond Villa – both early-Victorian Regency style villas.

2. St David's Presbyterian Church and Manse – associated through their use and purpose as well as construction.

3. Braefield and Caversham – both later Victorian residences.

It is recommended that the listing of the precinct as a heritage conservation area not be pursued; but that consideration could be given to the identification of the three sub-groups as separate pairs of group items. This will help to ensure that changes to one part of the pair will be required to consider the impact on the aggregated significance of the pair as a unit.

Alternately, each property could remain listed as an individual heritage item and issues of the impact of proposed development on the other property (and any other properties in the vicinity) could then be addressed as part of the development assessment process.
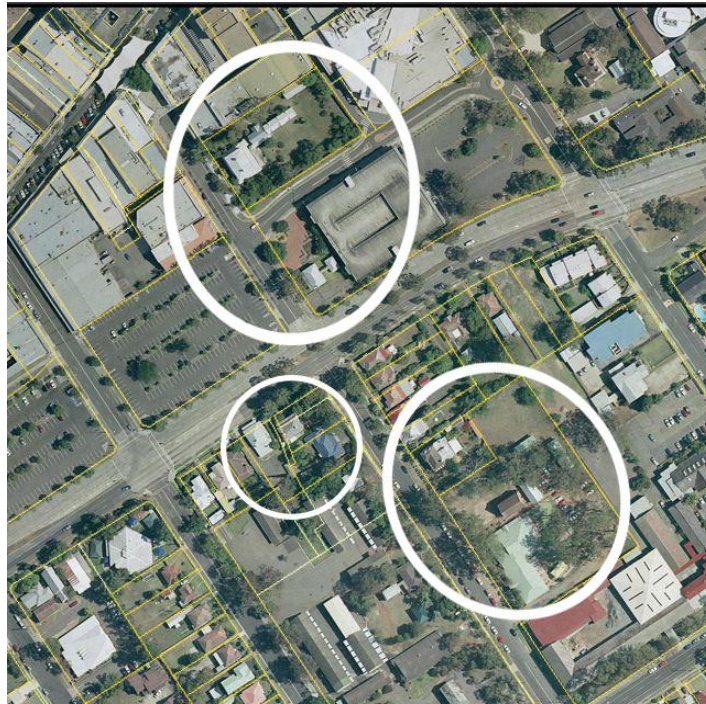
Figure 6.8   These three pairs of buildings (each shown circled) are enhanced by the presence of their 'partner' buildings. (top: Glenalvon and Richmond Villa; below left: Braefield and Caversham; and bottom right, the Presbyterian Church and Manse) (base: http://lite.maps.nsw.gov.au/)

6.5 St Peter's Church Group

LEP 2002 lists the "St Peters Anglican Church Group" which includes the Church, the Manse and the Cemetery. None are listed on the State Heritage Register although the Church is one of the four earliest Church buildings to survive in the State and the Cemetery is one of the earliest surviving cemeteries.

The review of the Group as part of this study has included consideration of its curtilage, and in particular whether it should be extended to include Mawson Park and/or all or part of the St Peter's Anglican School which is situated immediately to the east and north of the Church. The historical research and fieldwork confirmed that the heritage items (including the proposed item Mawson Park) have a high level of linkage and mutual interdependence and that their significance as a Group is enhanced by the presence of each element.

Mawson Park plays an important role in providing a setting for views toward St Peter's Church from the north-west, and in particular it continues to physically link the dual Colonial powers of Church and State. It also shares the Church's strong historic association with Governor Macquarie and the establishment of the town of Campbelltown.

The car park/drop-off driveway for St Peter's School is located between the Church buildings and the Cemetery. This area continues to provide an important link between the Church and its Cemetery. The impact of the car park is relatively modest since it is constructed at-grade and the space is dominated by an excellent canopy of mature eucalypts which also act as important elements in many views toward the Church from surrounding streets. It is important that any future use of this area does not reduce the ability of the space to read as part of the open setting of the Church or affect sensitive and important views towards the Church. Some modest buildings may however be possible in this part of the Group.

It is recommended that the listing of the "St Peters Anglican Church Group" be extended to include Mawson Park as it exists today (i.e. including the added area in the northern corner) and also to include that part of the car park/drop-off driveway between the Church and its Cemetery that is now occupied by the school (Figure 6.9). It is also recommended that the NSW Heritage Council be requested to investigate the Group for inclusion on the SHR given its likely State heritage significance.

The existing St Peter's Anglican Primary School complex also demonstrates a strong historical association with the founding of the Church and town, being established as a Parish School as part of the Church's role in the community. The physical fabric is however contemporary (the original schoolhouse lies under the Moore-Oxley Bypass) and includes some good examples of 1970s community architecture sited in a sympathetic composition around the eastern side of the Church. The School also uses the former Church Rectory and stables (both 19th Century structures).

Notwithstanding the strong historic and associational (and likely social) links between the two uses, the School today is not likely to satisfy the criteria for individual heritage listing or inclusion in the Heritage Item Group. The close historic and aesthetic relationship between the Church and School could however be recognised and managed through the designation of a heritage conservation area extending over the group and the school. Any controls or conservation management policy should then emphasise the historic significance of the school as a place of education associated with the Church; and aim to preserve this through a recognition of the need for the physical environment of the school to continue to evolve with new buildings and facilities being designed and situated in a sympathetic manner. Such an initiative would require consultation with the School and it is recommended that this be pursued separately for inclusion in a future amendment to the LEP.

Figure 6.9   Proposed extent of St Peter's Church Group including St Peter's Church, Old St Peter's Rectory (and Stables), St Peter's Cemetery, Mawson Park and the Dr KO Jones Memorial Early Childhood Health Centre. The extent of St Peter's Anglican Primary School is also shown by dotted line (not part of proposed Group). (base: http://lite.maps.nsw.gov.au/)

6.6   Old St John's Church Group

The Old St John's Church and the St John's Cemetery are listed already as a Group Item *"Old St John's Church Group"* on both LEP 2002 and on the State Heritage Register. The Old Church (and its site) is also listed as a local heritage item on LEP 2002. The boundary of both the LEP and SHR listings of the Group include both the lots occupied by the Church and the Cemetery. Fieldwork and historical research confirms that the current curtilage is appropriate as it includes the site of Father Therry's slab hut, the Old Church building and the historic cemetery where many of Campbelltown's early residents are buried. Significant plantings are somewhat limited, the landscaping of the group being primarily open grass area. The Marker Trees (the tall Bunya and Hoop Pines) on the site are the most prominent landscape feature and important to not only the Group, but also to the setting of Campbelltown as a whole.

It is also important to recognise the important role that the Group, including the Old Church building, the marker trees and the open setting, play in providing a prominent landmark in views over the town centre from the Scenic Hills. Views outward from the vicinity of the Old Church and Cemetery are equally important, in particular to the Scenic Hills: the north-western facade of the Church is aligned to Badgally Hill. These views should be protected through the strategic planning process as part of the preparation of the new LEP through a range of controls including zoning and urban design requirements that will protect the setting of the Group through managing the height, bulk and scale of buildings.

It is also important to note that the undeveloped land to the north-west of the Old Church and Cemetery 'reads' as part of its setting (although not within the listed curtilage); and any development of this land should be required to preserve the important axial and diagonal views to the Old Church (Figure 6.10). These should be identified and managed through the LEP planning process and in the detailed planning of the development.
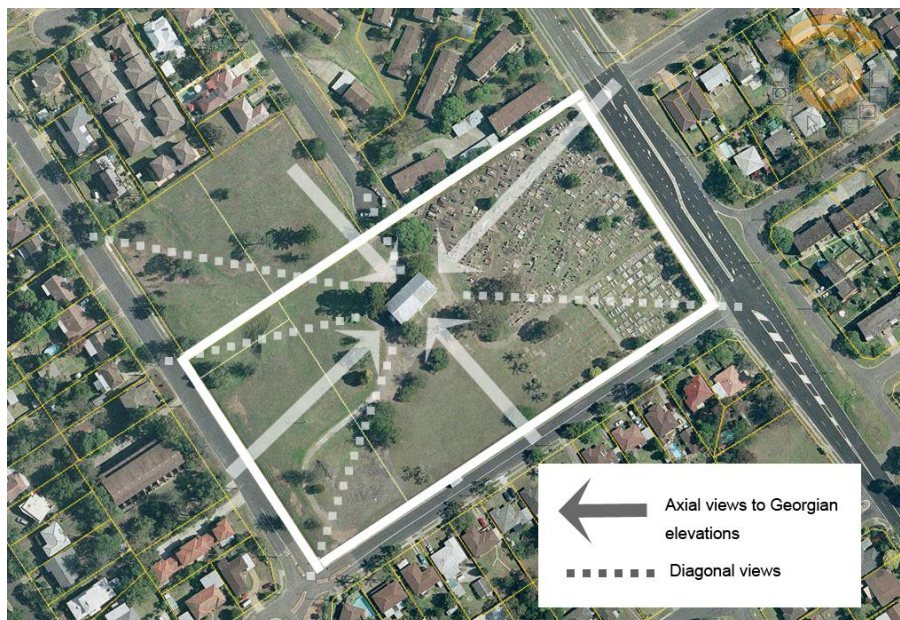
Figure 6.10   The existing boundary of the St John's Church Group includes both the Old Church and the Cemetery in its historic setting in an open landscape; which forms an important part of its heritage significance. The adjoining undeveloped land, although not part of the State Heritage Register listed curtilage, also contributes to the setting of the Group, and any development on this land should be designed to protect the important sight-lines to the Old Church from the surrounding streets. (base: http://lite.maps.nsw.gov.au/)

6.7 Soldier Settlement Group

One of the major initiatives in the years immediately following the First World War was the resettlement of soldiers on small farming allotments. In the case of the Campbelltown Soldier Settlement Scheme the farms were subdivided and developed as poultry farms. The scheme was created from the Cransley Estate in Waiminda Avenue, with lots of approximately 6 acres being allocated to each soldier, along with a small standard-pattern timber cottage, sheds, incubators and fencing. Several excellent articles on the scheme in Campbelltown have been published by the Campbelltown and Airds Historical Society and these formed an important resource in the investigation of the Group.

The Soldier Settlement houses are of historical significance as evidence of a major national scheme for housing and support of returned soldiers from World War I and are of aesthetic significance as simple yet distinctive standard house designs from the Commonwealth Architect.

The Group originally included 36 farms (plus the original sandstone Cransley farmhouse which was retained as the Manager's residence and is listed already as a local Heritage Item), but only 14 are recommended for inclusion in the Group (Nos. 30, 66, 116, 124 and 132 Waminda Avenue; 41, 115, 131 and 141 Waminda Avenue; 25, 35, 87 and 99 Macquarie Avenue; and 142 Macquarie Avenue). The others were excluded either because they were so altered it was difficult to detect the original form or in accordance with Council's policy regarding not investigating places where owners objected. Figure 6.11 shows the poultry farms and houses soon after establishment.

Figure 6.11   **The Soldier Settlement Poultry Farms were formed by the subdivision of the Cransley Farm (the sandstone farmhouse was retained as the Manager's residence and has also survived). Each settler was provided with approximately 6 acres of land, a timber cottage of distinctive design and the equipment and stock to establish a small poultry farm. These houses have survived but the farms have now been developed for residential development. The distinctive form of the cottages, with 'eyelid' verandahs, can still be seen clearly even though most have been altered in some way. (image: State Library of NSW)**

Whilst the houses now vary in their level of alteration each was originally of a distinctive common design and location on its lot, being a single storey free standing house with a gabled corrugated steel roof aligned parallel to the street and a front verandah nestled partially beneath a projecting section of the main roof. Each was situated near a corner of its lot to maximise the area available for poultry - the latter area now being occupied by later infill housing. Windows were originally timber framed multi-paned casements. Original front fences were timber framed cyclone wire mesh fences and timber picket front fences. Each soldier settler was given canary island date palms to plant, and many of these are still extant as mature palms in the front gardens of the houses.

Roofing has frequently been inappropriately replaced with terracotta or concrete tiles (in some cases leading to sagging of roof timbers). Front verandahs have frequently been enclosed, and in some cases the façade altered by extending across the original front verandah and the addition of a new front verandah across the width of the front elevation. Windows have frequently been altered or replaced with new timber or aluminium framed windows. Extensions include garage extensions to the side.

The surviving Soldier Settlement Houses are significant as a group – each forms part of the 'story' of early 20th Century Campbelltown and how returned soldiers were treated by the Government of the day. They are more appropriately managed as a Group than a heritage conservation area because due to subsequent subdivision they are now scattered along an 'ordinary' suburban streetscape. By listing as a Group the cumulative and interrelated significance of the surviving cottages will best be able to be protected. At least one property is known to be substantially intact inside but the listings address the exteriors of the houses only.

The conservation of the houses in the Soldier Settlement Group is encouraged. The cottages are small and it is likely that they will continue to be added to and altered, and the aim of new work to the houses within the Group should be to ensure that each original 'Soldier Settlement' house remains able to be 'read' as one of the Group and is not obscured, dominated or overwritten by new development.

In general, any additions and alterations should be located to the rear of the property or be located in areas of less significance. New work such as extensions should not be visually prominent or overwhelm the existing building when viewed from a public place. The retention of the simple gabled roof form of each house with the 'cat slide' roof extension over the original verandah (where surviving) is important. Major extensions to the rear should also retain the original form of the roof: a 'pavilion' style extension (where the new room/s are linked to the original house, rather than occupying the whole of the rear elevation) may be the most appropriate option. Any extension to the side of the house should be modest in scale and visual impact and set back from the original facade alignment. New garages and carports should also be set well back from the front facade and preferably in the back garden.

The Soldier Settlement houses were constructed of timber weatherboards with timber-framed windows, and the use of these traditional materials for new work that will be visible from the street is encouraged; although extensions to the rear of the houses may include other materials. Most roofs in the Group have already been re-clad in tiles, although the use of iron (or corrugated colourbond) could also be appropriate. The removal of any existing alterations or additions is not required.

Weatherboards require regular checking for rot, repair of deterioration, replacement of single boards with matching boards and re-painting of the house - these types of maintenance and 'like for like' repairs may be done without need for any approval from Council. More major changes to the exterior such as alterations and additions will require development consent in accordance with the provisions of the LEP.

Most changes to the interior may be made without the need to obtain consent. Alterations such as the replacement of kitchen or bathroom will not require development consent for heritage reasons, although other approvals may be required under the planning controls. The only internal changes that will require consent for heritage reasons are those that may have an impact on the structural adequacy of the house, such as removing a structural wall.

The retention of any early plantings or garden features is also encouraged, including the mature Canary Island Palms from the Soldier Settlement period. New front fences should be simple in design and visually 'transparent': high brick walls are not appropriate. The reinstatement of original low woven or chained wire fences is encouraged.

Residents should be strongly encouraged to consult with Council planning staff prior to planning any extensions or alterations. A Heritage Impact Statement (which describes the impact that the development will have on the heritage significance of the house and the Group as a whole) may be required to accompany a development application for major works to the building. The need to prepare a Heritage Impact Statement will depend on the scale and likely impact of the works.

6.8   St Helen's Park and Dam

The original St Helen's Park Estate included several dams. One of these, known as Westgarth's Dam, has survived and is located on Spring Creek within the reserve adjacent to Ironside Avenue. The significance of this dam as part of the original St Helen's Park Estate has been documented in earlier studies, but although included in written descriptions, it was not included within the curtilage of the Estate when it was listed on the existing LEP or the State Heritage Register. It is recommended that the dam be clearly identified as part of the St Helen's Park Group to ensure that its significance as part of the Estate's infrastructure is recognised and that it is conserved appropriately.
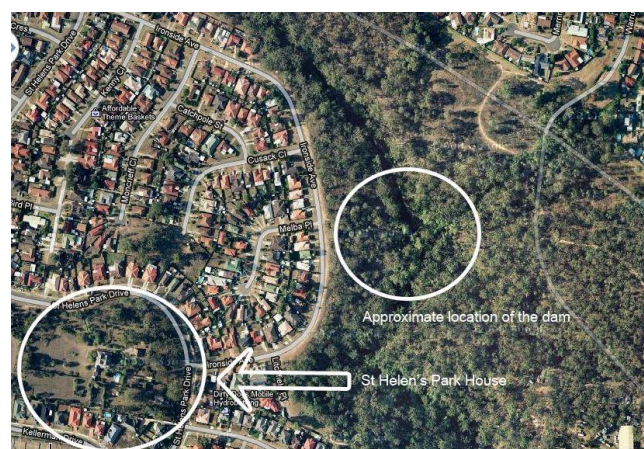
Figure 6.12   St Helen's Park House and Dam. The dam is an important piece of surviving infrastructure from the original St Helen's Park Estate and it is recommended that it be recognised as such though a Group Item listing.

6.9 Blair Athol Group

The Blair Athol Group was identified in the earlier Heritage Study. It includes the original main Blair Athol house and its two smaller houses, the Kia and the Kraal. Much of the original estate has been subdivided and developed for residential housing, although the top of the ridgeline linking the houses and the highest point on the estate has been preserved as public open space and contributes strongly to the integrity of the relationship between the houses as a group. The insertion of new suburban houses between Blair Athol and the Kraal is visually intrusive but notwithstanding this, the group has retained its visual integrity when viewed and experienced from the surrounding suburban streets and from within the open space. It is recommended that the listing of the Group be retained.

6.10 Milestones Group

Campbelltown Road has provided the main link between Sydney and Campbelltown since the earliest days of settlement, and seven of the ten original milestones have survived – six in situ and one relocated to Mawson Park. The existing LEP lists them as a single item, and it is recommended that they be listed both as individual Heritage Items and as a Group.

The Milestones Group was found to be likely to also be of State Heritage Significance and is recommended for referral to the NSW Heritage Council for further consideration.

7   Other issues

7.1   Protecting the curtilages of heritage items

An unusually large proportion of Campbelltown's heritage is comprised of both very early and highly significant properties from the earliest days of the Colony. Most of these are (or were) part of farm estates which were identified and protected through heritage listing and planning policies throughout the major transformation of Campbelltown in the second half of the 20th Century, but which are now coming under increasing pressure for subdivision for suburban development. Many of the original farmhouses have been separated from much of their farmland in this way, although in some instances the ongoing rural land use of the alienated land has largely concealed this trend from casual view. The problem arises when the surrounding land is on-sold as a parcel separate to the 'heritage' listed farmhouse and the new owner wants to develop their property for residential subdivision. This has an inevitable adverse impact on the heritage significance of the historic property through destruction of its historic curtilage and aesthetically significant setting, together with views and links between properties and vantage points including (but not limited to) the public domain.

Curtilages should be identified proactively and reinforced through planning controls rather than being defined by the land 'left over' from subdivision. Council has addressed this issue for properties in the Scenic Hills (see the report "Visual Landscape Analysis of the Scenic Hills and East Edge Scenic Protection Lands" prepared for Council by Paul Davies Pty Ltd in 2009 for more details), but early action is required to protect the curtilages of properties located in the still rural landscape to the south of the main urban area before these areas are also threatened by urban expansion.

It is recommended therefore that heritage curtilage issues be addressed in the planning controls by requiring a Curtilage Study in the form of a Heritage Impact Assessment in accordance with Clause 5.10.5 of the Standard Instrument LEP to accompany any DA for subdivision affecting a heritage-listed property (whether an item or within a heritage conservation area) or land in the vicinity of a heritage item. The circumstances in which a Curtilage Study will be required should be specified in Council's Development Control Plan.

It is recommended that Council request the NSW Heritage Council to amend the boundary of the SHR listings identified in Table 7.1 (below) to reflect their significance more accurately. It should be noted however that the process of assessment and determination involves extensive consultation with affected land-owners and the community and will take many months. It is recommended therefore that the LEP proceed using the existing SHR boundaries and that if any changes are made that they be reflected in the next LEP amendment after this time.

Table 7.1   Recommended SHR curtilage boundary changes

Suburb	Item Name on SHR	Loc'n	Lot/DP No.	Recommend-ed change	Reason for recommended change
Gilead	Beulah House, Outbuilding, Timber Bridge and Gazebo	Appin Road	Beulah: Current curtilage boundary part of Lot 23, DP 1132437 (originally part Portion 78, Parish of Menangle)	Extend SHR curtilage boundary to include Humewood Forest (Lot 21, DP 1132464).	The land of Humewood Forest was originally granted to Francis Rawden Hume in 1823 along with the area now known as Beulah. It remained in Hume family ownership until 1936 and in trust as part of the Will of Ellen Clayton Hume until 1969. It encompasses an intact forest of Eucalyptus Maculata (Spotted Gum) comprising 80 acres which was set aside by Ellen Hume as a nature reserve and which is likely to be of State heritage significance in its own right as well as its historic role as part of the Beulah estate. It also provides frontage to Appin Road from Beulah. It is considered that this land portion is both historically and physically linked to "Beulah" and should be included within the same SHR curtilage (it is listed already as a heritage item within the existing LEP).
Glenfield	Macquarie Field House	Roy Watts Road	Lot 4, DP 845870 - Part of Hurlstone Agricultural High School	Macquarie Field House's SHR curtilage should be extended to encompass Lot 4, DP 845870.	This land lies between the main school site and Macquarie Field House. It is recommended both by this Study and the Graham Brooks & Associates *Heritage Assessment: Department of Education & Training Sites, Roy Watts Road, Glenfield,* June 2009 Study, that this Lot be included in the SHR curtilage to Macquarie Field House to ensure that any development of this site (including development associated with the South-West rail link) respects its role as part of the historic estate and as an important part of the current aesthetic setting and viewscape of the Macquarie Field House property.
St Helens Park	Denfield	Appin Road	Current SHR curtilage: Lot 1, DP 540248. This lot has been replaced by subsequent subdivision.	The curtilage should be amended to include Lot 101, DP 1128548 and Lot 122, DP 813654.	Subdivision has occurred within the SHR listed boundary resulting in a loss of curtilage and State heritage values to the east of the house. The current owners have purchased land however to extend the curtilage adjacent to the house (to the south). This has helped to ensure that the aesthetic significance of the house and its setting have been protected from the important views along Appin Road. It is recommended that the Heritage Council be requested to amend the SHR listing to reflect the new boundaries of the property.
St Helens Park	St Helen's Park	St Helen's Park Drive and Ironside Avenue	Current SHR curtilage: Lot 60, DP 739072	The curtilage should be amended to include Lot 252, DP 703991 and Lot 4, DP 865319	The existing SHR listing includes the house and its outbuildings, but not its dam, (also known as Westgarth's Dam) which has become separated from the original lot through subdivision. It is recommended that the Heritage Council be requested to amend the SHR listing to include the dam and its creek setting.

