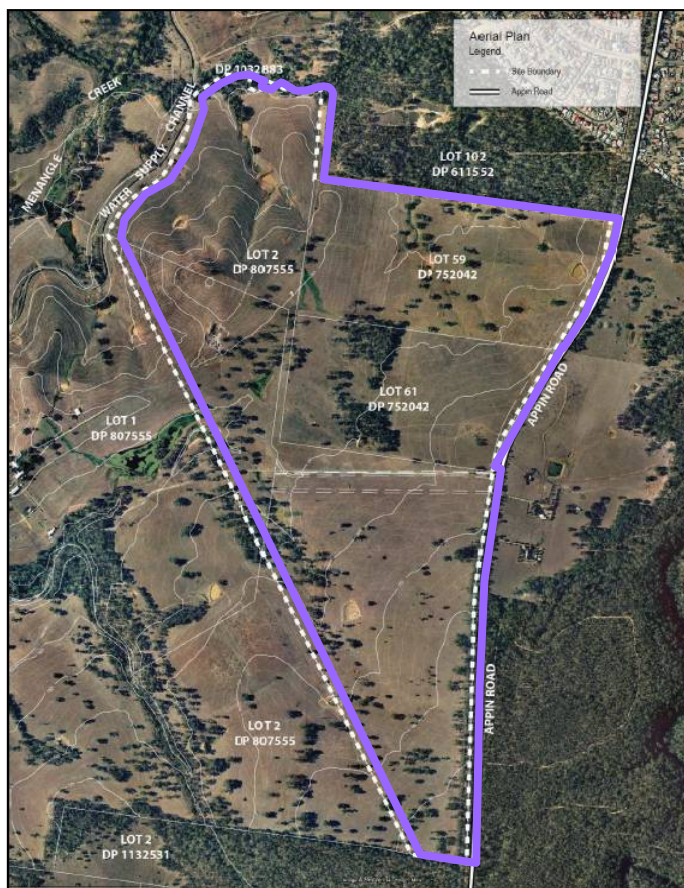


European Heritage Assessment of Mt Gilead

Lot 61 DP752042, Lot 2 DP807555 and
Lot 59 DP752042, Appin Road, Gilead (Campbelltown)



prepared for
S & A Dzwonnik and
Old Mill Properties Pty Ltd
to accompany the Mt Gilead Planning Proposal
for submission to
Campbelltown Council

February 2015
REF: 1301: HA
Issue 09

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Report Register

The following table is a report register tracking the issues of the *European Heritage Assessment of Mt Gilead, Appin Road, Gilead (Campbelltown)* prepared by Tropman & Tropman Architects and Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd.

Tropman & Tropman Architects operate under a quality management system, and this register is in compliance with this system.

Project Ref No.	Issue No.	Description	Prepared by	Checked by	Issued To	Issue Date
1301:HA	01	DRAFT European Heritage Assessment	Scott Murray Joanne Lloyd Polina Jankov	Lester Tropman	Mr Guy Evans DPS (NSW) P/L Via Email	29.07.13
1301:HA	02	European Heritage Assessment	Scott Murray Joanne Lloyd Polina Jankov	Lester Tropman	Mr Nigel McAndrew DPS (NSW) P/L Via Email	08.08.13
1301:HA	03	Final Draft Hillsborough & Mt Gilead Rezoning Area, Appin Road, Gilead (Campbelltown) European Heritage Assessment	Tropman & Tropman Architects and Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd	Lester Tropman	Mr Nigel McAndrew DPS (NSW) P/L Via Email	01.10.13
1301:HA	03	Final Draft Hillsborough & Mt Gilead Rezoning Area, Appin Road, Gilead (Campbelltown) European Heritage Assessment	Tropman & Tropman Architects and Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd	Damian Tybussek and Nicola Hayes of Navin Officer	Darryl Kite Old Mill Properties Pty Ltd	11.10.13
1301:HA	04	Final , European Heritage Assessment of Mt Gilead, Appin Road, Gilead (Campbelltown)	Tropman & Tropman Architects and Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd	Lester Tropman	Mr Nigel McAndrew DPS (NSW) P/L Via Email	29.10.13

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1301:HA	05	Final, European Heritage Assessment of Mt Gilead, Appin Road, Gilead (Campbelltown). ADDENDUM: Appendix D <i>Mount Gilead Rezoning - Mount Gilead Homestead Complex and Windmill: Statement of Significance and Visual Impact Assessment, 6th August 2013.</i>	Tropman & Tropman Architects and Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd	Lester Tropman	Mr Ben Creighton DPS (NSW) P/L Via Email	18.06.14
1301:HA	06	Final , European Heritage Assessment of Mt Gilead, Appin Road, Gilead (Campbelltown). Changes to reflect changes required by council as requested by email 24.06.14	Tropman & Tropman Architects and Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd	Lester Tropman	Mr Ben Creighton DPS (NSW) P/L Via Email	27.06.14
1301:HA	07	Final , European Heritage Assessment of Mt Gilead, Appin Road, Gilead (Campbelltown). Changes to reflect changes required as requested by email 05.07.14	Tropman & Tropman Architects and Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd	Lester Tropman	Mr Ben Creighton DPS (NSW) P/L Via Email	08.07.14
1301:HA	08	Final , European Heritage Assessment of Mt Gilead, Appin Road, Gilead (Campbelltown). Changes to reflect changes required as requested by email 17.02.15	Tropman & Tropman Architects and Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd	Lester Tropman	Mr Nigel McAndrew Design & Planning Via Email	17.02.15
1301:HA	09	Final , European Heritage Assessment of Mt Gilead, Appin Road, Gilead (Campbelltown).	Tropman & Tropman Architects and Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd	Lester Tropman	Mr Nigel McAndrew Design & Planning Via Email	24.02.15

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The study area is located five kilometres south of Campbelltown city centre and comprises 244.5 hectares in total being 34.5 hectares of the Hillsborough site, and 210 hectares of the Mt Gilead site.

The project area is currently identified on the state government's Metropolitan Development Program (MDP). A rezoning application is to be submitted to the Department of Planning & Infrastructure (DoPI). The rezoning will follow the Proponent Instigated LEP Rezoning Process. A Determination was made on 7 September 2012 and it has identified that a heritage study is to form part of the next stage submission.

Historical/European Sites within or adjacent to the Study Areas

There are currently no listed items on the Hillsborough site, however, archaeological remnants of the early homestead remain on the site. These are of local significance. Some significant and endangered ecological features are also located on the site.

There is one previously recorded historical site adjacent to the study area: The Upper Canal System.

There are three new historical sites in the study area: the artificial lake, the carriageway and the northeast access track.

There is also another site, the southeast access track, adjacent to the study area.

Significance Assessment

The archaeological remnants of the early Hillsborough homestead are considered to be of local significance.

Significant and endangered ecological features located on the Hillsborough site are considered to be of local significance.

The Upper Canal System is an item listed on the State Heritage Register.

The artificial lake partly located on the Mt Gilead site is a locally listed heritage item on the Campbelltown IDO as part of the 'Mount Gilead Group'. It has been assessed against the NSW Heritage criteria a, b, c, e, f, and g to have local significance and State significance against criteria a, c, e, f, and g.

The Carriageway, the northeast access track, and the southeast access track on the Mt Gilead site have been assessed against the NSW Heritage criteria to hold no heritage significance at a local or State level.

Statutory and Policy Context Implications for the Hillsborough and Mt Gilead Rezoning Project

The Upper Canal System is registered on four heritage registers including the State Heritage Register and is protected under the NSW Heritage Act 1977 and any impacts to this item would require approval under Section 60 of the Act.

The artificial lake is registered on the heritage schedule of the Interim Development Order No 15 – City of Campbelltown of the 27 September 1974 and is protected under the NSW Heritage Act of 1977. Any impacts to this item would require approval from Campbelltown City Council in accordance with Clause 19 of the Campbelltown IDO 1974.

The carriageway and the northeast and southeast access tracks are not listed on any heritage registers and have been assessed against the NSW heritage criteria to hold no significance at a local or state level. Therefore no statutory approvals are required for impacts to these items.

Impact Assessment

The proposed Mount Gilead Rezoning would potentially result in indirect impacts to part of the visual setting of the Upper Canal System.

Direct impacts are potentially anticipated within the eastern portion of the artificial lake. These impacts may result in reduced heritage significance against NSW Heritage criteria c, e and g.

A visual impact assessment and significance assessment of the *Mount Gilead* Homestead Complex and Windmill has been undertaken (see Appendix D).

It concluded that historically, the *Mount Gilead* Homestead Complex and Windmill, together with the artificial lake to the east, had been considered to be part of a single picturesque vista. The views to and from these items are important in the context of their heritage significance against criterion c at local and State levels. As such, where practicable and feasible, it is desirable that the current rural landscape setting for these two items be retained. However, it should be noted that the proposed rezoning would not result in a total loss of heritage value against criterion c, nor would it appreciably affect the overall heritage significance of these two items.

Visual impacts to the *Mount Gilead* Homestead Complex and Windmill from the proposal will not have a significant or otherwise unacceptable impact on the heritage values of the items.

Recommendations

- 1 The new residential subdivision development of the Hillsborough site to have its own entrance off Appin Road.
- 2 The new residential subdivision development of Mt Gilead to have its own separate entrance off Appin Road.
- 3 Existing Hillsborough site boundaries to be reflected in subdivision (original grant lines – existing site boundaries) and not lost in bigger subdivision of surrounding properties
- 4 Retain significant stands of remnant forest trees & shrubs. Note: The northern stand of trees appears to be the most important of the two tree stands on the Hillsborough site, having a denser understorey and being less disturbed.
- 5 Record and interpret existing archaeological evidence of the former Hillsborough cottage, concrete paving, stock fencing, planting and small water hole (spring). Create a public interpretive device of the archaeological evidence of the former cottage.
- 6 The future proposed housing subdivision located on the north, west and southern boundaries of the Hillsborough site should carefully respect the Hillsborough grant lines.
- 7 The existing boundary fence for the Upper Canal System, a site of State significance, be left in place and no work should extend beyond this fence.
- 8 As the development will be adjacent to a heritage item a statement of heritage impact (SOHI) should be prepared for the Upper Canal System that clearly documents the extent of visual or aesthetic impacts at this site and all necessary controls to minimise or avoid heritage impacts.

The SOHI should be prepared prior to DA for the length of the Upper Canal System adjacent to the study area.

- 9 Approval from the NSW Heritage Council should be sought for any development impacts within, or directly adjacent to, the bushland corridor of the canal at the Upper Canal System.
- 10 The artificial lake should be considered by Old Mill Properties Pty Ltd for nomination for State heritage listing as well as nomination to the Local Council for a separate listing on the IDO or LEP rather than it being part of the general *Mount Gilead* listing as is currently the case. The artificial lake, excluding the curtilage should be retained in one ownership.
- 11 A SOHI and a conservation management plan (CMP) should be developed for the artificial lake prior to DA if the item is to be visually or functionally impacted or if impacts are to occur adjacent to the item. The CMP should serve as a future management document that outlines what impact may and may not occur to the item both during the construction phase of the project and the post construction management of the item.
- 12 The significance of the alignment of the *Mount Gilead* carriageway should be addressed within the development through some form of interpretation of this alignment from Appin Road to the homestead complex. This does not necessitate that the exact alignment be kept along its whole length, but that the critical elements such as the gateway off Appin Road, the curve of the road around the lake, and the particular views of the homestead complex, Old Mill and artificial lake along its length be retained in some form, where possible.
- 13 Measures to lessen the impact of the proposal on views should be considered for example:
 1. Adoption of the mitigation measures recommended in the Landscape Character & Visual Impact Assessment prepared by Clouston Associates; and/or
 2. That development within the view of the item should consider being of a more park like nature with increased open space and disbursed housing; and/or
 3. The planting of a tree line buffer zone between the development and the item including the "softening" of the margin between the Homestead Complex and the Mt Gilead housing development.

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Appendices

Appendix A	Historical Information on: Hillsborough And Mt Gilead Rezoning Area
Appendix B	Excerpt from <i>Colonial Landscapes of the Cumberland Plain</i>
Appendix C	Statutory and Policy Context
Appendix D	<i>Mount Gilead Rezoning - Mount Gilead Homestead Complex and Windmill: Statement of Significance and Visual Impact Assessment</i> , 6 th August 2013 (Navin Officer Heritage Consultants)

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Brief

This European Heritage Assessment report has been prepared by Tropman & Tropman Architects and Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd for the proposed residential subdivision development at the property formerly known as "Hillsborough", Lot 61 DP 752042 located on Appin Road, Gilead (Campbelltown) and for the Mt Gilead properties Lot 2 DP807555 and Lot 59 DP752042, Appin Road, Gilead (Campbelltown) in the Campbelltown Local Government Area. This report has been prepared for S & A Dzwonnik and Mount Gilead Pty Ltd to accompany a Planning Proposal submission to Campbelltown Council.

The aim of this report is to assess the European heritage significance of the properties and to provide design guidelines for the proposed residential subdivision of the site relating to this heritage significance.

The primary aim of the Mt Gilead property field survey is to identify historical cultural heritage sites and areas of archaeological sensitivity or potential present within or adjacent to the study area. The survey will aim to achieve a level of ground surface coverage that will enable an informed assessment of potential construction impacts on any sites that may be identified.

ADDENDUM: the document '*Mount Gilead Rezoning - Mount Gilead Homestead Complex and Windmill: Statement of Significance and Visual Impact Assessment*', 6th August 2013 (Navin Officer Heritage Consultants) has been added to the Appendices in this document – refer Appendix D.

1.2 Author Identification

Tropman & Tropman Architects have prepared the information relating to the property formerly known as Hillsborough.

Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd have prepared the information relating to the Mt Gilead properties.

Unless stated otherwise, all photographs are by the authors and were taken during the course of this study.

Tropman & Tropman Architects

The Hillsborough information contained within this report has been prepared by the following Tropman & Tropman Architects project team members:

Lester Tropman	Director, Architect, Heritage Conservation Consultant, Landscape Consultant
Scott Murray	Senior Project Architect, Urban Designer
Joanne Lloyd	Project Manager (Heritage and Interpretation)
Polina Jankov	Project Officer

Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd

The Mt Gilead information contained within this report has been prepared by the following Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd project team members:

Damian Tybussek	Archaeologist
Nicola Hayes	Archaeologist

Fieldwork was conducted by archaeologists Nicola Hayes and Deirdre Lewis-Cook. The Mt Gilead information contained within this report was prepared by Nicola Hayes and Damian Tybussek and edited by Nicola Hayes.

Nicola has a Bachelor of Arts majoring in Archaeology, a Bachelor of Science and a Graduate Diploma in Archaeology from the Australian National University (ANU). Deirdre has a Bachelor of Arts majoring in Archaeology and Palaeoanthropology from the University of New England (UNE) and a Master of Arts with Honours specialising in Biological Anthropology from the ANU. Damian has a Bachelor of Arts with honours majoring in Archaeology with a minor in History from the ANU, and is currently working towards a PhD in Historical Archaeology at the ANU.

1.3 Limitations

The history for the former Hillsborough property was limited to available secondary sources.

1.4 Methodology

Hillsborough

The method for the Heritage Assessment of the former Hillsborough property follows that set out in the following NSW Heritage Office guidelines:

- "Assessing Heritage Significance", 2001
- "Natural Heritage Principles", 2000 and
- "Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'", 2009.

Mt Gilead

Literature and Database Review

A range of archaeological and historical data was reviewed for the Mount Gilead study area and its surrounds. This literature and data review was used to determine if known historical sites were located within the area under investigation, to facilitate site prediction on the basis of known regional and local site patterns, and to place the area within an archaeological and heritage management context. The review of documentary sources included heritage registers and schedules, local histories, and archaeological reports.

Searches were undertaken of the following statutory and non-statutory heritage registers and schedules:

- Statutory Listings:
 - : World Heritage List;
 - : The National Heritage List (Australian Heritage Council);
 - : The Commonwealth Heritage List (Australian Heritage Council); and
 - : The State Heritage Register (NSW Heritage Branch, Office of Environment and Heritage).
- Non-Statutory Listings:
 - : The State Heritage Inventory (NSW Heritage Branch, Office of Environment and Heritage);
 - : The Register of the National Estate (Australian Heritage Council); and
 - : Register of the National Trust of Australia (NSW).

Field Methodology

The field survey was conducted on the 10th and 11th of July 2013 and involved:

1. Foot survey of the project area

A field survey was completed on foot by two individuals walking systematic transects and/or selected traverses, spaced a regular distance apart such as between approximately 5-50 m. The exact nature and arrangement of the transects and/or traverses conducted depended on an in-field assessment of visibility constraints and cultural and archaeological sensitivity.

2. Site recording

All surface archaeological sites, potential archaeological deposits and places of European cultural value were documented. All sites had the following details recorded using standardised recording forms.

- Site name, recorder and date
- Site type
- GPS coordinates
- Landscape and landform character
- Site dimensions
- Site condition and potential to be larger
- Photos
- Any other relevant information, such as oral information and informant details.

Recording Parameters

Historical archaeology refers to the 'post-contact' period and includes: domestic, commercial and industrial sites, as well as most maritime sites. It is the study of the past using physical evidence in conjunction with historical sources. The three primary types of places or items that may form part of the historical archaeology context include:

1. Below ground evidence, including building foundations, occupation deposits, features and artefacts; and above ground evidence, including buildings, works, industrial structures and relics that are intact or ruined;
2. Areas of land that display evidence of human activity or occupation; and
3. Shipwrecks, deposits and structures associated with maritime activities.

Within these broad parameters, an historical archaeological site may include:

- Topographical features and evidence of past environments (that is, present in pollens and diatoms);
- Evidence of site formation, evolution, redundancy and abandonment (that is, features and materials associated with land reclamation, sequences of structural development, demolition/deconstruction and renewal);
- Evidence of function and activities according to historical theme/s represented (for example, an industrial site may contain diagnostic evidence of process, products and by-products);
- Evidence associated with domestic occupation including household items, consumables, ornaments, personal effects and toys;
- Evidence of diet including animal and fish bones, and plant residues;
- Evidence of pastimes and occupations including tools of trade and the often fragmentary signatures of these activities and processes;
- Methods of waste disposal and sanitation, including the waste itself which may contain discarded elements from all classes of artefact as well as indicators of diet and pathology; and

- Any surviving physical evidence of the interplay between site environment and people.

The information found in historical archaeological sites is often part of a bigger picture which offers opportunities to compare and contrast results between sites. The most common comparisons are made at the local level, however, due to advances in research and the increasing sophistication and standardisation of methods of data collection, the capacity for wider reference (nationally and, occasionally, internationally) exists and places added emphasis on identification and conservation of historical archaeological resources.

1.5 References

- Colleen Morris and Geoffrey Britton, *Colonial Landscapes of the Cumberland Plain and Camden NSW*, National Trust of Australia (NSW), August 2000
- Australia ICOMOS 2000, *Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Cultural Significance (The Burra Charter) and Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Cultural Significance, Conservation Policy, and Undertaking Studies and Reports*, Australia ICOMOS, ACT.
- Heritage Office 2001, *Assessing Heritage Significance*, Heritage Office, Sydney.
- Heritage Office 2000, *Natural Heritage Principles*, Heritage Office, Sydney
- Heritage Branch, Department of Planning 2009, *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'*, Heritage Branch, Sydney.

Further references are contained within Appendix A.

1.6 Acknowledgements

The authors would like to gratefully acknowledge the assistance of the Campbelltown & Airds Historical Society, in particular Marie Holmes, Research Officer, for their assistance in locating historical information on the site.

1.7 Study Area

The study area is located five kilometres south of Campbelltown city centre and comprises 244.5 hectares in total. Refer to Figures 1 and 2.

The project area is currently identified on the state government's Metropolitan Development Program (MDP). A rezoning application is to be submitted to the Department of Planning & Infrastructure (DoPI). The rezoning will follow the Proponent Instigated LEP Rezoning Process. The Minister's Gateway Determination was made on 7 September 2012 and it identified that a heritage study is to form part of the next stage submission.

For the purposes of this study, the **local** area refers to the council area of Campbelltown. The **state** refers to the state of New South Wales.

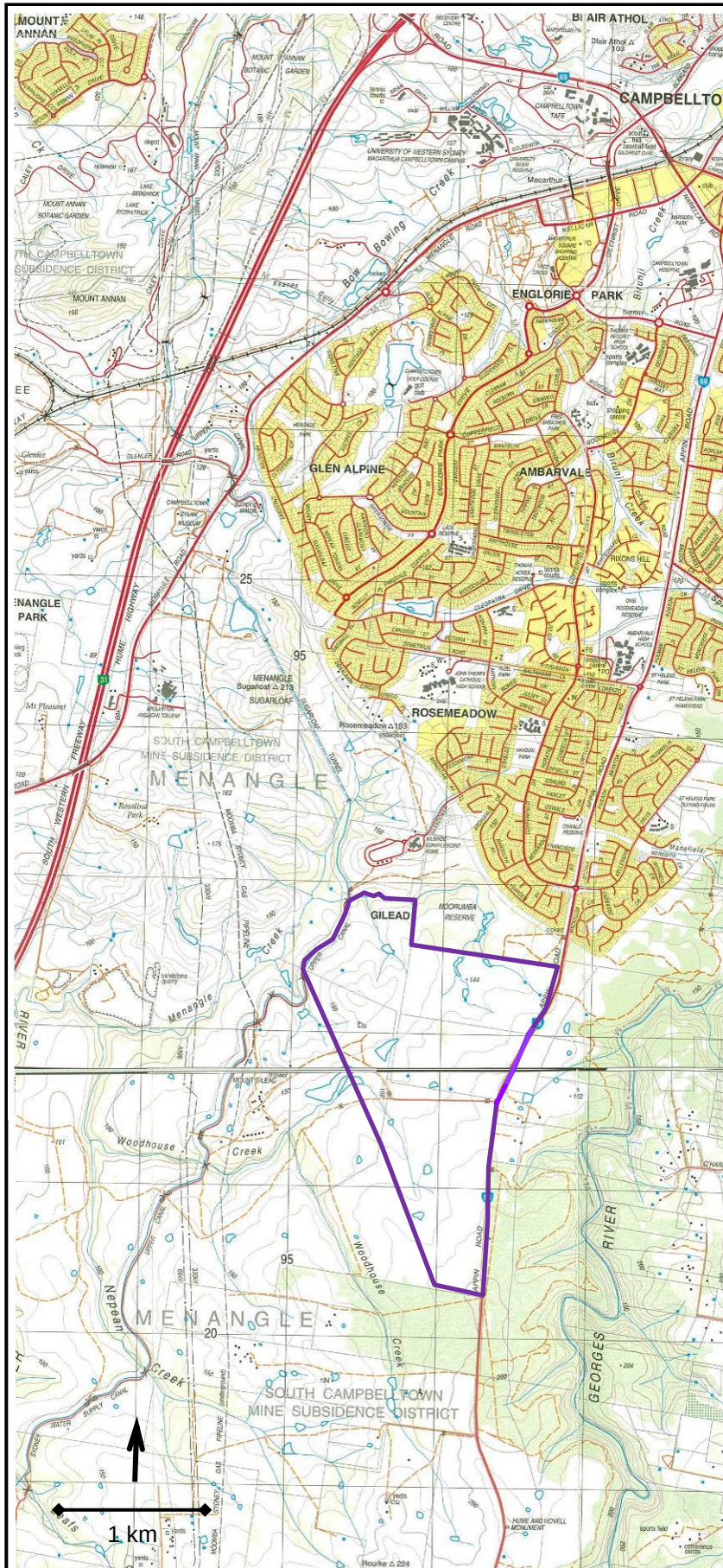
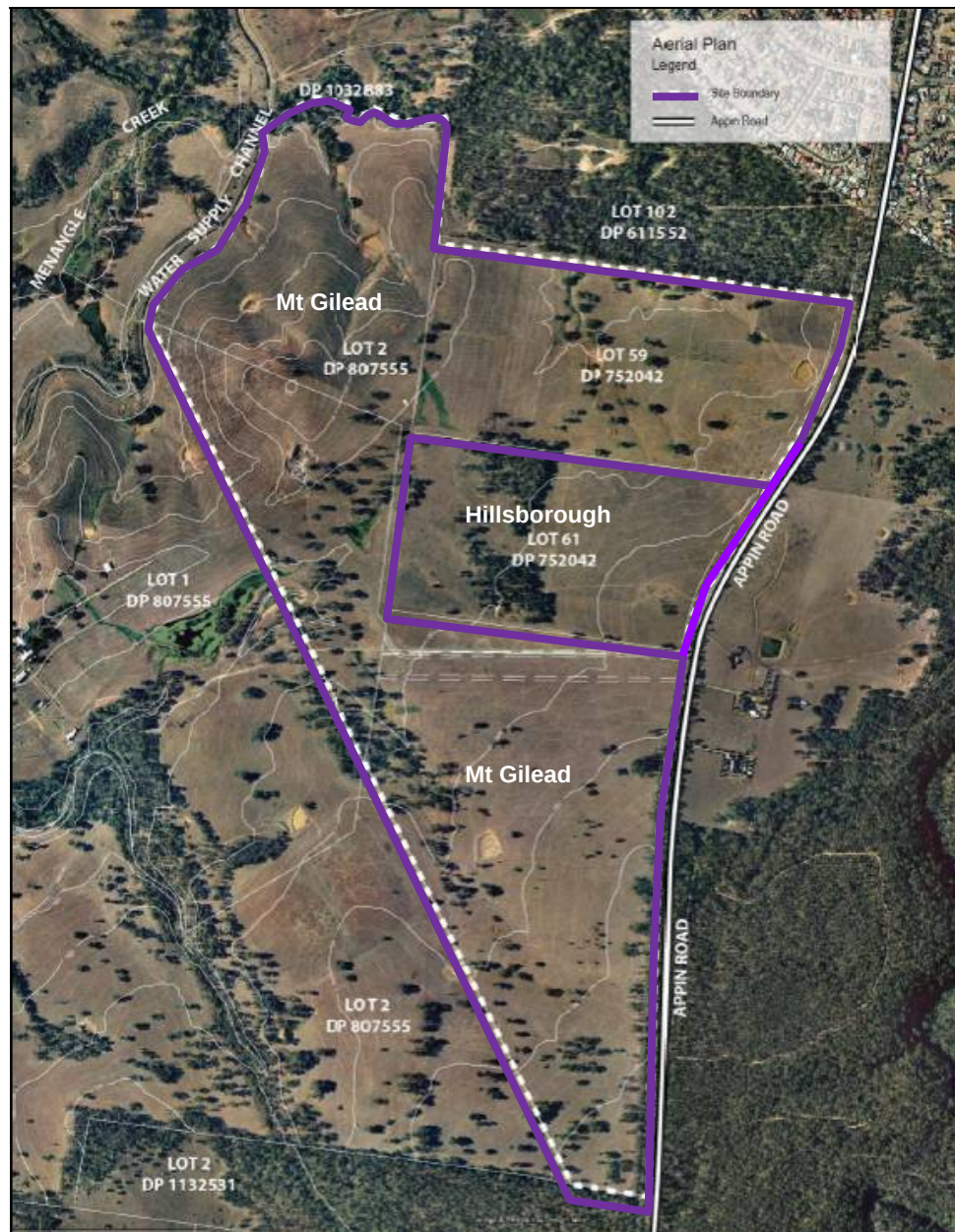


Figure 1:
 Location of Hillsborough and
 Mount Gilead Project Area
 (purple).
 Source: Base extracts of
 Appin and Campbelltown
 1:25,000 topographic maps



N↑

Figure 2: Location of Hillsborough and Mount Gilead.

Source: Base aerial supplied by Mt Gilead Pty Ltd.

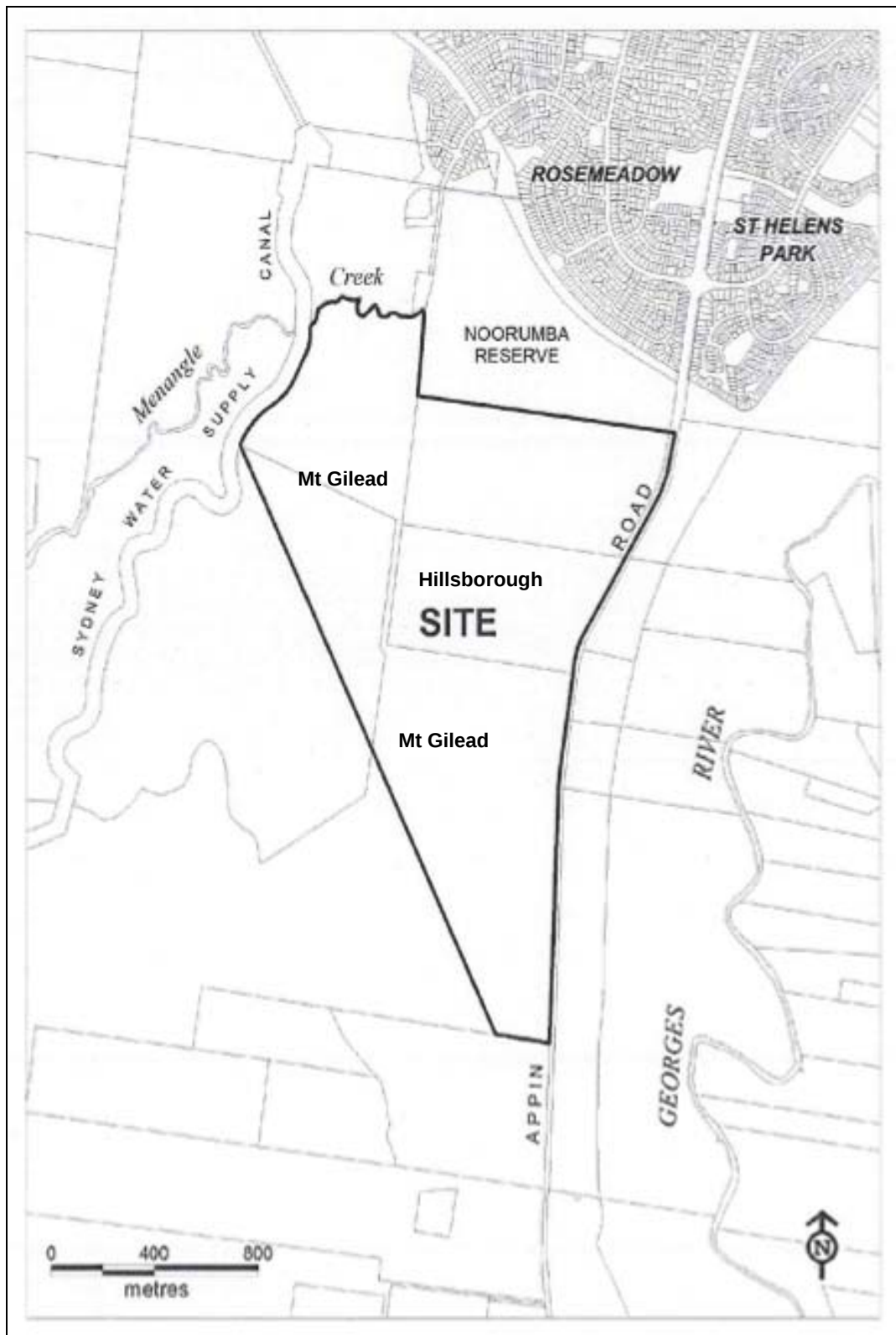


Figure 3: Image from the Consultant Brief – Mount Gilead Proposal. The area outlined with the thick black line demarcates proposed residential subdivision areas.

Hillsborough

The former Hillsborough site is Lot 61 DP 752042. The site is located on Appin Road, Gilead and is currently in a rural area of the Campbelltown Local Government Area proposed to be rezoned and subdivided for residential use.

The subject site is rectangular in shape and is bound by Appin Road on the east, and the Mt Gilead property to the north, west and south. The subject site has a total area of 34.5 hectares. The house known as Hillsborough once stood at the small stand of trees closest to Appin Road.

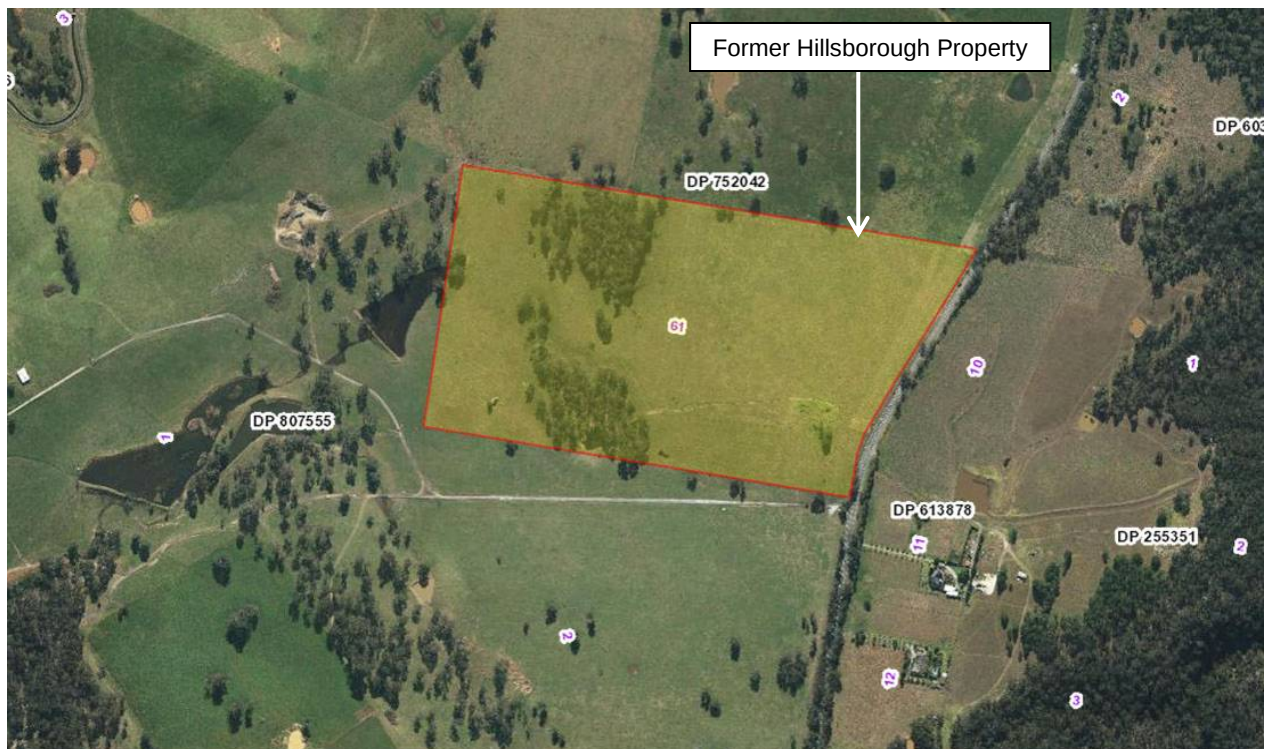


Figure 4: Current aerial image of the Hillsborough site. The approximate boundary of the subject site is marked in red. NSW Land & Property Information.

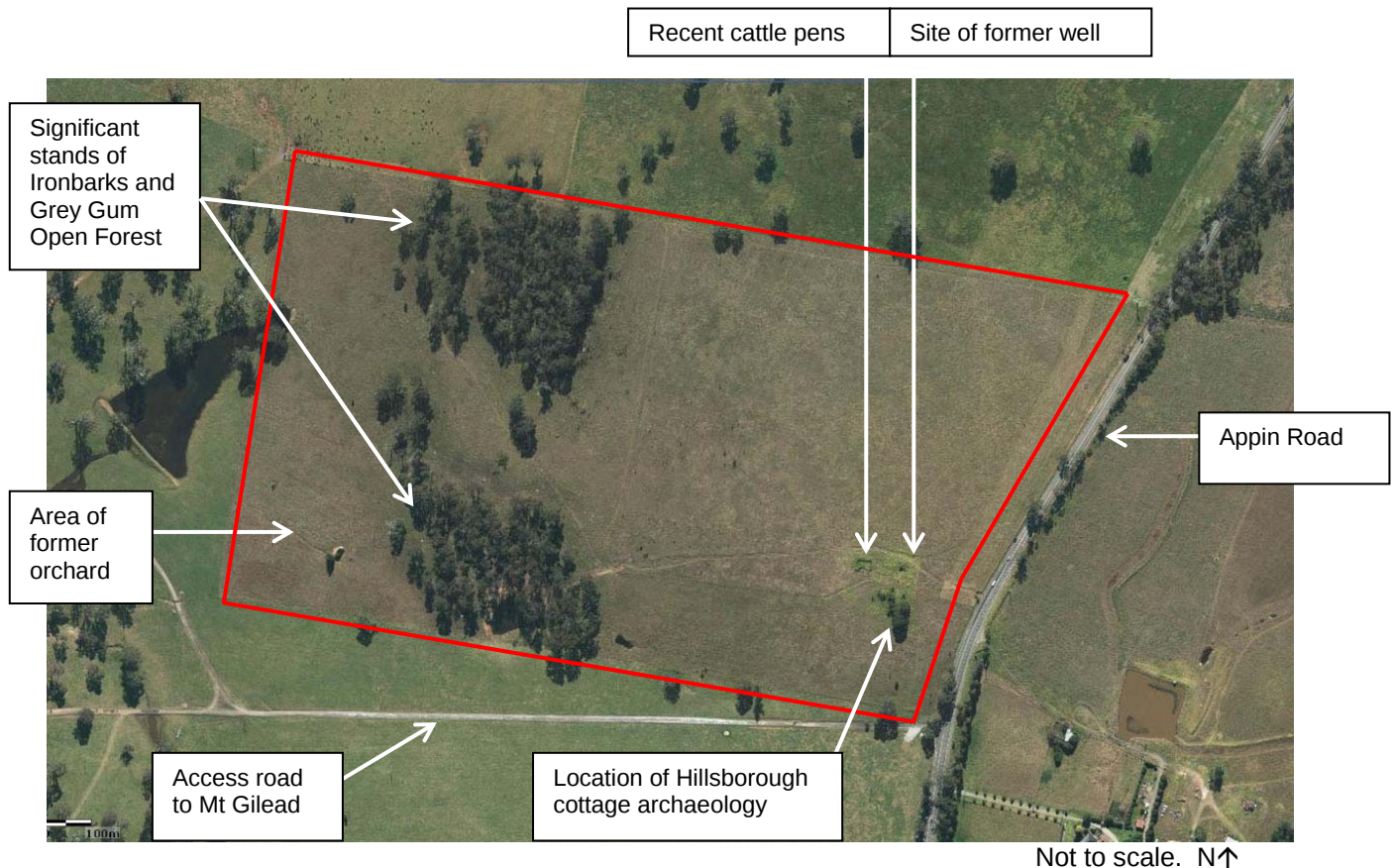


Figure 5: Aerial image of the Hillsborough site showing site features. Site boundary is marked in red. 2012 Google Maps.

Mt Gilead

The study area is located five kilometres south of Campbelltown city centre and comprises 210 hectares. Refer to Figures 1, 2 and 3.

Key points regarding the proposed development are:

- Mount Gilead has been on the government's urban release agenda for many years, and a portion of the site is already part of the committed urban footprint;
- Mount Gilead is in close proximity to the existing urban footprint;
- The government has identified Campbelltown as a future sub-regional centre. Mount Gilead presents an excellent opportunity to contribute significantly to achieving this critical mass and to boosting the economic growth of Campbelltown;
- The land currently identified for release in the MDP for Mount Gilead would support the development of 1400 - 1700 lots; and
- Mount Gilead will ensure the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and cultural heritage values.

This report documents the results of a European cultural heritage assessment of the Hillsborough and Mount Gilead Rezoning.

2.0 BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY

A more comprehensive history on the Hillsborough and Mt Gilead sites is contained in Appendix A of this report. A brief summary only is included in this section.

2.1 Hillsborough

Hillsborough on Appin Road was the home of John Kennedy Hume. It was a slab cottage with brick nogging and stood on the land granted to John Kennedy Hume and was later the residence of Mag Williams.

The property was used at different times for fattening cattle, market gardening, bee-keeping and at one time ferrets were bred there.

A letter in CAHS Archives from Stuart Hume dated 15th April 1970 tells us that John Kennedy Hume, second son of Andrew Hume, received a grant adjoining Mount Gilead. "Here he built his first home which still stands unoccupied for many years near the Mt Gilead entrance built I'd say circa 1823 or earlier."

Later in the same letter he goes on: "Regarding John Kennedy Hume's home adjoining to Mt Gilead owned by Macarthur-Onslow family. This ancient cottage interests me a good deal as I don't know when the family disposed of it and to whom donkeys years ago no doubt. I was surprised to find it and its unusual chimney still standing. Doing research on this John Kennedy Hume I find he married a Miss E O'Neill apparently the natural daughter of Mary Courtney (7 years) and Felix O'Neill (life). Ultimately Mary Courtney married Patrick Pendergast who held 50 acres adjoining *Beulah* (river end).

From Chapter 6 of the book *Beyond the Borders*, there is a chapter on John Kennedy Hume. The author says that when John married they went to live on his first grant at Appin, sixty acres on which he built a house, part of which still stands derelict, but with an interesting chimney of big sandstone blocks. He had been given the grant in 1823. In 1828 the Census shows him living with Pat Pendergast. With him in the Census are three children with number four on the way. Just when the family moved to Gunning from Appin is not clear. However when Father Therry christened a child of John Hume in 1833, it was because the child was about "to leave for the Goulburn Plains."

2.2 Mt Gilead

Landowners of the Mt Gilead estate are listed below.

Owner	Period of Ownership	Estate Area
Rueben Uther	1812-1818	400 acres
Thomas Rose	1818-1837	2460 acres (1828)
Thomas Rose's Trustees	1837-1858	
Charles Rose	1858-1863	2000+ acres (1861)
Walter Friend	1864-1867	
Edmund Woodhouse	1867-1875	
Edmund Woodhouse junior	1876-1891	2063 acres (1888)
Australian Insurance Company	1891-1910	
Dr W. H. Harris	1910-1920	
John T. Barnett	1920-1927	
Patrick M. McGirr	1927-1941	
Macarthur-Onslow Family	1941-Present	

The estate infrastructure includes the:

- Homestead complex
- The Windmill
- The artificial Lake (Weir or Reservoir) and other Dams
- The carriageway and other access roads
- The Deer Park

Homestead Complex

The Homestead complex is not included within the study area of this report however it is connected with the surrounding estate lands through the views and vistas available from it over this landscape and from points within the landscape towards it. Through its rich history and succession of owners it has evolved much since its original establishment in the mid 1810s.

Windmill

After its erection in 1836 the Mill ground wheat for everyone willing to cart it there at 1s 6d per bushel. Over this initial period of its operation the surrounding farms on *Mount Gilead* averaged 47 bushels to the acre up until 1858 when the first wheat 'rust' appeared in the district. With the arrival of this disease yields slowly diminished over the following two decades. This was a severe blow to the region as it was considered to be the granary of the colony at this time. The Windmill appears to have continued in operation until around 1877, when rust caused the final failure of the local wheat crops (Bayley, 1974:67; Morris, 1941).

The Windmill was allowed to fall into ruin, likely due to a lack of alternative use, to the point that by the 1950s only the stone portion of the structure remained.¹ Notably, prior to this time, the interior of the structure had been covered with concrete in order to turn it into a water tank. Today the structure remains in this condition and only a handful of the tree plantings from the 1880s remain in the form of mature trees.

Artificial Lake

The large dam or lake to the west of the homestead complex and south of the former carriageway is reputed to be the first of its kind built in the colony of NSW if not Australia. It was constructed in 1825 by Thomas Rose in order to conserve water on the *Mount Gilead* Estate. The lake is extant today, although it is possible that the original embankment wall or a replacement was removed with an excavator or bulldozer in the 1940s after the Macarthur-Onslow family acquired the Estate and a new embankment constructed.

Carriageway and access roads

From the establishment of the estate several roads have extended across the property with the principal ones linking Appin road and the homestead. From 1817 through to at least the late 1830s the main Southern Road ran through the *Mount Gilead* estate as there was no bridge at Menangle. The Nepean River was crossed by a ferry located near the junction of the river and Menangle Creek (Morris, 1941). Therefore, at this early stage the main road in the area crossed the estate and it was assumedly near this track that Rose constructed his third dam. Unfortunately, there is no sign of this road in the present landscape.

As for the access tracks for the homestead complex this has changed to some degree over time. The 1861 plan of the estate shows that two tracks linked the homestead with Appin Road, one heading to the northeast and the other southeast crossing the embankment of the large reservoir. These tracks had likely functioned through the Rose family's ownership of the estate as they both cross the land that was added to the property by Thomas Rose. Assumedly, one of these tracks also functioned during Uther's ownership of the estate. It is likely that the northeast track had to be abandoned after 1864 when the estate was sold and the portions north of Menangle Creek which the track crossed were disposed of separately. Therefore, the carriageway which is present in the 1880s plans and drawings of the estate was likely established either during Friend's short ownership of the estate or the early years of the Woodhouse's ownership. This carriageway followed the first part of the earlier northeast track

¹ <http://pictures.campbelltown.nsw.gov.au/OPIP/scripts/ExtSearch.asp?SearchTerm=001199>

but turned southeast around the large reservoir before heading east to link with Appin Road. On the 1880s images and plans of the estate the Carriageway is lined by post and rail fences along the length approaching the homestead and featured a turning circle directly in front of it. Also along this length were tree plantings at regular intervals. During this period the earlier southeast track is still visible near the homestead, although it is not known if it still functioned as an access to Appin road.

Today the carriageway is still the main access track for the estate but has been surfaced with gravel and bitumen.

Deer Park

This semi rectangular enclosure is associated with the Woodhouse's ownership of the estate and is visible on the 1888 plan. It does not appear in any of the landscape drawings from this time, but it is described as consisting simply of an area of 12 acres bounded by a high fence. It is a notable feature of the estate as it was documented to have contained at deer, alpacas, and angorae during this period.

Today no clear indication of the park is extant in the landscape, nor any trees or other vegetation present in its historical confines.

The Upper Canal

In 1877, construction began on the Nepean Water Supply Scheme for Sydney. It was a major engineering work involving the construction of weirs, dams and a canal system. Tunnels and open channels were built through Campbelltown to feed water via gravity to Prospect Reservoir (Figure A42, Appendix A). From there, water was piped to Sydney. From 1888, water was supplied to Campbelltown from the scheme (Campbelltown City Council 1998:14).

The Upper Canal of the Nepean Water Supply Scheme, part of which traverses the study area, was built of a variety of materials and section profiles depending upon the nature of the country through which it passed. Where the ground was soft, the Canal was 'V'-shaped and the sides were pitched with shale or sandstone slabs. In other sections, a 'U'-shape was utilised and the sides were walled with sandstone masonry, or, if cut into solid rock left unlined. Where the canal crossed creeks or large depressions, such as Menangle Creek, the water was carried across in wrought iron inverted syphons resting on stone piers. As well as bridges constructed over major roads, 'occupation bridges' were erected to allow property owners with land severed by the canal access between parts of their holdings. By 1888, the Upper Nepean Scheme was completed and in operation.

Care and maintenance of the Upper Canal was the responsibility of Inspectors and maintenance workers. They were housed along the Canal in cottages, owned and maintained by the Sydney Water Board. Initially, the men walked or used horses to patrol the length of the Canal assigned to them. By the late 1890s, a gradual process of adding roadways along the Canals was under way. During the cooler months when demand for water was lower and requirements could be supplied from water impounded at Prospect, repairs and maintenance were carried out on the Upper Canal. The sides were regularly cleaned, and, by the 1900s, some lengths were being relined (Higginbotham et al 1992:10-41).

3.0 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

3.1 Landscape Context – The Sydney Basin

The Mount Gilead study area is located within the Sydney Basin, a large sedimentary basin that dominates the NSW central coast and its fluvial catchments. The Basin consists of various approximately horizontally bedded sedimentary facies that accumulated during a marine transgression at the end of the Late Palaeozoic glaciation, and which was subsequently followed by a marine regression during the Late Permian and Triassic.

There are two geological and structural divisions within the Sydney Basin which are relevant to the Mount Gilead study area - the Cumberland Plain and the Woronora Ramp.

The surface of the Cumberland Plain is predominantly shales of the Wianamatta Group which have weathered to form low to moderately-graded and predominantly undulating landscapes. Surrounding the plain are extensive exposures of the underlying Hawkesbury sandstone, which is relatively resistant to erosion compared to the overlying shales. The Hawkesbury sandstones support steep slopes, minor overhangs and often extensive vertical, or near vertical, escarpments. Sandstone topographies dominate where drainage lines have down-cut through shales to lower valley levels, or where structural uplift has elevated extensive sandstone plateau which have subsequently become incised by fluvial erosion.

Where the Cumberland Plain and the Woronora Ramp come together, there is a transitional zone where the landscape includes features of both divisions. The Mount Gilead study area falls within this zone.

3.2 Landscape Context – The Transitional Zone

The Cumberland Plain and the Woronora Ramp grade into each other across a relatively narrow zone in which the landscape takes on features of both these major structural units. From a geological point of view, it could be argued that all of the incised terrain to the west of the Georges River represents a transitional zone due to the presence of Wianamatta Shales on the remnant plateau and ridgeline crests. Moving west from the River, these areas become larger and coalesce, whilst the intervening incised sandstone drainage lines become shallow and give way to open and moderately graded valleys formed on shale bedrock.

However, from an archaeological perspective, the transition between these two landforms is most meaningful when the dominant variable of bedrock geology is combined with topographic variables. Critical factors that define the transitional zone are the change:

- Between sandstone and shale in creek beds;
- In valley morphology between: narrow, moderate and steeply graded valleys, situated between distinct break-of-slopes and dominated by sandstone; and shale based, wide and open valleys, with moderate low gradient slopes, with no break-of-slope, and
- In ridgeline topography between: relatively flat remnant plateau land surfaces located between distinct break-of-slopes; and broad gently graded or rounded crests with relatively distinct watersheds.

3.3 Landscape Context – The Impact of Land Use Practices on the Archaeological Record

The Mount Gilead study area has undergone varying degrees of landscape disturbance, primarily as a result of its use for agricultural and pastoral purposes for almost two hundred years. The area is substantially cleared of original vegetation and is now predominantly under pasture grass. Wheat was produced on the property in the past. Areas adjacent to the Nepean

River have been cleared, levelled, pasture improved and are now under irrigation. Most of the property has been ploughed. Drainage lines have been dammed and this has resulted in changed hydrology and associated erosion. Material (soil, rock, wood) has been bulldozed into spoil piles along, and down, many of the creek banks. Service easements (gas, electricity) and unformed roads and tracks traverse the property.

The indirect impacts of ploughing and cultivation include the sedimentation of sites located downslope and downstream, and downstream erosion. Due to the downslope movement of eroded soil sediments from upper slopes a variably thick layer of historic sediment deposition is frequently encountered on basal slopes and valley floors. This overlies the original pre-European land surface and has the effect of concealing archaeological sites and preventing their detection during surface survey. With the exception of stream-bank sites which are vulnerable to erosion from increased run-off and peak-flow rates, the secondary deposition of sediments from agriculture often protects Aboriginal archaeological sites from further impact, provided they fall below the plough zone.

3.4 Properties & Surrounds Adjacent to Hillsborough & Mt Gilead

- 3.1.1 Hillsborough site is currently surrounded by pasture / grassland grazed by cattle.
- 3.1.2 Heritage listed Mt Gilead Homestead & Windmill structure is located approximately 800m west of Hillsborough's western boundary.
- 3.1.3 The following heritage listed sites are also located within the vicinity of Hillsborough and Mt Gilead: Beulah Estate; Meadowvale; Humewood Forest; and Sydney Water Upper Canal.

Summary of significant items in the vicinity of Hillsborough	Level of Significance
Beulah Estate – A Colonial 3 bay symmetrical homestead with associated wooden cottage, shed and the remains of a gazebo. Also on the site one of oldest surviving bridges on the Mainland. (LEP 193) Proudfoot index No. 107. State Heritage Register – PCO 368	EXCEPTIONAL
Humewood Forest – Associated with the trees and house just to the south of Meadowvale. Site is characterised by Wianamatta Shale and outcroppings of Hawkesbury Sandstone along Woodhouse creek. Remnants of natural forest vegetation in particular <i>Eucalyptus maculata</i> (Spotted Gum). (IDO 15) Proudfoot index No. 107. It is a locally listed item.	EXCEPTIONAL
- Upper Canal – System of tunnels, aqueducts and open canals known collectively as the Upper Canal. It has historic and architectural significance. (LEP 193). Recognised as a heritage item by the Water Board. Heritage Listing No. 4580004. State listed item. This item is listed on four heritage registers: - o NSW State Heritage Register (under both the specific Upper Canal System and the general Upper Nepean Scheme); - o Interim Development Order (IDO) No.15 – City of Campbelltown of 27 September 1974; - o Sydney Catchment Authority's Heritage and Conservation Register; and - o Register of the National Trust of Australia (NSW –	EXCEPTIONAL

Classified). Although none of the listings provide details of the curtilage associated with the canal along its length, it can be assumed that the original corridor set aside for the project, which the Sydney Catchment Authority owns, is the curtilage of this heritage item.	
• Mount Gilead Group – A group of stone buildings, homestead, stables, granary and windmill without sails (referred to as old tower mill). It has historical, architectural, archaeological aesthetic and group significance. (LEP 193) Proudfoot index No. 106. This item is listed on two heritage registers: - o Interim Development Order (IDO) No.15 – City of Campbelltown of 27 September 1974 (listed as Mount Gilead Group, Lot 1 DP 807555 Appin Road, Gilead, Group of stone buildings, windmill and dam built 1820s on); and - o Register of the National Trust of Australia (NSW - Classified) (Listing ID: R616, described as Mount Gilead including Windmill, Store and Stable) Unfortunately, neither listing actually defines the area of the item, but the description from both items demonstrates that they focus on the homestead complex and windmill with the Campbelltown IDO also including a dam which is assumedly the artificial lake.	EXCEPTIONAL
• Meadowvale (Humewood) – Stone cottage and early Hume house. (IDO 15) Proudfoot index No. 108	HIGH



Figure 6: Heritage Listed Mt Gilead Group located south west of Hillsborough & Mt Gilead. 2012 Google maps. N↑

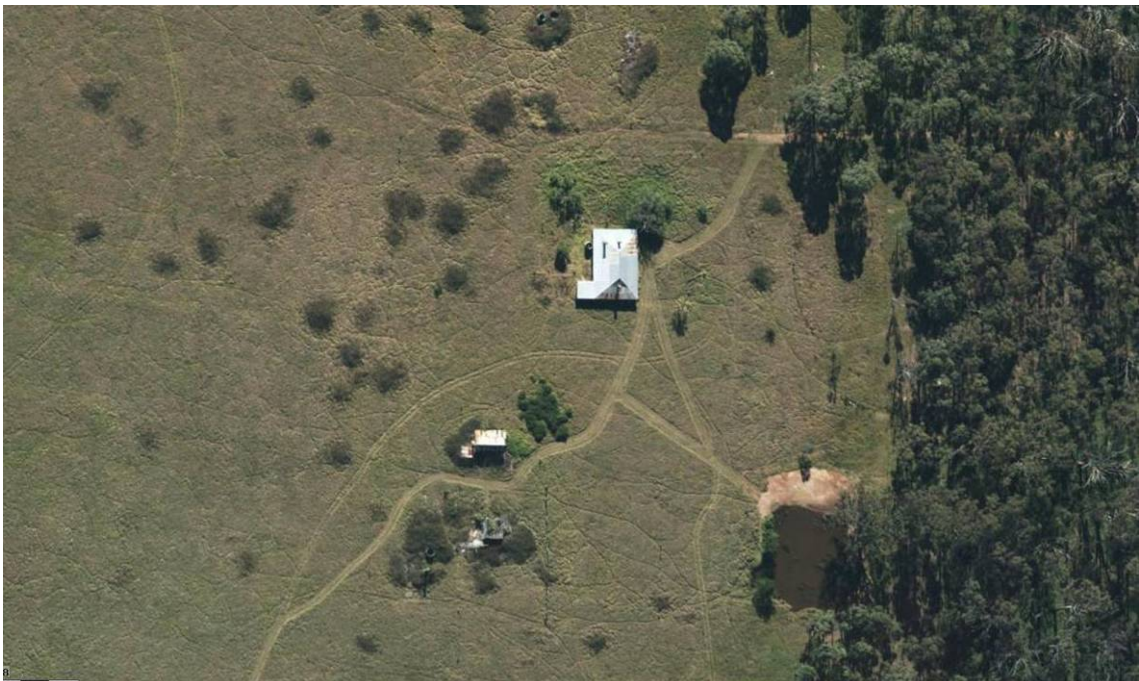


Figure 7: Heritage Listed Beulah Estate located south of Hillsborough & Mt Gilead. 2012 Google maps. N↑



Figure 8: View of the water canal system within the study area (2006). Navin Officer.

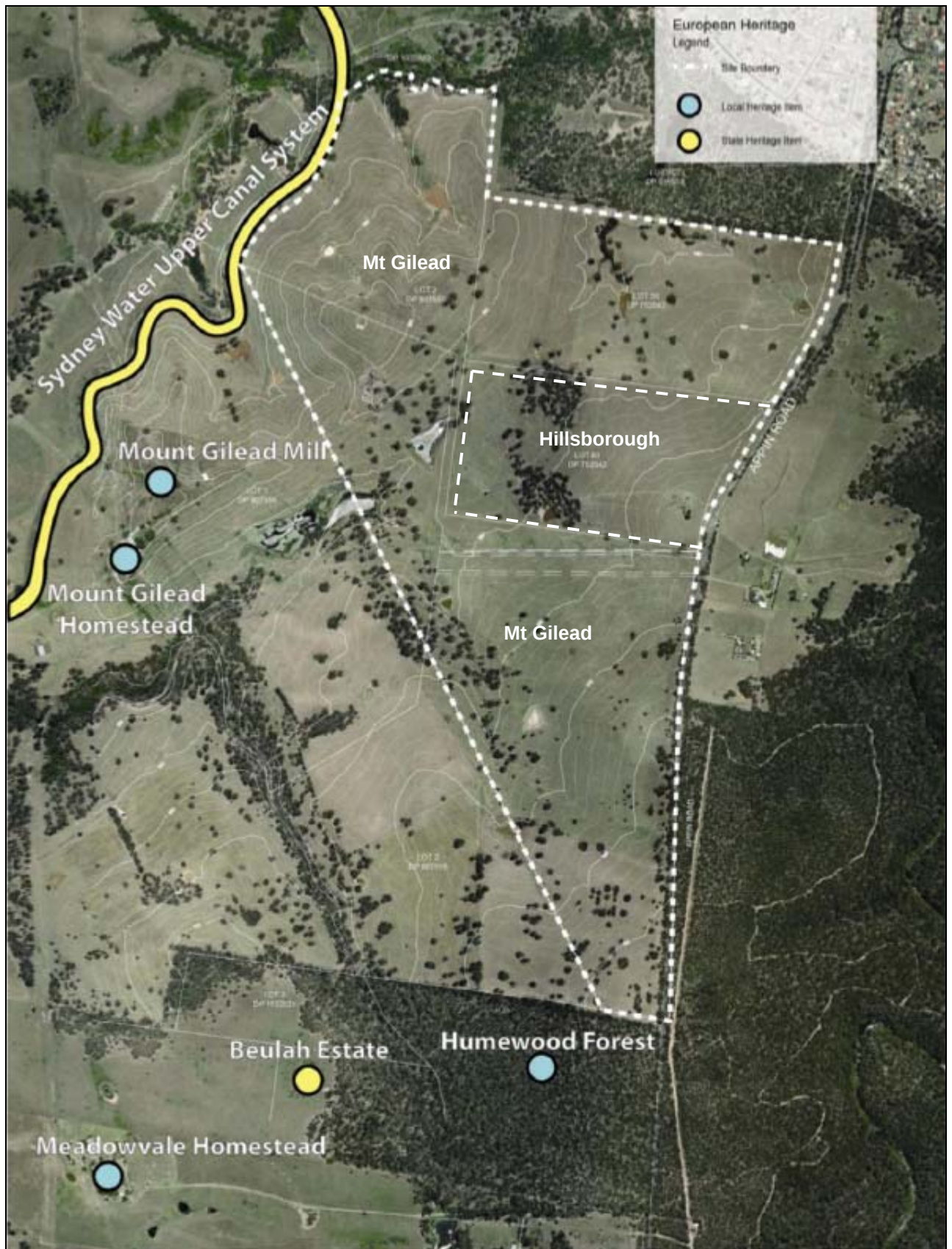


Figure 9: European heritage items in the vicinity of the subject site (outlined in white dotted line). Cox Richardson and JBA. N↑

3.5 Predictive Historical Archaeology Statement

Unrecorded historic sites and features of heritage significance that may occur within the study area include:

- Old fence lines, such as post and rail fencing; these may occur along road easement boundaries and farmlands.
- Indications of field systems, such as drainage channels and ridge and furrow ploughlands; these are likely to survive in low lying agricultural ground, especially in areas that are now used for grazing, rather than cropping.
- Traces of agricultural and industrial processing or extractive sites, such as dairies, factories, and quarries; these may be found throughout agricultural lands on valley floors and adjacent low ranges;
- Archaeological sites, such as the occupation remains of former dwellings including homesteads, houses and huts; these will be distributed in close association with land settlement patterns, and correlated with favourable agricultural lands, trading nodes and transport corridors;
- Nineteenth-century structures, such as farm dwellings, outbuildings, selector's and timber-getters huts; these may survive as standing buildings, ruins or archaeological deposits and are most likely to survive on less developed rural properties, on early portion numbers, and in or near established farm building complexes;
- Standing buildings and structures; these will be focused in towns and along the early centres and corridors of occupation, industry, travel and transport;
- Sites associated with early roads; these will be closely associated with early cadastral road reserves, watershed ridgelines, and related to early river and creek crossing points; and
- Transport and access routes, such as bridle paths, stock routes, and roads of varying forms and ages; these may survive as abandoned remnants adjacent to modern transport routes, or as alignments now followed by more modern or upgraded road and track infrastructure.

Structures of historical interest and heritage significance may be standing, ruined, buried, abandoned or still in use.

3.6 Results

3.6.1 Summary

There is one previously recorded historical site adjacent to the study area (MGH7), being the Sydney Water Supply Upper Canal.

There are three new historical sites in the study area: the artificial lake (MGH8), the carriageway (MGH9), and the northeast access track (MGH10), as well as one other site adjacent to the study area, the southeast access track (MGH11).

3.6.2 Previously Recorded Sites

3.6.2.1 *The Sydney Water Supply Upper Canal (MGH7)*

As discussed above the Upper Canal in its entirety has been the subject of two heritage studies (Higginbotham et al 1992; Higginbotham 2002). Furthermore, the section adjacent the study area was also previously recorded by NOHC (2006).

Due to the two previous heritage studies of this item and its listing as a State significance item on the NSW Heritage Register a detailed description of it does not feature in this report.

3.6.3 Previously Unrecorded Sites

A total of three historic European sites were identified in the study area and another adjacent to it. These places are all associated with the *Mount Gilead* estate. Descriptions of each of these sites is provided below and their locations shown in Figure 14.

3.6.3.1 *Mt Gilead Artificial Lake (MGH8)*

The artificial lake built on the *Mount Gilead* estate in 1825 lies partially within the study area along its western border (Figures 10 to 13). Of the whole triangular shaped lake, approximately 300 m long and 160 m wide at its broadest end along the embankment on its west side, only a small, approximately 30 m length, lies within the study area. This eastern end of the lake is where Woodhouse Creek drains into the lake on the western side of the Carriageway or access road.

As detailed in the historical section above, this lake has been present in this location since its construction as a reservoir in 1825, although the original embankment may have been replaced or significantly altered at the very least in the 1940s. The dam is today far larger than its original size as outlined in Thomas Rose's letter of 1835 and on the successive plans and images of the estate throughout the latter half of the nineteenth century it clearly grows in size over time (Figures A31, A33-35, A38-39). Consequently, it appears that successive owners of the estate increased its size likely through raising its embankment to heighten its value in terms of water storage and conservation. Nonetheless, Thomas Rose's original dam still likely lies at the core of the present dam.

Its primary use over this time has been as water storage, but in the late 1860s it was stocked with fish and served also as a recreational facility for boating and fishing from this point onwards until at least the late 1880s.