Suburb	Item Name on SHR	Loc'n	Lot/DP No.	Recommend-ed change	Reason for recommended change
Varroville	Varroville	196 St Andrews Road	Current SHR boundary: Part Lot 21, DP 564065,	Varroville SHR curtilage should be extended to include the whole of the original land grant, including the outbuildings, the original entry drive with its avenue of trees and historic dams.	The current SHR curtilage excludes the 19th Century Varroville outbuildings and original entry drive with its avenue of trees as well as the historic hand-formed dams. The site has been subdivided and these features are now on a separate lot and in separate ownership from the house and garden and therefore potentially under threat of demolition and/or unsympathetic development without proper consideration of likely impacts on their heritage significance as part of the historic Varroville Estate.

7.2 Archaeological issues

All relics in NSW are protected under the provisions of the Heritage Act, and approval is required to disturb or remove them whether a property is heritage listed or not. This can lead to confusion and delay for owners if they are not aware of the archaeological potential of their land before starting development.

No comprehensive archaeological study has been undertaken in the Campbelltown LGA, although given the early date of settlement throughout the area and the number of substantially intact sites it is very likely that much of the area has the potential to contain archaeological relics and other evidence of 19th Century Campbelltown. A good example of this is Brookdale, near Gilead. Although there are no visible above-ground remains of the homestead and outbuildings, the site has remained undeveloped and undisturbed since the site was abandoned. It thus has the potential to contain significant relics, whether built or moveable, associated with the construction and occupation of the house by explorer Hamilton Hume and his family from 1822 until at least 1858. All of the early farmhouses and many early town buildings had wells, and although these have been filled they have not been excavated. An un-excavated well can contain a wealth of archaeological evidence of the people and use of a site in the early years of settlement.

The Campbelltown LGA has recently been identified by the NSW Department of Planning's Heritage Branch as a priority area in the State for the preparation of an Archaeological Management Plan, due to the early period of settlement of the area and its status as a "Macquarie Town". An Archaeological Management Plan would however be a major undertaking for Council and should be considered as part of a future LEP.

In order to improve the information available to owners and to provide certainty in the planning process it is recommended that a standard statement be inserted into the Section 149 Planning Certificate issued by Council for properties with high archaeological potential to highlight the requirements of the NSW Heritage Act. These Certificates are usually obtained when properties are purchased or mortgaged and the statement should describe that the property has been identified as having "high archaeological potential". An example of such a wording could be:

This property has known high archaeological potential evident from historical research. All known and potential archaeological relics in New South Wales are protected under the NSW Heritage Act 1977 (as amended). When intending to disturb or excavate land where archaeological relics have been identified or are considered likely to occur, it is the responsibility of the property owner to seek either an excavation permit under Section 140 of the

Act or an Exception under Section 139 of the Act. Application forms and more information can be obtained from the NSW Heritage Branch website www.heritage.nsw.gov.au or by contacting the NSW Heritage Branch. Council can require evidence that a permit or exception under the NSW Heritage Act has been sought and obtained as part of Development Consent relating to this property.

Identifying archaeological potential on the s149 Certificate generates no additional requirements for approval or referral of a development application above what is required already under the Heritage Act 1977, and the presence of known archaeological deposits on a site does not mean that the site must be listed as a heritage item (unless it is significant for other reasons).

It should be noted also that the identification of a property as a place of "high archaeological potential" is not the same as formal listing as an "archaeological site" under the LEP. The latter is the term used when at least one relic is known to be present on the land; and triggers the need for Council to refer any intention to grant development consent for the property to the Heritage Council, and take into consideration any response from the Heritage Council before granting the consent. (Note also that development applications for places listed on the SHR are already referred to the Heritage Council under the provisions of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979).

The sites listed in Table 7.2 have been identified by this study as having high archaeological potential, and if funding for a detailed archaeological study is made available in stages it is recommended that they be investigated as a matter of urgency. Most are listed already as heritage items for other reasons. The reasons for their archaeological potential varies but can be broadly categorised as being the location of known demolished buildings or other structures; known location of relics and historic research potential (in the case of cemeteries); and the likelihood of relics associated with the use of the land over a long period of time. A site can have more than one type of potential.

It is recommended that the potential archaeological significance be highlighted in the SHI database listings for these properties and also that any heritage impact assessment or conservation management plan prepared for these sites should address archaeological issues in detail. Owners and developers of these sites who are planning development that may involve excavation should also be encouraged to discuss the proposal with Council and possibly the NSW Heritage Council at an early stage in the planning process to avoid delays in the development process.

Table 7.2   Sites of high archaeological potential in Campbelltown LGA

Suburb	Item Name	Address	Lot/DP No. or location	Reason for recommendation	Heritage Status
Campbell-town	Reservoir, cattle tanks (Hurley Park)	Allman Street	Lot 7021, DP 1028116	1833-1838 water supply dam built with convict labour.	LEP listed
Campbell-town	St Peter's Anglican Cemetery	Broughton St (corner Howe Street)	Lot 52, DP 811930	Cemetery dates from 1820.	LEP listed (part of group recommended to be nominated for SHR listing)

Suburb	Item Name	Address	Lot/DP No. or location	Reason for recommendation	Heritage Status
Campbell-town	Old St John's Catholic Cemetery	Broughton Street	Lot 1, DP 1037742	1827 Catholic cemetery, one of the earliest in Australia. Foundations of an early building within the cemetery have previously been noted.	SHR listed LEP listed
Campbell-town	Presbyterian Cemetery	Broughton Street	Lot 1, DP 596379	Extant 1837 Presbyterian Cemetery.	LEP listed
Campbell-town	St Peter's Anglican Rectory	Cordeaux Street	Lot 50, DP 811930	1st rectory built 1840 and a well constructed; rectory demolished 1887 for new (extant) rectory and stables. The well adjacent to the former rectory has high archaeological potential. The sub-floors of the former rectory and stables also have archaeological potential.	LEP listed (part of group recommended to be nominated for SHR listing)
Campbell-town	St Peter's Anglican Church	Cordeaux Street	Lot 50, DP 811930	1824 Church (one of the four oldest Anglican churches in Australia): sub-floor and other undisturbed areas. Any early well also has potential for archaeological deposits. Also, the grounds in the vicinity of the Church have moderate potential.	LEP listed (part of group recommended to be nominated for SHR listing)
Campbell-town	St. David's Presbyterian Church	40 Lithgow Street	Lot 11, DP 806710	St David's Presbyterian Church has a sub-floor space that has not been disturbed since 1842, and would have high archaeological potential. The remainder of the site (including any early well) also has archaeological potential.	LEP listed
Campbell-town	Richmond Villa	12 Lithgow Street	Lot 3, DP 827691	Extant villa built 1835. Potential for sub-floor archaeological deposits. The remainder of the site (including any early well) also has archaeological potential.	LEP listed
Campbell-town	Glenalvon	4 Lithgow Street	Lot 1, DP 34658	Extant c.1836 house. Potential for sub-floor archaeological deposits. The remainder of the site (including any early well) also has archaeological potential.	SHR listed LEP listed
Campbell-town	Emily Cottage	1 Old Menangle Road	Lot 61, DP 997095	Cottage c.1825, extant by 1844. Located at a junction of three early colonial roads. Potential for sub-floor archaeological deposits. The remainder of the site (including any early well) also has archaeological potential.	LEP listed
Campbell-town	Old Catholic Schoolhouse	15 Old Menangle Road	Lot 10, DP 1134526	Extant 1840 schoolhouse. Potential for sub-floor archaeological deposits. The remainder of the site (including any early well) also has archaeological potential.	LEP listed
Campbell-town	Caversham	26 Oxley Street	Lot 1, DP 743185	Historical evidence of 1830s building on the site (since demolished). Sub-floor space of current building c. 1890. Any early well also has potential for archaeological deposits.	LEP listed

Suburb	Item Name	Address	Lot/DP No. or location	Reason for recommendation	Heritage Status
Campbell-town	Wesleyan Chapel	Oxley Street (corner Allman Street)	Lot 1, DP 770123	1840s building with high potential for sub-floor deposits. The remainder of the site (including any early well) also has archaeological potential.	LEP listed
Campbell-town	Old CBC Bank	263 Queen Street	Lots 1 & 2, SP 41598	If the sub-floors have not been lifted and the well has not been excavated, these would have moderate to high archaeological potential. The remainder of the site (including any early well) also has archaeological potential.	SHR listed LEP listed
Campbell-town	Old McGuanne House	286 Queen Street	Lot 4, DP 827641	C. 1850s commercial building. The sub-floor of the building has high archaeological potential. The remainder of the site (including any early well) also has archaeological potential.	SHR listed LEP listed
Campbell-town	Old Doyle's Railway Hotel	288 Queen Street	Lot 3, DP 827641	C. 1845-1855 commercial hotel building. Potential for sub-floor archaeological deposits. The remainder of the site (including any early well) also has archaeological potential.	SHR listed LEP listed
Campbell-town	Old Bursill's Building	292 Queen Street	Lot 2, DP 827641	c. 1845-1850 commercial building. Potential for sub-floor archaeological deposits. The remainder of the site (including any early well) also has archaeological potential.	SHR listed LEP listed
Campbell-town	Old Coach House	298 Queen Street	Lot 1, DP 827641; Part Lot 5, DP 827641	C. 1858 commercial building. Potential for sub-floor archaeological deposits. The remainder of the site (including any early well) also has archaeological potential.	SHR listed LEP listed
Campbell-town	Fowler's Cottage (Dredge's Cottage)	303 Queen Street	Lot 111, DP 705804	Historical evidence of pre 1844 buildings on the site (no longer extant). Extant building c.1875. Any early well would have archaeological potential.	LEP listed
Campbell-town	Old Kendall Mill House	316 Queen Street	Lot 33, DP 131201	C. 1840s building – potential for sub-floor archaeological deposits. The remainder of the site (including any early well) also has archaeological potential.	LEP listed
Campbell-town	Old Farrier's Arms	318 Queen Street	Lot 34, DP 131021	Extant c. 1850 inn building. Potential for sub-floor archaeological deposits. The remainder of the site (including any early well) also has archaeological potential.	LEP listed
Campbell-town	Old Campbelltown Court House	95 Queen Street	Lot 1, DP 772068	There is some potential that the gaol excavated underneath the First Court House on the site (1827) was merely filled in for later development and there may be archaeological evidence of the harsh conditions of the early Colonial period. The later Court House would not have substantially disturbed this evidence.	LEP listed (recommend-ed to be nominated for SHR listing)

Suburb	Item Name	Address	Lot/DP No. or location	Reason for recommendation	Heritage Status
Campbell-town	Methodist/ Congregationalist Cemetery	St Johns Road (Pioneer Park)	Lot 13, DP 631041	A mid-19th century cemetery: oldest gravestone dated 1865.	LEP listed
Campbell-town	Old St John's Catholic Church	34 Sturt Street	Lot 1, DP 1037742	Extant 1824 Catholic Church with no subsequent development. Potential for sub-floor archaeological deposits, plus general grounds, including the location of Father Therry's slab hut. Any early well also has potential for archaeological deposits.	SHR listed LEP listed
Eschol Park	Eschol Park House	2 Parkholme Circuit	Lot 22, DP 545718	Documentary record in 1828 of buildings on site likely to have been built c. 1820. Extant two storey house c. 1858. Complex collection of early outbuildings – remains have high archaeological potential. Any early well also has potential for archaeological deposits.	LEP listed
Gilead	Brookdale	Appin Road (surrounded by land numbered 588 Appin Road, Lot 101, DP842937)	Lot 7001, DP 1055415 and Lot 106, DP 1055415	Site of Hamilton Hume's homestead. House and outbuildings demolished but outline of footings still visible. Site never redeveloped. Any early well also has potential for archaeological deposits. High archaeological potential.	LEP listed
Gilead	Glen Lorne (site)	982 Appin Road	Lot 2, DP 603674	Location of former Glen Lorne farm house and outbuildings – European occupation since 1832. Although no substantial structures other than fences survive, the site has not been redeveloped and has high archaeological potential.	LEP listed
Gilead	Mt Gilead Group	901 Appin Road	Lot 1, DP 807555	Site acquired by Thomas Rose from 1821. Extant structures (dam, windmill, stone buildings) from the period c.1824-1830s. Any early well also has potential for archaeological deposits. High archaeological potential in the vicinity of farmhouse, mill and other extant structures.	LEP listed (recommend- ed for SHR)
Gilead	Meadowvale (formerly "Hume Mount")	715-717 Appin Road	Lot 1, DP 602888	Site includes original 1811 land grant to Andrew Hume and additional land acquired by Andrew Hume in the 1820s. Site occupied by Andrew Hume and family from 1812. Extant building c. 1835. Any early well also has potential for archaeological deposits. High archaeological potential.	LEP listed

Suburb	Item Name	Address	Lot/DP No. or location	Reason for recommendation	Heritage Status
Gilead	Sugarloaf Farm	Menangle Road	Lots 1 & 3, DP1007066; Lots 200-248, DP1046336; Lots 250-252, DP1048487; Lot 2, DP 842735; Part Lot 62 DP 810737	Historical records of buildings on the site from 1820. Extant c.1835 building and associated outbuildings. Any early well also has potential for archaeological deposits.	SHR listed LEP listed
Glen Alpine	Glen Alpine – site of original house (Heritage Park)	Abington Crescent	Lot 756, 757, DP 787316, Lot 993, DP 790842; Lot 1258, DP 826265	Site occupied 1832 by house built for the Rev Reddall (later demolished). Site now Heritage Park. Any early well also has potential for archaeological deposits.	LEP listed
Ingleburn	Robin Hood Farm	169 Campbell-town Road	Lot 201, DP 255306	Extant c. 1860-1862 building. Any early well also has potential for archaeological deposits.	SHR listed LEP listed
Kearns	Epping Forest	Mississippi Crescent	Lot 34, DP 262269	Historical record of site occupation by William Kearns from 1823. Extant c. 1825 buildings. Any early well also has potential for archaeological deposits.	SHR listed LEP listed
Leumeah	Hollylea & Plough Inn	185 Airds Road	Part Lot 426 DP 259167	Site occupied c. 1818. Extant buildings c. 1818 and c. 1832. Any early well also has potential for archaeological deposits.	SHR listed LEP listed
Mac-quarie Fields	Macquarie Field House	Quarter Sessions Road	Lot 1, DP 612265 and Lot 1, DP 828871	Historical records of "Meehan's Castle" building c. 1811 (since demolished). Extant house late 1830s-early 1840s. Any early well also has potential for archaeological deposits.	SHR listed LEP listed
Menangle Park	Glenlee	Glenlee Road	Lots 1-3, DP 713646	Extant c. 1823 and early 19th century outbuildings. Any early well also has potential for archaeological deposits.	SHR listed LEP listed
Menangle Park	Menangle House	170 Menangle Road	Lot 102, DP 776612	Possible site occupation from 1823. Extant c.1839 former Inn and separate kitchen. Extensive outbuildings in historical record from 1857 (no longer extant but have archaeological potential). Any early well also has potential for archaeological deposits.	LEP listed
Minto	Campbellfield	10 Lind Street	Lot 50, DP1028174	Extant cellar, wall and chimney of c. 1819. History of European settlement from 1818. Any early well also has potential for archaeological deposits.	LEP listed
Minto Heights	The Jug (Stone Cottage)	9 Ben Lomond Road	Lot 315, DP 253229	Extant c. 1820s stone convict-built outbuilding associated with Redfern's Campbellfield estate. Any early well also has potential for archaeological deposits.	SHR listed LEP listed

Suburb	Item Name	Address	Lot/DP No. or location	Reason for recommendation	Heritage Status
Wedder-burn	Old Union Church	15 Aberfoyle Road	Lot A, DP 449152	Remains of late 19th Century rural church building, in a state of collapse. The site has archaeological potential as a result of its role as a local gathering place.	LEP listed

7.3   Other issues

7.3.1   MANAGEMENT OF HERITAGE ITEMS

During the course of this review, some issues relating to specific sites have been noted which should be addressed as part of the LEP process and/or as good management practice. These include items that appear to be in urgent need of repair or maintenance in order to ensure that their heritage significance is not compromised as well as sites which need regular but more minor maintenance. Table 7.3 lists these properties.

Table 7.3 Properties that require specific management actions as a matter of urgency.

Name	Location	Approx date / Listing Status	Property Owner (type)	Observed threatening process	Recommended Action
Epping Forest	Mississippi Crescent Kearns	C1825 / SHR	Private/ corporate	Severe neglect. The building is fenced off and appears to be unoccupied. The property was noted as vacant on 28 June 1999 (Heritage Council SHI form). Some of the brickwork at the rear is in a state of collapse. The house is on a large site, but is now surrounded by modern suburbia and is therefore at risk of vandalism.	As this early 19th Century property is listed on the State Heritage Register, Council should consult both the property owner and the NSW Heritage Council to consider options to ensure the conservation of the buildings on the property. Options for actions to consider are: - Encourage the owner to apply for a heritage grant to update the Conservation Management Plan prepared in 2000 (note: due to State Heritage Register significance, it is preferable that any heritage grant be sought from the Heritage Council, rather than the Campbelltown City Council heritage fund); - Consult the NSW Heritage Council regarding enforcement of the "minimum maintenance" provisions applying to State Heritage Listed properties. - An active residential (or other sympathetic) use should be found for the site.

Name	Location	Approx date / Listing Status	Property Owner (type)	Observed threatening process	Recommended Action
Old St John's Catholic Church	34 Sturt Street Campbelltown	1824-1841 / SHR	Catholic Church	Although extensive restoration works have been carried out in recent years, the building is now vacant and the roof has begun to fail allowing pigeons to roost in the ceilings. This in turn is allowing pigeon droppings to build up in the roof space and to fall down into the hall. The space is regarded as a health hazard and is not used..	As this early 19th Century property is listed on the SHR, Council should consult both the Church and the NSW Heritage Branch to consider options to ensure the conservation of the church building. It is understood that policies applying at the time of the earlier restoration prevented the introduction of active security devices (such as bars on windows) which led to vandalism and the withdrawal of insurance on the building, affecting its potential for active use. The management of security for heritage items such as old churches has improved significantly in the interim and the Church owners are encouraged to seek a solution that includes an active use for the building. It is recommended that Campbelltown City Council encourage the Church to apply for State heritage grants to repair the roof and remedy damage from roof leaks and pigeon ingress as an immediate priority. The building should be a prime candidate for financial assistance and the work could assist in providing local employment. Encourage the Church to apply for a heritage grant to prepare and implement and Conservation Management Plan for the site. This process should highlight the importance of this early site to the community and to the Church as a whole.
Old St John's Catholic Cemetery	Broughton Street Campbelltown	1827 /SHR	Catholic Church	The 19th century cemeteries of Campbelltown are of very high historical significance to the area, reflected in their heritage listing. All of these cemeteries are in need of better management, for example fencing to prevent vandalism, weed management etc. It is noted that St. Peter's Cemetery has received a Federal heritage grant of $44,000 for fencing	Subject to available funding and resources, Council should assist the churches with appropriate conservation management of the cemeteries. The following options are suggested: • request the National Trust Cemeteries Committee to view the cemeteries and provide management advice to the relevant church cemetery management authorities via a Council facilitated workshop; • encourage the relevant cemetery management bodies to apply for heritage grants. Given St. Peter's success, it is considered that all the cemeteries should apply for Federal and State heritage grants, using "Historic Cemeteries of Campbelltown – a Macquarie Town" as an umbrella title; and/or • Council apply for a NSW heritage grant to undertake a CMP for all four cemeteries. This would require the cooperation of the four churches.
St. Peter's Anglican Cemetery	Cordeaux Street, Campbelltown	1826 /LEP	Anglican Church		
Methodist /Cong-regational Cemetery	St. Johns Road, Pioneer Park, Campbelltown	1865/ LEP	Uniting Church		
Presbyt-erian Cemetery	Broughton Street, Campbelltown	1837/ LEP	Uniting Church		
Old Kendall Mill House	316 Queen Street, Campbell-town	1845/ LEP	Private/ corporate	The building has been fire damaged and is disused.	Encourage the property owners to work with Council to better manage the building and the site. This could include making an application to the Campbelltown City Council Heritage Fund for assistance in undertaking conservation work to the building and then seeking an active use compatible with the recommended Cultural Tourism zone (for this part of the Campbelltown CBD).