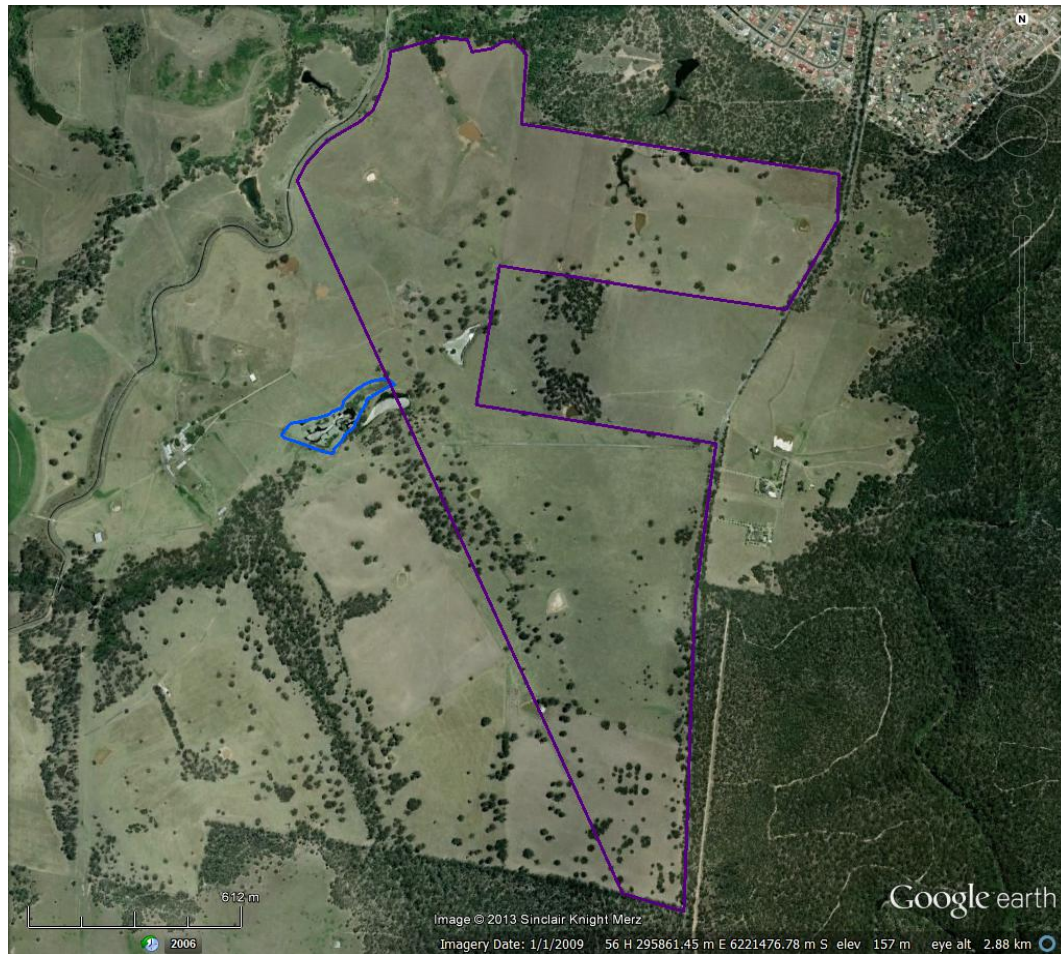


Figure 10: The Artificial Lake (blue) in relation to the study area (purple line). (Google Earth Pro 2013)



Figure 11: Zoomed in View (Google Earth Pro 2013)



Figure 12: Artificial Lake looking south west. (Navin Officer).



Figure 13: Artificial Lake looking south east. Navin Officer.

3.6.3.2 *Mt Gilead Carriageway (MGH9)*

The current access road to the *Mount Gilead* homestead which runs through the study area basically follows the line of the carriageway marked on the 1888 plan of the estate (Figure 14). The length of this feature through the study area from Appin Road through to the western boarder to the north of the artificial lake is approximately 1170m. This track was likely constructed in the late 1860s and is known to have existed in the 1880s. Today this section of the former carriageway is covered in bitumen and gravel but it is not known when this surface was laid along what was previously a 'drained, well-formed, and well-kept' drive.

On the 1880s images, rail and post fences and tree plantings are visible along the length of the carriageway up to the bend which intersects with the study area boundary. Neither the fences nor the tree plantings are extant in the area adjacent to the study area, but some of the original tree plantings may be present along the western end of the current access road to the *Mount Gilead* Homestead.

While this access road had been modified to suit modern conditions it does occupy the location of a former track which dates to at least the 1880s if not the late 1860s.

3.6.3.3 *The Northeast and Southeast Access Tracks (MGH10 & 11)*

Two other access tracks which are visible on the 1861 plan of the estate are partially visible in the landscape today, although they no longer appear to see steady use (Figure 14).

Portions of the northeast track run across the study area over a distance of approximately 830m from near the modern access road to the Nature Reserve to the northeast of the study area. This track was used to access Appin Road likely from Thomas Rose's ownership of the estate in the 1820s until the late 1860s. From this period onwards it likely served as an access route to the northern part of the estate.

Portions of the southeast track run from the homestead across the embankment of the artificial lake and along the southwest boundary of the study area, without ever definitely crossing this boundary. This track was used to access Appin Road likely from Thomas Rose's ownership of the estate in the 1820s through to at least the 1880s as it is visible on drawings from this period. It is not known at what time this track fell into disuse.

Little evidence remains of these two track in the landscape today as they have become disused and overgrown. However, they are clearly visible along some portions of their original length as bench like archaeological features.

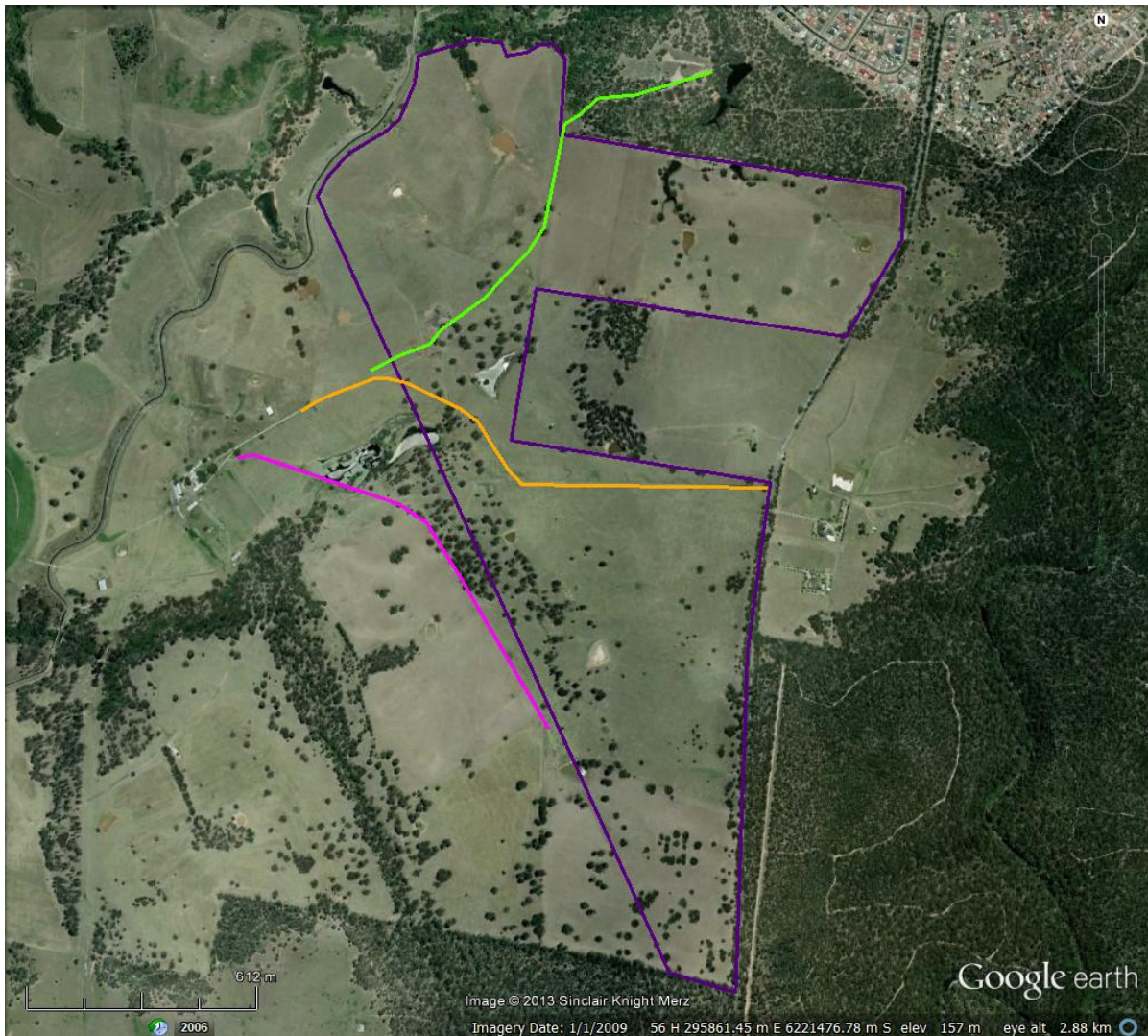


Figure 14: Plan of study area (purple) with remnant roads and tracks: Northeast track (green), southeast track (pink), and carriageway (orange) (Google Earth Pro 2013)

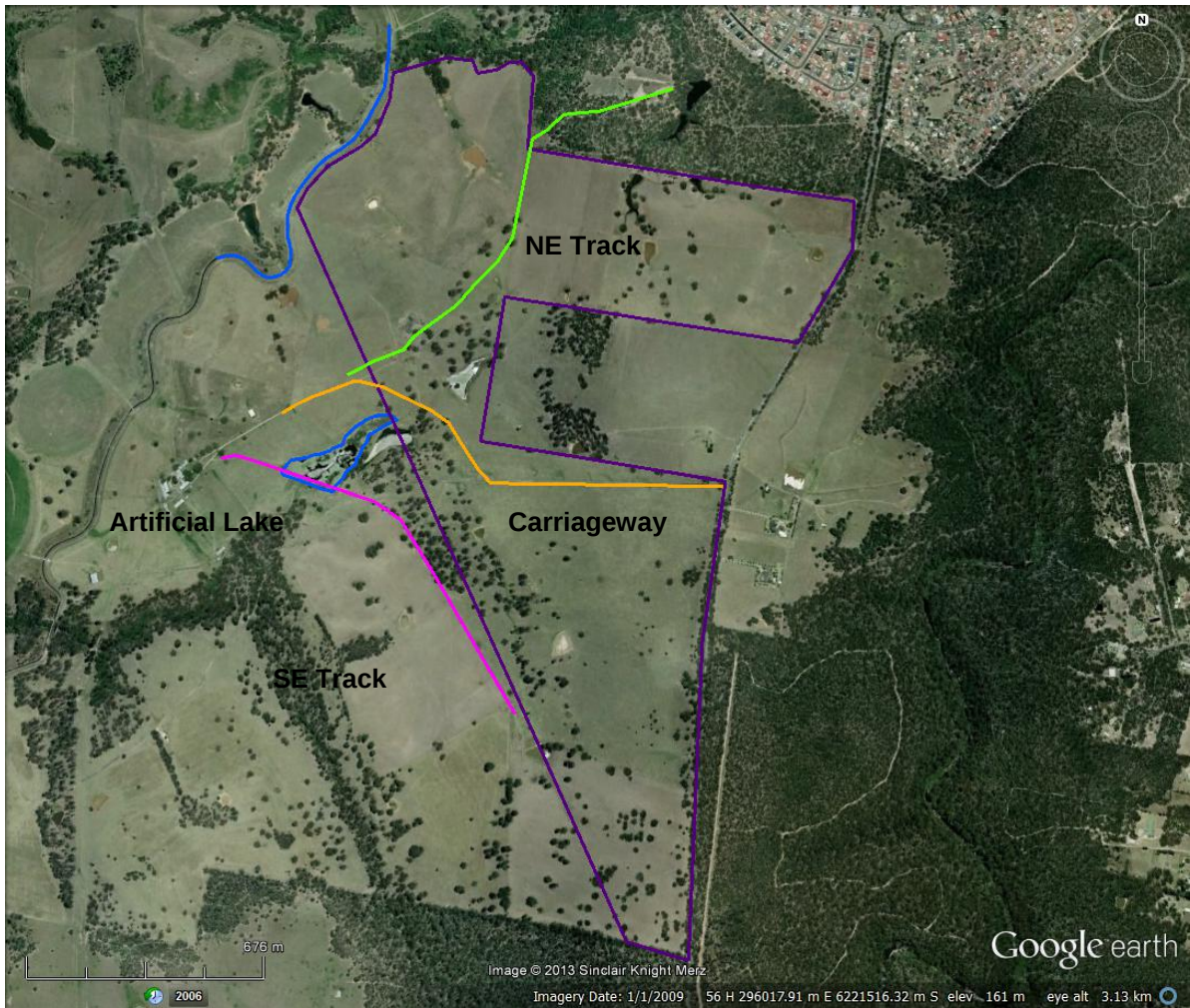


Figure 15: Location of historic sites within the study area. (Google Earth Pro 2013)

3.7 Hillsborough

3.7.1 Hillsborough site

- 3.7.1.1 The Hillsborough cottage is no longer standing on the site. Some cattle pens/runs exist on the site and would appear to have been constructed with some of the slabs from the former cottage. Possible archaeological remnants are all that remain of the former Hillsborough cottage, outbuildings and associated features (e.g. pathways, fence lines etc).
- 3.7.1.2 Remnant forest trees & shrubs are part of the colonial landscape and Cumberland Plain: two stands of trees; *Eucalyptus crebra* (Narrow-leaved Ironbark), *E.fibrosa* (Broad-leaved Ironbark), *Bursaria spinosa* (Blackthorn). The trees effectively divide the subject site into two distinct grassland zones. Cattle currently graze on the subject site. The stands of trees are ecologically significant Shale Sandstone Transitional Forest.
- 3.7.1.3 The two forest tree stands create both a visual and a physical barrier between the two zones (east and west – refer figure 16).
- 3.7.1.4 Northern stand of trees has a dense relatively undisturbed shrub understory.
- 3.7.1.5 Southern stand of trees has a sparse understory, disturbed by cattle accessing a waterhole.
- 3.7.1.6 Tree stands also have the potential to connect with other nearby forest remnants to form nature corridors.
- 3.7.1.7 The site generally falls from Appin Road (eastern) boundary to the western boundary.
- 3.7.1.8 The site contours and a water hole on the western boundary provides evidence of possible drainage issues.
- 3.7.1.9 A post and wire boundary fence provides a strong delineation between the subject site and adjacent sites. There is also difference in the appearance of the pasture with that of the adjacent sites when viewed from aerial images. The surrounding paddocks show active signs of pasture improvement.

Refer to Figure 16 over page.

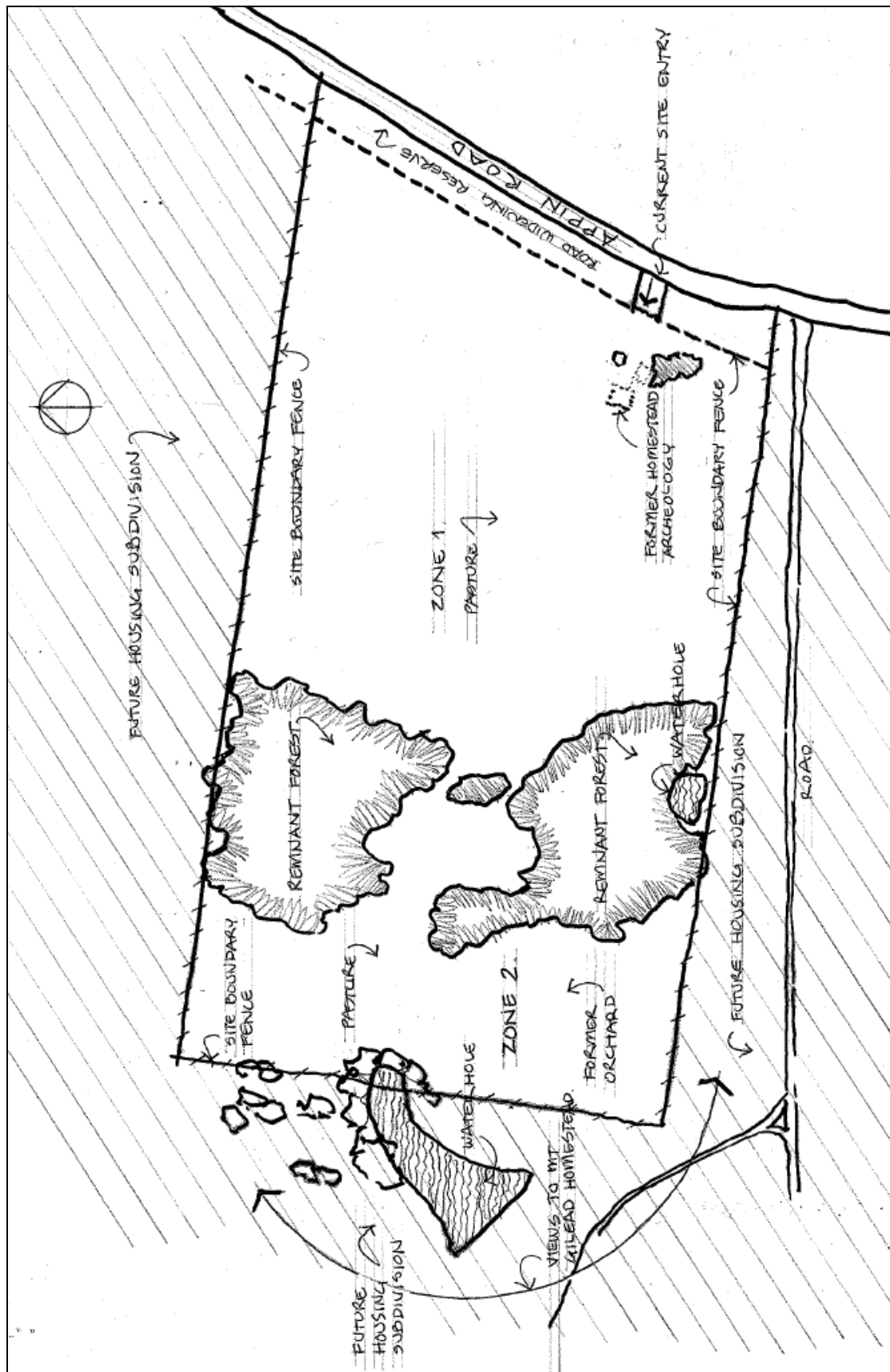


Figure 16: Hillsborough Site - Site Analysis. Tropman & Tropman Architects. N ← Not to scale.

3.7.2 Zone 1 (Eastern zone of Hillsborough adjacent Appin Road)

- 3.7.2.1 Hillsborough entry gate is accessed from Appin Road.
- 3.7.2.2 Access road to subject site traverses a road widening reserve (fenced off – approximately 30m wide) running parallel with Appin Road boundary, includes infrastructure services.
- 3.7.2.3 There is archaeological evidence of the former homestead (John Kennedy Hume home “Hillsborough”) foundations, concrete paving, stock fencing and plantings – Pinus sp. and Tecoma hedge and Pepper trees.
- 3.7.2.4 There is a small water hole (spring) adjacent to the former homestead.
- 3.7.2.5 There are no views to Mt Gilead Homestead as these are obscured by the remnant forest trees & shrubs located in the middle of the subject site.



Figure 17: Detail of the 2012 aerial of the Hillsborough site showing the former location of the Hillsborough building complex and the recent cattle pens. Land and property information. N↑

3.7.3 Zone 2 (Western zone of Hillsborough)

- 3.7.3.1 There are views & landscape connections to the heritage listed Mt Gilead Homestead and Windmill structure to the west that are only available from this zone of subject site – between the trees in the centre of the site and the west boundary.
- 3.7.3.2 A large waterhole traverses the western boundary of the subject site and the adjoining Mt Gilead property.
- 3.7.3.3 The western zone is a discreet area. Appin Road is obscured by remnant forest trees & shrubs located in the middle of the subject site.
- 3.7.3.4 Remnant fruit trees provide evidence of a former orchard.
- 3.7.3.5 Parallel soil mounds observed in aerial photos indicate the extent of the former orchard/market gardening.
- 3.7.3.6 A gully cuts through the middle of this orchard, indicating possible drainage issues.



Figure 18: View corridor from western boundary to heritage listed Mt Gilead showing modern house in the foreground. Tropman & Tropman Architects.

3.7.4 Current Hillsborough Site Photographs

Note: All photographs in this section were taken by Tropman & Tropman Architects during the course of this study.



Figure 19: Remnant concrete path adjacent to homestead relics.



Figure 20 & 21: Original timber post and recycled original timber from site reused for stock pens.



Figure 22: Existing timber posts located on corner, and reused for stock pens.



Figure 23: Archaeological remnants of homestead chimneys.



Figure 24: Existing water hole adjacent to homestead remnants.



Figure 25: View of location of homestead, adjacent to original tree. Refer to Figure A6 (Appendix A).



Figure 26: Existing path next to homestead remnants.



Figure 27: Existing remnants of pathway to privy.



Figure 28: View of existing location of homestead.



Figure 29: View of existing location of remnant slab.



Figure 30: Existing tree adjacent to homestead site.



Figure 31: Existing Tecoma hedge.



Figure 32: View corridor from western boundary to stone mill & Mt Gilead Group.



Figure 33: Zoomed in view corridor to stone mill of heritage listed Mt Gilead group from west boundary. Note: Modern house in foreground.



Figure 34: Example of remnant orchard fruit trees, located in south west corner of site.



Figure 35: View looking north from Mt Gilead across road towards the heritage listed Upper Canal. Note : not visible from Hillsborough.



Figure 36: Existing spring (water hole) located in stand of trees.



Figure 37: View from western boundary east - Red flagged clump of iron bark gum trees.

4.0 ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

4.1 Assessment of Heritage Significance

This assessment of heritage significance for Hillsborough homestead remnants and Mt Gilead has been based on the criteria and guidelines contained in the NSW Heritage Manual Update *Assessing Heritage Significance* produced by the NSW Heritage Office.

State significance means significance to the people of NSW. **Local** significance means significance within the local government area of Campbelltown.

4.2 Assessment Criteria

The NSW Heritage Branch has defined a methodology and set of criteria for the assessment of cultural heritage significance for items and places, where these do not include Aboriginal heritage from the pre-contact period (NSW Heritage Office & DUAP 1996, NSW Heritage Office 2000). The assessments provided in this report follow the Heritage Branch methodology.

The following heritage assessment criteria are those set out for Listing on the State Heritage Register. In many cases items will be significant under only one or two criteria. The State Heritage Register was established under Part 3A of the Heritage Act (as amended in 1999) for listing of items of environmental heritage that are of state heritage significance. Environmental heritage means those places, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects, and precincts, of state or local heritage significance (section 4, Heritage Act 1977).

An item will be considered to be of State (or local) heritage significance if, in the opinion of the Heritage Council of NSW, it meets one or more of the following criteria:

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

An item is not to be excluded from the Register on the ground that items with similar characteristics have already been listed on the Register. Only particularly complex items or places will be significant under all criteria.

In using these criteria it is important to assess the values first, then the local or State context in which they may be significant.

Different components of a place may make a different relative contribution to its heritage value. For example, loss of integrity or condition may diminish significance. In some cases it is constructive to note the relative contribution of an item or its components. Table 4.1 provides a guide to ascribing relative value.

Table 4.1 Guide to ascribing relative heritage value

Grading	Justification	Status
Exceptional	Rare or outstanding item of local or State significance. High degree of intactness Item can be interpreted relatively easily.	Fulfils criteria for local or State listing.
High	High degree of original fabric. Demonstrates a key element of the item's significance. Alterations do not detract from significance.	Fulfils criteria for local or State listing.
Moderate	Altered or modified elements. Elements with little heritage value, but which contribute to the overall significance of the item.	Fulfils criteria for local or State listing.
Little	Alterations detract from significance. Difficult to interpret.	Does not fulfil criteria for local or State listing.
Intrusive	Damaging to the item's heritage significance.	Does not fulfil criteria for local or State listing.

4.3 Significance Assessment

4.3.1 Hillsborough

- Criterion (a)* "Hillsborough" is considered to be of historical significance at a local level in consideration of the following:
- The site demonstrates the subdivision and rural landuse of this portion of the Campbelltown area
 - The site maintains its original grant boundaries
- Criterion (b)* "Hillsborough" is considered to be of historical association significance at a local level in consideration of the following:
- The site is associated with the Hume family, an important family in Australian European History, being constructed by John Kennedy Hume as his family home in c1823.
- Criterion (c)* Not applicable.
- Criterion (d)* Not applicable.

- Criterion (e)* "Hillsborough" is considered to be of archaeological significance at a local level in consideration of the following:
- The site has high archaeological potential in the eastern zone. The archaeological remnants provide a clear interpretation of arrangement of spaces and location of the former house, ancillary buildings and structures including fence lines and pathways.
- Criterion (f)* Not applicable.
- Criterion (g)* "Hillsborough" is considered to have natural significance at a local level in consideration of the following:
- The site contains two remarkable stands of remnants of the Cumberland Plain Shale Sandstone Transitional Forest.

Hillsborough – summary of significant items	Level of Significance
• None	EXCEPTIONAL
• Narrow-leaved Ironbark – Broad-leaved Ironbark, Grey Gum Open Forest (Shale Sandstone Transition Forest) • Original grant lines (boundaries of the site)	HIGH
• Archaeological remnants of the "Hillsborough" cottage, outbuildings and associated structures, pathways and fence lines (eastern zone) • Remnant orchard trees (western zone – south-west corner) • Views to Mt Gilead property (western zone only)	MODERATE
• Mixed native/exotic grassland • Existing cattle runs/yards/pens	LITTLE/LOW
• None	INTRUSIVE

Statement of Significance

"Hillsborough" has local significance as an archaeological site only, containing remnants of the former Hillsborough cottage, outbuildings and structures, pathways and fence lines.

The site retains its original grant lines and is associated with the Hume family, being the home farm of John Kennedy Hume from c1823.

The site has high natural significance. The site contains a northern stand of Shale Sandstone Transition Forest (an endangered ecological community) important for its good quality and condition. The northern stand of trees forms part of an ecological nature corridor between Noorumba Reserve to the north and Humewood Forest to the south. In addition, there remains on the site some cultural plantings associated with the settlement of the site including remnant fruit trees in the south-west corner of the site from the former orchard.

4.3.2 Upper Canal System

This item is listed on the State Heritage Register with the following statement of significance.

The Upper Canal System is significant as a major component of the Upper Nepean Scheme. As an element of this Scheme, the Canal has functioned as part of Sydney's main water supply system since 1888. Apart from maintenance and other improvements, the Upper Canal has changed little.

As part of this System, the Canal is associated with Edward Moriarty, Head of the Harbours and Rivers Branch of the NSW Public Works Department.

The Canal is aesthetically significant, running in a serpentine route through a rural bushland setting as an impressive landscape element with sandstone and concrete-lined edges;

The Canal is significant as it demonstrates the techniques of canal building, and evidence of engineering practice. The Canal as a whole is an excellent example of 19th century hydraulic engineering, including the use of gravity to feed water along the canal.

The Upper Nepean Scheme is significant because:

- *In its scope and execution, it is a unique and excellent example of the ingenuity of late 19th century hydraulic engineering in Australia, in particular for its design as a gravity-fed water supply system.*
- *It has functioned as a unique part of the main water supply system for Sydney for over 100 years, and has changed little in its basic principles since the day it was completed.*
- *It represented the major engineering advance from depending on local water sources to harvesting water in upland catchment areas, storing it in major dams and transporting it the city by means of major canals and pipelines.*
- *It provides detailed and varied evidence of the engineering construction techniques prior to the revolution inspired by reinforced concrete construction, of the evolution of these techniques (such as the replacement of timber flumes with wrought iron and then concrete flumes), and of the early use of concrete for many engineering purposes in the system.*
- *The scheme possesses many elements of infrastructure which are of world and national renown in technological and engineering terms.*
- *Many of the structural elements are unique to the Upper Nepean Scheme.*

As a result of this study this statement of significance has not changed.

4.3.3 Mount Gilead Artificial Lake

- Criterion (a)** This item is important in the course of local history as it is part of the first major attempt at water conservation and the first large dam or reservoir in the Campbelltown area. It is also potentially important in the course of NSW history as the first construction of its type in the State, although the claim of Thomas Rose that he was the first to make dams or reservoirs of this type in the colony is presently unsubstantiated, it is indeed possible. It is also important to Campbelltown as it served as an example after which the town's first reservoir, on Allman Street, was constructed in 1834 (the Allman Street reservoir was

rebuilt in 1838 and still stands today). This item is assessed as having local and state significance against this criterion.

Criterion (b) This item has a strong connection with Thomas Rose, who designed and oversaw the construction of the lake and is part of his early attempts at water conservation in the Campbelltown area. Rose was an important community member and leader in the early history of the Campbelltown area. As such it is assessed as having local significance against this criterion.

Criterion (c) This item is known to have been valued in terms of both its aesthetic and technical characteristics.

Technically, the lake is reputedly the site of the first large scale embankment dam in the Colony of NSW. It differed from previous pastoral water conservation technology in that it involved the damming of a gully rather than the excavation of wells. In this manner it also represents a successful and creative adaptation to the Australian environment and climate. Furthermore, it was also constructed as a demonstrative example of this type of technology and considering the spread of this type of site to the point where today it is commonplace it has been successful in this endeavour. After its construction it was valued as a never failing supply of water by the successive owners of the estate, which was incredibly important in the drought plagued climate of NSW. Consequently, several owners enlarged the size of the dam through either building a new embankment or raising the height of the original. Therefore, the original embankment may be either part of the current embankment, submerged within the dam, or have been mostly demolished with its foundations lying in either location. Despite this possibility, the current dam still holds technical significance at a state level due to the continuity of presence and function of the item, including its immediate landscape setting. Its landscape setting is important because this form of technology involved the damming of a gully. Therefore the gully setting, as well as its immediate catchment is important to an appreciation of its technical achievement. Its pastoral setting is similarly important as the dam was built as a demonstrative example for pastoralists and represents an important technological innovation for this trade. Similarly, as it was an adaption to the Australian climate its current rural setting is important to an appreciation of this achievement. Overall, this item embodies considerable technical innovation and achievement through its successful championing of this form of technology. As such it has a considerable legacy in the field of pastoral technology.

Aesthetically, the lake was described as a 'picturesque ornament in the landscape' by Thomas Rose as early as 1835. By the late 1860s the lake had also been stocked with fish by Edmund Woodhouse which made it a perfect location for fishing and boating. At the time of the 1888 auction of the estate the lake with its associated tree planting was the subject of several drawings for the advertisement of the sale. Consequently, by this time the lake and the views and vistas of it from the homestead and windmill, as well as its association with these structures in distant views from the east and southeast were considered an important characteristic of the estate (Figure A38, Appendix A). While much of the landscape of the estate had changed since 1888 and many of the tree plantings from this time have disappeared the lake still holds strong aesthetic values in terms of these views and vistas.

Consequently, this item is assessed as having local and state significance against this criterion in terms of its technical characteristics and local significance in terms of its aesthetic characteristics.

Criterion (d) This item has the potential to be of significance to the Campbelltown community, however, no community consultation has been undertaken as part

of this study to support this. As such this item is assessed as having the potential to be locally significant against this criterion.

- Criterion (e)* This item has moderate archaeological potential due to the possibility of the original stone and earth embankment (probably at least partially convict built) being removed or demolished during the different phases of enlargement of the dam over the past 180 years. Unfortunately, it is not known what scale of modification to this feature has occurred in the past and there remains the possibility that part or all of the original construction still exists within the embankment. It is not possible to ascertain the answer to this question without test excavation. As such this item retains the potential to yield information on the manner of construction of the original embankment dam which is reputed to be the first large scale example of its kind in the local region if not the Colony of NSW. Furthermore, the gully landscape of the item similarly retains the potential to yield information relating to the planning used during the construction of this item and the importance of the site choice to the success of this technical innovation. Due to its early date of construction (1825) the lake also has the potential to provide core samples for sedimentary and pollen analysis that would have scientific value in terms of the early European land use of the Cumberland Plain and the agricultural use of the estate over time. As such this item is assessed as having local and state significance against this criterion.
- Criterion (f)* This item is rare in the local region and within NSW as the reputed first large scale embankment dam. There are no rural dams of this type or age listed on the NSW Heritage Register which demonstrates that this site is rare in this context. While it is probable that some and possibly all of this embankment has been removed and replaced the lake still retains its location, landscape and morphology, and as such visually retains its importance and character. It is assessed as having local and state significance against this criterion.
- Criterion (g)* As the reputed first large scale embankment reservoir in the Campbelltown area and the Colony of NSW this item has high potential as a teaching and educational site for the community about colonial history and past lifestyles. Furthermore, this item was built as an example for the colony, and as such it is by design representative of its type. As it retains its basic original gully and pastoral landscape it provides a perfect opportunity for an appreciation of its technical achievement that enhances its educational potential. Consequently, this item is assessed at being of local and state significance against this criterion.

Statement of Significance

The Mount Gilead artificial lake or original reservoir is significant as part of the early water conservation attempts of Thomas Rose in the Campbelltown area, which were potentially also the first of their kind in the colony of NSW. The artificial lake at Mount Gilead was the first large embankment type dam constructed in the Campbelltown area and potentially the colony of NSW. It is strongly associated with Thomas Rose a noted local community member who is also potentially linked with the early development of horse racing in NSW. As the first large type of its kind in the local area and potentially NSW it has great technical value at a local and state level, particularly as it retains its gully and pastoral landscape, which demonstrates its technical achievement relating to its site choice and construction, its innovation in the history of pastoral technology, as well as its successful adaptation to the Australian environment and climate. It also has local aesthetic value as part of the greater cultural landscape of the estate. While the dam has grown over time and undergone some form of significant modification during the 1940s, it appears that these modifications have not had an appreciable impact on the location, landscape and morphology of the item, which means that it still retains its visual importance and character based on its rarity. The site also displays research potential in terms of questions

relating to the history of nineteenth century dam construction and site choice, as well as the nature of the local environment and land use since European settlement. Finally, since it was built as an example of this type of technology and the possibilities it offered for early land users for the early residents of the colony it has teaching and educational value and is representative of its type at local and State levels.

4.3.4 Mount Gilead Carriageway

- Criterion (a)* This item has some importance in the course of local cultural history through its association with the *Mount Gilead* homestead complex, windmill and artificial lake. These three items are all of importance to local cultural history and the carriageway has served as the access to these items for at least the last 130 years from Appin Road. As such the carriageway has provided the first close glimpse of these items for visitors to the estate over this period. However, while this item certainly has some importance through this association, its modernisation through being covered in bitumen and gravel significantly detracts from this importance. Consequently, while its current alignment has some importance its current form has none. Therefore, it is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.
- Criterion (b)* There are no known strong or special associations between this item and particular individuals or groups. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.
- Criterion (c)* This item is not known to be valued in terms of its technical characteristics, but it has some known aesthetic characteristics. In the 1888 auctioneer's pamphlet it is described as winding 'with graceful curves around the lake' which implies that the view from the carriageway of the lake and assumedly the homestead complex was valued at this time. However, while this item certainly had some importance through its production of these views, its modernisation through being covered by bitumen and gravel detracts from this importance. Consequently, while specific points along its current alignment have some importance its current form has none. As such this item is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.
- Criterion (d)* There are no known strong or special community associations for this item; it is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.
- Criterion (e)* This item does not display potential to yield information relating to this form of site. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.
- Criterion (f)* This type of archaeological feature is not uncommon either locally or within NSW. As such it is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.
- Criterion (g)* This item is not considered to be an exemplar carriageway, especially due to its modern modifications, and as such it is assessed as having no significance against this criterion.

Statement of Significance

This item is assessed as not meeting any of the significance criteria at either a local or state level. However, this lack of significance is the result of the modernisation of the previous dirt track through a covering of bitumen and gravel through the study area. The alignment of the carriageway from Appin Road to the homestead complex with its views of and association with the *Mount Gilead* homestead complex, windmill and artificial lake has some significance but not enough to make it locally significant despite its modernisation.

4.3.5 Remnant Northeast Access Track

- Criterion (a)* This item is not important in the course of local or state cultural history. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.
- Criterion (b)* There are no known strong or special associations between this item and particular individuals or groups. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.
- Criterion (c)* This item is not known to be valued in terms of its technical or aesthetic characteristics. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.
- Criterion (d)* There are no known strong or special community associations for this item; it is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.
- Criterion (e)* This item does not display potential to yield information relating to this form of site. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.
- Criterion (f)* This type of archaeological feature is not uncommon either locally or within NSW. As such it is assessed at not having significance against this criterion.
- Criterion (g)* This item is not considered to be an exemplar track and as such it is assessed as having no significance against this criterion.

Statement of Significance

This item is assessed as not meeting any of the significance criteria at either a local or state level.

4.3.6 Remnant Southeast Access Track

- Criterion (a)* This item is not important in the course of local or state cultural history. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.
- Criterion (b)* There are no known strong or special associations between this item and particular individuals or groups. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.
- Criterion (c)* This item is not known to be valued in terms of its technical or aesthetic characteristics. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.
- Criterion (d)* There are no known strong or special community associations for this item; it is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.
- Criterion (e)* This item does not display potential to yield information relating to this form of site. It is assessed as not having significance against this criterion.
- Criterion (f)* This type of archaeological feature is not uncommon either locally or within NSW. As such it is assessed at not having significance against this criterion.
- Criterion (g)* This item is not considered to be an exemplar track and as such it is assessed as having no significance against this criterion.

Statement of Significance

This item is assessed as not meeting any of the significance criteria at either a local or state level.

Table 4.2 Summary of significance assessments for the European recordings within the Mount Gilead study area

Site Type	Summary of Significance
Hillsborough	This site has been assessed as having local significance as an archaeological site and a site of high natural significance against criteria a, b, e and g.
Upper Canal System	Is listed on the State Heritage Register
Artificial Lake	This item has been assessed against criteria a, b, c, e, f, and g to have local significance and state significance against criteria a, c, e, f, and g. The site is listed as part of the Mt Gilead group on the Campbelltown IDO.
Carriageway	Does not meet the criteria for local or state listing. However, its alignment has been found to be of some significance against criteria a and c.
Northeast Access Track	Does not meet the criteria for local or state listing
Southeast Access Track	Does not meet the criteria for local or state listing

5.0 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND CURTILAGE

5.1 Hillsborough

Providing an appropriate curtilage around a place is integral and essential in retaining and interpreting its significance.

Heritage Curtilage is defined by the NSW Heritage Office Manual as:

The area of land (including land covered by water) surrounding an item or area of heritage significance which is essential for retaining and interpreting its heritage significance. It can apply to either:

- *Land which is integral to the heritage significance of items of the built heritage; or*
- *A precinct which includes buildings, works, relics, trees or places and their setting.*

While The Australian ICOMOS Burra Charter, does not use the word 'curtilage' Article 8 states that '*conservation requires the retention of an appropriate visual setting and other relationships that contribute to the cultural significance of the place.*' And '*new construction, demolition, intrusions or other changes which would adversely affect the setting or relationship are not appropriate.*'

Proposed Immediate Curtilage of the Hillsborough Site

- 5.1.1 The house site's archaeology and remnant plantings dating from 1820s (eastern zone) should be recorded and interpreted.
- 5.1.2 The North, West and South grant boundaries are to be maintained.
- 5.1.3 The western boundary should reflect past use patterns by retaining regular spaced plantings and vistas to the Mt Gilead property to the west.
- 5.1.4 The Shale Sandstone Transitional Forest should be included in its own curtilage.

5.2 Mt Gilead

5.2.1 Impact Assessment

Of the five items identified within or adjacent the Mt Gilead area, only two have been assessed to be of heritage significance (MGH7 and MGH8) while another has been found to have some significance in relation to its alignment rather than its current form (MGH9). The Upper Canal System will be indirectly impacted due to the proximity of the item to the project study area. Potential also exists for direct impacts at the artificial lake due to the fact that this site is partially located within the study area. The current carriageway has no significance, but its alignment has been found to have some significance and therefore it has the potential to be directly impacted throughout the study area.

The northeast and southeast access tracks have been assessed to hold no significance against the NSW Heritage Criteria at either a local or state level. As such heritage impacts to these three items are not discussed below.

5.2.1.1 *The Upper Canal System*

The proposed indirect impact of this project to the Upper Canal System will affect its heritage significance against the NSW heritage criteria in the following manner:

- Criterion (a)* Will not be affected.
- Criterion (b)* Will not be affected.
- Criterion (c)* The aesthetic qualities of the canal, namely its 'serpentine route through a rural bushland setting' will be partially affected by this project by removing a small part of this setting. However, as the canal has its own corridor of 'bushland setting' which will not be impacted this project will not reduce the heritage significance of this item against this criterion.
- Criterion (d)* Will not be affected.
- Criterion (e)* Will not be affected.
- Criterion (f)* Will not be affected.
- Criterion (g)* Will not be affected.

5.2.1.2 The Artificial Lake

The proposed direct impact of this project to the artificial lake will affect its heritage significance against the NSW heritage criteria in the following manner:

- Criterion (a)* Any impact within the study area portion of this site would not affect its heritage significance against this criterion as its strong historical connection with local and State cultural history would not be influenced.
- Criterion (b)* Any impact within the study area portion of this site would not affect its heritage significance against this criterion as its strong historical association with Thomas Rose would not be influenced. .
- Criterion (c)* Any impact within the study area portion of this site would affect its technical significance against this criterion by altering the current size and shape of the item as well as its immediate landscape context. The gully landscape of the dam has great value to its technical significance as this form of technology was new and innovative as it changed from earlier forms of excavating wells for water conservation to damming gullies, without any associated excavation. The landscape context of the dam within its gully is critically important to the visual recognition and appreciation of its technical significance. The immediate pastoral landscape setting of the dam is also important to an appreciation of its technical significance as it was a successful innovation in the field of pastoralism. Its pastoral and gully landscape setting is also important to an appreciation of its technical significance as it represents a successful adaption to the Australian environment and climate. As such it needs to retain this landscape setting for this achievement to be fully appreciated. Consequently, even though the dam has grown in size over time and thus engulfed the original embankment the item as it currently stands still retains its technical significance due to its continuity of presence and function, as well as the importance of its setting and landscape. This landscape setting within the study area can be defined, considering the extant historical boundaries within the estate landscape, as the area demarcated by the original carriageway and more modern road to the Nepean River (Figure 38). The carriageway is a historical boundary which has separated the area around this eastern end of the lake from the surrounding area. Therefore, construction of any significant element, outside of storm water treatment basins, within the defined curtilage area would be a substantial impact to the item. Construction outside of the curtilage area would not be an impact to this item.

Any impact within the study area portion of this site would affect its aesthetic significance against this criterion. In particular, any modification to its size, shape or morphology would change its character and hence its aesthetic heritage significance. Furthermore, any substantial encroachment on its landscape setting would affect its position in the greater cultural landscape of the estate and its place in views and vistas from the homestead and windmill, as well as more distant views of the whole group. Considering the extant historical boundaries within the estate landscape, an appropriate curtilage within the study area would be the area demarcated by the original carriageway and more modern road to the Nepean River (Figure 38). The carriageway is a historical boundary which has separated the area around this eastern end of the lake from the surrounding area. Therefore, construction of any significant element, outside of storm water treatment basins, within the defined curtilage area would be a substantial impact to the item. Construction outside of the curtilage area would not be an impact to this item.

Criterion (d) Will not be affected.

Criterion (e) The proposed impact to this item would potentially result in disturbance to deposits at the eastern end of the lake, which may reduce the site's scientific significance in terms of potential to contribute to an understanding of early European land use of the Cumberland Plain and the agricultural use of the estate over time. They would also alter the gully landscape of the item and detract from this item's significance against this criterion by removing its research potential in regards to the planning and site choice involved in its construction. Consequently, impacts to the item's potential to contribute to an understanding of early nineteenth century dam technology are anticipated in relation to this aspect of its construction. An appropriate curtilage to mitigate this impact within the study area would be the area outlined above in relation to criterion c (Figure 38). Therefore, development within the defined curtilage area would be a substantial impact to the item. Therefore, construction of any significant element, outside of storm water treatment basins, within the defined curtilage area would be a substantial impact to the item. Construction outside of the curtilage area would not be an impact to this item.

No impacts are anticipated within the embankment wall of the dam as this part of the item is not within the study area. No impacts to the item's potential to contribute to an understanding of early nineteenth century dam technology are anticipated in relation to this aspect of its construction.

Criterion (f) Any impact within the study area portion of this site would not affect its heritage significance against this criterion as it would not change its rare nature within a local and State context.

Criterion (g) The proposed impact to this item would affect its heritage significance against this criterion as it would change the visual nature of this rare site as well as the integrity of its landscape. Any impact would therefore reduce its use as a teaching and educational site. This relates to the importance of the dams pastoral and landscape setting to an appreciation and recognition of its technical significance. An appropriate curtilage to mitigate this impact within the study area would be the area outlined above in relation to criterion c (Figure 38).). Therefore, development within the defined curtilage area would be a substantial impact to the item. Development outside of the curtilage area would not be an impact to this item. If the site continued to be used for water conservation as part of the project with its landscape intact, this continuity of function could become another aspect of its heritage significance against this criterion by providing modern relevancy to the original purpose of the item. In this manner the teaching and educational potential of this item could be respected, if not enhanced.



Figure 38: Curtilage area (yellow) for the Artificial Lake (blue) within the study area (purple) (Google Earth 2013)

5.2.1.3 Mount Gilead Carriageway

The proposed direct impact of this project to the carriageway will affect the significance of its alignment against the NSW heritage criteria in the following manner:

- Criterion (a)* This item's significance against this criterion will only be affected in the form of the loss of its association as access from Appin Road with the *Mount Gilead* homestead complex, windmill, and artificial lake if the alignment of the carriageway is impacted by the development. In the same manner the first glimpses of these three items that the carriageway provides will also be lost.
- Criterion (b)* Will not be affected.
- Criterion (c)* This item's significance against this criterion will only be affected in the form of the loss of any significant views of the *Mount Gilead* homestead complex, windmill and artificial lake available along its if the alignment of the carriageway is impacted by the development.
- Criterion (d)* Will not be affected.
- Criterion (e)* Will not be affected.
- Criterion (f)* Will not be affected.
- Criterion (g)* Will not be affected.

5.2.2 Visual Impact Assessment

A visual impact assessment and significance assessment of the *Mount Gilead* Homestead Complex and Windmill has been undertaken (see Appendix D).

It concluded that historically, the *Mount Gilead* Homestead Complex and Windmill, together with the artificial lake to the east, had been considered to be part of a single picturesque vista. The views to and from these items are important in the context of their heritage significance against criterion c at local and State levels. As such, where practicable and feasible, it is desirable that the current rural landscape setting for these two items be retained. However, it should be noted that the proposed rezoning would not result in a total loss of heritage value against criterion c, nor would it appreciably affect the overall heritage significance of these two items.

Visual impacts to the *Mount Gilead* Homestead Complex and Windmill from the proposal will not have a significant or otherwise unacceptable impact on the heritage values of the items

5.3 Management and Mitigation Measures

5.3.1 Impact Mitigation

The historical sites identified in the course of this study fall into four general categories:

- items that do not meet the significance threshold and as such no heritage impacts are anticipated;
- items that do not meet the significance threshold in their current form but hold some significance due to their historic alignment and will be directly impacted but should, if possible, be retained in some form within the development;
- heritage items located in proximity to areas of direct impact; and
- heritage items that may be directly impacted, but should be conserved within a conservation area.

Management strategies may be developed to ensure that the level of anticipated impact is not exceeded at sites within or adjacent to the proposal study area. Mitigation measures are applicable to all sites where direct impacts are anticipated.

In the case of heritage items, or parts thereof, located in proximity to areas of direct impacts (e.g. the Upper Canal System), the most applicable management strategies are to ensure that:

- the sites are clearly marked on all mapping and plans used by contractors working on the proposal; and
- where potential exists for inadvertent impacts, the extent of the site is marked with high visibility fencing in order to protect the site.

Mitigation strategies applicable to heritage items that should be conserved within a conservation area include reserving and delineating the site area as open space within the development area and maintaining minimal disturbance. All sites within conservation areas should be identified on relevant construction plans and demarcated by physical fencing during the construction phase of the project so that no inadvertent impact occurs.

Mitigation strategies applicable to items that have significance due to their historic alignment (the carriageway) that should be retained in some form, if possible, within the development include the retention of the alignment through its adaption to serve some other form of accessway. This could include the use of the alignment as a roadway or bicycle track through the development. Alternatively, the significant specific views and other features along its length, such as the curve around the lake and the gateway off Appin Road could be interpreted and retained in some form within the development.

Statements of Heritage Impact (SOHI) although not a mitigation measure in themselves should be prepared for impacted heritage items prior to DA stage as they serve to guide the decision making process and convey what the impact or impacts of a proposal would be. SOHIs should be prepared if an item is to be directly impacted or if an item is adjacent to an area of impact (NSW Heritage Manual – Statement of Heritage Impact). SOHIs are to assist in the decision making process of development approval bodies.

Mitigation and Management Strategies Applicable to the Proposal

The principles outlined above have been used to develop the mitigation and management strategies outlined below in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1 Summary of mitigation strategies

Site ID	Impact Mitigation
Former Hillsborough House site	The location of the site should be marked on all relevant maps and plans and a boundary fence be kept in place during all works associated with the project's recording & interpretation. Impacts within the site curtilage, as defined in Section 5.1 of this report, should be avoided. Preparation of a SOHI prior to DA
Upper Canal System	The location of the site should be marked on all relevant maps and plans and the current boundary fence be kept in place during all works associated with the project. Impacts within the site curtilage, as defined by its current boundary fence, should be avoided. Preparation of a SOHI prior to DA
Artificial Lake	The location of this site should be marked on all relevant maps and plans. Impacts within the site curtilage as defined by the mapped area within this report should be avoided (Figure 38). Preparation of a SOHI and CMP prior to DA
Carriageway	There are no heritage constraints at this site. Consideration could be given to an interpretation of the extent of carriageway in the development area through the development of one of the roadways on an approximate alignment of the carriageway. In addition an interpretive 'front gate' in an approximate position of the existing gate on Appin Road could be used as an access way for pedestrians and bicycles.
Northeast Access Track	There are no heritage constraints at this site.
Southeast Access Track	There are no heritage constraints at this site.

6.0 HERITAGE ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.1 An appropriate heritage curtilage should be created to maintain the local heritage significance of the site and the surrounding heritage items in future development of the site. The Hillsborough place includes archaeological remnants of the homestead, fence posts, and the majority of the mature narrow-leaved and broad-leaved ironbark and plantings associated with the ecological nature corridor between Naroomba Reserve and Humewood Forest.
- 6.2 The former location of the Hillsborough cottage complex should be recorded and interpreted.
- 6.3 The subdivision of the property should be well considered. The Design Guidelines should inform the subdivision infrastructure and new housing design of the proposed subdivision of the property.
- 6.4 The proposed residential subdivision of the site should follow the controls in the Campbelltown Council Development Control Plan 2012 and be guided by this report.
- 6.5 There is potential to interpret the former Hillsborough grant boundaries.
- 6.6 The existing boundary fence for the Upper Canal System, a site of State significance, be left in place and no work should extend beyond this fence.
- 6.7 As the development will be adjacent to a heritage item a statement of heritage impact (SOHI) should be prepared for the Upper Canal System that clearly documents the extent of visual or aesthetic impacts at this site and all necessary controls to minimise or avoid heritage impacts. The SOHI should be prepared prior to DA for the length of the Upper Canal System adjacent to the study area.
- 6.8 Approval from the NSW Heritage Council should be sought for any development impacts within, or directly adjacent to, the bushland corridor of the canal at the Upper Canal System.
- 6.9 The artificial lake should be considered by Old Mill Properties Pty Ltd for nomination for State heritage listing as well as nominated to the Local Council for a separate listing on the IDO or LEP rather than it being part of the general *Mount Gilead* listing as is currently the case.
- 6.10 A SOHI and a conservation management plan (CMP) should be developed for the artificial lake prior to DA if the item is to be visually or functionally impacted or if impacts are to occur adjacent to the item. The CMP should serve as a future management document that outlines what impact may and may not occur to the item both during the construction phase of the project and the post construction management of the item.
- 6.11 The significance of the alignment of the *Mount Gilead* carriageway should be addressed within the development through some form of interpretation of this alignment from Appin Road to the homestead complex. This does not necessitate that the exact alignment be kept along its whole length, but that the critical elements such as the gateway off Appin Road, the curve of the road around the lake, and the particular views of the homestead complex, Old Mill and artificial lake along its length be retained in some form, where possible.

7.0 SUBDIVISION DESIGN GUIDELINES

- 7.1 The new residential subdivision development of the Hillsborough site to have its own separate entrance off Appin Road.
- 7.2 The new residential subdivision development of Mt Gilead to have its own separate entrance off Appin Road.
- 7.3 Protect and retain all naturally sensitive sites as discussed in this report. All archaeology at a minimum is to be recorded and interpreted.
- 7.4 Existing Hillsborough site boundaries to be reflected in subdivision (original grant lines – existing site boundaries) and not lost in bigger subdivision of surrounding properties.
- 7.5 Retain existing remnant forest trees & shrubs. Note: The northern stand of trees appears to be the most important of the two tree stands on the Hillsborough site, having a denser understorey and being less disturbed.
- 7.6 Record and interpret existing archaeological evidence of the former cottage, concrete paving, stock fencing, planting and small water hole (spring). Create a public interpretive device of the archaeological evidence of the former cottage.
- 7.7 Work with existing drainage lines.
- 7.8 The future proposed housing subdivision located on the north, west and southern boundaries of the Hillsborough site should be carefully considered to respect the Hillsborough site.
- 7.9 Measures to lessen the impact of the proposal on views should be considered for example:
 1. Adoption of the mitigation measures recommended in the Landscape Character & Visual Impact Assessment prepared by Clouston Associates; and/or
 2. That development within the view of the item should consider being of a more park like nature with increased open space and disbursed housing; and/or
 3. The planting of a tree line buffer zone between the development and the item including the “softening” of the margin between the Homestead Complex and the Mt Gilead housing development.

8.0 CONCLUSION

There are six heritage items within or just adjacent to the study area: the former Hillsborough cottage archaeological site, the Upper Canal System, the artificial lake, the Carriageway, the northeast access track, and the southeast access track. Of the six items identified within or adjacent to Mt Gilead, only three have been assessed to be of heritage significance – the former Hillsborough cottage archaeological site, the Sydney Water Supply Upper Canal, and the Mt Gilead Artificial Lake.

The northeast and southeast access tracks have been assessed to hold no significance against the NSW Heritage Criteria at either a local or state level. The carriage way does not meet the significance threshold in its current form but does hold some significance due to its historic alignment. Consideration could be given to an interpretation of the extent of carriageway in the development area through the development of one of the roadways on an approximate alignment of the carriageway.

The Upper Canal System will be indirectly impacted due to the proximity of the item to the project study area. Potential also exists for direct impacts at the artificial lake due to the fact that this site is partially located within the study area. The heritage curtilage proposed for the former Hillsborough cottage archaeological site and the artificial lake should be respected to ensure impacts are mitigated as much as possible.

The residential subdivision of the Mt Gilead is appropriate providing that the mitigation measures and recommendations contained within this report are undertaken and the boundaries of the Hillsborough site are respected. The heritage curtilage of the archaeological remnants of the former Hillsborough cottage complex in the eastern zone of Hillsborough, along with the proposed curtilage of the artificial lake must be protected and respected, as well as the significant stands of remnant forest trees and shrubs on the Hillsborough site. The original grant lines (existing Hillsborough site boundaries) should be respected and reinforced in the subdivision of the property and future subdivision of the surrounding properties.

The proposed residential subdivision of the Mt Gilead and Hillsborough property should conserve and respect the archaeological relics, ecological nature corridor and their setting (immediate heritage curtilage) and the heritage items, and should be guided by the design guidelines detailed in this report, the planning controls detailed in the Campbelltown Council Development Control Plan and other applicable controls.

The proposed residential subdivision of the Hillsborough and Mt Gilead properties has the potential to be a sought after, special place to live adjacent to important and historic properties in the Campbelltown Local Government Area. The residential subdivision of these properties is appropriate provided the recommendations in this report are adhered to.

Appendix A

Historical Information on:

Hillsborough

And

Mt Gilead

A1 Hillsborough Historical Information

The historical information in this section was provided by Marie Holmes, Research Officer, Campbelltown & Airds Historical Society. Photographic sources are noted.

A1.1 Hillsborough, Appin Road

Hillsborough on Appin Road was the home of John Kennedy Hume. It was a slab cottage with brick nogging and stood on the land granted to John Kennedy Hume and was later the residence of Mag Williams.



Figure A1: This photo shows Mag Williams at *Hillsborough* Appin Road, Campbelltown. The photo was supplied by the Campbelltown & Airds Historical Society and supplied to them courtesy of Verlie Fowler.

The well at *Hillsborough* was under a tree to the right of the sandstone chimney (refer to Figure A1). The well was filled in over a period of years.

There was an upstairs room or attic which was used for storage. The verandah had been closed in at one end to make a small room.

The property was used at different times for fattening cattle, market gardening, bee-keeping and at one time ferrets were bred there.

Rosedale on the opposite side of Appin Road had once belonged to the Marlow property, and was owned by the Williams family.

There is an article *Reminiscences of Appin* in Campbelltown and Airds Historical Society (CAHS) Journal No 2 page 71 which reads "37½, on the right, Hillsborough Farm and cottage of J K Hume." This means it was this distance in miles from Sydney.

A letter in CAHS Archives from Stuart Hume dated 15th April 1970 tells us that John Kennedy Hume, second son of Andrew Hume, received a grant adjoining Mount Gilead. "Here he built his first home which still stands unoccupied for many years near the Mt Gilead entrance built I'd say circa 1823 or earlier."

Later in the same letter he goes on: "Regarding John Kennedy Hume's home adjoining to Mt Gilead owned by Macarthur-Onslow family. This ancient cottage interests me a good deal as I don't know when the family disposed of it and to whom donkeys years ago no doubt. I was surprised to find it and its unusual chimney still standing. Doing research on this John Kennedy Hume I find he married a Miss E O'Neill apparently the natural daughter of Mary Courtney (7 years) and Felix O'Neill (life). Ultimately Mary Courtney married Patrick Pendergast who held 50 acres adjoining *Beulah* (river end).

From Chapter 6 of the book *Beyond the Borders*, there is a chapter on John Kennedy Hume. The author says that when John married they went to live on his first grant at Appin, sixty acres on which he built a house, part of which still stands derelict, but with an interesting chimney of big sandstone blocks. He had been given the grant in 1823. In 1828 the Census shows him living with Pat Pendergast. With him in the Census are three children with number four on the way. Just when the family moved to Gunning from Appin is not clear. However when Father Therry christened a child of John Hume in 1833, it was because the child was about "to leave for the Goulburn Plains."



Figure A2: Side view of "Hillsborough" Chimneys. Campbelltown & Airs Historical Society.



Figure A3: Side view of "Hillsborough" ladder and chimney. c1980. Kingston Collection (Campbelltown City Library. Local Studies Collection).



Figure A4: Side view of "Hillsborough" Chimneys c1980. Kingston Collection (Campbelltown City Library. Local Studies Collection).



Figure A5: View of "Hillsborough" paddocks from Appin Road 1977.
Rixon Collection (Campbelltown & Airds Historical Society).



Figure A6: Side view of "Hillsborough" (1980).
Kingston Collection (Campbelltown City Library Local Studies Collection) and Verlie Fowler. See Figure 25.

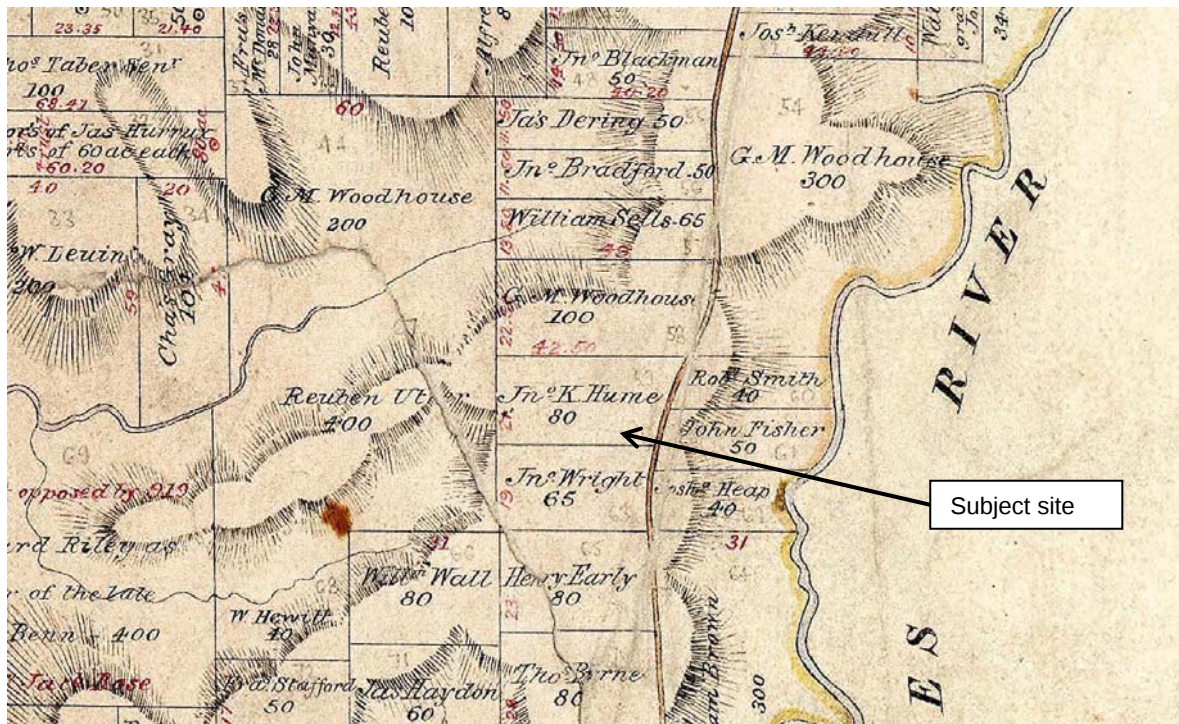


Figure A7: Early Parish map showing the grant to John Kennedy Hume. Parish Maps-Historical Parish Maps
<http://images.maps.nsw.gov.au>.

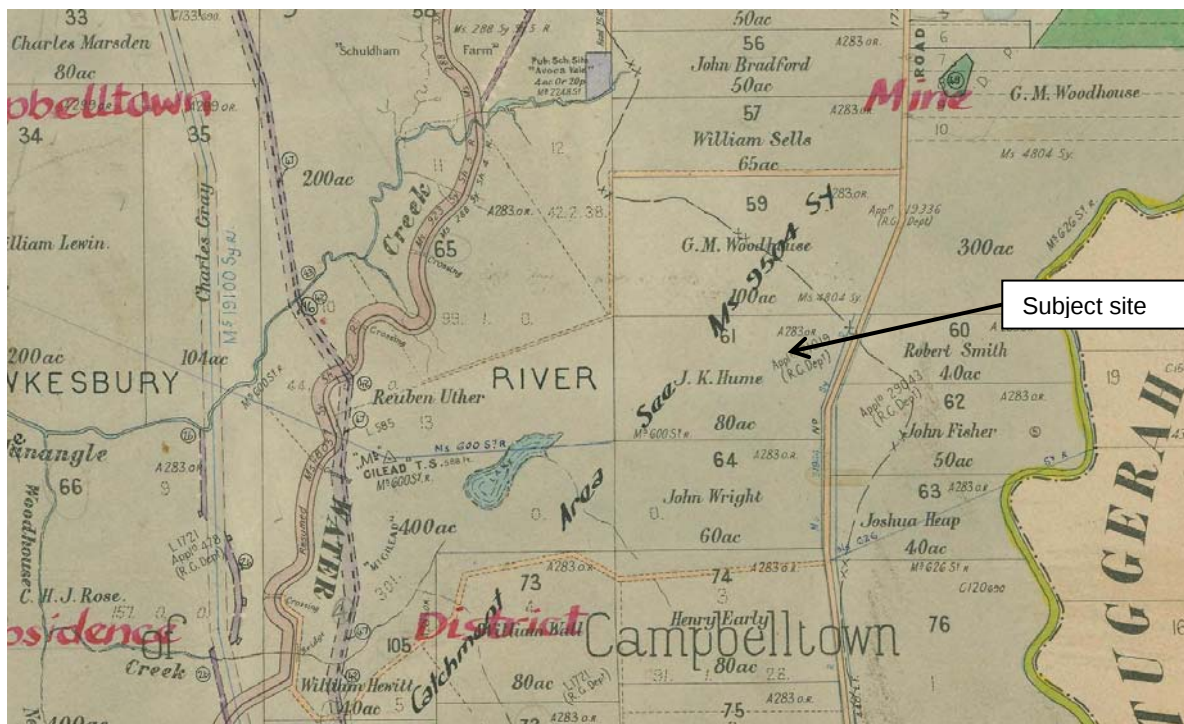


Figure A8: Later Charting Map of the area showing the grant to John Kennedy Hume remains unchanged. Parish of Menangle Parish Map-Regional Charting Maps <http://images.maps.nsw.gov.au>.