Name	Location	Approx date / Listing Status	Property Owner (type)	Observed threatening process	Recommended Action
The Kia	21 Blair Athol Drive, Blair Athol	Circa 1880 – 1900 / LEP	Private / corporate	This house has been disused and derelict since at least 1979.	Council should consider: • Consulting the property owner regarding appropriate active uses for the house; • Encouraging the owner to apply for funding assistance for restoration from the Campbelltown City Council Heritage Fund; and • Encourage the stabilisation of the building to prevent further deterioration of fabric whilst management and conservation options are explored.
Etchell's Cottage	60 Hansen's Road, Minto Heights	Circa 1913/ LEP	Private / Persons	A brick, timber and corrugated iron cottage which currently appears vacant and in very poor condition.	This is considered to be a highly vulnerable structure. Encourage the property owners to apply to the Campbelltown City Council Heritage Fund for assistance in undertaking conservation work.
Old Wedder-burn Post Office	Wedderburn Road, Wedderburn	Circa 1894/ LEP	Private / Persons	Building appears to be in poor condition.	Encourage the property owners to apply to the Campbelltown City Council Heritage Fund for assistance in undertaking conservation work. Discuss viable new uses for the building with the property owners.
Early farm-house	11 Shiel Place, St Andrews	Circa 1857/ LEP	Private / persons	Both the house and the timber and corrugated steel outbuilding are in need of some repair.	Encourage the property owners to apply to the Campbelltown City Council Heritage Fund for assistance in undertaking conservation work.
Raith	7 Pine Avenue, Bradbury	Circa 1910 / LEP	State Government Department	The house appears vacant and in danger of vandalism. Security fences have been breached.	Write to the owner (NSW Department of Community Services) requesting implementation of the recommendations of the Conservation Management Plan prepared in 2006 and the reinstatement of the security fence and surveillance of the site to prevent further vandalism.
Eagleview House	107 Eagleview Road, Minto	Circa 1885/ LEP	Private / Persons	The house appears in need of maintenance, and there is also a timber outbuilding in a state of collapse.	Encourage the property owners to apply to the Campbelltown City Council Heritage Fund for assistance in undertaking conservation work to both the house and the outbuilding.
Hillcrest	Badgally Road, Claymore:	Circa /LEP	Private / Corporate	House appears to be in need of maintenance.	Encourage the property owners to apply to the Campbelltown City Council Heritage Fund for assistance in undertaking conservation work.
Blair-mount	Badgally Road, Blair-mount	C1880 / LEP	Private / Persons	Two early timber outbuildings are in poor condition, one in a state of collapse.	Encourage the property owners to apply to the Campbelltown City Council Heritage Fund for assistance in undertaking conservation work to the outbuildings. Repairs to early rural outbuildings should be a priority category for the Campbelltown City Council Heritage Fund as such structures are vulnerable.
Campbell-town to Glenfield	Milestones 26 and 30 (part of Milestones Group, Campbelltown Road),	1854	State Government Authority	These milestones within the Campbelltown Road milestones group are in poor condition.	It is recommended that Council request the RTA to undertake a Conservation Maintenance Policy for the milestones group and undertake conservation work, particularly to these two milestones, as a matter of urgency. (Note: The Milestones Group has been recommended in this study for listing on

Name	Location	Approx date / Listing Status	Property Owner (type)	Observed threatening process	Recommended Action
					the State Heritage Register).
					Milestone 26: located on east side of Campbelltown Road at Ingleburn, west of the Ingleburn Army camp;
					Milestone 30: East side of Campbelltown Road Minto, just south of the intersection of Campbelltown Road and Ben Lomond Road, Minto, to the west of and near the boundary of properties at Nos. 5 and 9 Swettenham Road Minto (these properties are Lots 6 and 7 respectively of DP 834139).
Wedder-burn	Old Union Church Site		Private	Church building in state of collapse.	Encourage the property owners to apply to the Campbelltown City Council Heritage Fund for assistance in undertaking conservation work to the outbuildings.

The following two properties are not considered to be under threat at the present time but specific conservation actions are recommended. They are:

Table 7.4: properties not considered to be under threat at the present time but which would benefit from specific conservation actions

Name	Location	Approx date / Listing Status	Property Owner (type)	Observed threatening process	Recommended Action
Eschol Park House	14 Eschol Park Drive Lot 22, DP 545718	c1820	Private	Nil observed	This site does not appear to be under current threat, but it is noted that it has a complex history, with buildings and high archaeological potential possibly dating back to c. 1817 or the 1820s. A Conservation Management Plan should be prepared prior to any future major changes to this property. The property owners should be encouraged to apply for a local Heritage Fund Grant to assist in the preparation of a CMP.
Menangle Park and Menangle Weir,	Menangle River Reserve (Nepean River)	1886	State Government Authority	Nil observed, but access and interpretation should be improved.	These items, which are within sight of each other, are accessed from the Nepean River Reserve, Menangle Park (a Council owned reserve). There is no formal access path to allow viewing of the heritage items from the reserve and no interpretation of the items. The Bridge is the oldest railway bridge in NSW. It is recommended that the reserve be upgraded as follows: • bush regeneration of the reserve be undertaken to remove weeds and open up vistas to the heritage items; • a formal access path be constructed from the car park (preferably wheelchair accessible); • interpretive signage relating to the heritage items be installed adjacent to the formal access path; • seating, picnic tables and possibly a BBQ area with appropriate landscaping be installed adjacent to the car park.

7.4 Council's Heritage Management Strategy

7.4.1 PROPERTIES OWNED BY COUNCIL

An important issue that needs to be addressed is Campbelltown City Council's management and conservation of the heritage items and landscapes under its direct or indirect care, control and/or management. These include a range of buildings such as Glenalvon, open space such as Mawson Park, natural sites such as the Nepean River Reserve and historic infrastructure such as the Cattle Tanks on the land near Hurley Park.

It is recommended that Council should aim to be an exemplar in its management of its sites through active conservation and promotion to the community. The sites owned and managed by Council are listed in Tables 7.4 below.

Table 7.4   Council owned and/or managed heritage listed sites

Property Name	Address/Lot & DP
Old Farrier's Arms (Airds Cottage)	318 Queen Street, Campbelltown
Ingleburn Community Hall	72 Oxford Road, Ingleburn
Old Town Hall	297 Queen Street, Campbelltown
Charcoal Pits	394 Wedderburn Road, Wedderburn
Methodist/Congregational Cemetery	St Johns Road, Campbelltown
Dredges Cottage	303 Queen Street, Campbelltown
Briar Cottage	14 Waterhouse Place, Airds
Glenalvon	8 Lithgow Street, Campbelltown
Glen Alpine (Original Site)	Abington Crescent, Glen Alpine
St Helens Park Dam	Ironside Avenue, St Helens Park
Warby's Dams 1 & 2	Lindesay Street, Leumeah
Warby's Dams 3 & 4	Lindesay Street, Campbelltown
Water Trough, Civic Centre	91 Queen Street, Campbelltown
Richmond Villa	12 Lithgow Street, Campbelltown
Mawson Park	Queen Street, Campbelltown
Baby Health Clinic, Mawson Park	Within Mawson Park, Queen St Campbelltown
Silos	Appin Road, Bradbury
Milestones	Along Campbelltown Road
Eschol Park House street trees	Eschol Park Drive, Eschol Park
Ingleburn Horse Trough	Outside No. 14 Oxford Road, Ingleburn
Hume Monument	Appin Road, Gilead
Water Supply Reservoir, Cattle Tank and Silt Traps	Within Hurley Park (a Crown Reserve managed by Council)
Nepean River Reserve, Menangle Park	Adjacent to Menangle weir and Railway viaduct over Nepean River

7.4.2 HERITAGE ADVISORY SERVICE

Access to free heritage advice by property owners is one of the most effective ways to improve the quality of management of heritage items in a local government area. The appointment of a Heritage Advisor on a part-time basis (for example, one-two days per week) allows owners to obtain expert opinion and assistance in the maintenance of their property and advice about the most appropriate ways to make changes at a very early stage in the project planning process and well before any formal applications are lodged, thus minimising stress and expense for owners and helping to ensure a high-quality outcome. Heritage Advisors can also assist in sourcing funds and grants for owners of items from State Government and other sources. The appointment of an advisor would also help Council to manage its own heritage resources and provide policy advice

on other heritage-related matters as required. Experience with other councils has shown that the number of hours available to the Advisor is critical to the scope of their advice, and maximum efficiency is possible with strong mutual support and co-ordination between the Advisor and Council staff.

It is noted however that Council has limited funds available for heritage advice. The State Government provides additional funding to help local Councils in their heritage management and it should also be noted that Campbelltown City Council may satisfy the criteria for funding priority. The grants available for the preparation of archaeological management plans and heritage provisions in the DCP should also be of particular interest to Council given the need to address these issues as a matter of urgency.

The funding currently available (November 2010) is as follows:

- Works projects for conservation, maintenance and adaptive reuse of State Heritage Register and State significant heritage items. Minimum projects $25,000, maximum funding $75,000.

- Works projects for residential and commercial properties for conservation, maintenance and adaptive reuse of State Heritage Register and State significant heritage items. Minimum projects $25,000, maximum funding $75,000.

- On-ground interpretation projects up to $20,000 for State significant heritage tourism projects for signage etc.

- Community strategic products and services up to $60,000 for the delivery of State significant or state-wide heritage products and services.

- Conservation management documents up to $5,000 for the preparation of a range of documents and reports to assist the management of State Heritage Register and State significant heritage items.

- Local government heritage management funding for heritage advisors; local heritage funds; heritage planning studies; and local government heritage projects for councils across NSW.

- Applications are also invited throughout the year for Aboriginal heritage projects funding up to $75,000 for a range of cultural heritage projects.

- Historical research and local archive projects up to $5,000 per project.

- Special program funding up to $10,000 for special, urgent or emergency projects for State Heritage Register and State significant heritage items.

Further information about the funding and support programs offered by the Heritage Branch can be found at http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au.

7.4.3   LOCAL HERITAGE FUND

Funding should also be sought from the State Government to assist in the development of Council's Local Heritage Fund for the conservation and maintenance of the significance of identified heritage items (including Group Items) and items within Heritage Conservation Areas.

It is recommended also that the eligibility criteria for the Local Heritage Fund be expanded to explicitly include the conservation of heritage listed cemeteries (as there are many historic cemeteries within the Council area), and other site work (e.g. conservation of outbuildings and garden structures), and consideration should be given to allow funding of up to $500 from the local heritage fund for preparation of heritage reports related to conservation work.

Items of State heritage significance should be given a lower priority for funding from the Local Heritage Fund, as there are State and Federal sources of funding available for these items. However where applications for State and Federal heritage funding have been unsuccessful, the Campbelltown City Council Local Heritage Fund should not preclude funding works to State listed heritage items.

The structure of the City of Sydney heritage fund may be a useful reference to consider if Council decides to review the structure of the Local Heritage Fund (although the funding priorities should be developed for, and be specific to, the Campbelltown LGA).

7.4.4   PROMOTION OF HERITAGE IN THE CAMPBELLTOWN LGA

As an area of early settlement, and rare for the richness of its early Colonial period heritage, it is recommended that Campbelltown City Council should enhance its current promotion of the area's heritage. This should be a focus of the proposed Queen Street tourism and cultural precinct.

Council has had a strong tradition of providing information to the community about the heritage of the LGA and a range of publications have been prepared over the years. Although the information in most of these brochures is still highly relevant they need to be updated to reflect contemporary needs and in particular the increasing dependence on the internet as a research tool. Examples include publications and brochures such as the walking tour and potentially also the online information and resources for the community and researchers.

In this regard, the Local Studies Librarian and the Campbelltown and Airds Historical Society already play an important role and should continue to be supported by Council.

A Heritage Advisor would be able to assist in these initiatives.

7.5 State Government Heritage Management Strategy

The State Government owns a range of properties in the Campbelltown LGA, and each relevant State Government Department and Authority is required to prepare a Register of the significant places that it owns (a s.170 Register). It is also subject to the provisions of the Heritage Act 1977 when change is proposed to any of these items. Twelve properties in the LGA have been included on a s.170 Register, including places directly related to the function of the Authority, such as the Campbelltown Railway Station and the Sydney Water Supply Upper Canal system, and places that were acquired by the Department of Planning and identified as being important to preserve at the time that the major planning of Campbelltown was occurring in the 1970s.

The properties are listed in Appendix 4 of this Report.

It is important that Council liaise with the relevant authorities about the future management of items owned by the authorities to ensure that their conservation is addressed as part of the planning process, during both the preparation of the LEP through other statutory processes.

7.6   National Heritage Register

At the time that the earlier Heritage Study was prepared, the Australian Heritage Commission maintained a database of all heritage properties in Australia which was known as the Register of the National Estate. This Register has now been closed and the listed places have not been transferred automatically to any other list or register.

The Federal Government now only lists places it has assessed as being of National heritage significance (the National Heritage List) and places of any level of significance that are owned by the Federal Government (known as the Commonwealth Heritage List).

Under an agreement with the States and Territories, places on the Register of the National Estate are to be assessed for inclusion in current lists at a level that reflects their heritage significance (world, national, state or local).

The Register of the National Estate identified 50 items in the Campbelltown LGA; but only three sites owned by the Department of Defence have been included on the new Commonwealth Heritage List as Government-owned sites. These are the Cubbitch Barta National Estate Area at Holsworthy and two sites within the Ingleburn Army Camp. The Cubbitch Barta area has been listed for its outstanding cultural and natural values, and the Ingleburn Army Camp and prefabricated cottages have been listed for their historic, aesthetic, social and technological significance. These sites are subject to the provisions of the Commonwealth Heritage Act when development is proposed, but the remainder of the places (which are listed only on the former Register of the National Estate) are not subject to any additional heritage controls under the Federal Legislation.

The full list of items in the Campbelltown LGA included in the former Register of the National Estate is contained in Appendix 5 of this report.

7.7   National Trust

The NSW National Trust has long been a leader in community activism and the identification of potential heritage items, together with the provision of information and advice to owners of historic properties. It also owns a small number of properties and manages a program of 'open days' for some properties.

It has compiled an extensive list (over 12,000 items) of properties in NSW and these listings have considerable community status. Listing of a property by the National Trust however has no legal status and does not trigger the need for any special approval or other consideration when development is proposed. It remains however an important indicator of community esteem for the places included in its List.

7.8   Australia ICOMOS – The Burra Charter

The Burra Charter forms the philosophical and practice basis for heritage conservation in Australia. It was developed independently of government by the Australian branch of the UNESCO body known as ICOMOS (the International Council on Monuments and Sites) and has been recognised internationally as an exemplar for best practice conservation of the built and cultural environments. Its principles underlie the criteria adopted for all levels of heritage listing.

They are however general in nature, presented as 'principles' that all heritage management policies should respect. The Burra Charter includes a particular emphasis on the issues surrounding the protection of cultural landscapes. A copy of the Burra Charter can be found in Appendix 7, and the Australia ICOMOS website at http://australia.icomos.org/ provides additional information.

8   Heritage Management Recommendations

One of the most important aims of this Heritage Study Review was to provide recommendations to assist Campbelltown City Council in preparing its new comprehensive LEP for the Campbelltown LGA and to assist Council to ensure that its conservation planning process will facilitate the current, future and on-going management of heritage items, conservation areas and archaeological sites. The Review has included the assessment of new items under the NSW Heritage Council's Criteria for local heritage significance, the identification of items which are likely to also satisfy the criteria for State heritage significance, the review and updating of the information accompanying the existing listings and the preparation of detailed inventory sheets for each existing and recommended item.   Recommendations for each of these outcomes are outlined below and should be incorporated as part of the strategic planning process.

Unless noted otherwise, each recommendation should be addressed in the current review of the LEP. It is recognised that some recommendations, such as those involving further investigation or referral/consultation, will not be able to be achieved as part of the current LEP and will need to be addressed in a future review of the instrument.

The SHI form for each heritage item includes a section identifying principles for the 'recommended management' of the property and this should be referred to when planning new work. The principles are general in nature and intended to provide an overview of some of the types of work that may or may not be appropriate for the Item's heritage significance. It should be remembered that all applications will be assessed on their merit at the time and must comply with the provisions of the LEP; and in the case of State significant items and archaeological sites, the NSW Heritage Act (1977).

The Review also makes recommendations for Council's heritage management strategy, including the appointment of a heritage advisor to assist both Council and the community to manage its heritage assets in the best possible manner; the need to maintain the Heritage Inventory records for each item; the need for Council to continue to conserve its own heritage places in the best possible way; and recommendations for the promotion of heritage in the Campbelltown LGA. In this regard the recommended cultural precinct at the southern end of Queen Street provides an excellent opportunity for Council to facilitate this process.

Recommendation 1 – Adopt the recommended new local heritage items

It is recommended that Council endorse the new heritage items listed in Appendix 1 as Local Heritage Items and Groups (as appropriate) of significance to the Campbelltown LGA.

Recommendation 2 – Include the Heritage Item Schedule in the LEP

It is recommended that Council adopt the Heritage Item Schedule at Appendix 2 and the Queen Street Heritage Conservation Area (with boundaries as shown in Section 6 of this report) for inclusion within its draft Comprehensive LEP.

Recommendation 3 – Include relevant provisions in the City-wide DCP – development affecting heritage items

It is recommended that Council prepare specific controls for inclusion in its City-wide DCP to guide the conservation of heritage items and ensure that any development is appropriate for the type of item, its heritage significance and its setting.

Recommendation 4 – Include relevant provisions in the City-wide DCP – development affecting historic curtilages

It is recommended that Council's City-wide DCP should describe the principles to be followed in the design and siting of development to minimise the impact on the setting of an item and its historic curtilage. In the case of subdivision or other significant development likely to affect the curtilage of a heritage item the DCP should require the preparation of a heritage curtilage study that describes the impact of the proposed subdivision and any development likely to occur as a result of this subdivision on the historic and contemporary curtilage, views and setting of the item.

Recommendation 5 – Include relevant provisions in the City-wide DCP – Queen Street Heritage Conservation Area

It is recommended that Council prepare specific controls for inclusion in its DCP to protect the heritage significance of the Queen Street Heritage Conservation Area and each identified Groups of Heritage Items. These controls should focus on how to protect the cumulative or aggregated heritage significance of the HCA or Group and ways in which any new development should respect the significance of the Group.

Recommendation 6 – State Heritage Register Listings

It is recommended that Council advise the NSW Heritage Council that the properties identified in Appendix 3 - Recommendation 6 are considered likely to be of State heritage significance and request that the NSW Heritage Council assess them to determine whether they should be listed on the State Heritage Register.

Recommendation 7 – State Heritage Register Curtilages

It is recommended that Council request the NSW Heritage Council to review the curtilages of the SHR listings for the properties identified in Appendix 3 - Recommendation 7 of this report.

Recommendation 8 – Prepare an Archaeological Management Plan for the LGA

It is recommended that Council, for its next five-yearly review of its comprehensive LEP, consider allocating funding and applying for funding assistance from the NSW Heritage Branch Heritage Grants Program to undertake an Archaeological Management Plan for Campbelltown LGA, based on the NSW Heritage Branch standard brief for Archaeological Management Plans. It is suggested that the Archaeological Management Plan be undertaken as a 2-year project, assisting Council in management of costs, and allowing time for a thorough project to be undertaken. If limited funding is available then priority should be given to the sites identified in Recommendation 9 (below).

Recommendation 9 – Identify sites of known high archaeological potential on s.149 Planning Certificates

It is recommended that where sites are known to have high archaeological potential (listed in Appendix 3 - Recommendation 9), property owners be alerted of the legislative requirements relating to this archaeological potential by the Council inserting the following standard statement into the S149 Certificates for these properties:

> *This property has known high archaeological potential evident from historical research. All known and potential archaeological relics in New South Wales are protected under the NSW Heritage Act 1977 (as amended). When intending to disturb or excavate land where archaeological relics have been identified or are considered likely to*

occur, it is the responsibility of the property owner to seek either an excavation permit under Section 140 of the Act or an Exception under Section 139 of the Act. Application forms and more information can be obtained from the NSW Heritage Branch website www.heritage.nsw.gov.au or by contacting the NSW Department of Planning's Heritage Branch. Council can require evidence that a permit or exception under the NSW Heritage Act has been sought and obtained before granting a Development Consent relating to this property.

Recommendation 10 – Management of entries in the State Heritage Inventory

In order to ensure the Campbelltown SHI remains up to date, it is recommended that:

- the responsibility for ongoing maintenance of the SHI be allocated to a small number of relevant Campbelltown City Council staff such as:

  o a designated Senior Strategic Planner;

  o a designated staff member within the Local Studies area of the H.J. Daley Campbelltown City Library, and

  o a Campbelltown Heritage Advisor (if appointed in future).

- Upgrading of the SHI should be included in the duty statements for the designated Campbelltown City Council staff;

- Council staff in the designated positions should be required to undergo SHI training offered by the NSW Department of Planning's Heritage Branch; and

- The designated Senior Strategic Planner should be responsible for sending a copy of the updated Campbelltown SHI to the NSW Heritage Branch at least annually (more often if major changes to the SHI have been made), to ensure the publicly available version of the SHI is also kept up to date.

Recommendation 11 – Improve accessibility of information about listed heritage items

It is recommended that to facilitate SHI upgrading and public availability of historical information, Development Applicants should be required to provide a minimum of four copies of any Heritage Impact Statement or Conservation Management Plan submitted as part of an approved Development Application. Once such documents are received by Council:

- one copy should be sent to Local Studies at the H.J. Daley Campbelltown City Library;

- one copy should be sent to a designated staff member for their use for SHI upgrading (e.g. Senior Strategic Planner or Heritage Advisor); and

- two copies should be retained by the Development Assessment Planner (one for file reference, one in the internal Planning library).

Four copies of other Conservation Management Plans (for example, those prepared separately as part of a Funding Agreement or without any associated Development Application) that have been endorsed by Council should also be required and distributed in a similar manner.

Recommendation 12 – Local Heritage Management: Heritage Advice

It is recommended that Council allocates a budget and applies for funding assistance from the NSW Department of Planning's Heritage Branch to enable the appointment of a Heritage Advisor to Council. It is suggested that the Advisor's contract initially be for a period of three years. Once

funding for the position has been established, a minimum of three heritage consultancy firms should be invited to quote to provide the Heritage Advisor service to Council.

Recommendation 13 - Local Heritage Management: sites needing particular attention

It is recommended that the site-specific issues identified in Appendix 3 - Recommendation 13 are pursued with the relevant authorities and owners and their attention (including the repair and conservation of deteriorated fabric) be a priority in the management and future planning of these sites. Cases of demolition by neglect of items listed on the State Heritage Register should be referred to the NSW Heritage Council.

Recommendation 14 – Local Heritage Management: Campbelltown City Council Heritage Fund

It is recommended that Council apply to the NSW Heritage Council in the next available funding round, for matching funding of $5,000, to expand the Local Heritage Fund to $10,000 per annum.

Recommendation 15 – Local Heritage Management: Local Heritage Fund priorities

It is recommended that Council should identify priorities in its heritage funding program and restructure the program so that funding applications are assessed competitively to ensure the best grant applications are funded each year. Initial funding priority should be given to:

- structures which are threatened by their poor condition;

- early rural outbuildings and garden structures;

- buildings or sites owned by non-profit organisations (e.g. churches);

- historic cemeteries; and

- small grants to assist owners in meeting the cost of Conservation Management Plans for the conservation and maintenance of their heritage items (excluding new development proposals).

Items that could be considered as a priority are identified in Appendix 3 – Recommendations 14 and 15.

Recommendation 16 – Local Heritage Management: seek additional heritage funding

It is recommended that Council investigate whether Federal Heritage assistance grants or grants from other sources may be available for conservation or interpretation works for Council-owned heritage-listed sites.

Recommendation 17 – Local Heritage Management: promote Council-owned and managed heritage items

It is recommended that subject to Council's available funding and resources, options for enhancing public appreciation of Council-owned heritage listed sites should be explored, for example through open days during Heritage Week and History Week, and interpretation projects (as appropriate to each site).

Recommendation 18 – Local Heritage Management: Council's historic properties

It is recommended that subject to Council's available funding and resources:

- A three to five year prioritised plan should be developed to prepare or upgrade Conservation Management Plans, including the identification of appropriate Heritage Maintenance Policies, for all Council-owned heritage properties in consultation with Council's Property Management staff. The plans and policies should examine ongoing requirements, needs and maintenance issues including such issues as fire safety and provision of disabled access to Council-owned buildings where necessary.

- In the case of Mawson Park, a new Plan of Management should be prepared for the park (and associated structures) which incorporates the findings of the Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for the park. The CMP should be prepared by an experienced heritage landscape consultant.

Recommendation 19 – Promotion of Heritage in the Campbelltown LGA: website

- It is recommended that Council upgrades the heritage information on its website to improve both content and accessibility. Heritage information should be able to be accessed through "Development", "Community" and "Visitors" headings on Council's website, as well as being prominent on the Campbelltown City Library's website and linked to the Quondong visitors centre website.

- It is recommended that Council update the suburb history information available through Council's website based on information in this Heritage Study Review.

- It is recommended that links are provided to the State Heritage Inventory from Council's website.

- Due to the number of State heritage listed items within the Campbelltown LGA it is recommended that the Council's website heritage information should include links to heritage funding assistance information on the NSW Heritage Council website. It is suggested that Newcastle City Council's website could be used as a model.

Recommendation 20 – Promotion of Heritage in the Campbelltown LGA: publications

It is recommended that Council update the existing Heritage Walking Tour brochure and improve online availability.

Recommendation 21 – Promotion of Heritage in the Campbelltown LGA: promotions

It is recommended that Council ensures that its Local Studies Librarian and Heritage Advisor (when appointed) liaise together and with the Quondong Visitor Information Centre to ensure that Heritage Week and History Week events (e.g. guided walks, bus tours, exhibitions, heritage and history talks and arts and cultural events at Council owned heritage places) are held every year in Campbelltown.

Recommendation 22 – Promotion of Heritage in the Campbelltown LGA: tourism websites

It is recommended that links to Council's heritage information and publications are provided on the website www.visitmacarthur.com.au and any other relevant tourism website.

Recommendation 23 – Continue to research heritage places in the LGA

It is recommended that Council continue to identify, investigate, assess and if appropriate, list places of heritage significance that may not have been investigated in this or earlier heritage studies.

Appendix 1: Assessed heritage significance of investigated 'potential' heritage items

Proposed New Heritage Items and Groups

Suburb	Street	Street No.	Lot & DP No.	Item Name	Assessment Significance Level
Airds	Georges River			The Woolwash	Local
Campbelltown	Queen Street (northeast corner of Mawson Park)		Part Lot 1, DP 668144	Dr K.O. Jones Memorial Baby Health Centre	Local
Campbelltown	Beverley Road	100	Lot 12, DP 1013021	Lomandra School	Local
Campbelltown	Queen Street (corner Cordeaux Street)		Lot 1, DP 668144	Mawson Park	Local
Campbelltown	Macquarie and Waminda Avenues			Soldiers' Settlement Houses	Local (Group)
Campbelltown	Macquarie Avenue	25	Lot 17, DP 418762	Soldier Settlement House	Local
Campbelltown	Macquarie Avenue	35	Lot 3, DP 31732	Soldier Settlement House	Local
Campbelltown	Macquarie Avenue	87	Lot 3, DP 31299	Soldier Settlement House	Local
Campbelltown	Macquarie Avenue	99	Lot 2, sec 1, DP 250737	Soldier Settlement House	Local
Campbelltown	Macquarie Avenue	142	Lot 2, DP 500508	Soldier Settlement House	Local
Campbelltown	Waminda Avenue	30	Lot C, DP 420833	Soldier Settlement House	Local
Campbelltown	Waminda Avenue	41	Lot A, DP 417951	Soldier Settlement House	Local
Campbelltown	Waminda Avenue	66	Lot X, DP 417849	Soldier Settlement House	Local
Campbelltown	Waminda Avenue	115	Lot Y, DP 4175089	Soldier Settlement House	Local
Campbelltown	Waminda Avenue	116	Lot 388, DP 752062	Soldier Settlement House	Local
Campbelltown	Waminda Avenue	124	Lot 8, DP 230885	Soldier Settlement House	Local
Campbelltown	Waminda Avenue	131	Lot 1, DP 545956	Soldier Settlement House	Local
Campbelltown	Waminda Avenue	132	Lot A, DP 445479	Soldier Settlement House	Local
Campbelltown	Waminda Avenue	141	Lot 3, DP 206450	Soldier Settlement House	Local
Glenfield	Roy Watts Road/Campbelltown Road		Lot 21, DP 1035516 and Lot 4, DP 845870	Hurlstone Agricultural High School (not just main building)	Local (NB: Lot 4 also recommended for inclusion as part of SHR curtilage for Macquarie Field House)
Glenfield	Roy Watts Road		Lot 1, DP 175963	The Hilltop Special Schools	State (SHR nomination recommended)
Glenfield	Roy Watts Road	1	Part Lot 22, DP 1035516	Veterinary Research Station Directors Residence (former)	Local

Gregory Hills	Badgally Road	100	Part Lot 93, DP 1137298	St Gregory's College – 1940 Building encompassing former Badgally House	Local
Ingleburn	Georges River			Ingleburn Weir	Local
Kentlyn	Georges River			Frere's Crossing	Local
Leumeah	Dowling Street	4	Lot 25, DP 236021	The Castle (Ye Olde Keepe)	Local
Leumeah	Pembroke Road, Leumeah Road		Numerous lots	Smiths Creek Reserve	Local
Macquarie Fields	Georges River			Simmo's Beach	Local
Minto	Pembroke Road		Within Road Reserve	Centenary of Federation Trees	Local
Minto Heights	Georges River			The Basin	Local
Wedderburn	Pheasants Road	29	Lot 31, DP 785548	Walsa	Local
Georges River	Various locations along the Georges River		Numerous lots adjacent to the River, the swimming spots themselves are part of the River	Georges River Swimming Spots: Simmo's Beach, Ingleburn Weir, Frere's Crossing, The Basin and the Woolwash	Local (Group)

Appendix 2: Schedule of Heritage Items recommended for inclusion in the Campbelltown LEP

Part 1: Heritage Items (including Groups)

Item name	Address	Assessed Significance Level (note that the assessed significance of some items may be amended in light of SHR referrals)
Part 1: Individual Heritage Items		
Various Locations		
Upper Canal System (Prospect Reservoir)	Extends through LGA	State (SHR listed)
Airds		
Briar Cottage	14-16 Waterhouse Place	Local
The Woolwash	Georges River	Local
Blair Athol		
Blair Athol	23 Blair Athol Drive	Local
Kia, The	21 Blair Athol Drive	Local
Kraal, The	29 Blair Athol Drive	Local
Maryfields – Stations of the Cross	Narellan Road	Local
Blairmount		
Blairmount	Badgally Road	Local
Kenny Hill Reservoir	Kenny Hill Road off Narellan Road	Local
Bradbury		
Raith	7 Pine Avenue	Local
Silos	Appin Road Reservation (east)	Local
Campbelltown		
Braefield	24 Oxley Street	Local
Campbelltown Railway Station	Hurley Street	Local
Caversham	26 Oxley Street	Local
Cransley	104 Waminda Avenue	Local
Dr K.O. Jones Memorial Baby Health Centre	Mawson Park	Local
Emily Cottage	1 Old Menangle Road	Local
Fowler's Cottage (Dredge's Cottage)	303 Queen Street	State (SHR listed)
Glenalvon	4 Lithgow Street	State (SHR listed)
Horse Trough, monument and lamp	Broughton Street (cnr), within Civic Centre	Local
House	64 Lithgow Street	Local
Lomandra School	100 Beverley Road	Local
Mawson Park	Queen Street (corner Cordeaux)	Local (recommended for nomination for SHR listing as part of the St Peters Group)
Methodist/Congregationalist Cemetery	St Johns Road, Pioneer Park	Local
Milestone 33 miles to Sydney	Queen Street (Mawson Park)	Local (recommended for nomination for SHR listing as part of the Milestones Group)
Old Bursill's Building	292 Queen Street	State
Old Campbelltown Court House	95 Queen Street	Local (recommended for nomination for SHR listing)
Old Campbelltown Post Office	261 Queen Street	State (SHR listed)

Old Campbelltown Town Hall	297 Queen Street	Local
Old CBC Bank	263 Queen Street	State (SHR listed)
Old Coach House	298 Queen Street	State (SHR listed)
Old Congregational Manse (Gold Wheel Restaurant)	38 Queen Street	Local
Old Doyle's Railway Hotel	288 Queen Street	State (SHR listed)
Old Farriers Arms	318 Queen Street	Local
Old Fieldhouse Stores	317 Queen Street	Local
Old Kendall Mill House	316-318 Queen Street	Local (recommended for nomination for SHR listing)
Old McGuanne House	286 Queen Street	State (SHR listed)
Old St John's Catholic Cemetery	George Street corner Broughton Street	State (SHR listed)
Old St John's Catholic Church	34 Sturt Street	State (SHR listed)
Presbyterian Cemetery	Broughton Street	Local
Quondong: Old Catholic Schoolhouse	15 Old Menangle Road	Local
Reservoir, cattle tank and silt traps	Allman Street	Local (recommended for nomination for SHR listing)
Richmond Villa	12 Lithgow Street	Local
Soldier Settlement House	25 Macquarie Avenue	Local
Soldier Settlement House	35 Macquarie Avenue	Local
Soldier Settlement House	87 Macquarie Avenue	Local
Soldier Settlement House	99 Macquarie Avenue	Local
Soldier Settlement House	142 Macquarie Avenue	Local
Soldier Settlement House	30 Waminda Avenue	Local
Soldier Settlement House	41 Waminda Avenue	Local
Soldier Settlement House	66 Waminda Avenue	Local
Soldier Settlement House	115 Waminda Avenue	Local
Soldier Settlement House	116 Waminda Avenue	Local
Soldier Settlement House	124 Waminda Avenue	Local
Soldier Settlement House	131 Waminda Avenue	Local
Soldier Settlement House	132 Waminda Avenue	Local
Soldier Settlement House	141 Waminda Avenue	Local
St David's Presbyterian Church	40 Lithgow Street	Local
St David's Presbyterian Manse	32 Lithgow Street	Local
St Elmo	94 Broughton Street	Local
St John the Evangelist Catholic Church	Cordeaux Street	Local
St Peter's Anglican Cemetery	Broughton Street corner Howe Street	Local (recommended for nomination for SHR listing as part of the St Peters Group)
St Peter's Anglican Church	Cordeaux Street	Local (recommended for nomination for SHR listing as part of the St Peters Group)
St Peter's Rectory and Stables (former)	Cordeaux Street	Local (recommended for nomination for SHR listing as part of the St Peters Group)
Taminer House	Cordeaux Street	Local
Timber Workers Cottage	10 Sturt Street	Local
Virginia Cottage	8 Sturt Street	Local
Warby's Barn	18 Queen Street	State (SHR listed)
Warby's Stables	12-14 Queen Street	State (SHR listed)
Watton Cottage	14 Sturt Street	Local
Weatherboard House	2 Condamine Street	Local
Wesleyan Chapel (former)	Allman and Oxley Streets	Local
Claymore		
Glenroy	2 Dobell Road (corner Badgally Road)	Local
Hillcrest	Badgally Road	Local
Denham Court		
Denham Court	238 Campbelltown Road	State (SHR listed)
Milestone 27 miles to Sydney	West of 5 Dickson Road	Local (recommended for nomination for SHR listing as part of the Milestones Group)

Eagle Vale		
Mount St Joseph – former – Novitiate	13 Moonstone Place	Local
Englorie Park		
Englorie Park House	2 Parkholme Circuit	Local
Eschol Park		
Eschol Park House and Driveway Trees	14 Eschol Park Drive and Eschol Park Drive	Local
Gilead		
Beulah	Appin Road	State (SHR listed)
Brookdale: Site of Hamilton Hume's Homestead	588 Appin Road	Local
Glen Lorne – site	982 Appin Road	Local
Hume Monument	588 (adjacent to) Appin Road	Local
Humewood Forest	Appin Road	Local
Kilbride Nursing Home	70 Glendower Street	Local
Meadowvale	715-717 Appin Road	Local
Mount Gilead	Appin Road	Local
Sugarloaf Farm	Menangle Road	State (SHR listed)
Glen Alpine		
Glen Alpine – site of original house	Abington Crescent	Local
Glen Alpine (second house)	12 Belltrees Close	Local
Glenfield		
Hurlstone Agricultural High School	Roy Watts Road	Local (part of site recommended for inclusion within the curtilage of the SHR listing of Macquarie Field House)
Milestone 24 miles to Sydney	Campbelltown Road	Local (recommended for nomination for SHR listing as part of the Milestones Group)
The Hilltop Special Schools	Roy Watts Road	Local (the property has been referred to the NSW Heritage Branch for SHR listing as part of the Hurlstone Education precinct Also recommended for nomination to the NSW Heritage Council for inclusion on the SHR as an individual State significant heritage item.)
Veterinary Research station (Directors Residence)	1 Roy Watts Road	Local (already being considered for SHR listing as part of the Hurlstone Education precinct)
Gregory Hills		
St Gregory's College	100 Badgally Road (including Badgally Hill)	Local
Ingleburn		
Annis and George Bills Horse Trough and Ingleburn Army Camp Memorial	14 Oxford Road (south of)	Local
Boronia	6 Dove Place	Local
Ingleburn Community Hall	72 Oxford Road	Local
Ingleburn Public School	51 Oxford Road	Local
Ingleburn Weir	Georges River	Local
Mess Hall	Ingleburn Army Camp, Campbelltown Road	Local

Milestone 26 miles to Sydney	Campbelltown Road, near Ingleburn Army Camp	Local (recommended for nomination for SHR listing as part of the Milestones Group)
Mont St Quentin Oval and gates	Ingleburn Army Camp, Campbelltown Road	Local
Robin Hood Farm	169 Campbelltown Road	State (SHR listed)
Stone Cottage	28 Mercedes Road	Local
The Pines	13 Macquarie Road	Local
Woodcrest	111 Oxford Road	Local

Kearns

Epping Forest	Mississippi Crescent	State (SHR listed)

Kentlyn

Frere's Crossing	Georges River	Local
Keira Villa	20 Hansens Road	Local
Old Ford Road	Georges River Road (east end)	Local
Osbaldeston	226 Georges River Road	Local

Leumeah

Holly Lea and Plough Inn	185 Airds Road	State (SHR listed)
Milestone 32 miles to Sydney	Campbelltown Road (west of 11-11A Hollylea Road)	Local (recommended for nomination for SHR listing as part of the Milestones Group)
The Castle	4 Dowling Street	Local
Warby's Dams 1 and 2 on Fitzroy Creek	Fitzroy Creek	Local
Warby's Dams 3 and 4 on Fitzroy Creek	Fitzroy Creek near Lindesay Street	Local

Leumeah/Ruse

Smiths Creek Reserve	Georges River Road/Leumeah/Pembroke Roads (near)	Local

Macquarie Fields

Macquarie Field House	Quarter Sessions Road	State (SHR listed) (recommended for SHR curtilage amendment)
Simmo's Beach	Georges River	Local

Menangle Park

Glenlee	Glenlee Road	State (SHR listed)
Menangle House	170 Menangle Road	Local (recommended for nomination for SHR listing)
Menangle Park Paceway – entry gate	Racecourse Avenue	Local
Menangle Weir	Under rail bridge	Local
Riverview	121 Menangle Road	Local
The Pines	190 Menangle Road	Local

Menangle Park/Gilead

Menangle Rail Bridge over Nepean River	Main Southern Railway	State (SHR listed)

Minto

Campbellfield	10 Lind Street/Guernsey Avenue	Local
Centenary of Federation Avenue of Trees	Pembroke Road – road reserve	Local
Eagleview House	107 Eagleview Road	Local
Milestone 30 miles to Sydney	Campbelltown Road (south of Ben Lomond Road)	Local (recommended for nomination for SHR listing as part of the Milestones Group)
Milestone 31 miles to Sydney	Campbelltown Road (west of 149 Airds Road)	Local (recommended for nomination for SHR listing as part of the Milestones Group)

Minto Heights		
Etchell's Cottage	60 Hansens Road	Local
Hansen's Cottage – outbuilding	23 Hansens Road	Local
Keith Longhurst Reserve – The Basin	Georges River	Local
Stone Cottage	Lot 315, Ben Lomond Road	State (SHR listed)
St Andrews		
Early farmhouse	11 Shiel Place	Local
St Helens Park		
Denfield	Appin Road	State (recommended for SHR curtilage amendment)
St Helens Park House	66 St Helens Park Drive	State (recommended for SHR curtilage amendment)
St Helens Park Dam	(off Ironside Avenue) Lot 252, DP 703991 and Lot 4, DP 865319	Local (part of a State significant Group and recommended for SHR curtilage amendment)
Varroville		
Ingleburn Dam	1098 Camden Valley Way	Local
Varroville	196 St Andrews Road	State (SHR listed) (recommended for SHR curtilage amendment)
Wedderburn		
Charcoal Pits: 3 sandstone lined pits	Wedderburn Road	Local
Morning Glory	Minerva Road	Local
Old Wedderburn Post Office	419 Wedderburn Road	Local
Union Church Site	Wedderburn Road corner Aberfoyle Road	Local
Walsa	29 Pheasants Road	Local

Part 2: Group Heritage Items

Blair Athol Group	21, 23 and 29 Blair Athol Drive, Blair Athol and their setting in local open space following the ridgeline.	Local
Braefield and Caversham Group	Oxley Street, Campbelltown	Local
Georges River Swimming Spots	Georges River, Various Locations	Local
Glenalvon and Richmond Villa Group	Lithgow Street, Campbelltown	State/Local
Milestones Group	Campbelltown Road, Campbelltown to Glenfield	Local (recommended for nomination for SHR listing)
Old St Johns Church Group	Sturt, George and Broughton Streets, Campbelltown	State (SHR listed)
Queen Street Buildings Group	286-298 Queen Street, Campbelltown	State (SHR listed)
Soldier Settlement Houses Group	Waminda Avenue and Macquarie Avenue. Includes 25,35,87,99 and 142 Macquarie Avenue and 30,41,66,115,116,124,131,132 and 141 Waminda Avenue, Campbelltown	Local
St David's Presbyterian Church Group	Lithgow Street, Campbelltown	Local
St Helen's Park and St Helen's Park Dam (Westgarth's Dam)	66 St Helens Park Drive and part of the open space adjacent to Ironside Avenue (which includes Lot 252, DP 703991 and Lot 4, DP 865319)	State (recommended for inclusion in the existing SHR listing of St Helen's Park)
St Peters Anglican Church Group	Queen, Cordeaux and Broughton Streets, Campbelltown	Local (recommended for nomination for SHR listing)

Part 3: Heritage Conservation Areas

Queen Street Heritage Conservation Area	Queen Street, Campbelltown	State

Appendix 3: Additional Schedules Referenced in the Recommendations (also available in the main report text)

Recommendation 6 - Nominations of heritage items for SHR listing

Suburb	Item Name	Street No	Street	Lot/DP No. or location	Reason for Nomination
Campbelltown	St Peters Anglican Church Group: Church, Rectory, Stables and Cemetery and Mawson Park		Queen, Cordeaux, Moore, Howe and Broughton Streets	Lot 7028, DP 1055669; Lot 1, DP 668144; Lot 100, DP 811930; Lots 50, 51 and 52 DP 811930;	St Peter's Church Group is likely to be of State historical, associative and aesthetic significance. The Group contains one of the earliest Georgian churches in Australia (1821), its early Colonial cemetery (1820), a late Victorian Italianate Rectory (1887) and stables and Mawson Park, which has been the centre of public recreation since the proclamation of Campbelltown in 1820. The Group continues to demonstrate a strong connection between its elements and the town centre, with the continuum of State (in the form of the Old Court House), the Community, the Church and Cemetery and Education still able to be clearly read and appreciated in the landscape.
Campbelltown	Reservoir, Cattle Tank and Silt Traps		Allman Street (within Hurley Park)	Lot 7021, DP 1028116	Constructed 1833 -1839, the Reservoir, Cattle Tank and Silt Traps are likely to be of State historical and aesthetic/technical significance as a unique example of a large water supply-related public work surviving from the Colonial period. It is one of the earliest forms of water conservation engineering/damming works for public use in New South Wales and possibly in Australia.
Campbelltown	Old Campbelltown Court House	95	Queen Street	Lot 1, DP 772068	Built 1887-1888, the building is a fine example of a court house by the prolific Colonial Architect James Barnet. The site has been used continuously as a court house since 1827, years before the official Macquarie Town Plan allotments were released. The Supreme Court sat on circuit in Campbelltown between 1829 and 1839, and the Old Court House has always been of central importance to the town.
Campbelltown	Old Kendall Mill House	316-318	Queen Street	Lot 33, DP 131201	Built as part of the first steam powered mill in Campbelltown, the Old Kendall Mill House provides important surviving evidence of the infrastructure required to support the most important industry in early Campbelltown.