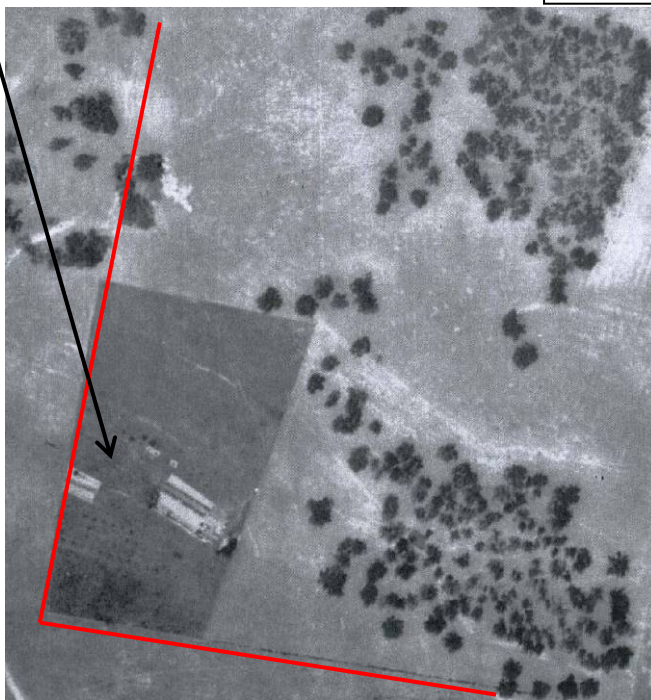
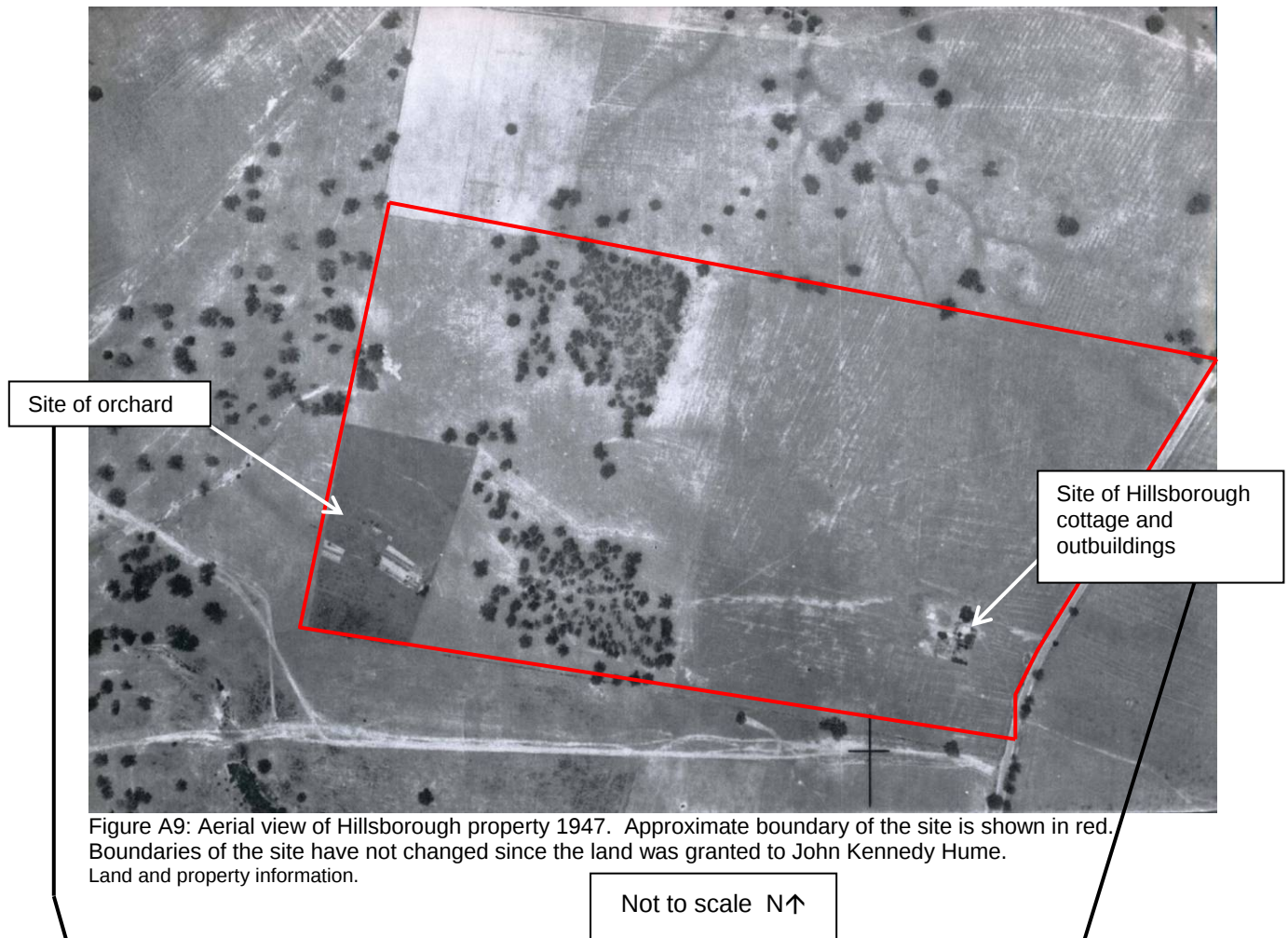


Figure A10: Detail of the 1947 aerial showing the fruit orchard in the south-west corner of the site. Land and property information.

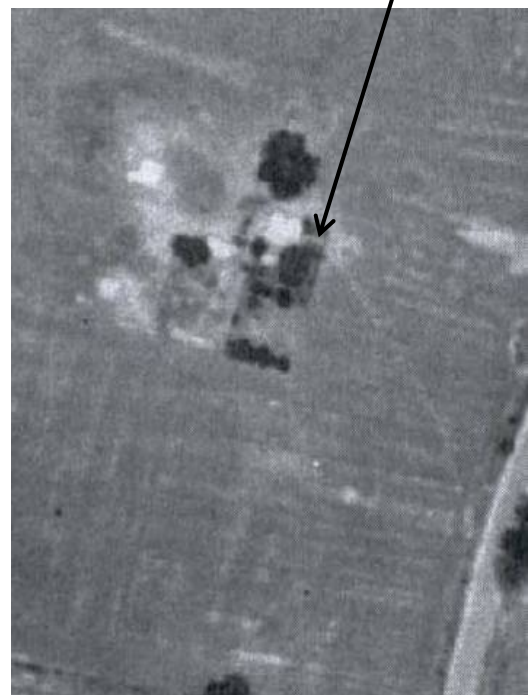


Figure A11: Detail of the 1947 aerial showing the Hillsborough cottage and outbuildings. Land and property information.

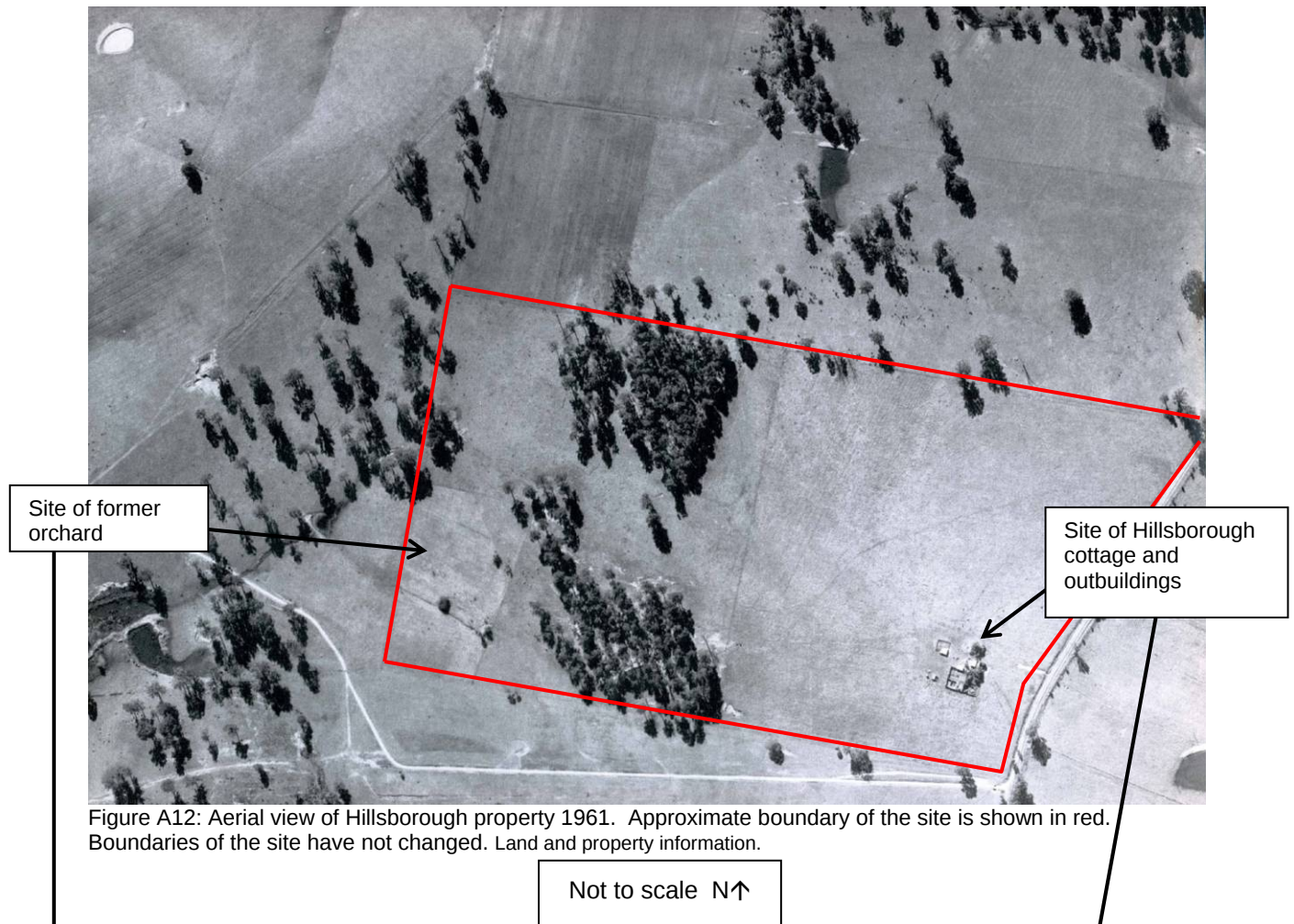


Figure A13: Detail of the 1961 aerial showing the site of the fruit orchard in the south-west corner of the site. Land and property information.

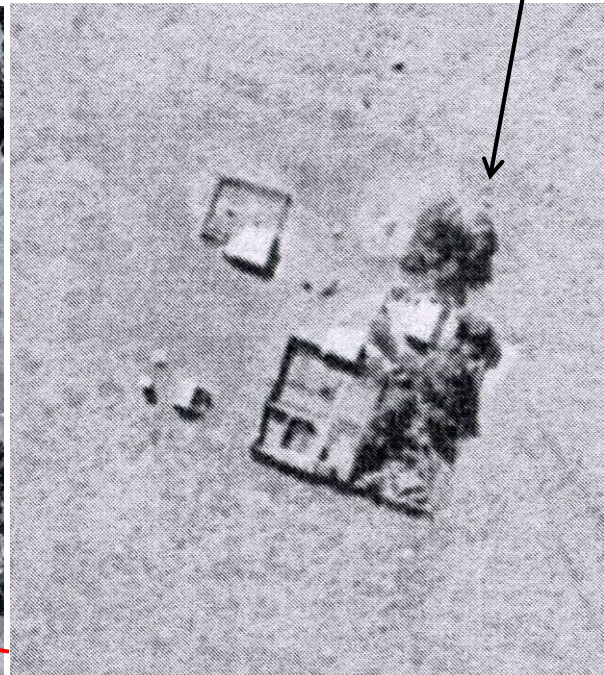


Figure A14: Detail of the 1961 aerial showing the complex of buildings at Hillsborough. Land and property information.

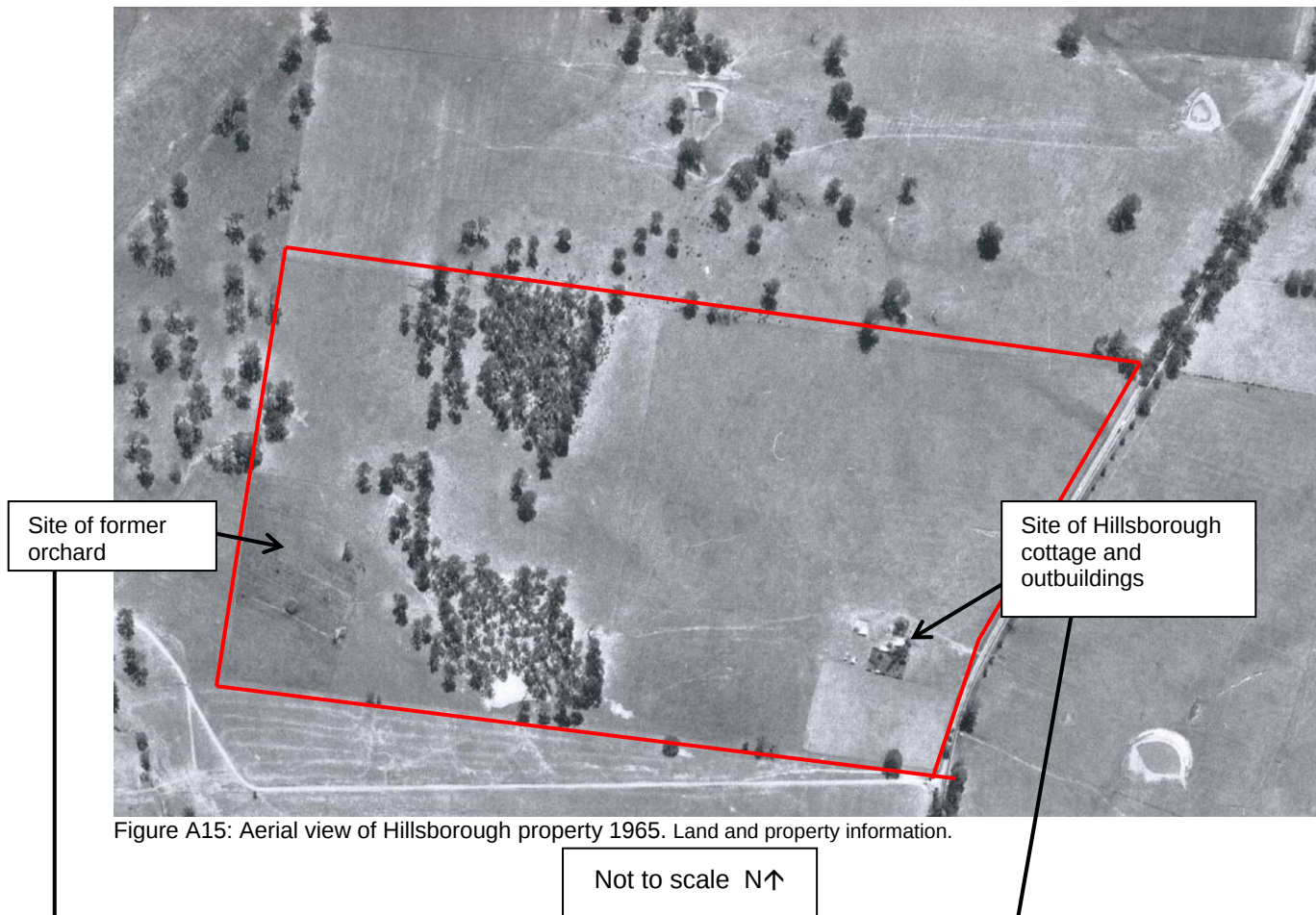


Figure A15: Aerial view of Hillsborough property 1965. Land and property information.



Figure A16: Detail of the 1965 aerial showing the site of the former fruit orchard in the south-west corner of the site. Land and property information.

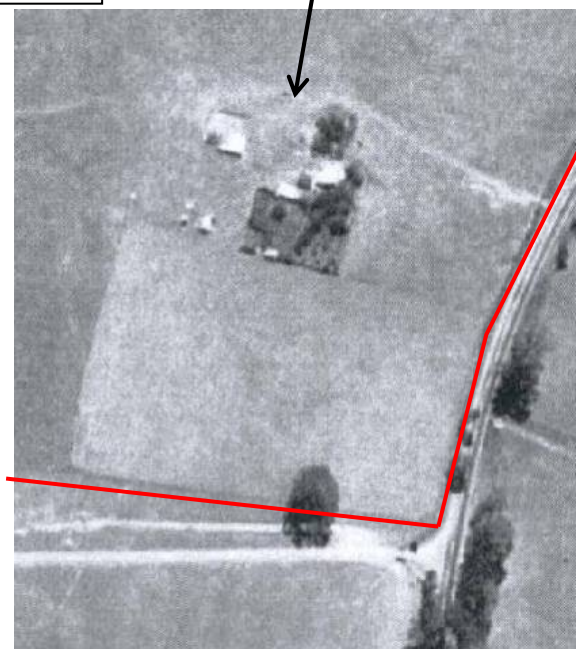


Figure A17: Detail of the 1961 aerial showing the complex of buildings at Hillsborough. Land and property information.



Figure A18: Current (2012) aerial of the Hillsborough property.
 Land and Property Information <http://maps.six.nsw.gov.au/>.

Not to scale N↑



Figure A19: Detail of the 2012 aerial showing the site of the former fruit orchard in the south-west corner of the site.. Land and Property Information.



Figure A20: Detail of the 2012 aerial showing the recent cattle pens and fencing, and the site of the Hillsborough complex archaeological remnants. Land and property information.

A1.2 John Kennedy Hume

Tropman & Tropman Architects

Mt Gilead, Appin Road, Gilead (Campbelltown)
European Heritage Assessment

Navin Officer

Ref: 1301:HA
October 2013

John Kennedy Hume was born in 1800 to parents Andrew Hume and Elizabeth Kennedy. Andrew arrived in Australia on 3 June 1790, free. He moved to the Appin grant known as Hume Mount Farm in 1812. It later became the *Rockwood Estate*. He married Elizabeth O'Neill in 1825 and they had nine children – 7 daughters and 2 sons. His older brother was the explorer Hamilton Hume and the third son was Francis Rawdon Hume. They had a sister Isabella. John Kennedy Hume met a violent death on 20 January 1840 at the hands of escaped convicts after he had moved away from Appin.

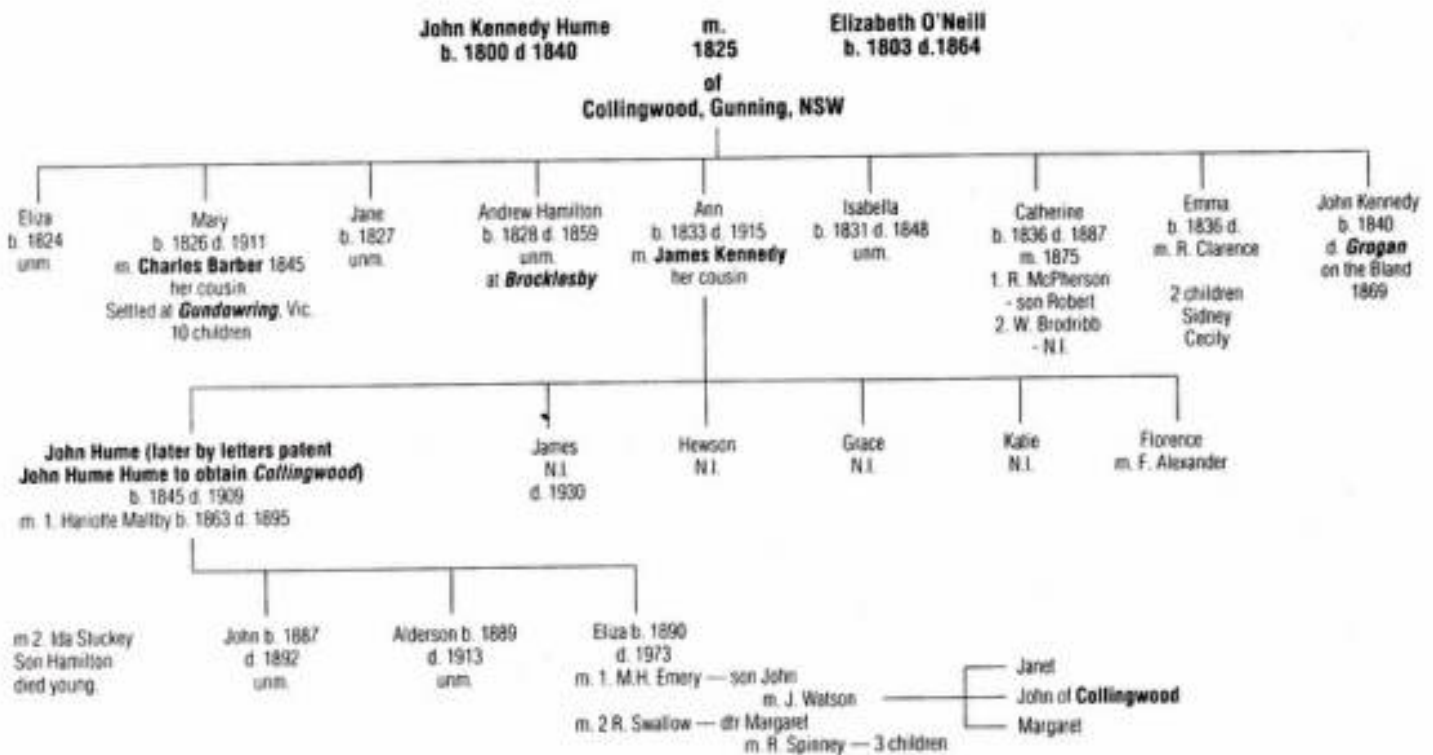


Figure A30: John Kennedy Hume Family tree. Campbelltown & Airds Historical Society.

A2 Mt Gilead Historical Context Information

A2.1 The Campbelltown Region

In July 1788, two bulls and four cows brought from the Cape of Good Hope with the First Fleet strayed from the rest of the herd. The cattle had wandered southwest from Sydney and had found grazing land around present day Menangle-Camden. In 1795, the first Europeans in the vicinity of Campbelltown were an exploratory party that noted a stray herd of cattle by the Nepean River at a time when there was very little livestock in the colony. This discovery generated another expedition led by Governor Hunter later that year. The number of cattle had increased and the area became known as the 'Cowpastures'. When Hunter again visited the area in 1796 he was impressed with the quality of the soil, timber and water.

Francis Barallier investigated the district in 1802, and botanist George Caley mapped the area in 1804. Despite the objections of the Governor, John Macarthur was granted 5,000 acres on the banks of the Nepean in 1805. When Governor Macquarie visited the area in 1810, he chose the site of Liverpool and named the district around present-day Campbelltown 'Airds' after the family estate of his wife Elizabeth (an estate situated in the village of Appin in Scotland where Elizabeth was born).

By 1811, there were 107 settlers in the district. Continuing expansion and development suggested the need for centralised services and for a staging post to accommodate through-traffic. Campbelltown became the central thoroughfare for those headed on to the southwest grazing plains and south along the road that went through Appin to the Illawarra.

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 to the area. The roads from Campbelltown were extended to the south coast and southern highlands as better routes were established by explorers. Campbelltown became a crossroads for movements to Sydney, Appin, Illawarra, Picton, Narellan, Camden, Penrith and Nattai. The roads and bridges were built and maintained by convict road gangs from 1826 to 1858.

On 1 December 1820, Macquarie laid the foundations for the township of Campbelltown. The name Campbell-town was in honour of his wife's maiden name, Elizabeth Campbell. It is likely that the government surveyor James Meehan had reserved the town site in 1815 when he surveyed the road from Liverpool to Appin. This is indicated by the layout of the land grants east of the road. Macquarie marked out the township, indicating sites for a chapel, school house and burial ground in the central part of Airds. From 1820 to 1827 land within Campbelltown was surveyed and in 1826 Robert Hoddle prepared the first town layout plans. In 1827 land grants were allocated, but were not occupied until 1831 because Governor Darling wanted the colonial towns to be systematic in their planning (classification of towns and determination of lot sizes/dimensions).

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. By 1840 it was realised that Hoddle's Plan could no longer be implemented because grants, streets, fences and gardens had been built with no regard for the town plan. Campbelltown did not have the symmetry of other colonial towns but had the only official building outside Sydney – the courthouse.

Campbelltown is associated with some of the first attempts to conserve water in NSW. Water supply was a constant problem for the early settlers. The first large scale attempt to improve the water supply was by Thomas Rose at Mount Gilead in 1823. He built an embankment of rammed earth and stone at Mount Gilead, into which run-off water flowed. 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 reservoir near the town water supply. Rose with the support of innkeepers John Hinley and John Patrick, Thomas Meehan and John Scar were involved in the project. The land surveyed was between Dumaresq and Allman Streets where two streams flowed into a natural basin. Here 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 1838, the reservoir was constructed of stone. Convict labour completed the project in 1839. The reservoir supplied water to Campbelltown until 1888. Buckets were filled with water at the reservoir or water carters were used for larger quantities of water. Convict transportation ceased in 1840 and the project is more than likely the last major convict built project in NSW.

The small land grants in the Districts surrounding Campbelltown engaged mainly in mixed farming: growing crops and grazing animals. Many struggled to survive. The large land grants (holdings) engaged in the grazing of sheep and cattle. The growing of fruit and grapes for wine were activities that also characterized the area, though many of the vineyards were destroyed in the 1890s. Agriculture from Campbelltown supplied the Sydney markets though the industry suffered from disease, market fluctuations, competition and lack of water.

From the 1840s to 1880s Campbelltown prospered from the production and milling of wheat. Until the 1860s, grain was grown on many of these leased farms and on the small grants closer to the rivers. The late 1850s and early 1860s brought a series of disasters when floods ravaged land near the rivers and then stem rust broke out in the wheat during the wet season.

The southern expansion of Sydney was confirmed with the construction of the main southern railway line from Sydney to Goulburn. The first section from Redfern to Parramatta was completed towards the end of 1855 and was extended to Campbelltown by May 1858. The railway reached Goulburn in 1869 with some substantial bridge constructions along the way but from 1858-1869 Campbelltown was the effective terminus. There were no established towns on the line. When the estates between Campbelltown and Liverpool were subdivided in the 1870s and 1880s platforms were provided for the villages then established at Glenfield, Ingleburn and Minto. The line to Campbelltown was electrified in 1968. The line continues to be an important link for the development of the area and for country and urban movements.

By the 1860s, grain growing had been largely wiped out in the Counties of Cumberland and Camden and by the 1880s it had virtually ceased. A network of mills had been built to serve the grain growers, grinding the wheat, which was the best grain for growing with the largest and most assured market. The end of grain growing in the area meant the closure of many of the mills, some to decay, some to be converted to other uses. Few survive with the notable exception of the Mount Gilead mill (Kass 2005).

With the collapse of wheat production, diversification into cropping oats and barley occurred, and beef and dairy herds were established in the 1870s. In 1919, there were over 120 milk suppliers in Campbelltown, Appin and Minto. The closure of the Dairy Farmers co-operative milk depot led to the downscaling of this activity. However, some properties in Campbelltown still graze dairy herds today (Campbelltown City Council 1998:13).

In 1945 the Cumberland County Council identified Campbelltown as a Satellite City of Sydney, which could help accommodate the excess population of the metropolitan area. During the 1960s, the villages of Glenfield, Macquarie Fields, Ingleburn, Minto and Leumah were living areas for Sydney commuters. The railway stations became the focus of those villages and retail and commercial activities concentrated around them.

In 1968, the State Planning Authority identified the Macarthur Region as a growth sector for Sydney's growing population (the Sydney Region Outline Plan). Sydney's population growth of the 1950s and 1960s was not anticipated and the County of Cumberland Planning Scheme had other inherent problems. A linear method of expansion along major communications corridors was prepared to guide the growth and development of Campbelltown. Campbelltown's growth

is still guided by that Plan, which envisages an eventual population of 230,000 (Campbelltown City Council 1998:15).

A2.2 Mount Gilead

A2.2.1 History

The portion upon which the *Mount Gilead* estate was established was originally granted to Reuben Uther (1791-1880) in 1812. Reuben had arrived in the colony in 1807 aboard the *Sydney Cove* as an indentured servant or apprentice of the merchant Simeon Lord. From this time he served as Lord's clerk or manager until 1811 after which he established a hat factory in partnership with Lord and Francis Williams. It was soon after he established this business that his land grant of 400 acres (162 hectares) was made by Governor Macquarie as a reward for successfully introducing domestic manufacturing. Reuben named his grant *Gilead Farm* after a story in the Bible about one of Israel's finest farm regions, named *Gilead*, where golden fields of wheat flourished on the plains of the River Jordan. Around the same time he married Maria Hacking with whom he had four daughters and two sons before her death in 1829. From 1815 his business interests continued to accrue as he established his own hat factory in Hunter Street, Sydney, which he later moved to Pitt Street in 1817. Besides his hatter business, Reuben also displayed a keen interest in agriculture which he satisfied at his *Gilead Farm*. By 1815 this had led him to receive a contract to supply meat to the government stores, as well as earning a remark from Governor Macquarie on the improvements he had made to the property. However, a few years later in 1818 he sold the property to Thomas Rose (Hannah, 2000:233; Macmillian, 1967; Morris, 1941).

Over the rest of his life Uther petitioned unsuccessfully for further land grants from the colonial government, became a member of the missionary committee, became Worshipful Master of Australia Social Lodge No. 260, took over a retail business in George Street, and acted as an agent and attorney for his father-in-law who imported and manufactured iron work. Following the death of his first wife he married Ann Iredale with whom he had a further seven daughters and three sons. Uther died at his residence in Crown Street, Surry Hills, Sydney in 1880, aged 89 years (Hannah, 2000:233; Macmillian, 1967).

Thomas Rose (1773 – 1837) who purchased *Gilead Farm* from Uther in 1818 renamed in *Mount Gilead*. Interestingly, Rose first leased the farm out in early 1819 to George Woodhouse, the father of a later owner of the estate Edmund Woodhouse, before he later began running the property himself.² Rose had arrived in the colony in 1798 as a convict aboard the *Barwell* after being convicted of housebreaking. Prior to his conviction he had lived as a baker which was a trade he returned to around 1804 in Sydney. Two years later he married Elizabeth Bartlett with whom he had two children and fostered another four who were the children of Sarah Perkins. At the same time he was granted his first publican license and soon afterwards received a conditional pardon. This was changed to an absolute pardon in 1809 when Rose was also granted land at the corner of King and Castlereagh Streets. Here he built an adjacent bakery and inn, the Rose and Crown, which were opened in 1810. In the following years he slowly accumulated all the land within the block formed by King, Elizabeth, Market, and Castlereagh Streets. However, in May 1815 he put his bakery on the market (Hannah, 2000:198; Morris, 1941; Parsons, 1967).

Previously in 1813 Rose had been promised forty acres of land in the Evan district, however, due to tensions with Governor Macquarie in 1816 this grant was cancelled. Apparently, Rose had procured signatures for a petition against Macquarie which put him out of favour with the colonial government. Consequently, he was refused a liquor license between 1817 and 1820. Macquarie also decided to build St James's parochial school on part of Rose's block in 1819,

² Sydney Gazette, 9 Jan 1819, Page 4

but he was compensated for this with a grant of 300 acres (121 hectares) to the southeast of *Gilead Farm* (Portion 80). Around this time he added to his two properties in this area by purchasing 50 acres from J. J. Ware and 104 acres near Schuldham Farm on the north side of Menangle Creek. Rose continued to add land to the estate through the purchase of adjoining properties until by 1828 it was described as being 2460 acres in size. Despite his work on improvements to the property Rose did not reside there permanently until 1827 after the death of his first wife the previous year (Bayley, 1974:40-41; Campbelltown City Council 1998:11; McGill et al, 1995:40; Parsons, 1967).

Rose cultivated his property and grazed cattle and sheep, but was limited by lack of water. Consequently, he first built a small dam on the estate in 1824 before constructing an artificial lake in 1825 with a capacity of nearly 120 million cubic feet (3,398,400 m³) featuring a stone embankment below the homestead to maintain a constant water supply. Later in 1829 he built a smaller and less expensive dam near the main road for the benefit of his neighbours suffering in the drought. There is a contention that he was the first to carry out this form of water conservation in NSW and he consequently won fame for these works. In 1836 he also constructed a windmill near the homestead so that the wheat grown on the property could be ground on site. The tower of the structure was built of sandstone quarried on the estate and features four stories and a height of 60 feet. The sails, fittings and all 'mechanical' elements for the mill were constructed of ironbark timber from the estate. As such the mill contained no metal construction materials (Bayley, 1974:41; Campbelltown City Council 1998:11; Morris, 1941; Parsons, 1967).

After the death of his first wife in 1826, Rose first had a defacto relationship with Elizabeth Woodhouse of the nearby Schuldham Farm, the estranged wife of George M. Woodhouse, with whom he had two children. However, he later married again in 1829 to Sarah Pye, with whom he had a further five children. Over Rose's business career he served as a stockholder of the Bank of New South Wales, a trustee of the Sydney Public Free Grammar School, a treasurer of the Sydney Reading Room, and a clerk of the Sydney race-course up until 1827. Horse racing appears to have been a great interest of his as he promoted the first races in Sydney and also owned many successful race horses. Rose died at *Mount Gilead* in 1837 at the age of 64 and was initially buried there between the mill and the lake, but at a later date his remains were removed to St Peter's Cemetery at Campbelltown. At the time of his death the estate appears to have been larger than its modern extent incorporating land to the north of Menangle Creek on the west side of Appin Road and on the east side of the Nepean River. His contributions to the early development of Campbelltown resulted in the naming of the suburb of Rosemeadow after him (Bayley, 1974:41; Hannah, 2000:198; McGill et al, 1995:40; Parsons, 1967).³

Following Rose's death the management of the estate fell upon his trustees, who in 1838 advertised the auction of the 2000 acre *Mount Gilead* estate. Unfortunately, the estate was not sold and the trustees continued its management until 1858 when the property was transferred to Thomas Rose's eldest son from his second marriage Charles H. J. Rose (1830 – 1911). However, Charles only used the property to raise mortgages in 1859, 1860 and 1862, which ultimately led to the estate being foreclosed by the Sydney Insurance Company in 1863. They sold the estate to Walter Friend in 1864, after selling off a portion of the northeast corner of the property north of Menangle Creek to Richard Stewart, and that to the east of the Nepean River to Patrick Gilmore. Friend sold the remaining part of the estate only a few years later in 1867 to Edmund Woodhouse (Bayley, 1974:67; Hannah, 2000:197; Morris, 1941).

Edmund Hume Woodhouse (1823 – 1875) was born at the nearby Schuldham Farm to the north of Menangle Creek from *Mount Gilead*. He was the son of George Marriot Woodhouse the original grantee of Portion 59 to the northeast of *Mount Gilead*. His mother also had a defacto relationship with Thomas Rose which resulted in the birth of two half siblings for Edmund. Prior to acquiring the estate Woodhouse had been a bank manager at Ashfield. He had married

³ freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~mould/rose/thos-rose/mt-gilead.htm

Gertrude Bingham, the daughter of Henry Bingham, Commissioner of Crown Lands, in 1853 with whom he had five children. After acquiring *Mount Gilead* it soon began to flourish under his management. This period has been described as Mount Gilead's golden age where it oversaw improvements to agriculture and then the introduction of large-scale dairy farming to the region after the failure of the wheat crops in the 1870s. This occurred when Woodhouse with his overseer A. J. Chauval introduced a pedigree strain of dairy cattle to the estate. These cattle became the forebears of a renowned breeding stock of Shorthorn, Devon, and Angus breeds. Woodhouse experimented with the breeding of sheep, poultry, pigs, deer, alpacas and llamas, but without the same level of success (Bayley, 1974:67; Hannah, 2000:198, 251; Morris, 1941; Woodhouse, 1877; 1880).

Besides overseeing improvements to agriculture and dairy farming on the estate, Edmund also saw the estate become a social centre of the surrounding area and the colony. For instance, governors and Vice-Royalty were known to have attended balls at the estate, and groups from Sydney regularly attended hunting parties on its grounds. As a magistrate of the district Edmund was also a well respected local community leader and in this capacity he agitated for a public school in Campbelltown. However, this school did not open until a year after his death in 1876 (Bayley, 1974:69, 90; Morris, 1941).

The prosperity of the estate continued throughout this period up until Woodhouse's death in 1875. Subsequently, the estate was transferred to his eldest son Edmund Bingham Woodhouse (1859 – 1891) in 1876 by the trustees. He had married Agnes Neill in 1879 with whom he had one son. However, Edmund junior does not appear to have had the same success with the estate as his father, as he mortgaged it back to the trustees in 1877. During these first few years as manager of the estate Edmund junior had success with cattle breeding as attested to by two catalogues of stud cattle for sale in 1877 and 1880 (Woodhouse, 1877; 1880). With this success he discharged the first mortgage in 1881 before mortgaging it again later that same year to Peter Nicol Russel. This second mortgage was discharged in 1886. At this time Edmund junior sold his cattle stock and instead turned the estate to the purpose of sheep grazing. This venture was not a success as Edmund junior attempted to sell the estate in 1888. However, no satisfactory bids were made at the auction. Consequently, he was forced to mortgage the property for a third time in 1890 to the Australian Investment Company who foreclosed the mortgage in the following year (Bayley, 1974:69-70, 104; CDFHS, 2008:351; Morris, 1941).

The transfer of the estate into the hands of this company saw the end of *Mount Gilead's* heyday as it settled down to quiet production from this point onwards. It seems that after the Australian Insurance Company took over the estate they leased it out. In the early 20th century Charles Axam was the lessee who used the property for dairying purposes. In 1910 the company sold the estate to Dr W. H. Harris after which it quickly changed hands two more times, first to John T. Barnett in 1920, and then Patrick M. McGirr in 1927. McGirr appears to have held on to the property until 1941 when it was sold to Major General Sir Denzil Macarthur-Onslow (Bayley, 1974:104, 119; Morris, 1941).

Major General Sir Denzil Macarthur-Onslow (1904-1984) was a descendant of John Macarthur of Camden, NSW who was a noted soldier, entrepreneur and pastoralist of the early period of the colony and credited as being the founder of the Australian wool industry. It appears that the Macarthur-Onslow family used the property for dairy purposes starting a new operation in 1943 (Bayley, 1974:151).

Sir Denzil served with great distinction as part of the Australian Imperial Force (AIF) during the Second World War. Initially as a Major of the 6th Division Reconnaissance (Cavalry) Regiment on the front in Libya in 1941 where his part in the victories of this regiment brought him to be promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and placed in command. He then led the Regiment during the Syrian campaign of the same year before returning to Australia in 1942. He was then promoted to temporary brigadier and commanded the 1st and then the 4th Armoured Brigade throughout the rest of the war on the Australian front becoming involved with the action in New Guinea. At

the close of the war he relinquished command of the 4th Armoured Brigade and transferred to the Reserve of Officers and returned to *Mount Gilead*. During this break from the army Denzil established a business in Sydney, Denzil Macarthur-Onslow Pty Ltd, concerned with pastry-cook supplies that were likely an arm of the dairy operation at the *Mount Gilead* Estate. However, Denzil soon returned to the army as commander of the 1st Armoured Brigade, Civilian Military Forces (CMF) in 1947 in which position he was promoted to brigadier in 1949. Two years later Denzil was appointed CBE (Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Order) in recognition of his military service. In 1853 he relinquished command of the 1st Armoured Brigade and the following year assumed command of the 2nd Australian Division and in this position he was promoted to Major General in 1955. He held this command until 1958 when he became the CMF member on the Military Board up until 1860 when he returned to the Reserve of Officers. In 1964 he was knighted for his distinguished public service (McCarthy, 2012).

Sir Denzil's civilian life included many business interests and several charitable appointments. His business interests included the establishment of pastry-cook supply business in 1946, as well as sitting on a number of company boards. He served as president of the Big Brother Movement from 1966 to 1980 and the Australian Club, Sydney from 1966 to 1969 and was also a member of the Royal Sydney Gold and Australian Pioneers' clubs. Politically, he also unsuccessfully contested the seat of Eden-Monaro for the Liberal Party in the Federal elections of 1943, 1946 and 1949. He was also married on two occasions, first to Elinor Caldwell in 1927, with whom he had a daughter and three sons, and after a divorce from Elinor, to Dorothy Conagher in 1950, with whom he had a son and daughter. Sir Denzil died in 1984 at the age of 80 (McCarthy, 2012).

Sir Denzil's second wife Lady Dorothy Wolseley MacArthur-Onslow, AO, (1922-2013) was a medical practitioner. She was Medical Superintendent at Parramatta Hospital, a trustee of the Sydney Opera House Trust, a member of the Health Advisory Council of NSW, President of the Australian Hospital Association of NSW, a member of the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital and Area Board, a member of the Board of Governors at the University of Western Sydney, and a member of the Board of the South Western Sydney Area Health Service. Lady Dorothy became an Officer of the Order of Australia in 1987, and retired in 1993. Today the *Mount Gilead* Estate remains the property of the Macarthur-Onslow family.

Table 1 Landowners, Mount Gilead Estate

Owner	Period of Ownership	Estate Area
Rueben Uther	1812-1818	400 acres
Thomas Rose	1818-1837	2460 acres (1828)
Thomas Rose's Trustees	1837-1858	
Charles Rose	1858-1863	2000+ acres (1861)
Walter Friend	1864-1867	
Edmund Woodhouse	1867-1875	
Edmund Woodhouse junior	1876-1891	2063 acres (1888)
Australian Insurance Company	1891-1910	
Dr W. H. Harris	1910-1920	
John T. Barnett	1920-1927	
Patrick M. McGirr	1927-1941	
Macarthur-Onslow Family	1941-Present	

A2.2.2 The Estate Infrastructure

Over the 200 year history of the *Mound Gilead* estate a great deal of improvements have been made to the property resulted in a collection of buildings, dams, and a rural landscape with many periods of use, reuse, and adaption.

The Homestead Complex

Although not within the study area the homestead complex is connected with the surrounding estate lands through the views and vistas available from it over this landscape and from points within the landscape towards it. Through its rich history and succession of owners it has evolved much since its original establishment in the mid 1810s. However, over its occupation there are only intermittent descriptions, plans and photographs of the complex which allow its evolution to be documented.

The first extant description of the estate and homestead is provided by Governor Macquarie who visited the Appin area in 1815 and commented that Mr Uther's farm:

Is a very good one and a very pretty well improved one on the slope of a high hill, on the summit of which he has erected his house. Mr Uther's crops look well and promise to be very good and plentiful (Whitaker, 2005:8).

By Macquarie's description it appears possible that the site of Uther's house was in the vicinity of the current homestead complex and that the property was concerned only with cultivation.

The second early description comes from the advertisement for the sale of the estate in 1818 when the property is described as:

*Comprising 400 acres, 50 of which are cleared, and 50 more fell there - has a good House and Skilling (a lean-to), erected on a highly pleasant hill, commanding a view of the cow pastures for many miles; a good Barn &c. - The Ground is unexceptional, having been cultivated for these 4-years past, producing wonder Crops, and has been let for £50 per year: adjoining, there is one of the best Stock Runs in the Colony, and is well worthy the Attention of any Person having a large Stock, or inclined to follow agricultural pursuits.*⁴

Consequently, at this time Uther had not extended the estate beyond his original grant and the focus of the farm was still primarily agricultural. Also it appears that the first crops were planted in 1814, some two years after Uther's acquisition of his grant. The homestead was likely situated in its present position and comprised a house with a lean to, as well as at least a barn.

Between Rose's acquisition of the original land grant of 400 acres in 1818 and the 1828 NSW census he had extended the *Mount Gilead* estate to 2460 acres of which 860 was cleared and 480 under cultivation. It also supported 30 horses, 1020 cattle and 1100 sheep and was run by ten servants of whom six were convicts and four free settlers. Also living with Thomas Rose were his six children from his first marriage.⁵ Therefore, by this time Rose had diversified the property to support both agriculture and pastoral pursuits and assumedly extended the household complex to house himself, his family and their servants. The number of servants on the property only grew over time as around the time of Rose's death in 1837 the property and mill employed 15 men of which seven were convicts.⁶

In 1861 as a part of an attempt to sell the property by Charles Rose to pay the mortgages he had raised on it a detailed description was published in the advertisements for the sale. They

⁴ Sydney Gazette and NSW Advertiser, 23 May 1818, Page 4

⁵ <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~mould/rose/thos-rose/musters.htm> and <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~mould/rose/thos-rose/research.htm>

⁶ <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~mould/rose/thos-rose/research.htm>

state that the Estate was in excess of 2000 acres and had been subdivided for the purpose of the sale. The improvements of the Homestead lot were described as including:

Mount Gilead House, a Cottage residence, surrounded with flagged verandahs, and containing 10 rooms, with garden, stables, coach-house, dairy, large stone store 54 feet x 25 feet, stockyard, extra stabling, men's huts, &c., The Old Windmill, or Tower, containing a large quantity of cut stone, and the stone built Mount Gilead Steam Millhouse and barn. The latter consists of spacious premises 105 feet x 33 feet, with boiler house at one end 33 feet x 71 feet, engine of 10 horse power, and boiler, 3 pair stones, smutting and dressing machines and gear complete in full working order, and nearly new. A large water reservoir, formed by a stone dam, ensures a never-falling supply.

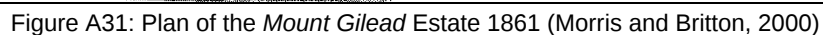
The position of this lot, and the view is commands, are unsurpassed by any other situation in the colonies. From the verandah of Mount Gilead House, a magnificent panoramic view of nearly the whole of the Country of Cumberland is obtained.⁷

This description demonstrates that the homestead complex had been extended and enhanced with many additional buildings during the Rose family's ownership of the estate. The purpose of this extension appears to have been to further the agricultural concerns of the property particularly with the construction of the Windmill and the Steam Millhouse. However, pastoral interests were still present as proved by the stockyard and dairy. The homestead itself had been extended into a large comfortable building in keeping with its primary position within the larger complex.

Fortunately, a plan was produced of the estate during this attempt to sell it which provides not only a glimpse of the layout of the property, but also profiles of the main buildings in the homestead complex (Figure A31). At this time the homestead complex consisted of seven buildings, with another two cottages being located along Woodhouse creek, and two other buildings being located between the large reservoir and the Windmill. From the homestead two access roads lead off towards Appin road: one to the northeast and the other the southeast. The northeast track passes two huts near Woodhouse's portion and the southeast track assumedly crosses the embankment of the large reservoir. Also on the south side of the reservoir is a tomb which is assumedly Thomas Rose's grave. However, it is known that this grave was moved during the Woodhouse's ownership of the estate. The profiles of assumedly the three main buildings of the estate: the store and stables, Granary and Steam Mill, and house demonstrate that they are all large scale sandstone buildings. In conclusion, this plan shows that the Rose's tenure at *Mount Gilead* saw considerable improvement of the estate and its infrastructure.

After the Woodhouse family assumed ownership of the estate, two different drawings were made of the estate in a relatively short period of time, one in 1877 and the other in 1883 (Figures A32 and A33). They show a single storey homestead surrounded by trees, garden and fence, as well as the large sandstone store and stable, and granary and steam mill downslope. Below the complex on the valley floor was also the large reservoir with at least three nearby cottages. On the larger hill was the Windmill with a number of tree plantings on the slope around it, as well as another structure at the base of the slope. These drawings demonstrate that the landscape around the homestead had been fully cleared and turned to pastoral purposes by this time, but there had also been attempts with tree plantings to create a more European landscape for the estate.

⁷ *Empire* 23 November 1861, Page 7



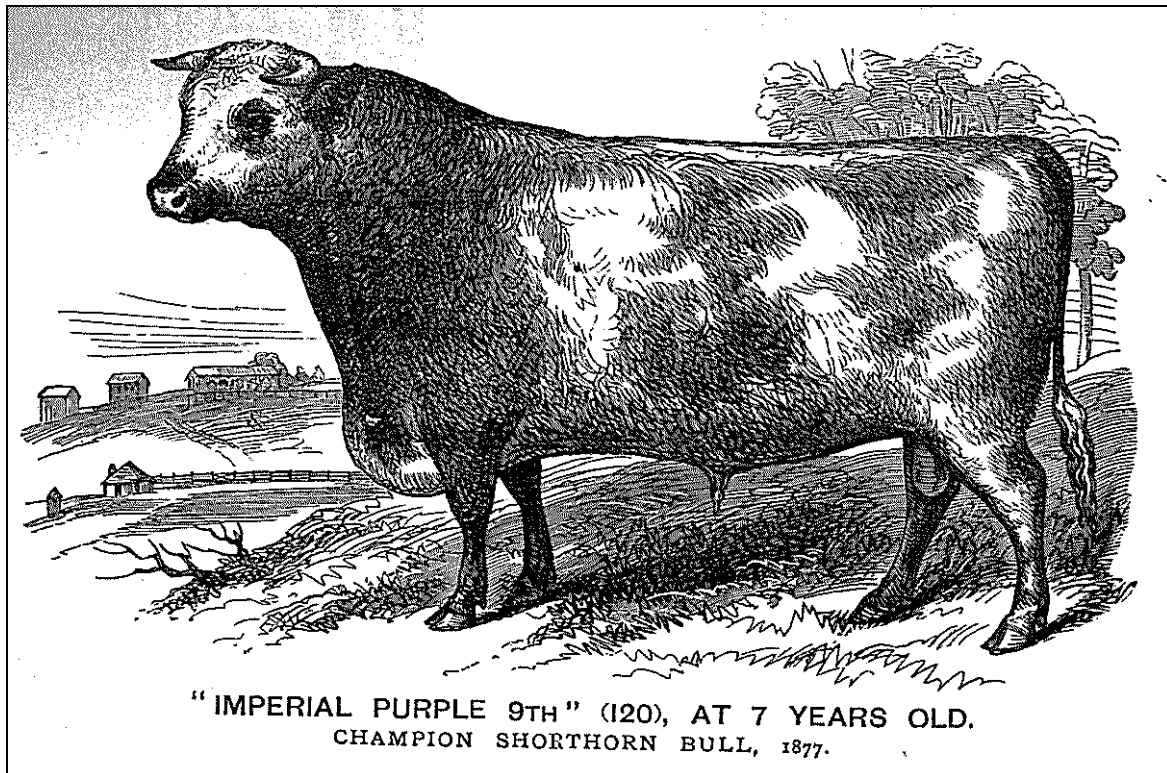


Figure A32 Drawing of Champion Shorthorn Bull from Woodhouse (1877) showing homestead complex in background.

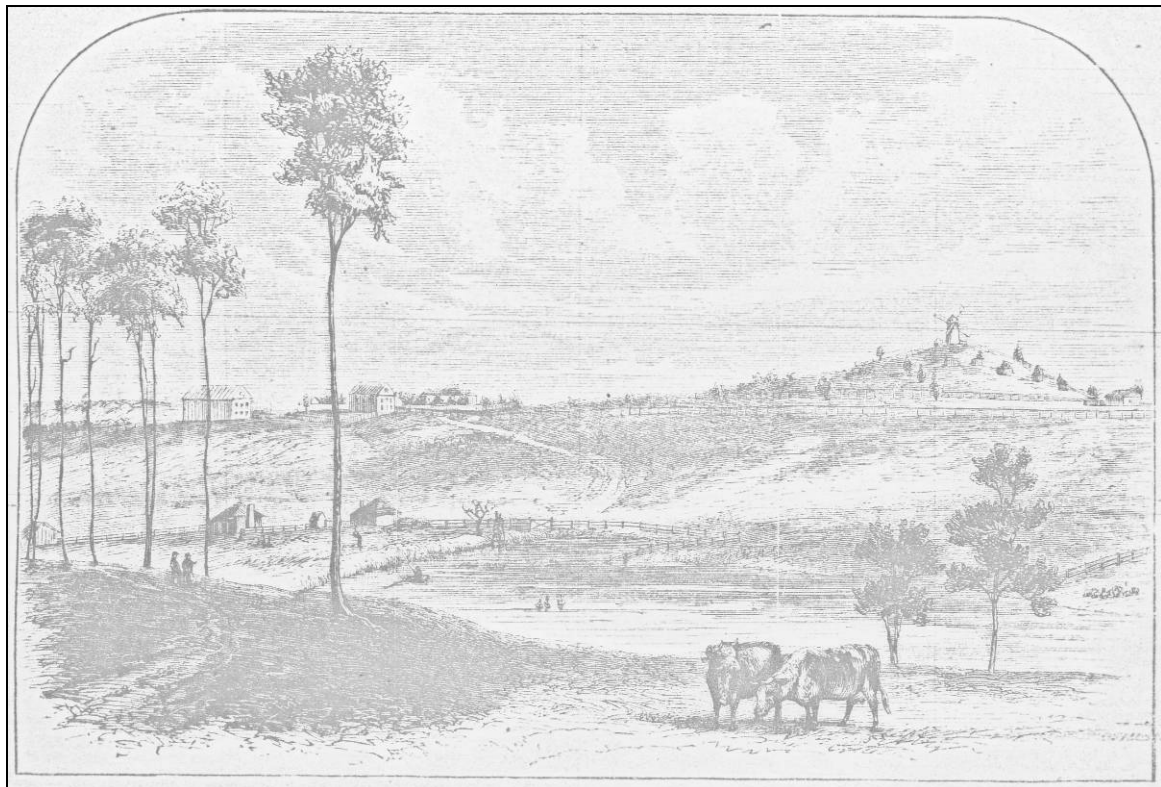


Figure A33: Mount Gilead Stud Farm (*The Sydney Mail*, 10 March 1883, p. 452)

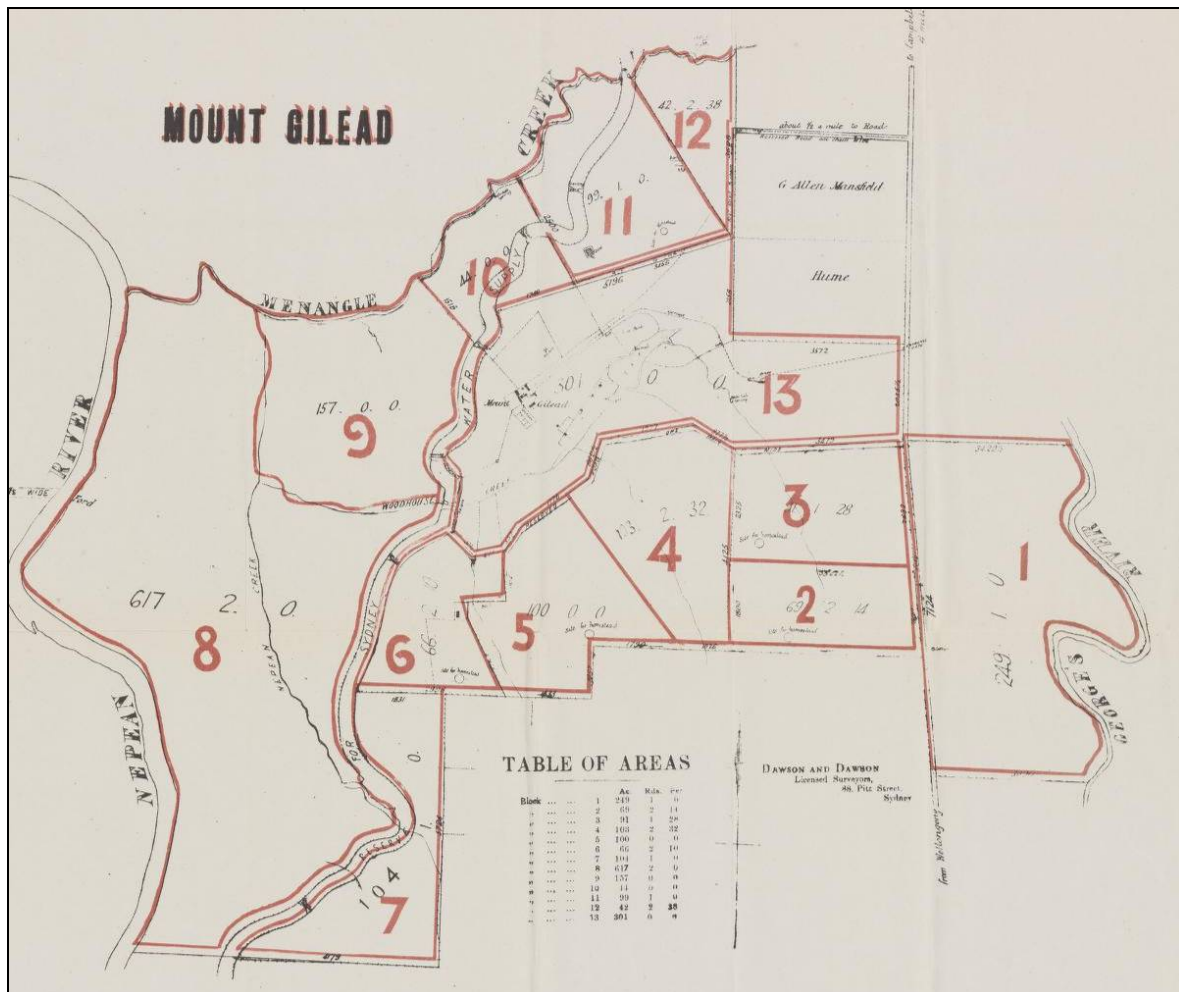


Figure A34: Map of the extent of the Mount Gilead Estate in 1888 with proposed subdivisions and the buildings and infrastructure present (Mills & Pile, 1888)

In 1888 when Edmund Woodhouse junior attempted to sell the estate, either in its entirety or by subdivision, his auctioneers produced a large pamphlet to advertise the sale (Mills & Pile, 1888). While this document was intended to enhance the character of the estate in order to increase the possibility of a sale and therefore may exaggerate some of its qualities it still provides a large amount of detail about the estate which can be used to create a general picture of the property at this time. For instance, its extent had reached 2,063 acres practically equal to that of its current extent (Figure A34). With this portion on the east side of Appin Road the estate now had frontages along both the Nepean and George Rivers. Considering that the estate also had the Upper Canal running through it by this time, which had been built along this stretch with stone quarried on the property, it was an especially well watered place. The in depth description of the estate and its improvement is as follows:

The Estate has been under a systematic condition of improvement for twenty years past, by the clearing away of dead wood, removing stumps and unsightly trees, and also by laying down artificial pastures such as Clover, Rye Grass, Kentucky Blue Grass, Buffalo Grass, Cocksfoot, Rib Grass, &c., &c., with the result that much of the Pasture is almost entirely composed of these Grasses named, and as a whole the carrying capacity of the Estate has been quadrupled. Whilst attention has been given to practical improvements of the nature indicated, as well as the Conservation of Water, the picturesque has been studied, hundreds of the Choicest Trees have been planted upon the hills and slopes, in single trees and clumps, the effect of the varied foliage, as contrasted with that of the natural timber, being very

striking. Fully 1600 acres have been cleared, leaving only straight and well-shaped living Timber – much of which is extremely valuable, being Ironbark, giving the Land a truly Park-Like Appearance resembling an English Country Seat...

...the Soil of the Estate is rich throughout nearly all the property, and most of it is Virgin Soil. Old residents affirm that upon the hills near the Homestead, as much as forty-seven bushels of wheat to the acre have been produced, and upon the Farm indicated upon No. 6, frequently over two tons of oaten hay to the acre have been grown. Lucerne grows well, as also Maize, Oats, Rye, Wheat, Barley, Vetches, Peas, Beans, all kinds of roots, such as Carrots, Potatoes, Swede Turnips, Mangold Wurtzel, etc., etc., have been grown in paying crops during the past years.

The Soil is admirably adapted for Fruit Cultivation, and such Fruits as Apricots, Olives, Grapes, Oranges, Citrons, Lemons, Plums, Peaches, Pears, Apples, Pomegranates, Figs, etc., all flourish...

...The Vegetable Garden, about one acre, has been drained to a depth of four feet and being richly manured is in a high state of productiveness.

The Homestead is a most comfortably constructed House, having a Double Roof, Iron over Shingle, thereby ensuring a greater degree of coolness and conserving purer water. The House contains Drawing Room, with Bay Window, Dining Room, Five Bedrooms, Two Dressing-rooms, Hall, Library, Office, Passages, Pantry, Storeroom, etc., ; the Woodwork throughout is Cedar. The Verandah is nearly 100 feet long, all Flagged, and is continued around both ends of the house; there is also a Verandah along the whole length of the back of the House, enabling passage in comfort in wet weather to the Kitchen, which is built of Brick, and contains one large room, or Servant's Hall, and one smaller room for general cooking purposes, fitted with a Sleeve stove, fireplace, etc. Water laid on, and every convenience provided in the shape of sinks, etc.

The Laundry is fitted with a Copper, also a Bake Oven, and water is supplied by three 400 gallon tanks.

The Bathroom, fitted with Plunge Bath and Shower, is supplied from an underground Brick and Cemented Tank of about 10,000 gallons capacity.

The Dairy is constructed upon most approved principles of ventilation, and affords ample accommodation.

The Stabling contains Five Stalls, Harness Room, Saddle Room, Coachman's Room, Groom's Room, and Loft over entire building, which is roofed with Shingle, and the Water conserved and conveyed to a Tank. At the back of the Stabling is the Milking Yard, with Six Bails, Calfpen, etc., surrounded by a neat Corrugated Iron Fence.

The Granary near the house is built of dressed stone, the walls being 18 inches thick, is two storeys high, and contains three large rooms upon the upper floor: one is used as a Billiard Room, in which is an Alcock Table in splendid order with all fittings complete: water is laid on. The other two rooms in this building are used as Storerooms; the floors are of Iron Bark Timber.

The Coach-House is in the lower storey of this building, and is capable of containing three vehicles; there is also a three-stalled Stable and Harness Room, and a Blacksmith's Shop; the floors are flagged.

The Large Granary is three storeys high, built of Dressed Stone, the Walls being over two feet thick it was erected for a Steam Flour Mill; being such an immense structure it is of great value and might be adapted to almost any purpose. In it is a Four Horse-Power, Circular Saw for Cutting Firewood, Chaff-Cutter, etc. The Ground Floor serves as an excellent Shearing Shed when required.

The Cattle Steading is 180 feet long by 56 feet wide for part of its length, and 16 feet wide for remainder: It can accommodate nearly 100 head of stock, has a Cooking House in the Centre of the Building, fitted with Three Boilers (75, 50, and 50 gallons) set in Masonry: also Men's Room, Storeroom, Loose Boxes, etc., the built of Ironbark Timber and Roofed with iron. The Water is conveyed to an Underground Brick and Cemented Tank of about 15,000 gallons capacity. The Steading is mainly upon the Batten Principle, enabling the cleansing to be speedy and easy; in arrangement having regard to Ventilation, Drainage, and General Convenience, the Steading is probably unequalled in the Colonies.

The Piggeries are near the Cattle Steading and are constructed of Hardwood and Roofed with Iron; they are arranged upon the most approved principals regarding Ventilation, Drainage, etc., and divided into Twelve Styes, each with Separate Exercising Yard. Adjoining the Piggeries are several Large Yards with Sheds for Breeding Animals. The Dray-Shed is capable of containing Six Vehicles.

The Fowl-House is Roomy, well Ventilated, and fitted with every convenience for Poultry Raising, all Flagged, and has netted-in yards adjoining.

The Cottages upon the Estate are five in number; they are all comfortable Four-Roomed buildings, and some have Kitchen's attached, as well as Gardens, etc.; one Cottage is upon No 1 portion of the Sub-division.

...The Carriage Drive from the Main South Coast Road to the Homestead winds with graceful curves around the Lake, and is about one and a quarter miles long. It is drained, well-formed, and well-kept.

Gates made of Hardwood, and painted White, have been placed where necessary over the Estate to the number of about thirty.

The Fencing is mainly of Ironbark timber, and in good condition.

The Deer Park, which lies between the Carriage Drive and the Lake is about 12 acres in extent, enclosed by a high fence, and contains some Fallow Deer, Alpacas, Angorae, &c., &c., (Mills & Pile, 1888)

Other mentionable qualities of the estate include the presence of good quality buildings materials including building stone and clay suitable for brick making. Also the portions referred to above that had been recently cultivated had been so after lying fallow for twenty years. It appears that this change in management of the Estate had occurred after it was stocked with sheep at the expense of cattle. In all, the Woodhouse family had retained and added to the homestead complex as it had existed during the ownership of the Rose family. They had also made a conscious decision to try and turn the estate into a more European style one. Further details of these structures and their surrounding landscape are available on the plan of the estate and a drawing of the complex from the pamphlet (Figures A35 and A36). They show that the structures from the 1861 plan and the 1877 and 1883 drawings were still present and that the landscape around the estate had been turned into a partially wooded one.

From the late 1880s onwards there are no available descriptions or plans which provide similar amounts of information to that discussed above. However, by this time the core of the homestead complex had been well and truly established and most of the buildings in the complex from this time have been retained into the present, but with substantial modifications.



Figure A35: Detail of 1888 Map of the Mount Gilead Estate showing homestead complex (Mills & Pine, 1888)



Figure A36: View of Mount Gilead Homestead from Windmill in 1888 (Mills & Pine, 1888)

The Windmill

After its erection in 1836 the Mill ground wheat for everyone willing to cart it there at 1s 6d per bushel. Over this initial period of its operation the surrounding farms on *Mount Gilead* averaged 47 bushels to the acre up until 1858 when the first wheat 'rust' appeared in the district. With the arrival of this disease yields slowly diminished over the following two decades. This was a severe blow to the region as it was considered to be the granary of the colony at this time. The Windmill appears to have continued in operation until around 1877, when rust caused the final failure of the local wheat crops (Bayley, 1974:67; Morris, 1941).