Suburb	Item Name	Street No	Street	Lot/DP No. or location	Reason for Nomination
Campbelltown to Glenfield	Milestones Group, Campbelltown Road		Various		Seven sandstone milestones along Campbelltown Road installed by the Commissioners of the Road Trust in 1854. While the group is not complete (3 milestones are missing) and the "33 mile to Sydney" milestone has been relocated to Mawson Park; it is considered likely this is the largest extant group of mid 19th Century milestones in NSW on a single road and is therefore likely to be of State heritage significance.
Gilead	Meadowvale	715-717	Appin Road	Lot 1, DP 602888	This property, with structures from c1812, the 1830s, and the 1880s, is on land which includes the original 1812 grant to Andrew Hume and is considered likely to be of State heritage significance.
Gilead	Mount Gilead Group		Appin Road	Lot 1, DP 807555	The Mount Gilead estate is likely to be of State significance as a cultural landscape on account of the nationally rare surviving features within it, its intactness as an estate, its collective value as part of a continuum of notable colonial properties along Appin Road, and its association with influential entrepreneurs and families. Developed from 1820, particularly in the period 1828-1836, the Mount Gilead Group comprises a group of fine stone buildings culminating in the tower of a windmill on the highest point of the ridge. The rest of the group comprises the stone homestead, now altered and extended (c.1977), and the two storey store and stable. There is also a substantial 'granary' or store to the south-east of the homestead and there are several other minor stone service buildings to the south.
Glenfield	The Hilltop Special Schools		Roy Watts Road	Lot 1, DP175963	The Special Schools are considered to be likely to be of State heritage significance for their historical, aesthetic and social values by both this Study and the Graham Brooks and Associates Heritage Assessment: Department of Education and Training Sites, Roy Watts Road, Glenfield, June 2009. The property is not at present listed on the LEP and is also recommended for local heritage listing. The Hilltop Special Schools are within the Hurlstone Educational Precinct that has already been nominated to the NSW Heritage Branch for possible SHR listing as part of an important group of properties associated with innovation in education and research in NSW.

Suburb	Item Name	Street No	Street	Lot/DP No. or location	Reason for Nomination
Menangle Park	Menangle House	170	Menangle Road	Lot 102, DP 776612	Menangle House and its stone kitchen c.1839, are considered likely to be of State historical significance. It was built as Taber's Inn (which operated from 1839 to 1844). The property is of historical significance for its ability to demonstrate innkeeping on the Great Southern Road in the early Colonial period, its association with early Colonial period farming, and for its association with the development of the local horse breeding and horse racing industry from the 1860s. It is of aesthetic significance as a rare Old Colonial Georgian building which retains many fine original details, including window and door joinery, all cedar chimney pieces and Regency-style moulded plaster cornices and ceiling roses to main formal rooms. Menangle House and the stone kitchen are of technical significance for their ability to demonstrate early colonial building techniques, including the layout and operation of an early colonial roadside inn, including a very rare c.1839 servery hatch at Menangle House.

Recommendation 7 – State Heritage Register Listings – review of curtilages

Suburb	Item Name on SHR	Loc'n	Lot/DP No.	Recommend-ed change	Reason for recommended change
Gilead	Beulah House, Outbuilding, Timber Bridge and Gazebo	Appin Road	Beulah: Current curtilage part of Lot 23, DP 1132437 (originally part Portion 78, Parish of Menangle)	Extend SHR curtilage boundary to include Humewood Forest (Lot 21, DP 1132464).	The land of Humewood Forest was originally granted to Francis Rawden Hume in 1823 along with the area now known as Beulah. It remained in Hume family ownership until 1936 and in trust as part of the Will of Ellen Clayton Hume until 1969. It encompasses an intact forest of Eucalyptus Maculata (Spotted Gum) comprising 80 acres which was set aside by Ellen Hume as a nature reserve and which is likely to be of State heritage significance in its own right as well as its historic role as part of the Beulah estate. It also provides frontage to Appin Road from Beulah. It is considered that this land portion is both historically and physically linked to "Beulah" and should be included within the same SHR curtilage (it is listed already as a heritage item within the existing LEP).

Suburb	Item Name on SHR	Loc'n	Lot/DP No.	Recommended change	Reason for recommended change
Glenfield	Macquarie Field House	Roy Watts Road	Lot 4, DP 845870 - Part of Hurlstone Agricultural High School	Macquarie Field House's SHR curtilage should be extended to encompass Lot 4, DP 845870.	This land lies between the main school site and Macquarie Field House. It is recommended both by this Study and the Graham Brooks & Associates *Heritage Assessment: Department of Education & Training Sites, Roy Watts Road, Glenfield,* June 2009 Study, that this Lot be included in the SHR curtilage to Macquarie Field House to ensure that any development of this site (including development associated with the South-West rail link) respects its role as part of the historic estate and as an important part of the current aesthetic setting and viewscape of the Macquarie Field House property.
St Helens Park	Denfield	Appin Road	Current SHR curtilage: Lot 1, DP 540248. This lot has been replaced by subsequent subdivision.	The curtilage should be amended to include Lot 101, DP 1128548 and Lot 122, DP 813654.	Subdivision has occurred within the SHR listed boundary resulting in a loss of curtilage and State heritage values to the east of the house. The current owners have purchased land however to extend the curtilage adjacent to the house (to the south). This has helped to ensure that the aesthetic significance of the house and its setting have been protected from the important views along Appin Road. It is recommended that the Heritage Council be requested to amend the SHR listing to reflect the new boundaries of the property.
St Helens Park	St Helen's Park	St Helens Park Drive and Ironside Ave.	Current SHR curtilage: Lot 60, DP 739072	The curtilage should be amended to include Lot 252, DP 703991 and Lot 4, DP 865319	The existing SHR listing includes the house and its outbuildings, but not its dam, (also known as Westgarth's Dam) which has become separated from the original lot through subdivision. It is recommended that the Heritage Council be requested to amend the SHR listing to include the dam and its creek setting.
Varroville	Varroville	196 St Andrews Road	Current SHR boundary: Part Lot 21, DP 564065	Varroville SHR curtilage should be extended to include the whole of the original land grant, including the outbuildings, the original entry drive with its avenue of trees and historic dams.	The current SHR curtilage excludes the 19th Century Varroville outbuildings and original entry drive with its avenue of trees as well as the historic hand-formed dams. The site has been subdivided and these features are now on a separate lot and in separate ownership from the house and garden and therefore potentially under threat of demolition and/or unsympathetic development without proper consideration of likely impacts on their heritage significance as part of the historic Varroville Estate.

Recommendation 9 – Identify sites of known high archaeological potential on s.149 Planning Certificates

Sites of high archaeological potential in Campbelltown LGA

Suburb	Item Name	Address	Lot/DP No. or location	Reason for recommendation	Heritage Status
Campbelltown	Reservoir, cattle tanks (Hurley Park)	Allman Street	Lot 7021, DP 1028116	1833-1838 water supply dam built with convict labour.	LEP listed

Suburb	Item Name	Address	Lot/DP No. or location	Reason for recommendation	Heritage Status
Campbell-town	St Peter's Anglican Cemetery	Broughton St (corner Howe Street)	Lot 52, DP 811930	Cemetery dates from 1820.	LEP listed (part of group recommended to be nominated for SHR listing)
Campbell-town	Old St John's Catholic Cemetery	Broughton Street	Lot 1, DP 1037742	1827 Catholic cemetery, one of the earliest in Australia. Foundations of an early building within the cemetery have previously been noted.	SHR listed LEP listed
Campbell-town	Presbyterian Cemetery	Broughton Street	Lot 1, DP 596379	Extant 1837 Presbyterian Cemetery.	LEP listed
Campbell-town	St Peter's Anglican Rectory	Cordeaux Street	Lot 50, DP 811930	1st rectory built 1840 and a well constructed; rectory demolished 1887 for new (extant) rectory and stables. The well adjacent to the former rectory has high archaeological potential. The sub-floors of the former rectory and stables also have archaeological potential.	LEP listed (part of group recommended to be nominated for SHR listing)
Campbell-town	St Peter's Anglican Church	Cordeaux Street	Lot 50, DP 811930	1824 Church (one of the four oldest Anglican churches in Australia): sub-floor and other undisturbed areas. Any early well also has potential for archaeological deposits. Also, the grounds in the vicinity of the Church have moderate potential.	LEP listed (part of group recommended to be nominated for SHR listing)
Campbell-town	St. David's Presbyterian Church	40 Lithgow Street	Lot 11, DP 806710	St David's Presbyterian Church has a sub-floor space that has not been disturbed since 1842, and would have high archaeological potential. The remainder of the site (including any early well) also has archaeological potential.	LEP listed
Campbell-town	Richmond Villa	12 Lithgow Street	Lot 3, DP 827691	Extant villa built 1835. Potential for sub-floor archaeological deposits. The remainder of the site (including any early well) also has archaeological potential.	LEP listed
Campbell-town	Glenalvon	4 Lithgow Street	Lot 1, DP 34658	Extant c.1836 house. Potential for sub-floor archaeological deposits. The remainder of the site (including any early well) also has archaeological potential.	SHR listed LEP listed
Campbell-town	Emily Cottage	1 Old Menangle Road	Lot 61, DP 997095	Cottage c.1825, extant by 1844. Located at a junction of three early colonial roads. Potential for sub-floor archaeological deposits. The remainder of the site (including any early well) also has archaeological potential.	LEP listed
Campbell-town	Old Catholic Schoolhouse	15 Old Menangle Road	Lot 10, DP 1134526	Extant 1840 schoolhouse. Potential for sub-floor archaeological deposits. The remainder of the site (including any early well) also has archaeological potential.	LEP listed

Suburb	Item Name	Address	Lot/DP No. or location	Reason for recommendation	Heritage Status
Campbell-town	Caversham	26 Oxley Street	Lot 1, DP 743185	Historical evidence of 1830s building on the site (since demolished). Sub-floor space of current building c. 1890. Any early well also has potential for archaeological deposits.	LEP listed
Campbell-town	Wesleyan Chapel	Oxley Street (corner Allman Street)	Lot 1, DP 770123	1840s building with high potential for sub-floor deposits. The remainder of the site (including any early well) also has archaeological potential.	LEP listed
Campbell-town	Old CBC Bank	263 Queen Street	Lots 1 & 2, SP 41598	If the sub-floors have not been lifted and the well has not been excavated, these would have moderate to high archaeological potential. The remainder of the site (including any early well) also has archaeological potential.	SHR listed LEP listed
Campbell-town	Old McGuanne House	286 Queen Street	Lot 4, DP 827641	C. 1850s commercial building. The sub-floor of the building has high archaeological potential. The remainder of the site (including any early well) also has archaeological potential.	SHR listed LEP listed
Campbell-town	Old Doyle's Railway Hotel	288 Queen Street	Lot 3, DP 827641	C. 1845-1855 commercial hotel building. Potential for sub-floor archaeological deposits. The remainder of the site (including any early well) also has archaeological potential.	SHR listed LEP listed
Campbell-town	Old Bursill's Building	292 Queen Street	Lot 2, DP 827641	c. 1845-1850 commercial building. Potential for sub-floor archaeological deposits. The remainder of the site (including any early well) also has archaeological potential.	SHR listed LEP listed
Campbell-town	Old Coach House	298 Queen Street	Lot 1, DP 827641; Part Lot 5, DP 827641	C. 1858 commercial building. Potential for sub-floor archaeological deposits. The remainder of the site (including any early well) also has archaeological potential.	SHR listed LEP listed
Campbell-town	Fowler's Cottage (Dredge's Cottage)	303 Queen Street	Lot 111, DP 705804	Historical evidence of pre 1844 buildings on the site (no longer extant). Extant building c.1875. Any early well would have archaeological potential.	LEP listed
Campbell-town	Old Kendall Mill House	316 Queen Street	Lot 33, DP 131201	C. 1840s building – potential for sub-floor archaeological deposits. The remainder of the site (including any early well) also has archaeological potential.	LEP listed
Campbell-town	Old Farrier's Arms	318 Queen Street	Lot 34, DP 131021	Extant c. 1850 inn building. Potential for sub-floor archaeological deposits. The remainder of the site (including any early well) also has archaeological potential.	LEP listed

Suburb	Item Name	Address	Lot/DP No. or location	Reason for recommendation	Heritage Status
Campbell-town	Old Campbelltown Court House	95 Queen Street	Lot 1, DP 772068	There is some potential that the gaol excavated underneath the First Court House on the site (1827) was merely filled in for later development and there may be archaeological evidence of the harsh conditions of the early Colonial period. The later Court House would not have substantially disturbed this evidence.	LEP listed (recommended to be nominated for SHR listing)
Campbell-town	Methodist/ Congregationalist Cemetery	St Johns Road (Pioneer Park)	Lot 13, DP 631041	A mid-19th century cemetery: oldest gravestone dated 1865.	LEP listed
Campbell-town	Old St John's Catholic Church	34 Sturt Street	Lot 1, DP 1037742	Extant 1824 Catholic Church with no subsequent development. Potential for sub-floor archaeological deposits, plus general grounds, including the location of Father Therry's slab hut. Any early well also has potential for archaeological deposits.	SHR listed LEP listed
Eschol Park	Eschol Park House	2 Parkholme Circuit	Lot 22, DP 545718	Documentary record in 1828 of buildings on site likely to have been built c. 1820. Extant two storey house c. 1858. Complex collection of early outbuildings – remains have high archaeological potential. Any early well also has potential for archaeological deposits.	LEP listed
Gilead	Brookdale	Appin Road (surrounded by land numbered 588 Appin Road, Lot 101, DP842937)	Lot 7001, DP 1055415 and Lot 106, DP 1055415	Site of Hamilton Hume's homestead. House and outbuildings demolished but outline of footings still visible. Site never redeveloped. Any early well also has potential for archaeological deposits. High archaeological potential.	LEP listed
Gilead	Glen Lorne (site)	982 Appin Road	Lot 2, DP 603674	Location of former Glen Lorne farm house and outbuildings – European occupation since 1832. Although no substantial structures other than fences survive, the site has not been redeveloped and has high archaeological potential.	LEP listed
Gilead	Mt Gilead Group	901 Appin Road	Lot 1, DP 807555	Site acquired by Thomas Rose from 1821. Extant structures (dam, windmill, stone buildings) from the period c.1824-1830s. Any early well also has potential for archaeological deposits. High archaeological potential in the vicinity of farmhouse, mill and other extant structures.	LEP listed (recommended for SHR)

Suburb	Item Name	Address	Lot/DP No. or location	Reason for recommendation	Heritage Status
Gilead	Meadowvale (formerly "Hume Mount")	715-717 Appin Road	Lot 1, DP 602888	Site includes original 1811 land grant to Andrew Hume and additional land acquired by Andrew Hume in the 1820s. Site occupied by Andrew Hume and family from 1812. Extant building c. 1835. Any early well also has potential for archaeological deposits. High archaeological potential.	LEP listed
Gilead	Sugarloaf Farm	Menangle Road	Lots 1 & 3, DP1007066; Lots 200-248, DP1046336; Lots 250-252, DP1048487; Lot 2, DP 842735; Part Lot 62 DP 810737	Historical records of buildings on the site from 1820. Extant c.1835 building and associated outbuildings. Any early well also has potential for archaeological deposits.	SHR listed LEP listed
Glen Alpine	Glen Alpine – site of original house (Heritage Park)	Abington Crescent	Lot 756, 757, DP 787316, Lot 993, DP 790842; Lot 1258, DP 826265	Site occupied 1832 by house built for the Rev Reddall (later demolished). Site now Heritage Park. Any early well also has potential for archaeological deposits.	LEP listed
Ingleburn	Robin Hood Farm	169 Campbell-town Road	Lot 201, DP 255306	Extant c. 1860-1862 building. Any early well also has potential for archaeological deposits.	SHR listed LEP listed
Kearns	Epping Forest	Mississippi Crescent	Lot 34, DP 262269	Historical record of site occupation by William Kearns from 1823. Extant c. 1825 buildings. Any early well also has potential for archaeological deposits.	SHR listed LEP listed
Leumeah	Hollylea & Plough Inn	185 Airds Road	Part Lot 426 DP 259167	Site occupied c. 1818. Extant buildings c. 1818 and c. 1832. Any early well also has potential for archaeological deposits.	SHR listed LEP listed
Mac-quarie Fields	Macquarie Field House	Quarter Sessions Road	Lot 1, DP 612265 and Lot 1, DP 828871	Historical records of "Meehan's Castle" building c. 1811 (since demolished). Extant house late 1830s-early 1840s. Any early well also has potential for archaeological deposits.	SHR listed LEP listed
Menangle Park	Glenlee	Glenlee Road	Lots 1-3, DP 713646	Extant c. 1823 and early 19th century outbuildings. Any early well also has potential for archaeological deposits.	SHR listed LEP listed
Menangle Park	Menangle House	170 Menangle Road	Lot 102, DP 776612	Possible site occupation from 1823. Extant c.1839 former Inn and separate kitchen. Extensive outbuildings in historical record from 1857 (no longer extant but have archaeological potential). Any early well also has potential for archaeological deposits.	LEP listed
Minto	Campbellfield	10 Lind Street	Lot 50, DP1028174	Extant cellar, wall and chimney of c. 1819. History of European settlement from 1818. Any early well also has potential for archaeological deposits.	LEP listed

Suburb	Item Name	Address	Lot/DP No. or location	Reason for recommendation	Heritage Status
Minto Heights	The Jug (Stone Cottage)	9 Ben Lomond Road	Lot 315, DP 253229	Extant c. 1820s stone convict-built outbuilding associated with Redfern's Campbellfield estate. Any early well also has potential for archaeological deposits.	SHR listed LEP listed
Wedder-burn	Old Union Church	15 Aberfoyle Road	Lot A, DP 449152	Remains of late 19th Century rural church building, in a state of collapse. The site has archaeological potential as a result of its role as a local gathering place.	LEP listed

Recommendation 13 - Local Heritage Management: sites needing particular attention

Name	Location	Approx date / Listing Status	Property Owner (type)	Observed threatening process	Recommended Action
Epping Forest	Mississippi Crescent Kearns	C1825 / SHR	Private/ corporate	Severe neglect. The building is fenced off and appears to be unoccupied. The property was noted as vacant on 28 June 1999 (Heritage Council SHI form). Some of the brickwork at the rear is in a state of collapse. The house is on a large site, but is now surrounded by modern suburbia and is therefore at risk of vandalism.	As this early 19th Century property is listed on the State Heritage Register, Council should consult both the property owner and the NSW Heritage Council to consider options to ensure the conservation of the buildings on the property. Options for actions to consider are: - Encourage the owner to apply for a heritage grant to update the Conservation Management Plan prepared in 2000 (note: due to State Heritage Register significance, it is preferable that any heritage grant be sought from the Heritage Council, rather than the Campbelltown City Council heritage fund); - Consult the NSW Heritage Council regarding enforcement of the "minimum maintenance" provisions applying to State Heritage Listed properties. - An active residential (or other sympathetic) use should be found for the site.

Name	Location	Approx date / Listing Status	Property Owner (type)	Observed threatening process	Recommended Action
Old St John's Catholic Church	34 Sturt Street Campbelltown	1824-1841 / SHR	Catholic Church	Although extensive restoration works have been carried out in recent years, the building is now vacant and the roof has begun to fail allowing pigeons to roost in the ceilings. This in turn is allowing pigeon droppings to build up in the roof space and to fall down into the hall. The space is regarded as a health hazard and is not used..	As this early 19th Century property is listed on the SHR, Council should consult both the Church and the NSW Heritage Branch to consider options to ensure the conservation of the church building. It is understood that policies applying at the time of the earlier restoration prevented the introduction of active security devices (such as bars on windows) which led to vandalism and the withdrawal of insurance on the building, affecting its potential for active use. The management of security for heritage items such as old churches has improved significantly in the interim and the Church owners are encouraged to seek a solution that includes an active use for the building. It is recommended that Campbelltown City Council encourage the Church to apply for State heritage grants to repair the roof and remedy damage from roof leaks and pigeon ingress as an immediate priority. The building should be a prime candidate for financial assistance and the work could assist in providing local employment. Encourage the Church to apply for a heritage grant to prepare and implement and Conservation Management Plan for the site. This process should highlight the importance of this early site to the community and to the Church as a whole.
Old St John's Catholic Cemetery	Broughton Street Campbelltown	1827 /SHR	Catholic Church	The 19th century cemeteries of Campbelltown are of very high historical significance to the area, reflected in their heritage listing. All of these cemeteries are in need of better management, for example fencing to	Subject to available funding and resources, Council should assist the churches with appropriate conservation management of the cemeteries. The following options are suggested: • request the National Trust Cemeteries Committee to view the cemeteries and provide management advice to the relevant church cemetery management
St. Peter's Anglican Cemetery	Cordeaux Street, Campbelltown	1826 /LEP	Anglican Church		
Methodist /Cong- regational Cemetery	St. Johns Road, Pioneer Park, Campbelltown	1865/ LEP	Uniting Church		

Name	Location	Approx date / Listing Status	Property Owner (type)	Observed threatening process	Recommended Action
Presbyt-erian Cemetery	Broughton Street, Campbelltown	1837/ LEP	Uniting Church	prevent vandalism, weed management etc. It is noted that St. Peter's Cemetery has received a Federal heritage grant of $44,000 for fencing	authorities via a Council facilitated workshop; • encourage the relevant cemetery management bodies to apply for heritage grants. Given St. Peter's success, it is considered that all the cemeteries should apply for Federal and State heritage grants, using "Historic Cemeteries of Campbelltown – a Macquarie Town" as an umbrella title; and/or • Council apply for a NSW heritage grant to undertake a CMP for all four cemeteries. This would require the cooperation of the four churches.
Old Kendall Mill House	316 Queen Street, Campbell-town	1845/ LEP	Private/ corporate	The building has been fire damaged and is disused.	Encourage the property owners to work with Council to better manage the building and the site. This could include making an application to the Campbelltown City Council Heritage Fund for assistance in undertaking conservation work to the building and then seeking an active use compatible with the recommended Cultural Tourism zone (for this part of the Campbelltown CBD).
The Kia	21 Blair Athol Drive, Blair Athol	Circa 1880 – 1900 / LEP	Private / corporate	This house has been disused and derelict since at least 1979.	Council should consider: • Consulting the property owner regarding appropriate active uses for the house; • Encouraging the owner to apply for funding assistance for restoration from the Campbelltown City Council Heritage Fund; and • Encourage the stabilisation of the building to prevent further deterioration of fabric whilst management and conservation options are explored.
Etchell's Cottage	60 Hansen's Road, Minto Heights	Circa 1913/ LEP	Private / Persons	A brick, timber and corrugated iron cottage which currently appears vacant and in very poor condition.	This is considered to be a highly vulnerable structure. Encourage the property owners to apply to the Campbelltown City Council Heritage Fund for assistance in undertaking conservation work.
Old Wedder-burn Post Office	Wedderburn Road, Wedderburn	Circa 1894/ LEP	Private / Persons	Building appears to be in poor condition.	Encourage the property owners to apply to the Campbelltown City Council Heritage Fund for assistance in undertaking conservation work. Discuss viable new uses for the building with the property owners.
Early farm-house	11 Shiel Place, St Andrews	Circa 1857/ LEP	Private / persons	Both the house and the timber and corrugated steel outbuilding are in	Encourage the property owners to apply to the Campbelltown City Council Heritage Fund for assistance in undertaking conservation work.