In the 1888 auctioneers pamphlet the state of the windmill and the views from the top of it are described as:

The Windmill situated upon the Hill which gives its name to the Estate, must be specially referred to, as it is one of if not the oldest structure of the kind in the Colony. It was built, so tradition informs us, about 1812 for the purpose of Grinding by Wind-Power Grain grown upon Mount Gilead and surrounding Lands; it is beautifully constructed of Cut Stone, circular in shape, tapering to the top of the Tower. The Tower which is about sixty feet high. The main shaft is of Ironbark, grown upon Mount Gilead, as well as all the cog-wheels constructed of Wood, are yet quite sound, also the floors, of which there are four.

The view from the summit of the Tower is grand in the extreme. To the Southwest the eye rests upon the Saddle-Back Mountain overlooking Kiama, and the Gib Range, near Mittagong, with Mount Jellore standing out against the horizon, whilst nearer still is the beautiful Valley of the Nepean. Looking Westward may be seen the Carrington Hotel at Katoomba, the town of Mount Victoria, the smoke of trains passing over the Lithgow Zigzag, as well

as the Blue Mountains generally, and almost under one's feet the Nepean River, winding gracefully down the Valley to Camden, the spire of St. John's Church there standing out a prominent mark in the landscape. Again, looking to the north-east are the heights of Hunter's Hill, and portions of the higher Suburbs of Sydney (Mills & Pine, 1888)

A drawing of the Windmill from the same pamphlet demonstrates that at this time the structure was still mostly intact and as mentioned above had a number of tree plantings on the slopes around it (Figure A37).

However, in the following decades the Windmill was allowed to fall into ruin, likely due to a lack of alternative use, to the point that by the 1950s only the stone portion of the structure remained.⁸ Notably, prior to this time, the interior of the structure had been covered with concrete in order to turn it into a water tank. Today the structure remains in this condition and only a handful of the tree plantings from the 1880s remain in the form of mature trees.

There is some indication that this mill is the last extant one in the Campbelltown region. As such it attests to the heyday of the wheat or agriculture industry in this area from the 1820s to the late 1870s (Bayley, 1974:168).



Figure A37: View of Windmill from the Homestead in 1888 (Mills & Pine, 1888)

⁸ <http://pictures.campbelltown.nsw.gov.au/OPIP/scripts/ExtSearch.asp?SearchTerm=001199>

The Artificial Lake (Weir or Reservoir) and other Dams

This large dam or lake to the west of the homestead complex and south of the former carriageway is reputed to be the first of its kind built in the colony of NSW if not Australia. As detailed above it was constructed in 1825 by Thomas Rose in order to conserve water on the *Mount Gilead Estate*. Luckily the circumstances of its construction are detailed in a memorial written by Rose in 1835 to the Governor Richard Bourke which was then forwarded to Lord Gleneig in England for consideration. In this memorial Rose argued for a free grant of land as a reward for constructing 'an embankment for retaining water' which he had used to supply water to his estate and his neighbours and which he considered to be a good example to other settlers. Governor Bourke had gone as far as to inspect the dam, but despite this did not support Rose's request for a reward.⁹

Rose details that the context for the construction of the dam was the drought that affected the Campbelltown and Appin area during the 1820s and ended in 1829. He noted that over this period the area had been totally reliant on rain for their water and attempts to construct wells had met with little success as during droughts they ran dry. Furthermore after rain the water they retained became brackish. At *Mount Gilead* water from rain quickly drained away into the nearby Nepean River and Rose had attempted to store water through an expensive well and 'other excavations for retaining the rain' but had no success. Consequently, in 1824 driven by the lack of water over his large estate he experimented with an embankment to collect rain water on the ground surface of such a size that it would not evaporate or be absorbed into the ground. His first small scale embankment was an immediate success and consequently he commenced the construction of a larger example that would provide a permanent source of water for his estate and be an example for the colony.¹⁰

The details of the construction method of the embankment are as follows:

The foundation of the embankment was composed of two parallel layers of stone, the front or inner one being a yard in width, and the Stones chiselled square and smooth; the other was of rough stone but worked in good mortar. Between these layers was left an open space of 18 inches in width, which was afterwards filled up with moistened earth or puddle. At the elevation of 9 or 10 feet, the rear wall was discontinued, but the front one advanced to the height of 17 feet from the deepest part of the ground. These walls were supported at the Rear by an embankment of dry earth, rammed hard at every layer of 6 inches, and flanked by an outer wall of rough stone. The extreme length of the inner walls is 104 yards, and its line slightly curved, approaching in form to the segment of a circle. At either extremity of the embankment is a sluice for carrying off any surplus of water; and if the weather be carefully observed, the reservoir can be so effectually regulated by these sluices as to allow the water, with perfect safety, to rise within an inch of the margin. The surface of the lake or reservoir, when full, measures 252 yards in length on one side and 214 yards on the other, and 80 yards in extreme width, presenting the shape of an irregular triangle. It has now existed for upwards of 10 years, and throughout the destructive and unexampled drought above alluded to, was never reduced more than 18 inches below its highest level; thus at once affording an inexhaustible supply of the purest water, and adding a picturesque ornament to the landscape.

However, at the time it appears that this model was too expensive for other landholders to imitate despite its effectiveness. Therefore, Rose constructed a smaller example in 1829 with the embankment being made entirely of earth near the public road that also enabled it to serve as a bridge across the creek it saddled. This small reservoir had not run dry since its construction and had served as a water supply for his neighbours.

During a visit to the estate in 1833 Governor Burke inspected the reservoirs and was so impressed he provided a plot of land in Campbelltown for the construction of a similar example.

⁹ <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~mould/rose/thos-rose/property.htm>

¹⁰ <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~mould/rose/thos-rose/property.htm>

Built along Rose's example, funded by public subscription, but apparently of less than ideal workmanship this reservoir functioned satisfactorily and thus provided a permanent water source for the town. After this a similar reservoir was constructed at the Orphan School farm at Cabramatta with good results. Apparently, according to Rose many settlers and land holders constructed similar reservoirs after witnessing the good results of his examples.

Rose's concluding arguments in his memorandum is that he had expended large amounts of money and labour in demonstrating the success and effectiveness of his method of reservoir construction and that similar examples could be used to provide permanent water sources for Sydney and other towns in the colony. Furthermore, that their construction would also provided durable and inexpensive bridges while also providing handy water sources for travellers and moving stock. However, despite the apparent suitability and appropriateness of Rose's suggestions Lord Glenelg was not moved to reward him, citing Governor Bourke reluctance to support the memorial as reason enough.¹¹

As to the number of imitators of Rose's method at this early stage, it is difficult to know. In 1838, three years after the memorial, the *Sydney Monitor and Commercial Advertiser* commented that they knew definitely of no imitators although it was reported that there were.¹²

In 1888 in the auctioneers' pamphlet for the estate the lake and the dams on the estate are described as:

The Artificial Lake near the Homestead has a depth at its deepest part of about 40 feet, and its great extent admits of Boating. The Boat House and Bathing House add to the picturesqueness of the sheet of water: in the centre of which, as well as around its margin, are numerous Willows, Cedars, Poplars, &c...English fish, Perch, Tench, and Carp were introduced into the Lake nearly twenty years ago, as well as the Fresh Water Perch, Mullet, Blackfish, &c., from the Nepean River. Thus, now, the gentle art may be followed with a certainty of a Good Spot, Fish up to six pounds weight having been caught. Immediately below the Lake is a Dam, faced with Dressed Stone, which is kept supplied from the overflow at the Lake. This also contains Fish.

On that portion marked No. 6 upon the plan of Subdivision, is an overshot dam faced with Dressed Stone, and containing, when full, 10 feet 6 inches deep of water at the base. This Dam being situated in a small creek receives large and frequent supplies of Water, and is nearly always full, it also contains Fish.

On portion No. 11 is a splendidly constructed dam the embankment at which encloses two sides of the Water, and is itself, fenced in, and Planted with Pinus Insignis Trees. The greatest depth of Water this Dam will contain is 7 feet. It has proved unfailing in all seasons, and is a singularly pretty feature in the Landscape (Mills and Pile, 1888).

Therefore, by this time Rose's original lake had been augmented with tree plantings, the introduction of fish, a boathouse, and another overflow dam constructed nearby. However, the tree plantings were not extensive as visible in the drawings from the pamphlet (Figures A38 and A39). There appears to be no mention of the third earthen embankment dam constructed by Rose, although perhaps the dam on portion No.11 discussed above refers to it.

The lake is extant today, although it is possible that the original embankment wall or a replacement was removed with an excavator or bulldozer in the 1940s after the Macarthur-Onslow family acquired the Estate and a new embankment constructed. Portion 6 and the part of Portion 11 discussed above are not a part of the current study area.

¹¹ <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~mould/rose/thos-rose/property.htm>

¹² *The Sydney Monitor and Commercial Advertiser* 7 November 1838, Page 1



Figure A38: View of the Homestead, Artificial Lake and Windmill in 1888 (Mills & Pine, 1888)



Figure A39: View of Artificial Lake from Windmill in 1888 (Mills & Pine, 1888)

The Carriageway and other access roads

From the establishment of the estate several roads have extended across the property with the principal ones linking Appin road and the homestead. From 1817 through to at least the late 1830s the main Southern Road ran through the *Mount Gilead* estate as there was no bridge at Menangle. The Nepean River was crossed by a ferry located near the junction of the river and Menangle Creek (Morris, 1941). Therefore, at this early stage the main road in the area crossed the estate and it was assumedly near this track that Rose constructed his third dam. Unfortunately, there is no sign of this road in the present landscape.

As for the access tracks for the homestead complex this has changed to some degree over time. The 1861 plan of the estate shows that two tracks linked the homestead with Appin Road, one heading to the northeast and the other southeast crossing the embankment of the large reservoir. These tracks had likely functioned through the Rose family's ownership of the estate as they both cross the land that was added to the property by Thomas Rose. Assumedly, one of these tracks also functioned during Uther's ownership of the estate. It is likely that the northeast track had to be abandoned after 1864 when the estate was sold and the portions north of Menangle Creek which the track crossed were disposed of separately. Therefore, the carriageway which is present in the 1880s plans and drawings of the estate was likely established either during Friend's short ownership of the estate or the early years of the Woodhouse's ownership. This carriageway followed the first part of the earlier northeast track but turned southeast around the large reservoir before heading east to link with Appin Road. On the 1880s images and plans of the estate the Carriageway is lined by post and rail fences along the length approaching the homestead and featured a turning circle directly in front of it. Also along this length were tree plantings at regular intervals. During this period the earlier southeast track is still visible near the homestead, although it is not known if it still functioned as an access to Appin road.

Today the carriageway is still the main access track for the estate but has been surfaced with gravel and bitumen.

The Deer Park

This semi rectangular enclosure is associated with the Woodhouse's ownership of the estate and is visible on the 1888 plan. It does not appear in any of the landscape drawings from this time, but it is described as consisting simply of an area of 12 acres bounded by a high fence. It is a notable feature of the estate as it was documented to have contained at deer, alpacas, and angorae during this period.

Today no clear indication of the park is extant in the landscape, nor any trees or other vegetation present in its historical confines.

A2.2.3 Previous Heritage Studies

Mount Gilead was part of the cultural landscape study of the Cumberland Plain and Camden area by the National Trust in 2000 (Morris and Britton, 2000). During this study access to the site was not possible but a review of its history and heritage significance was conducted. The outline of its significance stated that:

The Mount Gilead estate is of exceptional importance 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.

The windmill tower is the best surviving example of its kind in New South Wales while the water reservoir (dam) with extensive sandstone walling of

Thomas Rose is the earliest known private example of its kind remaining intact in Australia. Other individually important aspects of the place include the Upper Nepean water canal, the extant homestead and outbuildings, remnants of the early estate layout and remnant plantings.

The estate has high cultural value aesthetically as an archetypal rural landscape celebrated in the work of various artists such as Ure Smith and the Lindsays. The tower mill in particular is a major reference point in the local area being visible even from contemporary properties at Mount Hunter. The estate also provides expansive views across the Nepean River to the west where there are important vistas to Menangle and Camden Park. (Morris and Britton, 2000:70).

Based on this significance of the estate it was recommended that the site be immediately listed on the State Heritage Register and that the area defined by the listing should be based on a detailed curtilage study which:

Takes into account the main farm core including the windmill ruin, homestead complex, early lake/dam, traditional accessways and other landscape features as part of the documentation of the key visual catchment and relationships; in order to maintain the integrity of the homestead setting as an open rural landscape. (Morris and Britton, 2000:70)

Despite these recommendations *Mound Gilead* has not been listed on the State Heritage Register nor has the recommended precursor study taken place.

In 2006, NOHC conducted a survey at Mount Gilead. The study area included part of the current project area as well as a further 400 ha of the Mount Gilead estate. Within the area included in this current project no sites were located that were associated with the *Mount Gilead* estate.

A2.3 The Upper Canal

A2.3.1 History

In 1877, construction began on the Nepean Water Supply Scheme for Sydney. It was a major engineering work involving the construction of weirs, dams and a canal system. Tunnels and open channels were built through Campbelltown to feed water via gravity to Prospect Reservoir (Figure A40). From there, water was piped to Sydney. From 1888, water was supplied to Campbelltown from the scheme (Campbelltown City Council 1998:14).

The Upper Canal of the Nepean Water Supply Scheme, part of which traverses the study area, was built of a variety of materials and section profiles depending upon the nature of the country through which it passed. Where the ground was soft, the Canal was 'V'-shaped and the sides were pitched with shale or sandstone slabs. In other sections, a 'U'-shape was utilised and the sides were walled with sandstone masonry, or, if cut into solid rock left unlined. Where the canal crossed creeks or large depressions, such as Menangle Creek, the water was carried across in wrought iron inverted syphons resting on stone piers. As well as bridges constructed over major roads, 'occupation bridges' were erected to allow property owners with land severed by the canal access between parts of their holdings. By 1888, the Upper Nepean Scheme was completed and in operation.

Care and maintenance of the Upper Canal was the responsibility of Inspectors and maintenance workers. They were housed along the Canal in cottages, owned and maintained by the Sydney Water Board. Initially, the men walked or used horses to patrol the length of the Canal assigned to them. By the late 1890s, a gradual process of adding roadways along the Canals was under way. During the cooler months when demand for water was lower and requirements could be supplied from water impounded at Prospect, repairs and maintenance

were carried out on the Upper Canal. The sides were regularly cleaned, and, by the 1900s, some lengths were being relined (Higginbotham et al 1992:10-41).

A more complete description and chronology of the works for the Upper Canal may be found in Aird (1961:15-17, 263-268), and the heritage study of the Upper Canal, Prospect Reservoir and Lower Canal (Upper Nepean Scheme) by Higginbotham et al (1992).

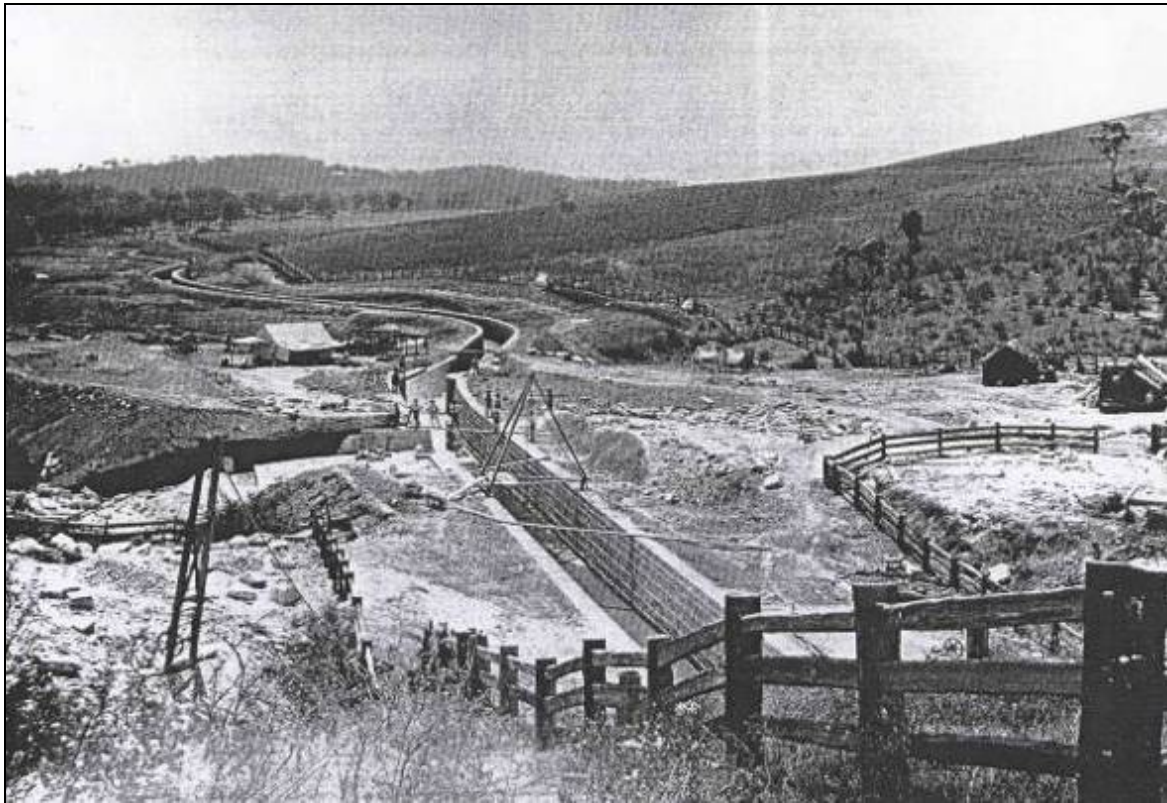


Figure A40 View of the Upper Canal under construction c.1886 near Sugar Loaf (Higginbotham et al 1992:13)

A2.3.2 Previous Cultural Heritage Studies

In 1992, Edward Higginbotham et al undertook a heritage study of the Upper Canal, Prospect Reservoir & Lower Canal (Upper Nepean Scheme).

In 2002, Edward Higginbotham et al developed a Conservation Management Plan for the Upper Canal, Pheasant's Nest to Prospect Reservoir, NSW. The Plan was endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW on 27 June 2003.

These heritage studies identified a number of historic sites along the section (Section 3) of the Upper Canal which is associated with the study area (Figure A41). Within this section the study area runs along the Upper Canal from the Canal Overbridge (42) through to the Menangle Creek Precinct.

The section of the Upper Canal which runs along the northwest boundary of the study area is described by Higginbotham et al (1992:87, 91) as a Type 2 open canal section (Figure A42). This type of open canal section is U shaped with square side walls which are 'part rock-cut and part-masonry or concrete lined'. However, in this area the open canal type has been strengthened with slightly battered concrete internal walls. Associated with the canal here is an

access road with a gravel and bitumen surface which runs along the west side of the canal. The Menangle Creek Precinct at the end of this section of the Upper Canal is described by Higginbotham et al (1992:93) as:

The Menangle Creek Aqueduct is the only major item in this precinct. The gravel and bitumen surfaced roadway (c.1927) descends the gully on the west side of the aqueduct and passes underneath the aqueduct to cross the creek. In the centre of the creek is a simple concrete causeway with galvanised pipe railing and a 36 inch (0.91 m) diameter iron pipe allowing water to pass below the causeway. The gravel road then ascends the northern side of the gully on the eastern side of the aqueduct and a standard galvanised iron pipe gate gives access out of the canal easement.

Although this section of the Upper Canal system with its single precinct is located adjacent to the study area it is situated with its own corridor of land owned by the Sydney Catchment Authority with an 18m curtilage along its eastern boundary. Therefore, it is well protected from any future development in the study area.

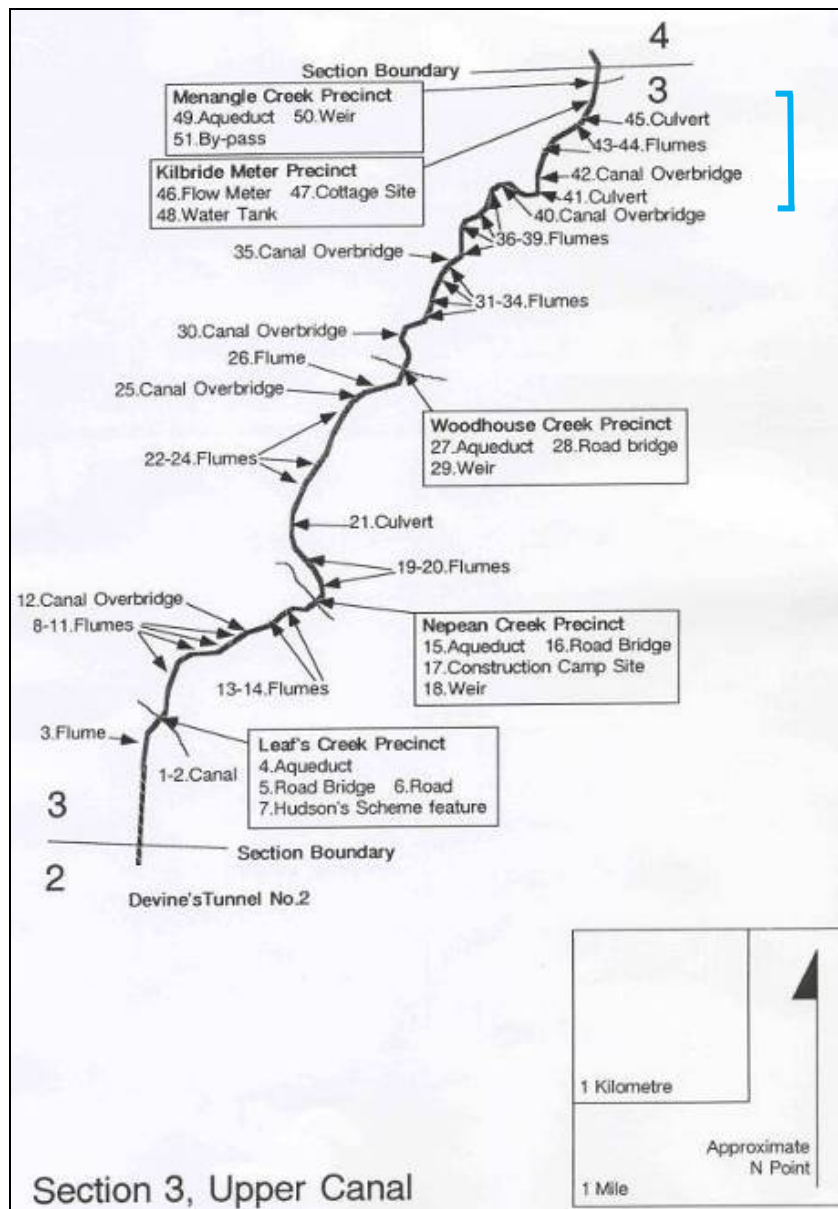


Figure A41: Extract from Higginbotham et al (1992:90) showing historical items identified for the Upper Canal within the current study area indicated by blue line.



Figure A42: View of the water canal system within the study area (2006)

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Appendix BExcerpt from *Colonial Landscapes of the Cumberland Plain*

4.18 Mt Gilead (Access was not possible during site review)

Other References

Campbelltown LEP 1 (IDO 15); Heritage Item Pt Lot 1 DP 807555

Historical Overview

Reuben Uther was granted 400 ac (160ha) in the district of Appin in 1812 which he named Gilead Farm described by Macquarie in 1815 as being "a very good and very well improved one on the slope of a high hill"¹⁶⁶ Purchased by Thomas Rose in 1818, the farm was described as "one of the most valuable estates in the colony."¹⁶⁷ Rose expanded his estate through a grant in exchange for a Sydney holding and purchases. In 1824 Rose, an early advocate for water conservation, built the artificial lake below the homestead, construction details of which are printed in Verlie Fowler's account of Mt Gilead. A second dam of rammed earth near the Campbelltown-Appin Road provided his neighbours and travellers with water. The tower windmill was constructed c. 1836 and is the last remaining tower-mill in NSW. After Rose's death in 1837 the well-established property was advertised for sale but remained unsold and run by trustees until it was made over to Thomas Rose's eldest son in 1858. The estate was mortgaged and then auctioned in 1861. The plan accompanying the auction notice indicates the extent of development on the farm (Figure 4.18.1).

In 1867 the farm was acquired by Edmund Hume Woodhouse who was born on the neighbouring Schuldham Farm and had built a large house in Ashfield. Woodhouse made extensive improvements to the farm, breeding cattle and pigs. It was inherited after his death in 1875 by his son E.B. Woodhouse who continued to improve the place which was visited by agricultural journalists. A photograph from 1886 indicates fenced enclosures for plantings which were predominately conifers and deliberate ornamental planting and remnant vegetation near the artificial lake. In 1888 the 2,063ac property was advertised for sale by Mills and Pile in a lavishly illustrated brochure (Figures 4.18.2, 4.18.3, 4.18.4, and 4.18.5) The vegetable garden was of about one acre, there was detailed descriptions of crop yields per acre and the property contained five cottages in addition to the farm buildings. The carriage drive was described as having graceful curves around the lake, fencing was of ironbark and in good condition and the hardwood gates, numbering thirty over the estate, were painted white. A subdivision plan was provided which broke the farm up into 13 lots (Figure 4.18.6).

With the property unsold, the mortgagor foreclosed in 1891 and 2,000ac (800ha) was leased to Charles Axam and later sold to Dr William Henry Harris, who sold the property on to J T Barnett in 1920. It was sold again to a Patrick McGirr in 1927. The Macarthur-Onslow family bought the property c. 1941 and have owned it ever since. Gravel quarrying has been permitted along the Nepean River and Fowler writes that in 1994 an Environmental Study and draft LEP were being prepared for a portion of the Mount Gilead Estate. The Mt Gilead windmill is a prominent local landmark with important vistas from Menangle (Figures 4.18.7 and 4.18.8), particularly the Anglican Church (Figure 4.18.9). The windmill can also be seen from the Freeway, from nearby Kilbride to the north of the Mt Gilead estate (Figure 4.18.10), and from Appin Road (Figure 4.18.11).

A clump of planting to the north of the accessroad and near Appin Road to Mt Gilead marks the site of a timber cottage - formerly known as Hillsborough and photographed c. early 1900s (Figure 4.18.12).

¹⁶⁶ Macquarie, op. cit. p.114

¹⁶⁷ Fowler, Verlie, "Mt Gilead" in *Grist Mills*, Vol 7 No. 4, Journal of Campbelltown and Airs Historical Society Inc. July 1994 p. 67.

Outline of Significance

The Mount Gilead estate is of exceptional importance 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.

The windmill tower is the best surviving example of its kind in New South Wales while the water reservoir (dam) with extensive sandstone walling of Thomas Rose is the earliest known private example of its kind remaining intact in Australia. Other individually important aspects of the place include the Upper Nepean water canal, the extant homestead and outbuildings, remnants of the early estate layout and remnant plantings.

The estate has high cultural value aesthetically as an archetypal rural landscape celebrated in the work of various artists such as Ure Smith and the Lindsays. The tower mill in particular is a major reference point in the local area being visible even from contemporary properties at Mount Hunter. The estate also provides expansive views across the Nepean River to west where there are important vistas to Menangle and Camden Park.

Current Planning Status

The site is currently noted [under IDO 15] as Rural 1(a) zoning with a min subdivision of 100 ha.

Recommendations

- * Ensure immediate listing on the State Heritage Register. The area for this listing should be based on a detailed curtilage study that takes into account the main farm core including the windmill ruin, homestead complex, early lake/dam, traditional accessways and other landscape features as part of the documentation of the key visual catchment and relationships; in order to maintain the integrity of the homestead setting as an open rural landscape.
- * Conserve surviving early built - particularly the windmill ruin and homestead complex - and landscape elements along with layout, the main entry from the Appin Road. The estate and early fabric should be the subject of a comprehensive conservation plan based on the Burra Charter.

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Plan of the Mount Gilead Estate to be sold by Richardson and Wrench at Morris' Hotel Campbelltown, 23rd Nov 1861, M2 811.1149/1861/1

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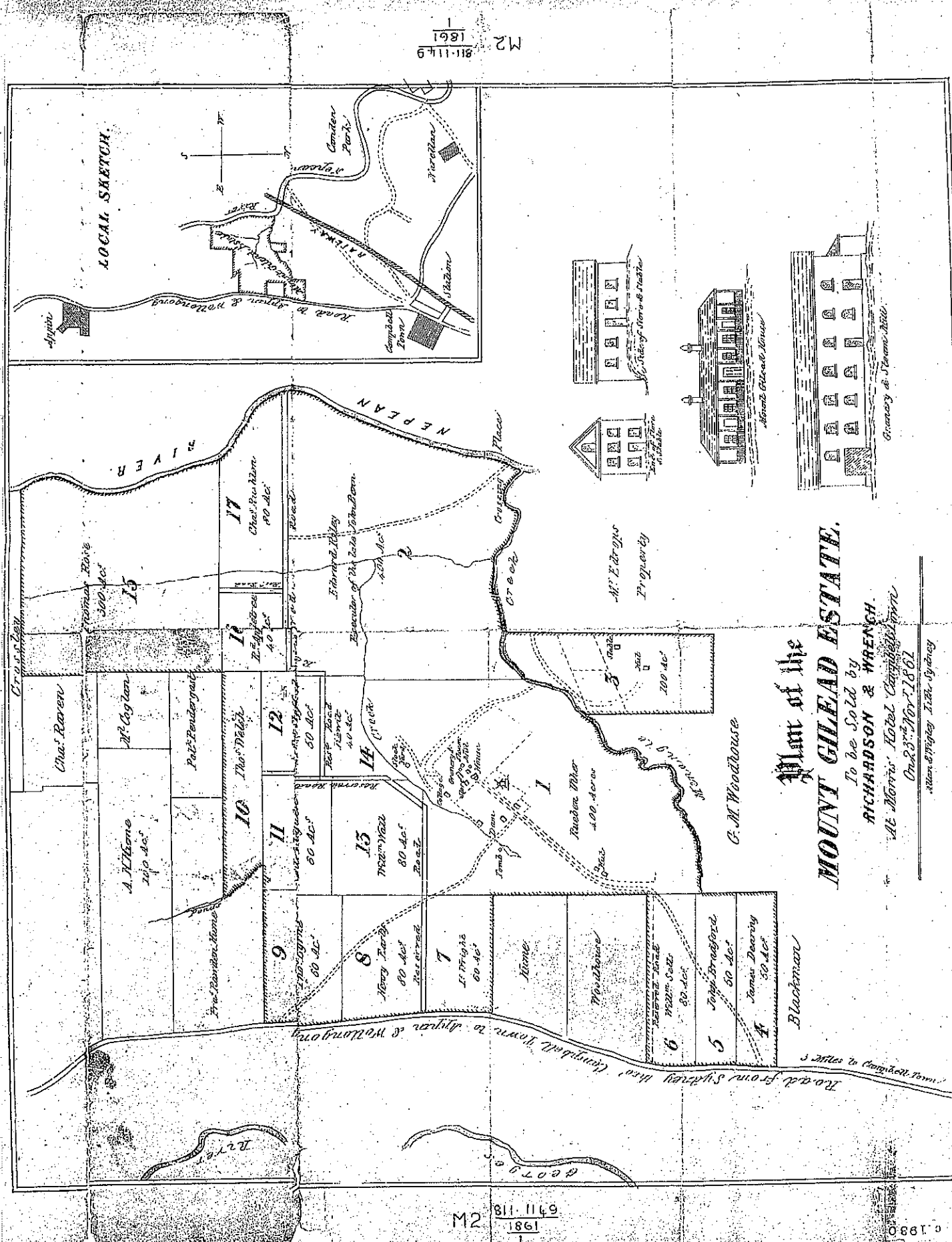


Figure 4.18.2 (below) The approach to Mt Gilead homestead showing the windmill on the hill as depicted by Mills and Pile in 1888.