Name	Location	Approx date / Listing Status	Property Owner (type)	Observed threatening process	Recommended Action
				need of some repair.	
Raith	7 Pine Avenue, Bradbury	Circa 1910 / LEP	State Government Department	The house appears vacant and in danger of vandalism. Security fences have been breached.	Write to the owner (NSW Department of Community Services) requesting implementation of the recommendations of the Conservation Management Plan prepared in 2006 and the reinstatement of the security fence and surveillance of the site to prevent further vandalism.
Eagleview House	107 Eagleview Road, Minto	Circa 1885/ LEP	Private / Persons	The house appears in need of maintenance, and there is also a timber outbuilding in a state of collapse.	Encourage the property owners to apply to the Campbelltown City Council Heritage Fund for assistance in undertaking conservation work to both the house and the outbuilding.
Hillcrest	Badgally Road, Claymore:	Circa /LEP	Private / Corporate	House appears to be in need of maintenance.	Encourage the property owners to apply to the Campbelltown City Council Heritage Fund for assistance in undertaking conservation work.
Blair-mount	Badgally Road, Blair-mount	C1880 / LEP	Private / Persons	Two early timber outbuildings are in poor condition, one in a state of collapse.	Encourage the property owners to apply to the Campbelltown City Council Heritage Fund for assistance in undertaking conservation work to the outbuildings. Repairs to early rural outbuildings should be a priority category for the Campbelltown City Council Heritage Fund as such structures are vulnerable.
Campbell-town to Glenfield	Milestones 26 and 30 (part of Milestones Group, Campbelltown Road),	1854	State Government Authority	These milestones within the Campbelltown Road milestones group are in poor condition.	It is recommended that Council request the RTA to undertake a Conservation Maintenance Policy for the milestones group and undertake conservation work, particularly to these two milestones, as a matter of urgency. (Note: The Milestones Group has been recommended in this study for listing on the State Heritage Register). Milestone 26: located on east side of Campbelltown Road at Ingleburn, west of the Ingleburn Army camp; Milestone 30: East side of Campbelltown Road Minto, just south of the intersection of Campbelltown Road and Ben Lomond Road, Minto, to the west of and near the boundary of properties at Nos. 5 and 9 Swettenham Road Minto (these properties are Lots 6 and 7 respectively of DP 834139).
Wedder-burn	Old Union Church Site		Private	Church building in state of collapse.	Encourage the property owners to apply to the Campbelltown City Council Heritage Fund for assistance in undertaking conservation work to the outbuildings.

Recommendation 15 – Local Heritage Management: Local Heritage Fund priorities

Properties identified in Table above (Recommendation 13 – Local Heritage Management: sites needing particular attention) and the following properties which are not considered to be under threat at the present time but which would benefit from specific conservation actions

Name	Location	Approx date / Listing Status	Property Owner (type)	Observed threatening process	Recommended Action
Eschol Park House	14 Eschol Park Drive Lot 22, DP 545718	c1820	Private	Nil observed	This site does not appear to be under current threat, but it is noted that it has a complex history, with buildings and high archaeological potential possibly dating back to c. 1817 or the 1820s. A Conservation Management Plan should be prepared prior to any future major changes to this property. The property owners should be encouraged to apply for a local Heritage Fund Grant to assist in the preparation of a CMP.
Menangle Park and Menangle Weir	Menangle River Reserve (Nepean River)	1886	State Government Authority	Nil observed, but access and interpretation should be improved.	These items, which are within sight of each other, are accessed from the Nepean River Reserve, Menangle Park (a Council owned reserve). There is no formal access path to allow viewing of the heritage items from the reserve and no interpretation of the items. The Bridge is the oldest railway bridge in NSW. It is recommended that the reserve be upgraded as follows: • bush regeneration of the reserve be undertaken to remove weeds and open up vistas to the heritage items; • a formal access path be constructed from the car park (preferably wheelchair accessible); • interpretive signage relating to the heritage items be installed adjacent to the formal access path; • seating, picnic tables and possibly a BBQ area with appropriate landscaping be installed adjacent to the car park.

Appendix 4: Items owned by State Government Authorities and listed on their Section170 Registers as Heritage Items

Item Name	Address	Authority
The Coaching House	298 Queen Street, Campbelltown	Department of Planning
Kiera Villa	20 Hansens Road, Minto Heights	Department of Planning
Robin Hood Farm	169 Campbelltown Road, Ingleburn	Department of Planning
Stone Cottage	Lot 315 Ben Lomond Road, Minto	Department of Planning
Sugarloaf Farm	Menangle Road, Gilead	Department of Planning
Glenfield (Bunbury Curran Ck No1) Underbridge	Macquarie Fields	Railcorp
Macquarie Fields (Bunbury Curran Creek No2) Underbridge	Macquarie Fields	Railcorp
Minto (Bow Bowing Creek) Underbridge	Minto	Railcorp
Campbelltown Railway Station Group	Hurley Street, Campbelltown	Railcorp
Kenny Hill Reservoir (WS 0390)	Currans (Kenny) Hill	Sydney Water
Sydney Water Upper Canal (listed on State Heritage Register)	Extends from Pheasants Nest Weir to Prospect Reservoir	Sydney Catchment Authority

Source: State Heritage Inventory, NSW Heritage Branch Website.
(http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au)

Appendix 5: Current and Former Commonwealth Heritage Listings in the Campbelltown LGA

This list includes places on the now closed "Register of the National Estate". All of these items, except where marked otherwise (or demolished), are already included as heritage items in the LEP and/or the SHR. This list also includes places that have been assessed and rejected (for example, for emergency protection), but no additional information was available for these properties to explain why the listing was rejected. It also includes places that have now been demolished. See the Federal Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities website (http://www.environment.gov. au/cgi-bin/ahdb/search) for more information and details about the status of the items shown here. Note however that the information available is poor or effectively missing for most items and that the status of some can be difficult to determine.

Name	Location	Status
Campbelltown Courthouse, Queen St	Campbelltown, NSW, Australia	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
Campbelltown Police Station, Railway St (now demolished)	Campbelltown, NSW, Australia	(Removed from Register) Register of the National Estate
Campbelltown Post Office (former), Queen St	Campbelltown, NSW, Australia	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
Cattle Watering Tank and Reservoir, Allman St	Campbelltown, NSW, Australia	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
Coaching Inn (now a Pair of Houses), 298 Queen St	Campbelltown, NSW, Australia	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
Cottage, 303 Queen St (Dredges Cottage)	Campbelltown, NSW, Australia	(Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate
Claymore Farm (now demolished)	Claymore, NSW, Australia	(removed from Register) Register of the National Estate
Cubbitch Barta National Estate Area Old Illawarra Rd	Wedderburn, NSW, Australia	(Listed place) Commonwealth Heritage List
Denfield and Curtilage, Appin Rd	St Helens Park, NSW, Australia	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
Denham Court and St Marys Anglican Chapel Campbelltown Rd (note that the Chapel is in Liverpool LGA)	Denham Court, NSW, Australia	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
Englorie Park, Parkholme Cct	Ambarvale, NSW, Australia	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
Epping Forest, Epping Forest Dr	Kearns, NSW, Australia	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
Fire Station (former), 307 Queen St	Campbelltown, NSW, Australia	(Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate
Glen Alpine, 12 Belltrees Cl	Glen Alpine, NSW, Australia	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
Glen Alpine Site of Original, Menangle Rd (now demolished)	Glen Alpine, NSW, Australia	(Rejected Place) Register of the National Estate
Glenalvon and Stables, Lithgow St	Campbelltown, NSW, Australia	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
Glenlee, Glenlee Rd	Menangle Park, NSW, Australia	(Registered) Register of the National Estate

| Name	Location	Status
Indigenous Place (location not specified) – not on LEP	Campbelltown, NSW, Australia	(Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate
Ingleburn Army Camp, Campbelltown Rd	Ingleburn Village, NSW, Australia	(Listed place) Commonwealth Heritage List
James Ruse's Grave, Sturt St (within St John's Cemetery)	Campbelltown, NSW, Australia	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
Lacks Hotel original stone wing (now demolished),	Campbelltown, NSW, Australia	(Destroyed) Register of the National Estate
Macquarie Field Garden, Quarter Sessions Rd	Glenfield, NSW, Australia	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
Macquarie Field House, Quarter Sessions Rd	Glenfield, NSW, Australia	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
Masonic Hall (excluding modern addition at rear), Allman Street (now demolished)	Campbelltown, NSW, Australia	(Destroyed) Register of the National Estate
Matthew Healey's Grave, Sturt St (within St John's Cemetery)	Campbelltown, NSW, Australia	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
Menangle House, Menangle Rd	Menangle Park, NSW, Australia	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
Menangle Railway Viaduct, Menangle Rd	Menangle Park, NSW, Australia	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
Pair of Houses, 284-286 Queen St	Campbelltown, NSW, Australia	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
Pair of Houses and Slab Outbuildings, 288-290 Queen St	Campbelltown, NSW, Australia	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
Prefabricated Cottages, Ingleburn Village Bass Rd	Ingleburn Village, NSW, Australia	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
Prefabricated Cottages, Ingleburn Village Bass Rd	Ingleburn Village, NSW, Australia	(Listed place) Commonwealth Heritage List
Queen Street Group, 284-94,298 Queen St	Campbelltown, NSW, Australia	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
Quondong, Old Menangle Rd	Campbelltown, NSW, Australia	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
Richmond Villa,12 Lithgow St	Campbelltown, NSW, Australia	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
Robin Hood Farm, Campbelltown Rd	Ingleburn, NSW, Australia	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
Shop and Residence (former), 292-294 Queen St	Campbelltown, NSW, Australia	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
Stationmasters House, Patrick St (now demolished)	Campbelltown, NSW, Australia	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
St Elmo, 94 Broughton St	Campbelltown, NSW, Australia	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
St Helens Park House and Outbuildings, St Helens Park Dr	St Helens Park, NSW, Australia	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
St Johns Catholic Church Group, Sturt St	Campbelltown, NSW, Australia	(Registered) Register of the National Estate

Name	Location	Status
St Johns Church, Cemetery and Trees, Sturt St	Campbelltown, NSW, Australia	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
St Peters Anglican Cemetery, Broughton St	Campbelltown, NSW, Australia	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
St Peters Anglican Church, 12 Cordeaux St	Campbelltown, NSW, Australia	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
St Peters Anglican Church Group, Cordeaux St	Campbelltown, NSW, Australia	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
St Peters Rectory and Stables, 12 Cordeaux St	Campbelltown, NSW, Australia	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
The 13th Jyotirlinga (icon), 203 Eagleview Rd (not on LEP)	Minto, NSW, Australia	(Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate
Town Hall (former), 315 Queen St	Campbelltown, NSW, Australia	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
Varro Ville, St Andrews Rd	Varroville, NSW, Australia	(Registered) Register of the National Estate
Wedderburn Plateau, Wedderburn Rd (not on LEP but protected via zoning)	Wedderburn, NSW, Australia	(Indicative Place) Register of the National Estate
Wesleyan Chapel, Oxley St	Campbelltown, NSW, Australia	(Registered) Register of the National Estate

Source: Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities website (www.environment.gov.au).

Appendix 6: Map extracts from 1994 Heritage Study

Location of Districts of the Cumberland Plain
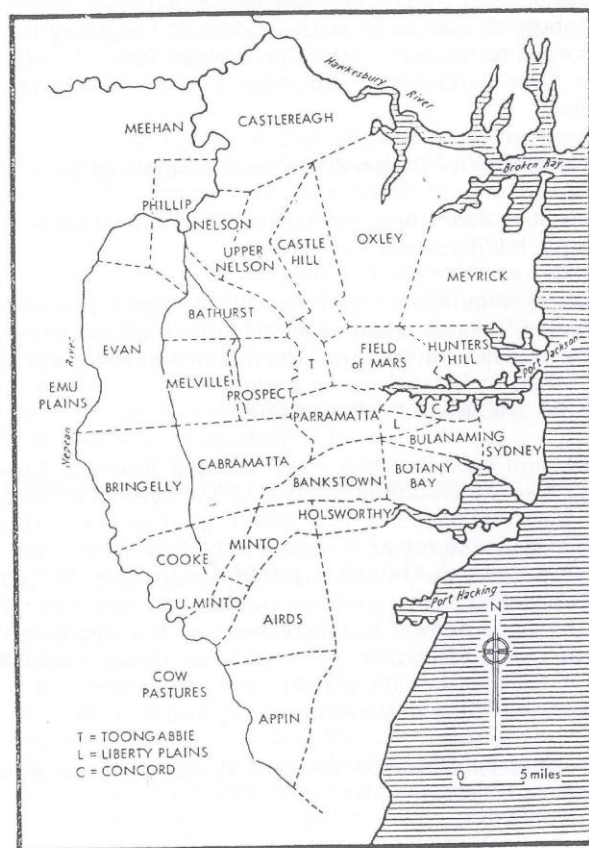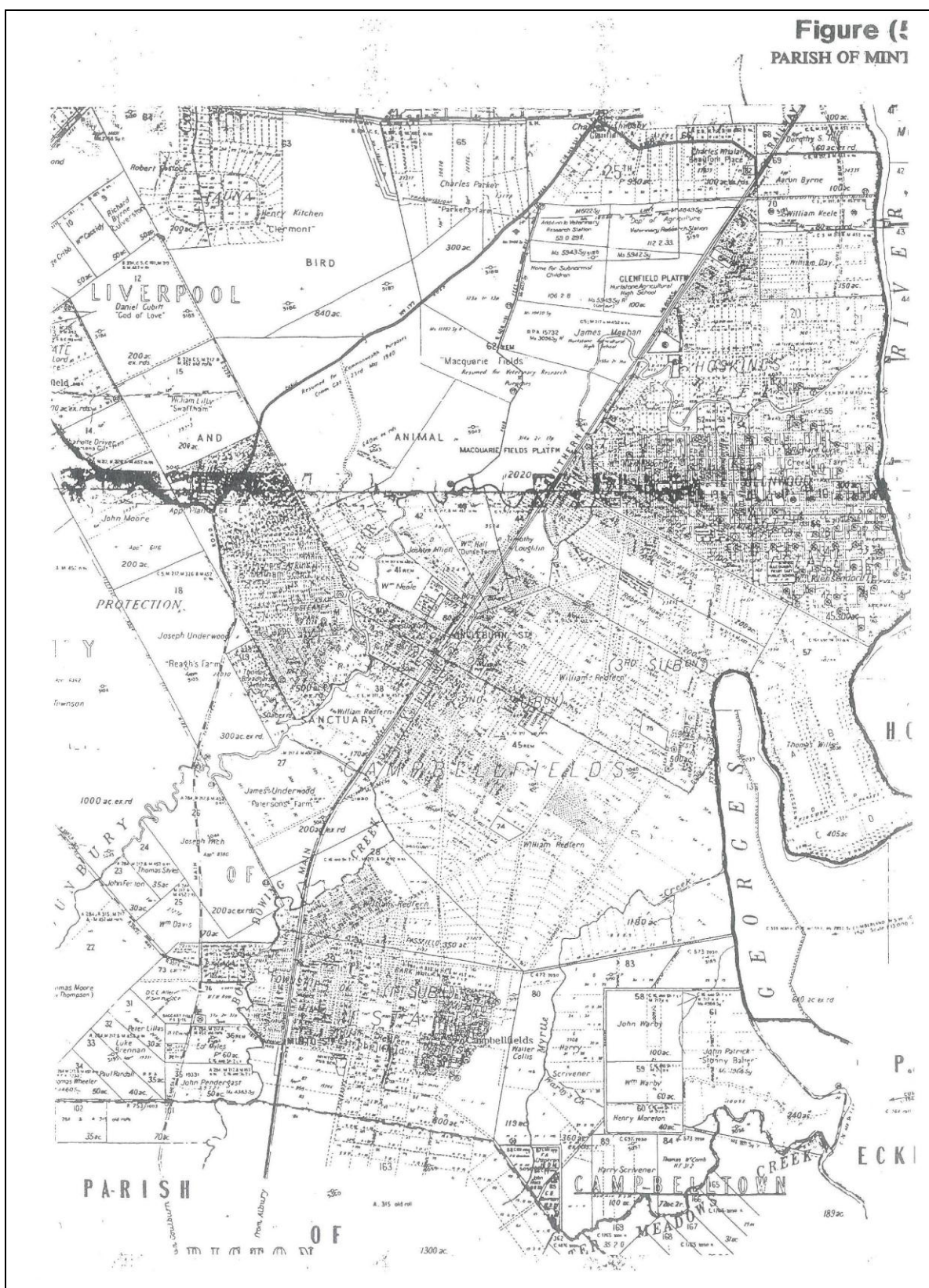

THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICTS OF THE CUMBERLAND PLAIN, 1821.
Source: Brian Fletcher, Landed Enterprise and Penal Society, Sydney 1976.
(In Macarthur Heritage Study, DEP 1986).

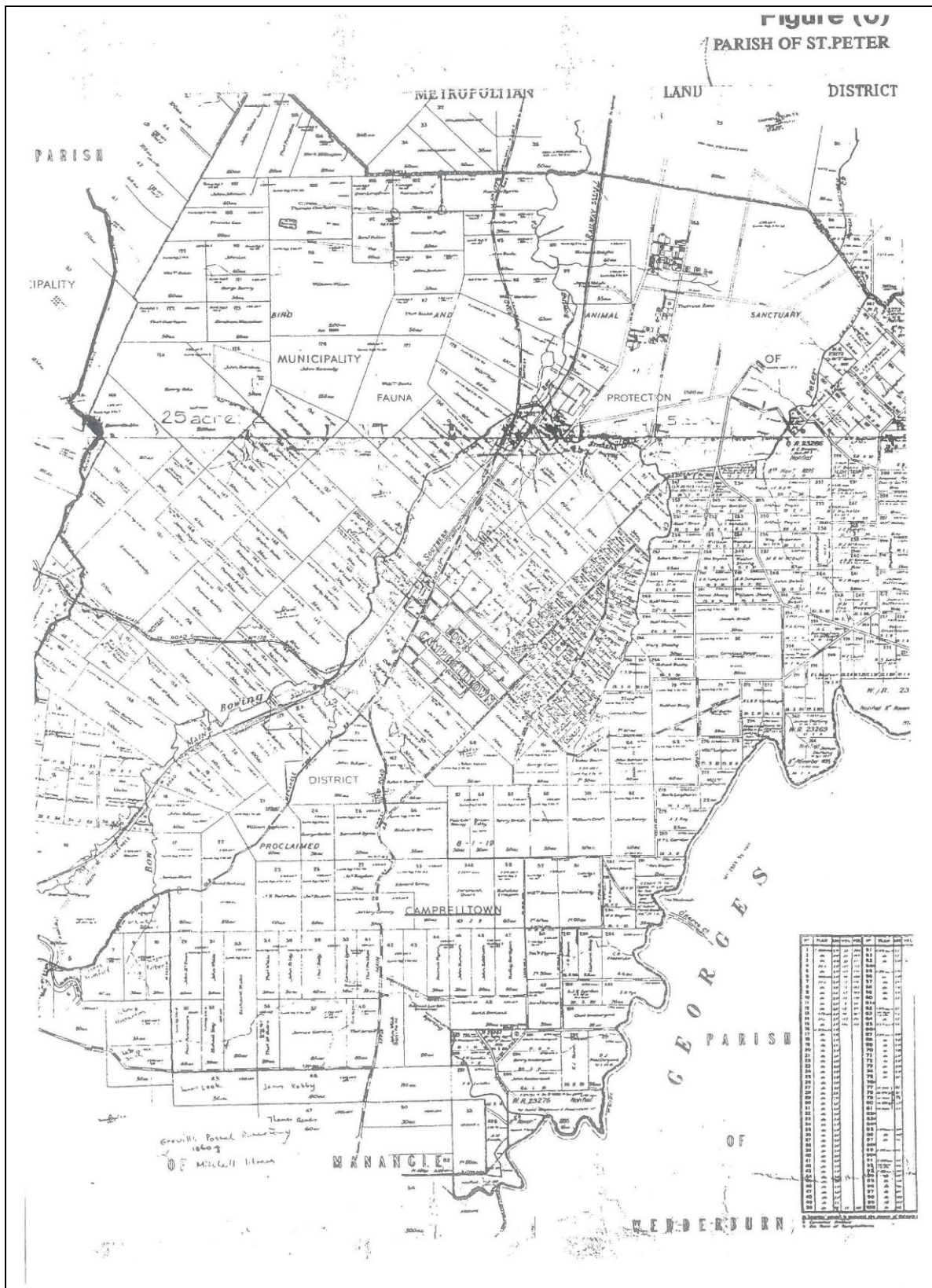Parish of Minto

Parish of St. Peter

Parish of Menangle

Figure (7
PARISH OF MENANGI

Parish of Wedderburn
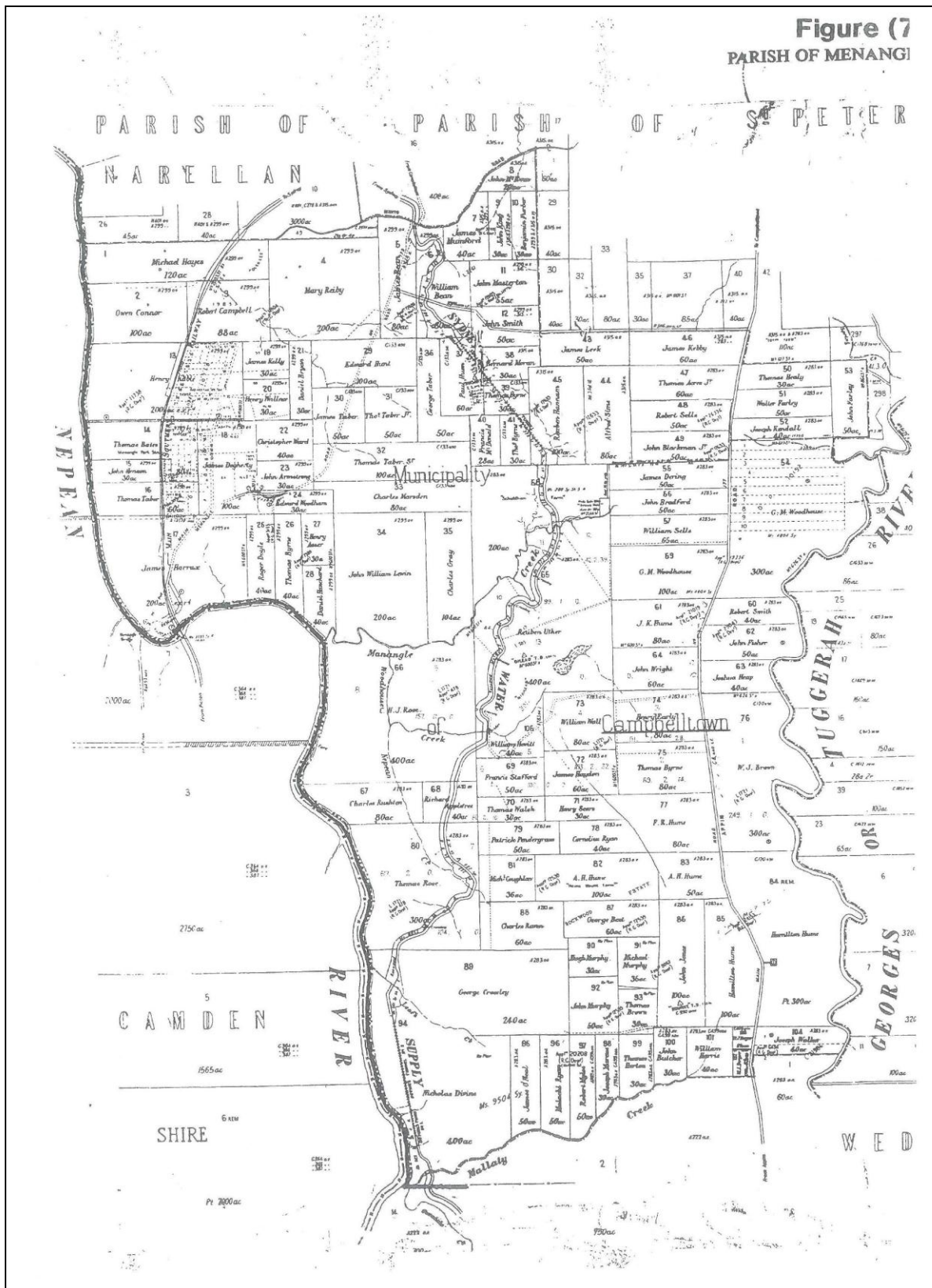
Figure (8)
PARISH OF WEDDERBURN
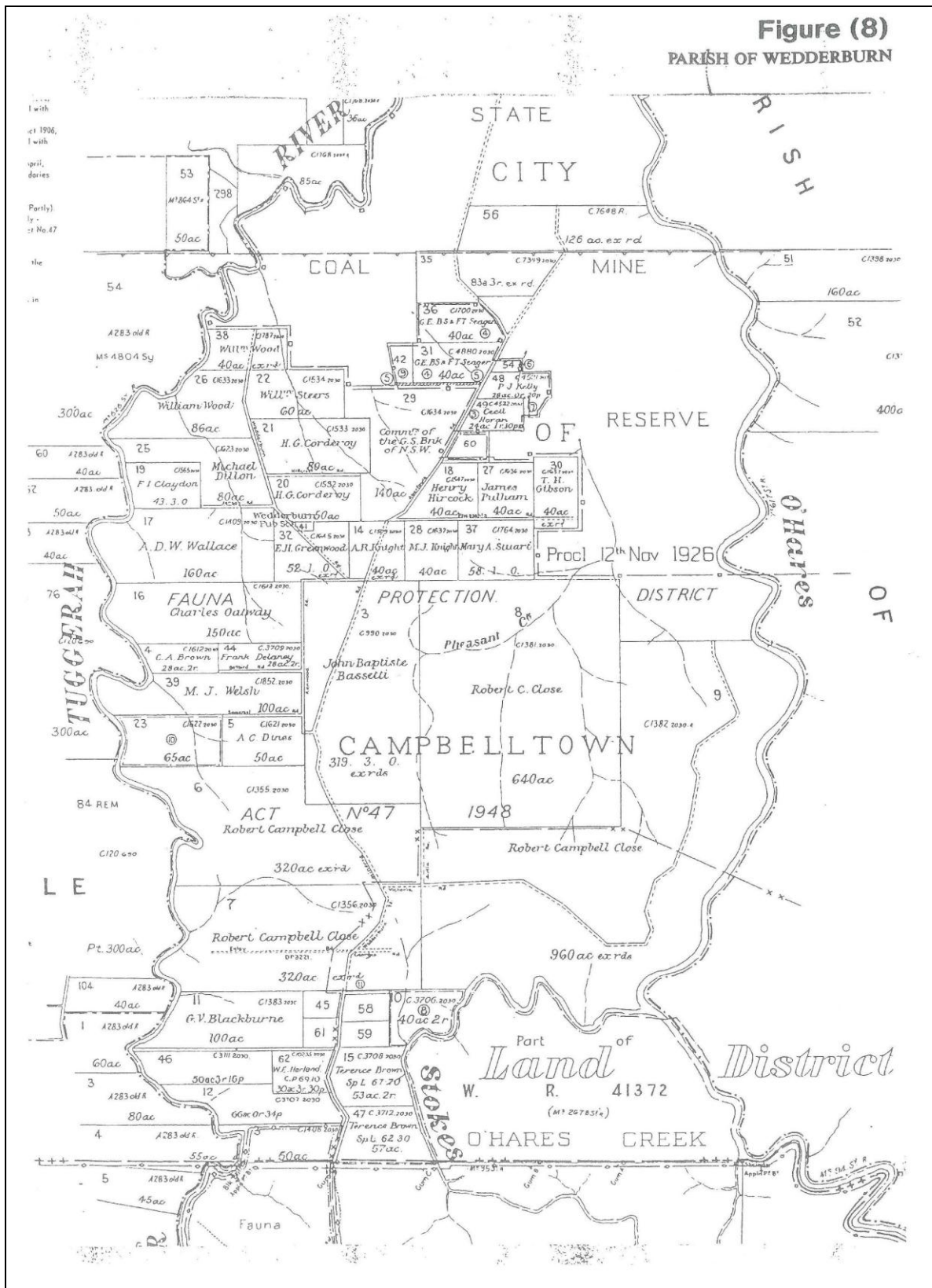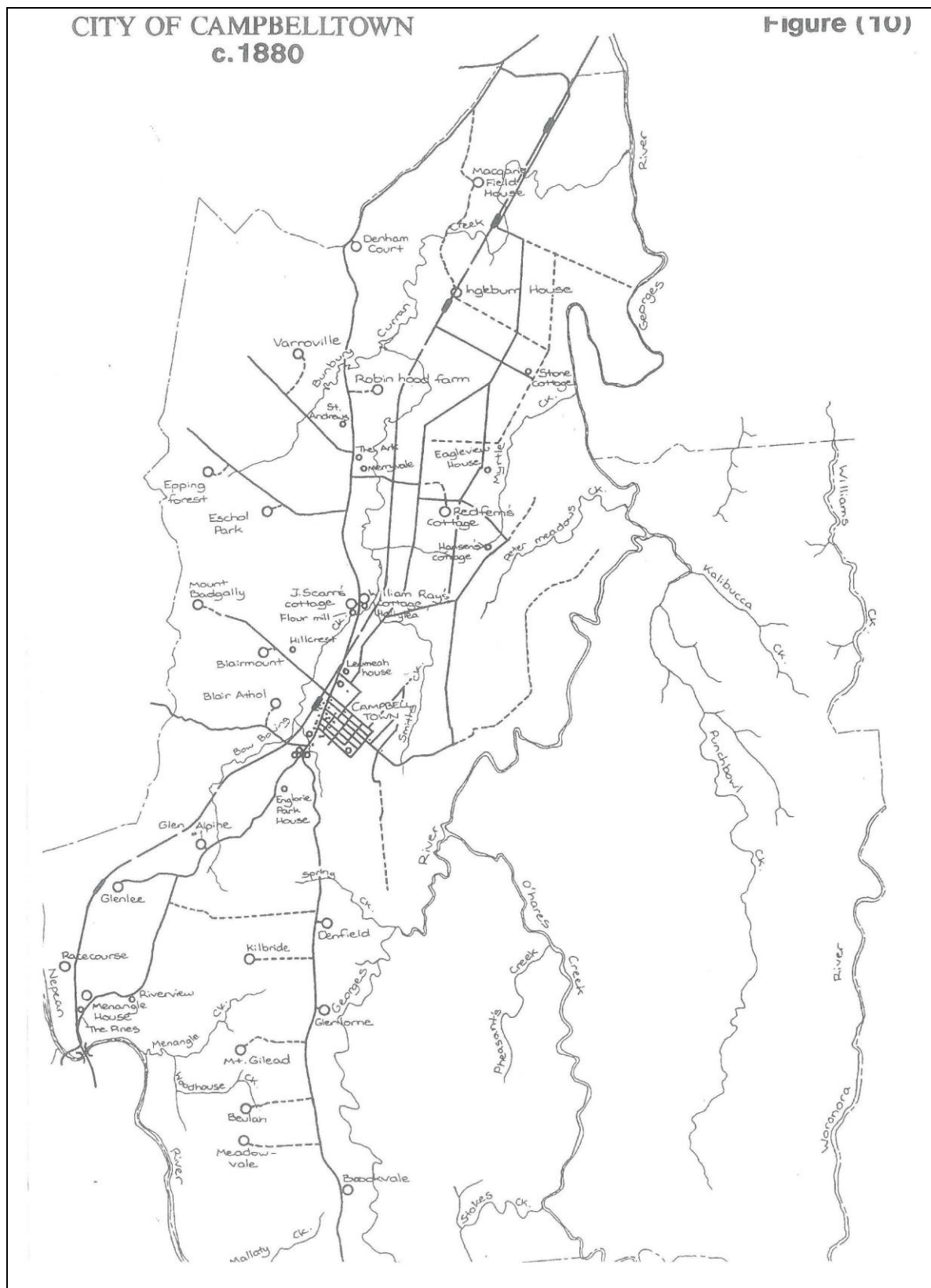
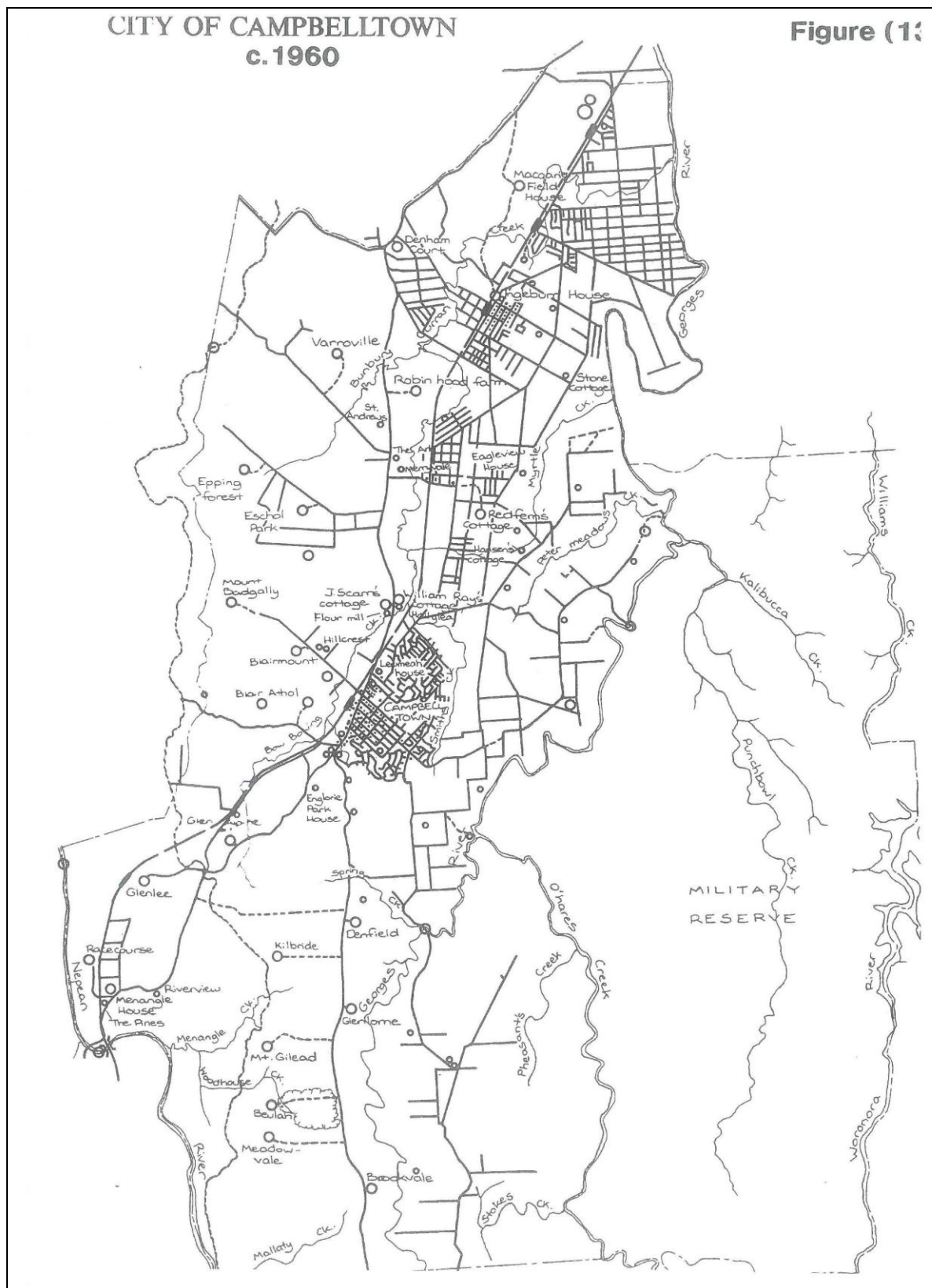The Campbelltown area in the 1840s
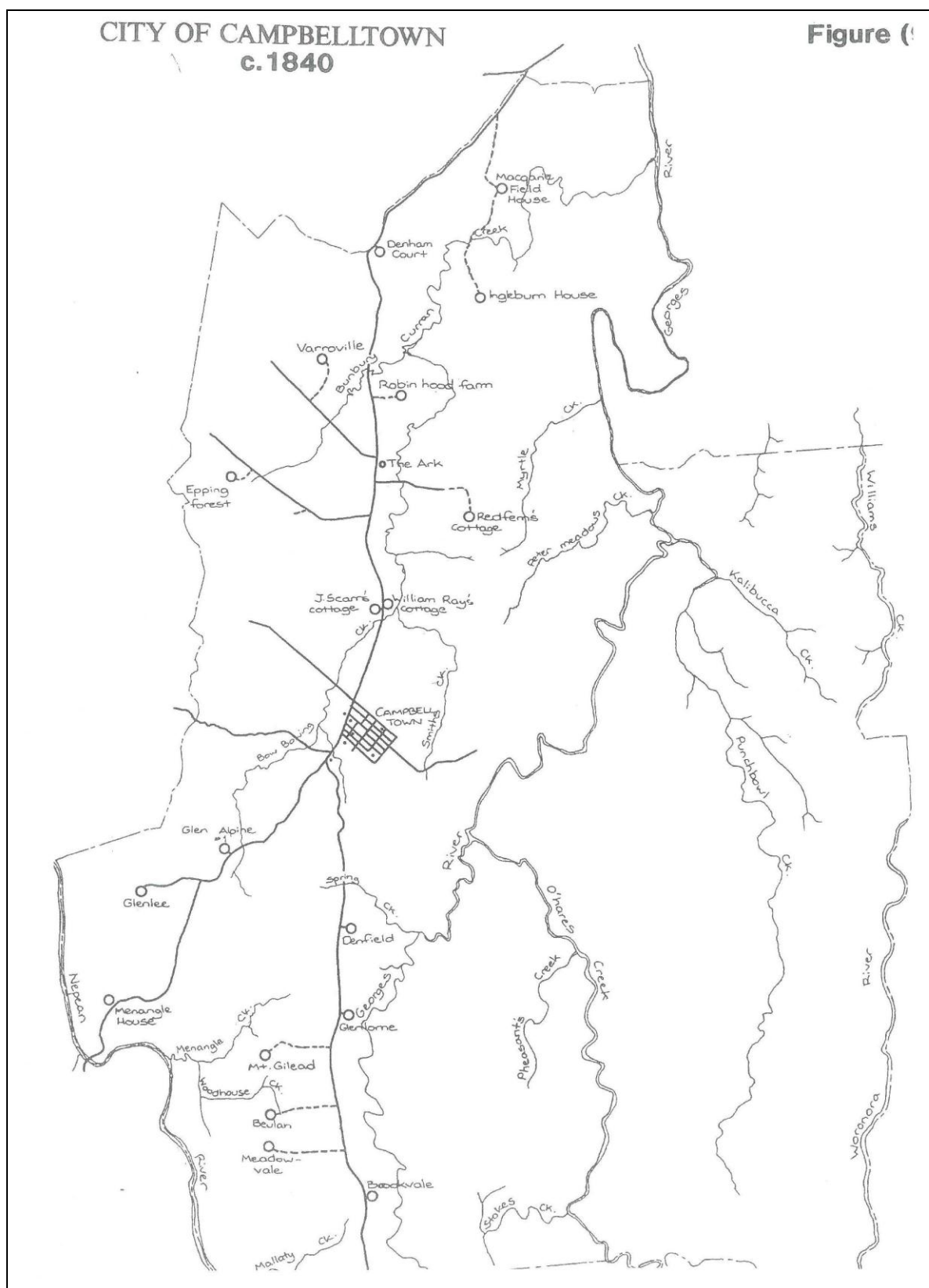
The Campbelltown area in the 1880s

The Campbelltown area in the 1900s

CITY OF CAMPBELLTOWN
c.1900

Figure (1
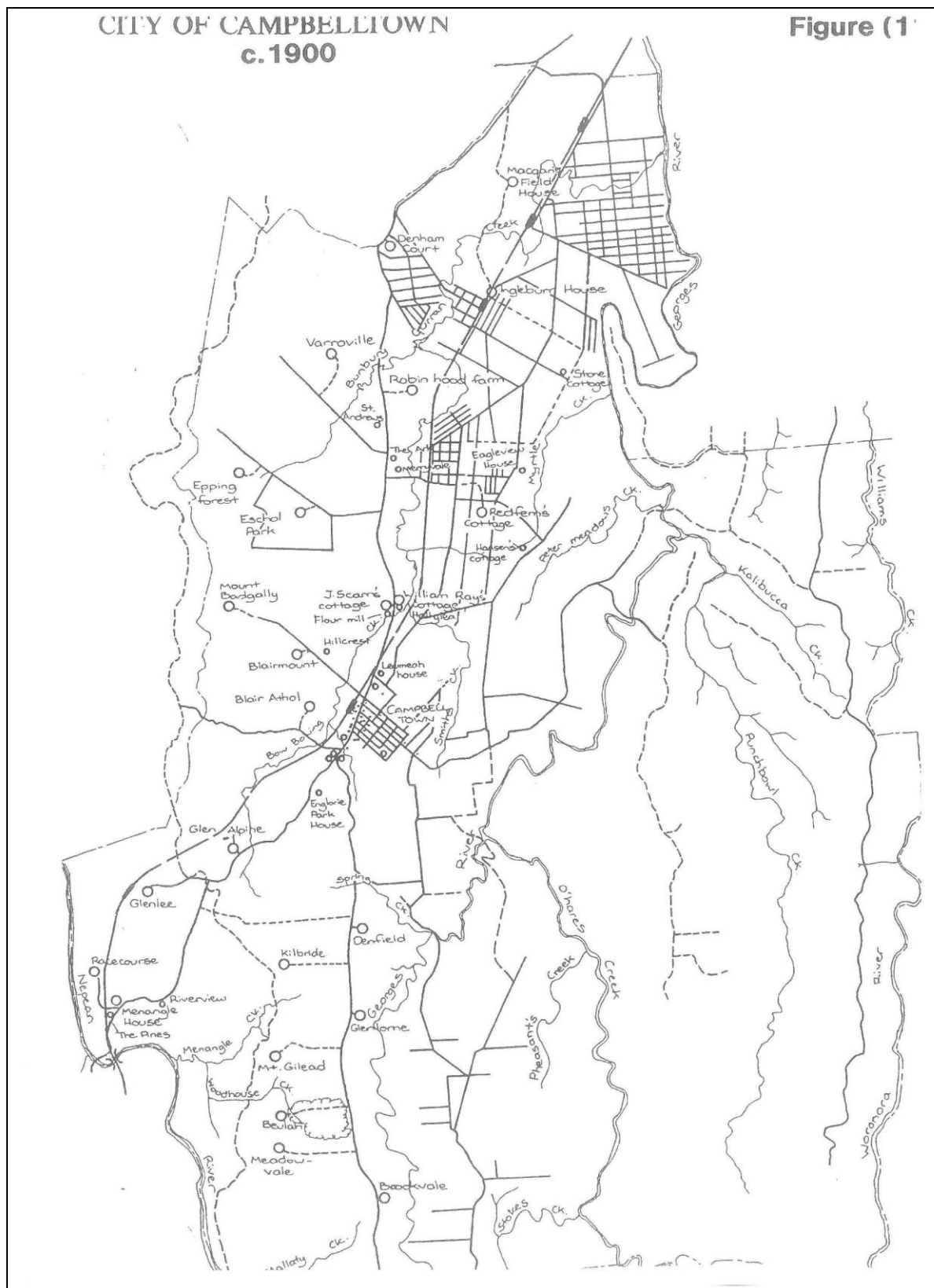
The Campbelltown area in the 1920s
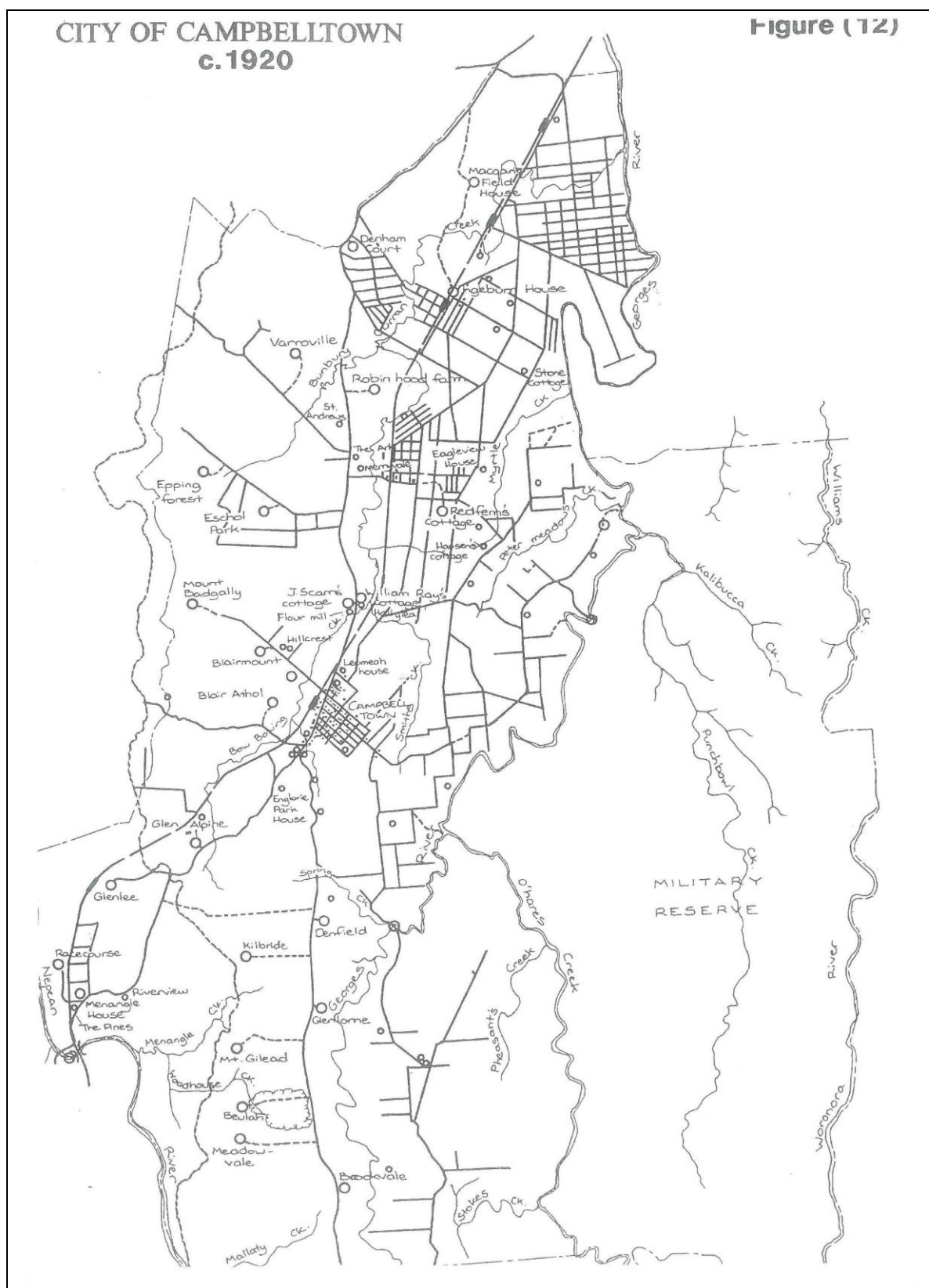
The Campbelltown area in the 1960s

Appendix 7: The Burra Charter 1999 (the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance) (For additional information and Guidelines for the use of the Burra Charter see http://australia.icomos.org/publications/charters.)

The Burra Charter

(The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance)

Preamble

Considering the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice 1964), and the Resolutions of the 5th General Assembly of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) (Moscow 1978), the Burra Charter was adopted by Australia ICOMOS (the Australian National Committee of ICOMOS) on 19 August 1979 at Burra, South Australia. Revisions were adopted on 23 February 1981, 23 April 1988 and 26 November 1999.

The Burra Charter provides guidance for the conservation and management of places of cultural significance (cultural heritage places), and is based on the knowledge and experience of Australia ICOMOS members.

Conservation is an integral part of the management of places of cultural significance and is an ongoing responsibility.

Who is the Charter for?

The Charter sets a standard of practice for those who provide advice, make decisions about, or undertake works to places of cultural significance, including owners, managers and custodians.

Using the Charter

The Charter should be read as a whole. Many articles are interdependent. Articles in the Conservation Principles section are often further developed in the Conservation Processes and Conservation Practice sections. Headings have been included for ease of reading but do not form part of the Charter.

The Charter is self-contained, but aspects of its use and application are further explained in the following Australia ICOMOS documents:

- Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Cultural Significance;

- Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Conservation Policy;

- Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Procedures for Undertaking Studies and Reports;

- Code on the Ethics of Coexistence in Conserving Significant Places.

What places does the Charter apply to?

The Charter can be applied to all types of places of cultural significance including natural, indigenous and historic places with cultural values.

The standards of other organisations may also be relevant. These include the Australian Natural Heritage Charter and the Draft Guidelines for the Protection, Management and Use of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Places.

Why conserve?

Places of cultural significance enrich people's lives, often providing a deep and inspirational sense of connection to community and landscape, to the past and to lived experiences. They are historical records, that are important as tangible expressions of Australian identity and experience. Places of cultural significance reflect the diversity of our communities, telling us about who we are and the past that has formed us and the Australian landscape. They are irreplaceable and precious.

These places of cultural significance must be conserved for present and future generations.

The Burra Charter advocates a cautious approach to change: do as much as necessary to care for the place and to make it useable, but otherwise change it as little as possible so that its cultural significance is retained.

Articles

Article 1. Definitions

For the purposes of this Charter:

1.1 *Place* means site, area, land, landscape, building or other work, group of buildings or other works, and may include components, contents, spaces and views.

1.2 *Cultural significance* means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations.

Cultural significance is embodied in the *place* itself, its *fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings*, records, *related places* and *related objects*.

Places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups.

1.3 *Fabric* means all the physical material of the *place* including components, fixtures, contents, and objects.

1.4 *Conservation* means all the processes of looking after a *place* so as to retain its *cultural significance*.

1.5 *Maintenance* means the continuous protective care of the *fabric* and *setting* of a *place,* and is to be distinguished from repair. Repair involves restoration or reconstruction.

1.6 *Preservation* means maintaining the *fabric* of a *place* in its existing state and retarding deterioration.

1.7 *Restoration* means returning the existing *fabric* of a *place* to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material.

1.8 *Reconstruction* means returning a *place* to a known earlier state and is distinguished from *restoration* by the introduction of new material into the *fabric.*

1.9 *Adaptation* means modifying a *place* to suit the existing use or a proposed use.

1.10 *Use* means the functions of a place, as well as the activities and practices that may occur at the place.

1.11 *Compatible* use means a use which respects the *cultural significance* of a *place.* Such a use involves no, or minimal, impact on cultural significance.

1.12 *Setting* means the area around a *place,* which may include the visual catchment.

1.13 *Related place* means a place that contributes to the *cultural significance* of another place.

Explanatory Notes

The concept of place should be broadly interpreted. The elements described in Article 1.1 may include memorials, trees, gardens, parks, places of historical events, urban areas, towns, industrial places, archaeological sites and spiritual and religious places.

The term cultural significance is synonymous with heritage significance and cultural heritage value.

Cultural significance may change as a result of the continuing history of the place.

Understanding of cultural significance may change as a result of new information.

Fabric includes building interiors and sub-surface remains, as well as excavated material.

Fabric may define spaces and these may be important elements of the significance of the place.

The distinctions referred to, for example in relation to roof gutters, are:

* maintenance — regular inspection and cleaning of gutters;

* repair involving restoration — returning of dislodged gutters;

* repair involving reconstruction — replacing decayed gutters.

It is recognised that all places and their components change over time at varying rates.

New material may include recycled material salvaged from other places. This should not be to the detriment of any place of cultural significance.

Articles   **Explanatory Notes**

1.14 *Related object* means an object that contributes to the *cultural significance* of a *place* but is not at the place.

1.15 *Associations* mean the special connections that exist between people and a *place*.

Associations may include social or spiritual values and cultural responsibilities for a place.

1.16 *Meanings* denote what a *place* signifies, indicates, evokes or expresses.

Meanings generally relate to intangible aspects such as symbolic qualities and memories.

1.17 *Interpretation* means all the ways of presenting the *cultural significance* of a *place*.

Interpretation may be a combination of the treatment of the fabric (e.g. maintenance, restoration, reconstruction); the use of and activities at the place; and the use of introduced explanatory material.

Conservation Principles

Article 2. Conservation and management

2.1 *Places* of *cultural significance* should be conserved.

2.2 The aim of *conservation* is to retain the *cultural significance* of a *place*.

2.3 *Conservation* is an integral part of good management of *places* of *cultural significance*.

2.4 *Places* of *cultural significance* should be safeguarded and not put at risk or left in a vulnerable state.

Article 3. Cautious approach

3.1 *Conservation* is based on a respect for the existing *fabric, use, associations* and *meanings*. It requires a cautious approach of changing as much as necessary but as little as possible.

The traces of additions, alterations and earlier treatments to the fabric of a place are evidence of its history and uses which may be part of its significance. Conservation action should assist and not impede their understanding.

3.2 Changes to a *place* should not distort the physical or other evidence it provides, nor be based on conjecture.

Article 4. Knowledge, skills and techniques

4.1 *Conservation* should make use of all the knowledge, skills and disciplines which can contribute to the study and care of the *place*.

4.2 Traditional techniques and materials are preferred for the *conservation* of significant *fabric*. In some circumstances modern techniques and materials which offer substantial conservation benefits may be appropriate.

The use of modern materials and techniques must be supported by firm scientific evidence or by a body of experience.

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Articles	Explanatory Notes

Article 5. Values

5.1 *Conservation* of a *place* should identify and take into consideration all aspects of cultural and natural significance without unwarranted emphasis on any one value at the expense of others.

Conservation of places with natural significance is explained in the Australian Natural Heritage Charter. This Charter defines natural significance to mean the importance of ecosystems, biological diversity and geodiversity for their existence value, or for present or future generations in terms of their scientific, social, aesthetic and life-support value.

5.2 Relative degrees of *cultural significance* may lead to different *conservation* actions at a place.

A cautious approach is needed, as understanding of cultural significance may change. This article should not be used to justify actions which do not retain cultural significance.

Article 6. Burra Charter process

6.1 The *cultural significance* of a *place* and other issues affecting its future are best understood by a sequence of collecting and analysing information before making decisions. Understanding cultural significance comes first, then development of policy and finally management of the place in accordance with the policy.

The Burra Charter process, or sequence of investigations, decisions and actions, is illustrated in the accompanying flowchart.

6.2 The policy for managing a place must be *based* on an understanding of its *cultural significance*.

6.3 Policy development should also include consideration of other factors affecting the future of a *place* such as the owner's needs, resources, external constraints and its physical condition.

Article 7. Use

7.1 Where the *use* of a place is of *cultural significance* it should be retained.

7.2 A *place* should have a *compatible* use.

The policy should identify a use or combination of uses or constraints on uses that retain the cultural significance of the place. New use of a place should involve minimal change, to significant fabric and use; should respect associations and meanings; and where appropriate should provide for continuation of practices which contribute to the cultural significance of the place.

Article 8. Setting

Conservation requires the retention of an appropriate visual *setting* and other relationships that contribute to the *cultural significance* of the *place.*

New construction, demolition, intrusions or other changes which would adversely affect the setting or relationships are not appropriate.

Aspects of the visual setting may include use, siting, bulk, form, scale, character, colour, texture and materials.

Other relationships, such as historical connections, may contribute to interpretation, appreciation, enjoyment or experience of the place.

Articles	Explanatory Notes

Articles

Article 9. Location

9.1   The physical location of a *place* is part of its *cultural significance.* A building, work or other component of a place should remain in its historical location. Relocation is generally unacceptable unless this is the sole practical means of ensuring its survival.

9.2   Some buildings, works or other components of *places* were designed to be readily removable or already have a history of relocation. Provided such buildings, works or other components do not have significant links with their present location, removal may be appropriate.

9.3   If any building, work or other component is moved, it should be moved to an appropriate location and given an appropriate use. Such action should not be to the detriment of any *place* of *cultural significance.*

Article 10. Contents

Contents, fixtures and objects which contribute to the *cultural significance* of a *place* should be retained at that place. Their removal is unacceptable unless it is: the sole means of ensuring their security and *preservation;* on a temporary basis for treatment or exhibition; for cultural reasons; for health and safety; or to protect the place. Such contents, fixtures and objects should be returned where circumstances permit and it is culturally appropriate.

Article 11. Related places and objects

The contribution which *related places* and *related objects* make to the *cultural significance* of the *place* should be retained.

Article 12. Participation

Conservation, interpretation and management of a *place* should provide for the participation of people for whom the place has special *associations* and *meanings,* or who have social, spiritual or other cultural responsibilities for the place.

Article 13. Co-existence of cultural values

Co-existence of cultural values should be recognised, respected and encouraged, especially in cases where they conflict.

Explanatory Notes

For some places, conflicting cultural values may affect policy development and management decisions. In this article, the term cultural values refers to those beliefs which are important to a cultural group, including but not limited to political, religious, spiritual and moral beliefs. This is broader than values associated with cultural significance.

Articles   **Explanatory Notes**

Conservation Processes

Article 14. Conservation processes

Conservation may, according to circumstance, include the processes of: retention or reintroduction of a *use;* retention of *associations* and *meanings; maintenance, preservation, restoration, reconstruction, adaptation* and *interpretation;* and will commonly include a combination of more than one of these.

There may be circumstances where no action is required to achieve conservation.

Article 15. Change

15.1 Change may be necessary to retain *cultural significance*, but is undesirable where it reduces cultural significance. The amount of change to a *place* should be guided by the *cultural significance* of the place and its appropriate *interpretation.*

When change is being considered, a range of options should be explored to seek the option which minimises the reduction of cultural significance.

15.2 Changes which reduce *cultural significance* should be reversible, and be reversed when circumstances permit.

Reversible changes should be considered temporary. Non-reversible change should only be used as a last resort and should not prevent future conservation action.

15.3 Demolition of significant *fabric* of a *place* is generally not acceptable. However, in some cases minor demolition may be appropriate as part of *conservation.* Removed significant fabric should be reinstated when circumstances permit.

15.4 The contributions of all aspects of *cultural significance* of a *place* should be respected. If a place includes *fabric, uses, associations* or *meanings* of different periods, or different aspects of cultural significance, emphasising or interpreting one period or aspect at the expense of another can only be justified when what is left out, removed or diminished is of slight cultural significance and that which is emphasised or interpreted is of much greater cultural significance.

Article 16. Maintenance

Maintenance is fundamental to *conservation* and should be undertaken where *fabric* is of *cultural significance* and its maintenance is necessary to retain that *cultural significance.*

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Articles	Explanatory Notes

Article 17. Preservation

Preservation is appropriate where the existing *fabric* or its condition constitutes evidence of *cultural significance*, or where insufficient evidence is available to allow other *conservation* processes to be carried out.

Preservation protects fabric without obscuring the evidence of its construction and use. The process should always be applied:

• where the evidence of the fabric is of such significance that it should not be altered;

• where insufficient investigation has been carried out to permit policy decisions to be taken in accord with Articles 26 to 28.

New work (e.g. stabilisation) may be carried out in association with preservation when its purpose is the physical protection of the fabric and when it is consistent with Article 22.

Article 18. Restoration and reconstruction

Restoration and *reconstruction* should reveal culturally significant aspects of the *place.*

Article 19. Restoration

Restoration is appropriate only if there is sufficient evidence of an earlier state of the *fabric.*

Article 20. Reconstruction

20.1 *Reconstruction* is appropriate only where a *place* is incomplete through damage or alteration, and only where there is sufficient evidence to reproduce an earlier state of the *fabric.* In rare cases, reconstruction may also be appropriate as part of a use or practice that retains the *cultural significance* of the place.

20.2 *Reconstruction* should be identifiable on close inspection or through additional *interpretation.*

Article 21. Adaptation

21.1 *Adaptation* is acceptable only where the adaptation has minimal impact on the *cultural significance* of the place.

21.2 *Adaptation* should involve minimal change to significant fabric, achieved only after considering alternatives.

Adaptation may involve the introduction of new services, or a new use, or changes to safeguard the place.

Article 22. New work

22.1 New work such as additions to the *place* may be acceptable where it does not distort or obscure the *cultural significance* of the place, or detract from its *interpretation* and appreciation.

New work may be sympathetic if its siting, bulk, form, scale, character, colour, texture and material are similar to the existing fabric, but imitation should be avoided.

22.2 New work should be readily identifiable as such.

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Articles

Explanatory Notes

Article 23. Conserving use

Continuing, modifying or reinstating a significant *use* may be appropriate and preferred forms of *conservation*.

These may require changes to significant fabric but they should be minimised. In some cases, continuing a significant use or practice may involve substantial new work.

Article 24. Retaining associations and meanings

24.1 Significant *associations* between people and a *place* should be respected, retained and not obscured. Opportunities for the *interpretation*, commemoration and celebration of these associations should be investigated and implemented.

For many places associations will be linked to use.

24.2 Significant *meanings,* including spiritual values, of a *place* should be respected. Opportunities for the continuation or revival of these meanings should be investigated and implemented.

Article 25. Interpretation

The *cultural significance* of many places is not readily apparent, and should be explained by *interpretation*. Interpretation should enhance understanding and enjoyment, and be culturally appropriate.

Conservation Practice

Article 26. Applying the Burra Charter process

26.1 Work on a *place* should be preceded by studies to understand the place which should include analysis of physical, documentary, oral and other evidence, drawing on appropriate knowledge, skills and disciplines.

The results of studies should be up to date, regularly reviewed and revised as necessary.

26.2 Written statements of *cultural significance* and policy for the *place* should be prepared, justified and accompanied by supporting evidence. The statements of significance and policy should be incorporated into a management plan for the place.

Statements of significance and policy should be kept up to date by regular review and revision as necessary. The management plan may deal with other matters related to the management of the place.

26.3 Groups and individuals with *associations* with a place as well as those involved in its management should be provided with opportunities to contribute to and participate in understanding the *cultural significance* of the place. Where appropriate they should also have opportunities to participate in its *conservation* and management.

Article 27. Managing change

27.1 The impact of proposed changes on the *cultural significance* of a *place* should be analysed with reference to the statement of significance and the policy for managing the place. It may be necessary to modify proposed changes following analysis to better retain cultural significance.

27.2 Existing *fabric, use, associations* and *meanings* should be adequately recorded before any changes are made to the *place*.

Articles

Article 28. Disturbance of fabric

28.1 Disturbance of significant *fabric* for study, or to obtain evidence, should be minimised. Study of a *place* by any disturbance of the fabric, including archaeological excavation, should only be undertaken to provide data essential for decisions on the *conservation* of the place, or to obtain important evidence about to be lost or made inaccessible.

28.2 Investigation of a *place* which requires disturbance of the *fabric,* apart from that necessary to make decisions, may be appropriate provided that it is consistent with the policy for the place. Such investigation should be based on important research questions which have potential to substantially add to knowledge, which cannot be answered in other ways and which minimises disturbance of significant fabric.

Article 29. Responsibility for decisions

The organisations and individuals responsible for management decisions should be named and specific responsibility taken for each such decision.

Article 30. Direction, supervision and implementation

Competent direction and supervision should be maintained at all stages, and any changes should be implemented by people with appropriate knowledge and skills.

Article 31. Documenting evidence and decisions

A log of new evidence and additional decisions should be kept.

Article 32. Records

32.1 The records associated with the *conservation* of a *place* should be placed in a permanent archive and made publicly available, subject to requirements of security and privacy, and where this is culturally appropriate.

32.2 Records about the history of a *place* should be protected and made publicly available, subject to requirements of security and privacy, and where this is culturally appropriate.

Article 33. Removed fabric

Significant *fabric* which has been removed from a *place* including contents, fixtures and objects, should be catalogued, and protected in accordance with its *cultural significance*.

Where possible and culturally appropriate, removed significant fabric including contents, fixtures and objects, should be kept at the place.

Article 34. Resources

Adequate resources should be provided for conservation.

Words in italics are defined in Article 1.

The best conservation often involves the least work and can be inexpensive.

The Burra Charter, 1999

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The Burra Charter Process

Sequence of investigations, decisions and actions

Understand Significance

IDENTIFY PLACE AND ASSOCIATIONS
Secure the place and make it safe

GATHER AND RECORD INFORMATION ABOUT THE PLACE
SUFFICIENT TO UNDERSTAND SIGNIFICANCE
Documentary   Oral   Physical

ASSESS SIGNIFICANCE

PREPARE A STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Develop Policy

IDENTIFY OBLIGATIONS ARISING FROM SIGNIFICANCE

GATHER INFORMATION ABOUT OTHER FACTORS
AFFECTING THE FUTURE OF THE PLACE
Owner/manager's needs and resources
External factors   Physical condition

DEVELOP POLICY
Identify options
Consider options and test their impact on significance

PREPARE A STATEMENT OF POLICY

Manage

MANAGE PLACE IN ACCORDANCE WITH POLICY
Develop strategies
Implement strategies through a management plan
Record place prior to any change

MONITOR AND REVIEW

The whole process is iterative   Parts of it may need to be repeated   Further research and consultation may be necessary

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