Figure 4.18.3 (bottom) The homestead from the south east (1888)

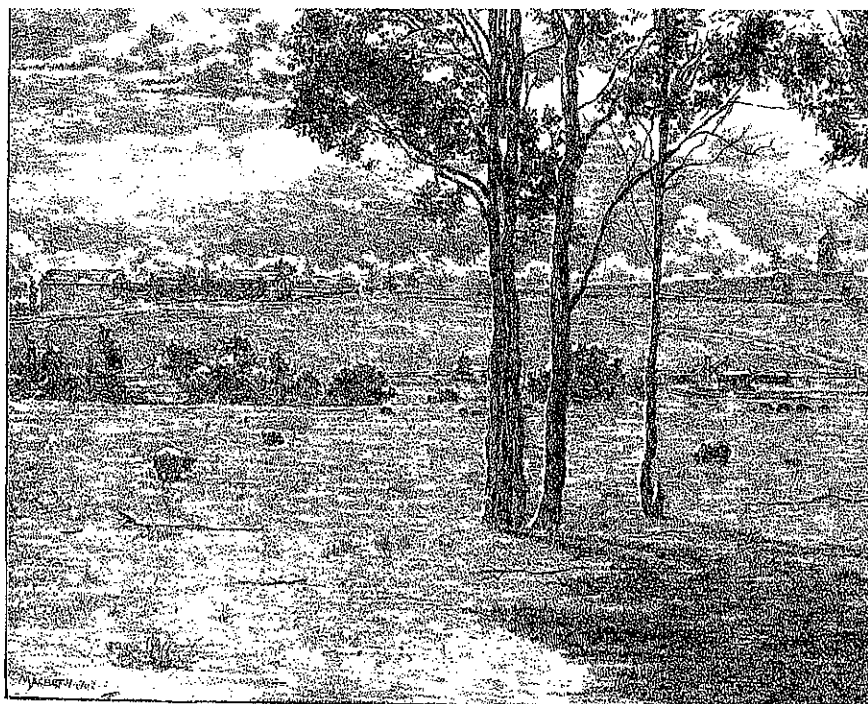
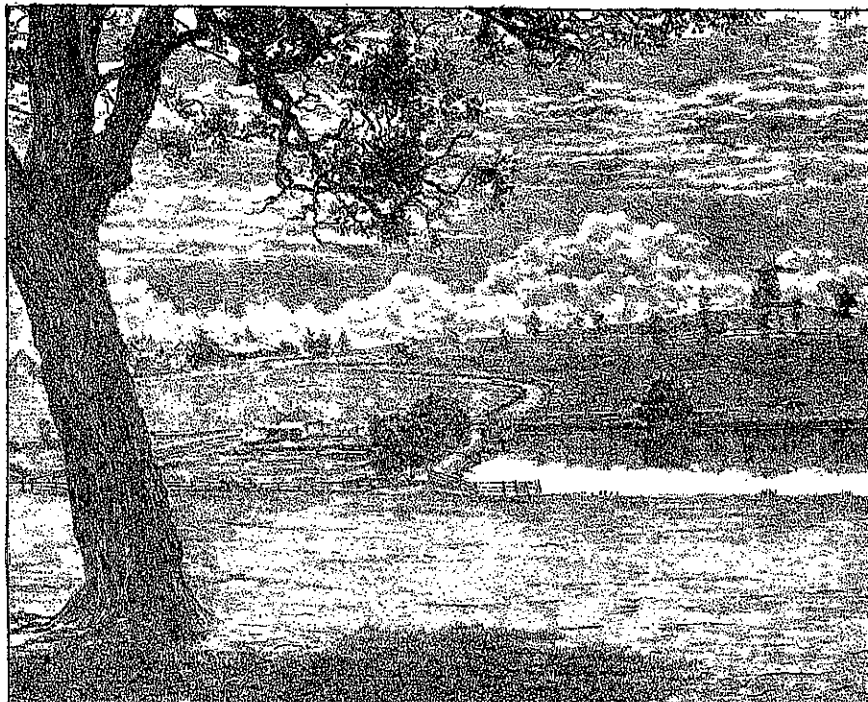


Figure 4.18.4 (below) The homestead from the windmill (Mills and Pile, 1888)
Figure 4.18.5 (bottom) A view of the large dam from the windmill. Note areas of fenced plantings.

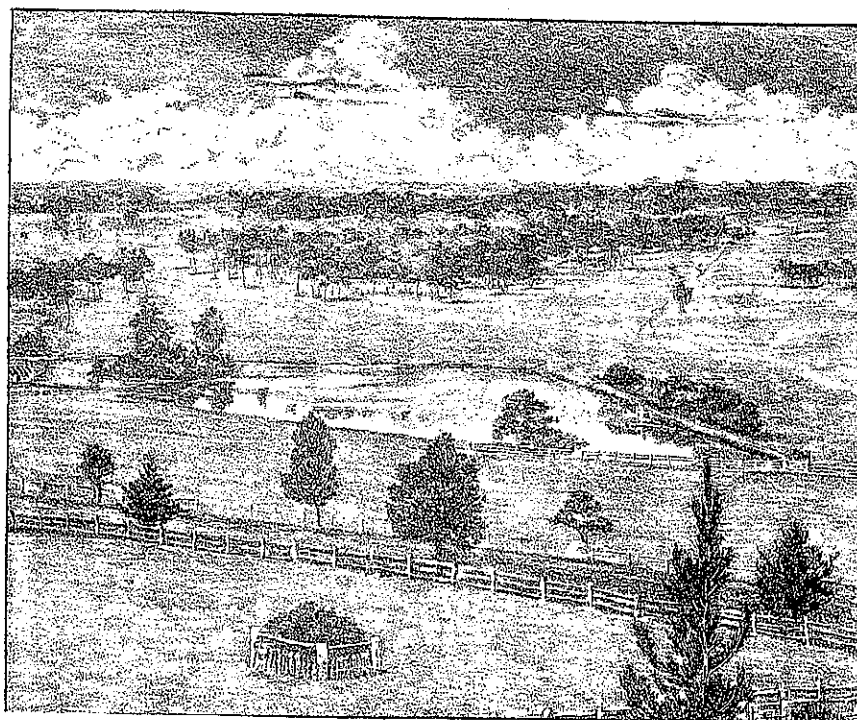
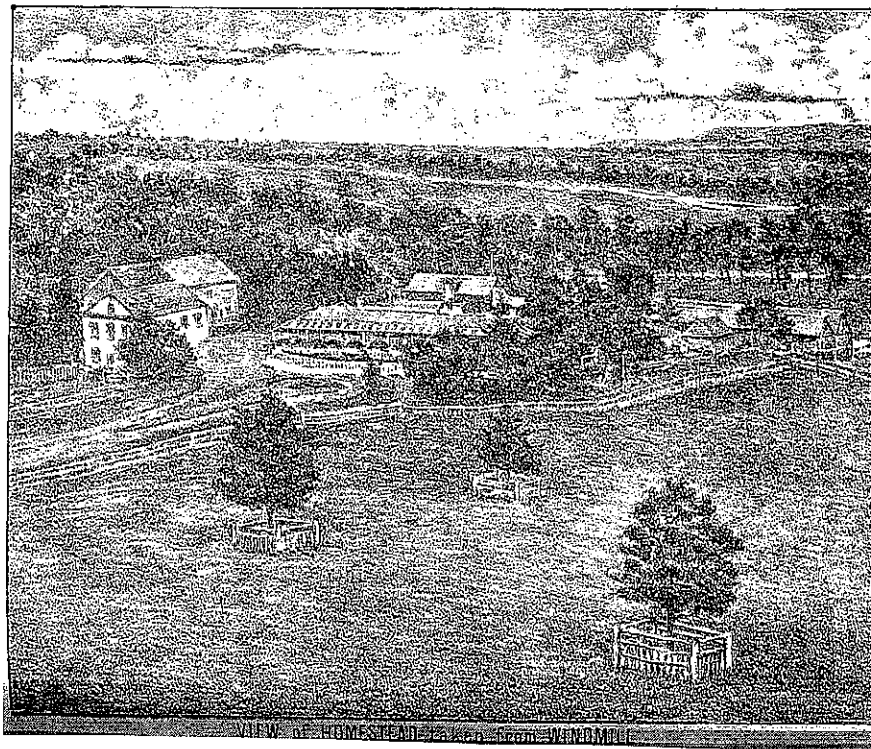
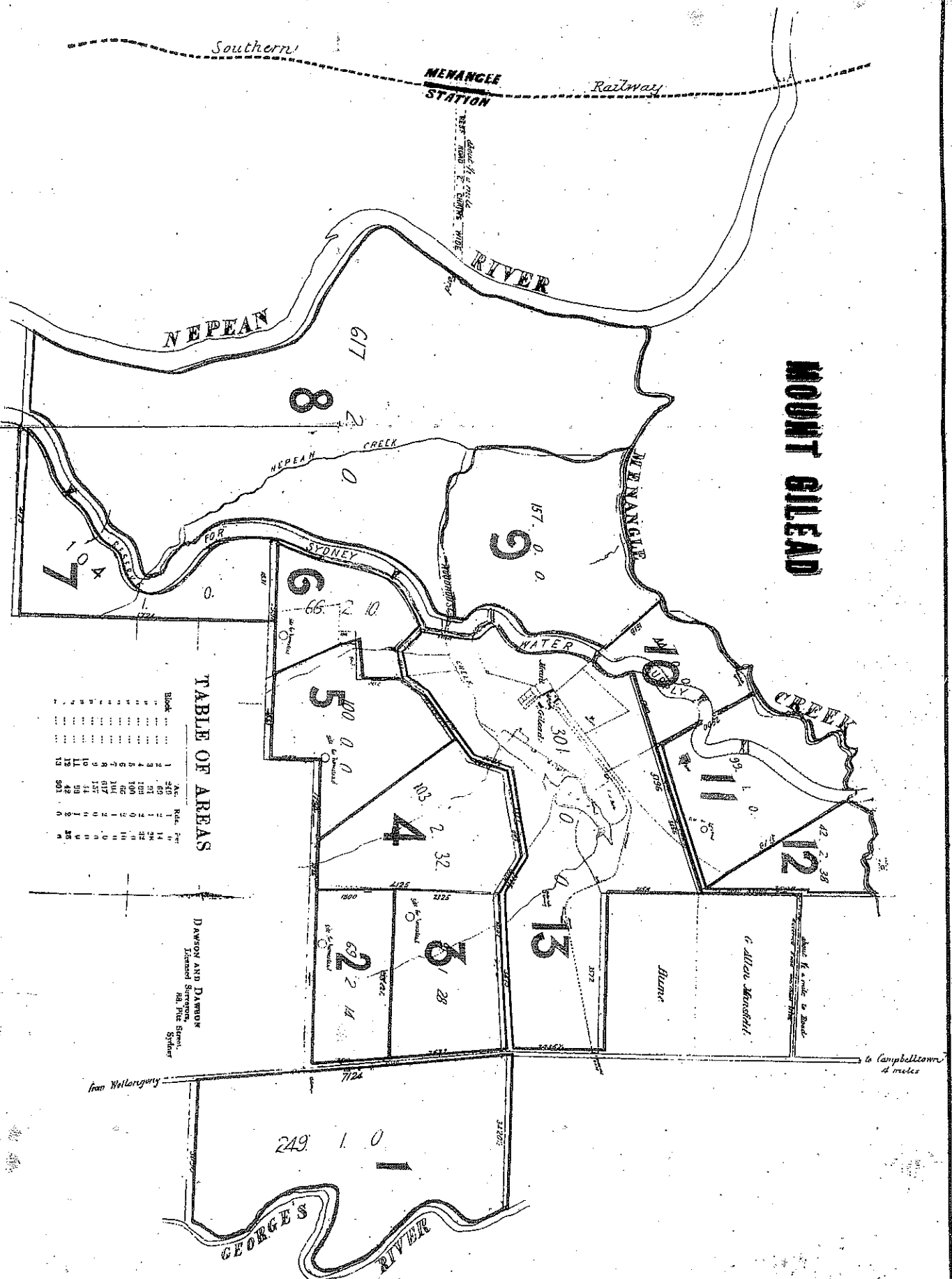


Figure 4.18.6 Estate plan, Mills and Pile; Mount Gilead, The property of Edmund B. Woodhouse, 1888



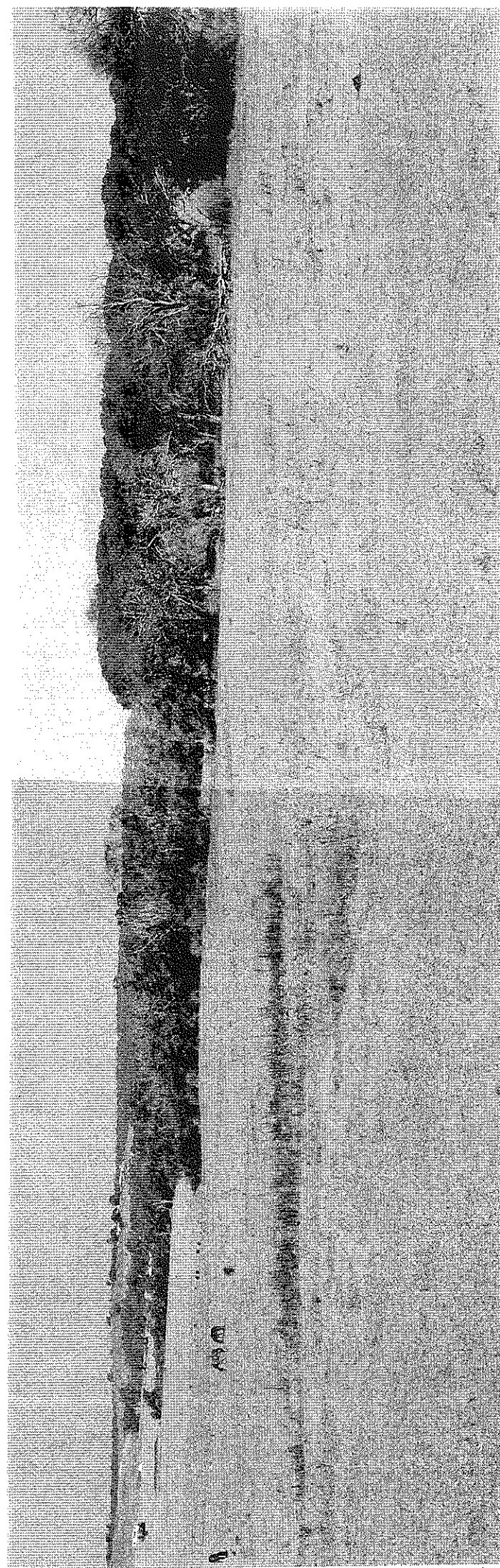


Figure 4.18.7 The Mt Gilead windmill and homestead complex from the road between Campbelltown and Menangle at Menangle Park (note the plantation of Stone Pines in the paddock in the foreground).

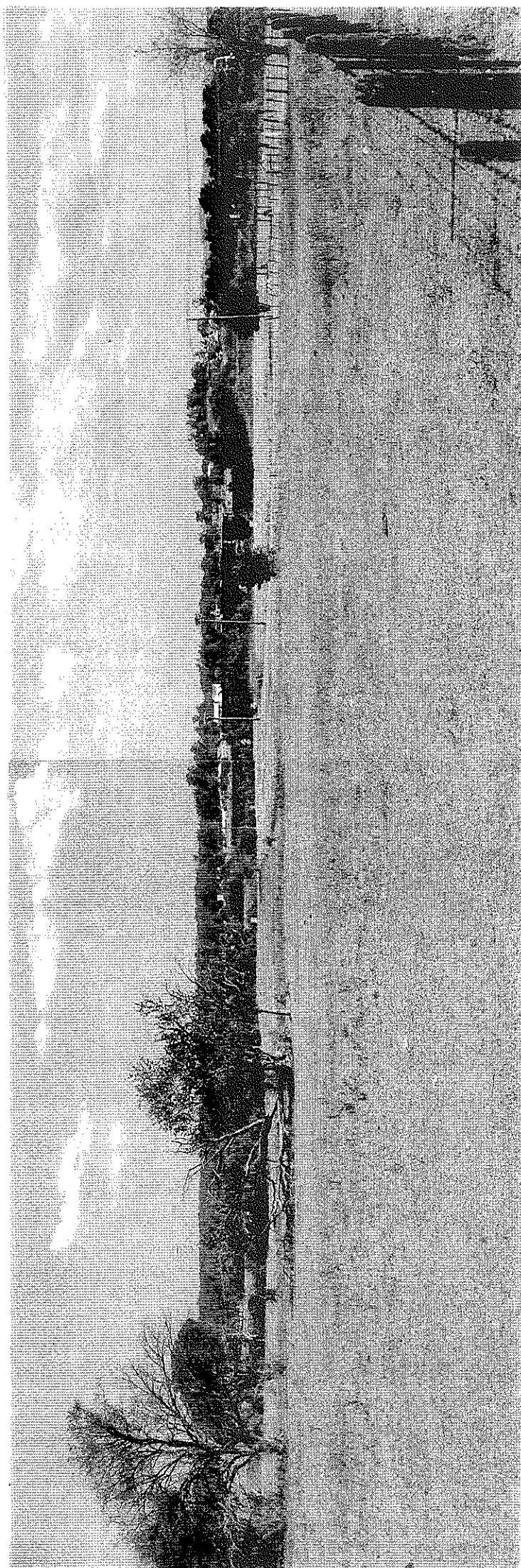


Figure 4.18.8 A continuation of the panorama shown in 4.18.7 indicating the relationship between Mt Gilead and the Anglican Church, Menangle.

Figure 4.18.9 (below) Mt Gilead from the Anglican church, Menangle.
Figure 4.18.10 (bottom) Mt Gilead windmill from Kilbride.

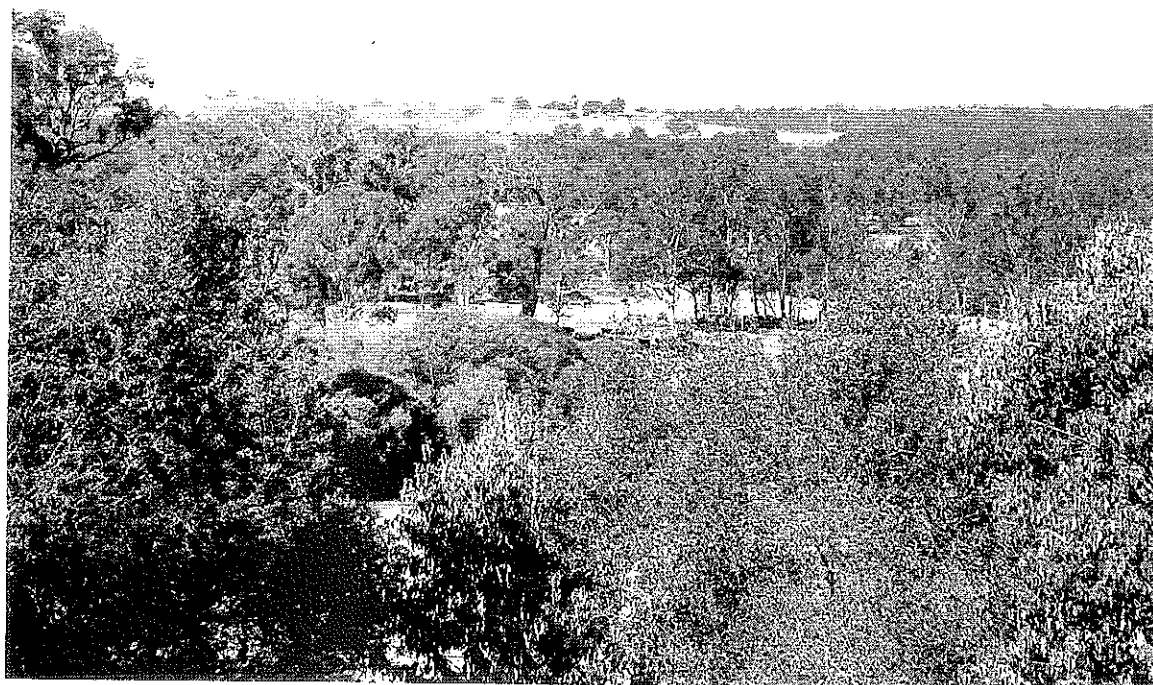


Figure 4.18.11 Mt Gilead from the entrance to the property at Appin Road.

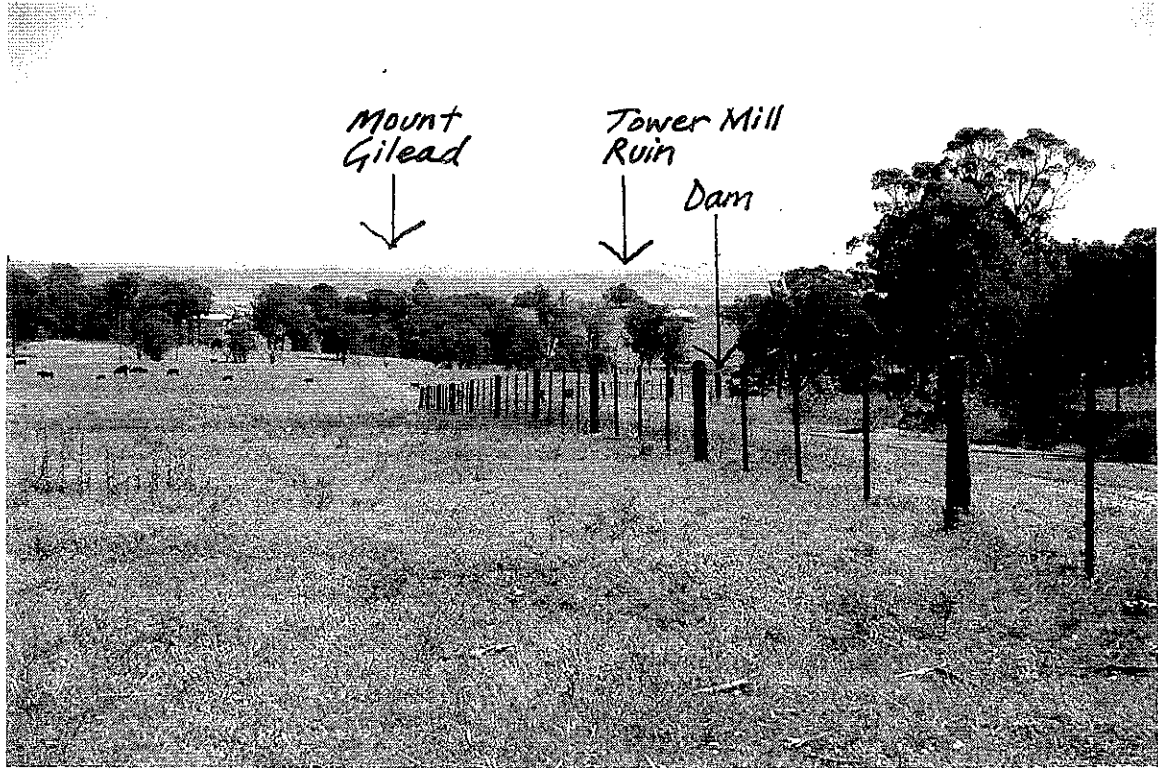
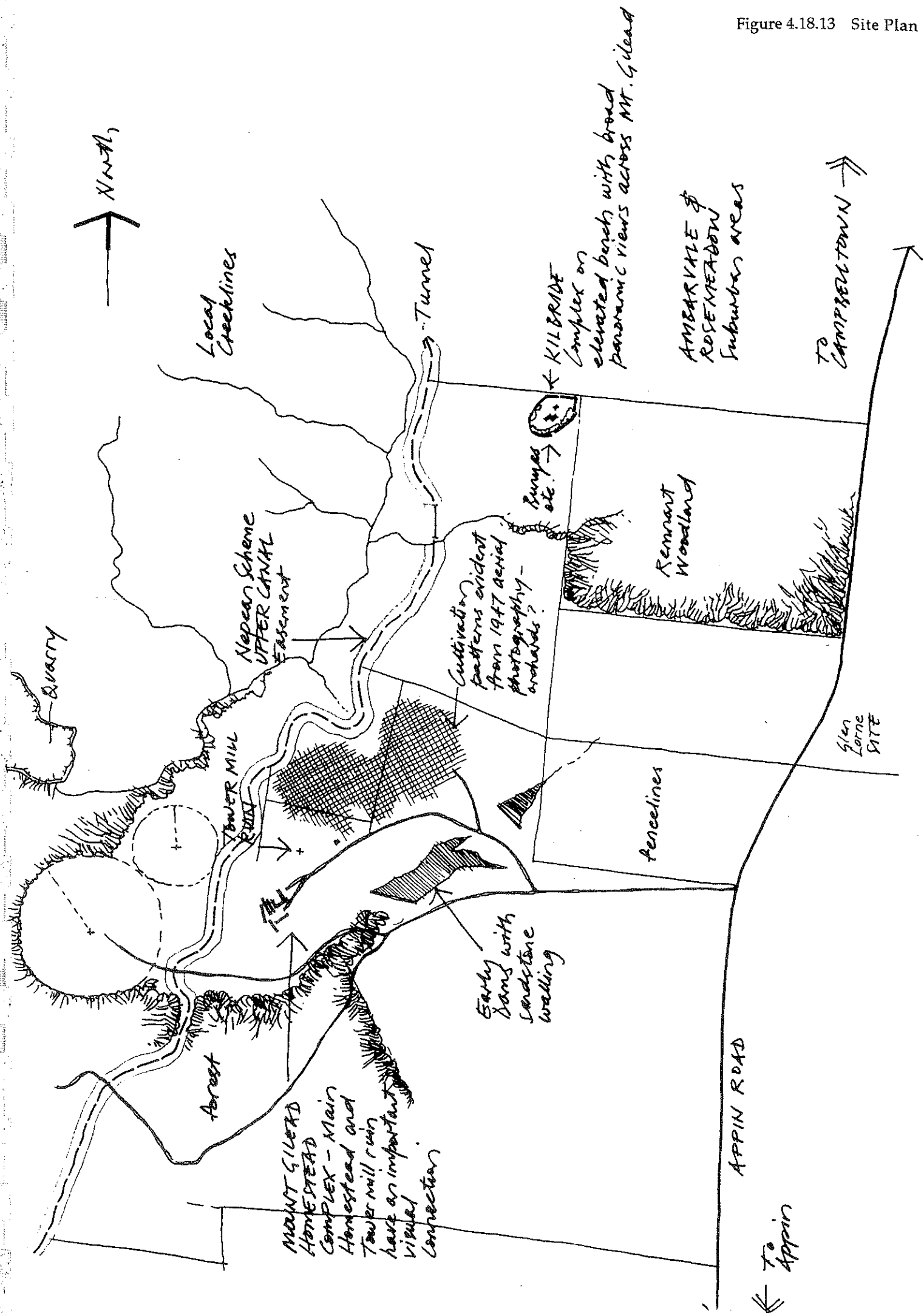


Figure 4.18.12 Mag Williams at Hillsborough, Appin Road, Campbelltown early 1900s
(Photograph courtesy of Verlie Fowler)



Figure 4.18.13 Site Plan



Appendix C

Statutory and Policy Context

Note: The following information is provided as a guide only. Readers are advised to seek qualified legal advice relative to legislative matters.

C1.1 NSW Heritage Act 1977 and Heritage Amendment Acts 1998 & 2009

The purpose of these Acts is to ensure that the heritage of New South Wales is adequately identified and conserved. In practice the Acts have focused on items and places of non-indigenous heritage to avoid overlap with the NP&W Act, which has primary responsibilities for nature conservation and the protection of Aboriginal relics and places in NSW.

The *Heritage Amendment Act 1998* came into effect in April 1999. The Act instigated changes to the NSW heritage system, which were the result of a substantial review begun in 1992. A central feature of the amendments was the clarification and strengthening of shared responsibility for heritage management between local government authorities, responsible for items of local significance, and the NSW Heritage Council. The Council retained its consent powers for alterations to heritage items of State significance.

The *Heritage Amendment Act 2009* came into effect in October 2009. The Act includes greater fairness and rigour in the heritage listing process while retaining key elements of the current system, including local and State listings, and the Heritage Council.

One of the changes to the former Heritage Act has been the move from the arbitrary 50 year age-based definition for archaeology, to one based on significance where relics have to demonstrate local or State significance.

Under the *Heritage Act 1977* a 'relic' had been defined as any deposit which related to the European settlement of NSW and was 50 years old or more. This broad definition captured too many items – many of which would not generally be considered part of the State's archaeological heritage. The removal of the arbitrary 50 year age criterion brings archaeological heritage management more consistently within the management of other heritage items, which is based on an assessment of significance. The previous definition of archaeological relic encompassed a significant number of items over 50 years of age that had no heritage value.

The Heritage Act is concerned with all aspects of conservation ranging from the most basic protection against damage and demolition, to restoration and enhancement. It recognises two levels of heritage significance – State and Local significance across a broad range of values. Some key provisions of the Act are:

- The establishment and functions of the Heritage Council (Part 2);
- Interim heritage orders (Part 3), the State Heritage Register (Part 3A);
- Heritage Agreements (Part 3B);
- Environmental planning instruments (Part 5);
- The protection of archaeological deposits and relics (Part 6); and
- The establishment of Heritage and Conservation Registers for state government owned and managed items (Part 7).

Generally this Act provides protection to items that have been identified, assessed and listed on various registers including State government section 170 registers, local government Local Environmental Plans and the State Heritage Register. The Interim Heritage Order provisions allow the minister or his delegates (local government may have delegated authority) to provide emergency protection to threatened places which have not been previously identified.

In addition, the Act includes provisions which relate to the definition and protection of relics.

C1.2 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act) and its regulations, schedules and associated guidelines require that environmental impacts are considered in land use planning and decision making. Environmental impacts include cultural heritage assessment. The Act was reformed by the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Amendment (Infrastructure and other Planning Reform) Act 2005*.

The Part 5 assessment system was created as part of the EP&A Act. The purpose of the Part 5 system is to ensure public authorities fully consider environmental issues before they undertake or approve activities that don't require development consent. As such, it has commonly been used to assess activities such as roads, railways, dredging and forestry works which don't require consent. If these activities are judged by the relevant public authority to significantly affect the environment, then an environmental impact statement will need to be prepared and considered by this authority.

Changes to the EP&A Act which commenced on 1 October 2011 means that some activities under the Part 5 assessment system will be determined by the Minister for Planning and Infrastructure, following an assessment by the Department.

C1.3 Implications for the Mount Gilead Rezoning Project

There are five heritage items within or just adjacent to the study area: the Upper Canal System, the artificial lake, the Carriageway, the northeast access track), and the southeast access track.

The Upper Canal System is registered on four heritage registers including the State Heritage Register and is protected under the NSW Heritage Act of 1977 (Section 57); any impacts to this item would require approval under Section 60 of the Act.

The artificial lake is registered on the heritage schedule of the Interim Development Order No 15 – City of Campbelltown of the 27 September 1974 and is protected under the NSW Heritage Act of 1977. Any impacts to this item would require approval from Campbelltown City Council in accordance with Clause 19 of the Campbelltown IDO 1974.

The carriage way and the northeast and southeast access tracks are not listed on any heritage registers and have been assessed against the NSW heritage criteria to hold no significance at a local or state level. Therefore no statutory approvals are required for impacts to these items.

Appendix D

Mount Gilead Rezoning - Mount Gilead Homestead Complex and Windmill: Statement of
Significance and Visual Impact Assessment
24 February 2015
Navin Officer Heritage Consultants



Mount Gilead Rezoning

Mount Gilead Homestead Complex and Windmill: Statement of Significance and Visual Impact Assessment

Navin Officer Heritage Consultants Pty Ltd

23 February 2015

Introduction

As outlined in the *Mount Gilead Rezoning – Visual Impact Assessment* report of 5 July 2013, it was impossible at that time to make a determination about the contribution of the surrounding landscape, views and vistas to the heritage significance of the *Mount Gilead* homestead complex or windmill. This was because no statement of significance existed for either of these items despite the fact that both items are listed on two heritage registers.

This document has been prepared in order to address the existing gaps in information regarding the heritage significance of these two items. It is an addendum to the Mount Gilead Rezoning, Campbelltown, NSW European Heritage Assessment (NOHC 2013).

This report provides statements of significance for the *Mount Gilead* Homestead Complex and the *Mount Gilead* Windmill. It includes a review of the history of the estate and discussion of the modern condition of the Homestead Complex and the Windmill. The historical review and analysis of the modern site conditions have formed the basis of the significance assessments provided in this report.

A visual impact assessment of the homestead complex is also provided following on from the two statements of significance.

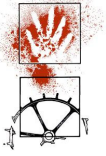
It should be noted that a site visit to the homestead complex or windmill was not possible during this reviewing process. However a brief visit was conducted by Navin Officer Heritage Consultants during a previous survey of the estate in 2006.

Mount Gilead

History

The portion upon which the *Mount Gilead* estate was established was originally granted to Reuben Uther (1791 - 1880) in 1812. Reuben had arrived in the colony in 1807 aboard the *Sydney Cove* as an indentured servant or apprentice of the merchant Simeon Lord. From this time he served as Lord's clerk or manager until 1811 after which he established a hat factory in partnership with Simeon Lord and Francis Williams. It was soon after he established this business that his land grant of 400 acres (162 hectares) was made by Governor Macquarie as a reward for successfully introducing domestic manufacturing. Reuben named his grant *Gilead Farm* after a story in the Bible about one of Israel's finest farm regions, named *Gilead*, where golden fields of wheat flourished on the plains of the River Jordan. Around the same time he married Maria Hacking with whom he had four daughters and two sons before her death in 1829. From 1815 his business interests continued to accrue as he established his own hat factory in Hunter Street, Sydney, which he later moved to Pitt Street in 1817. Besides his hatter business, Reuben also displayed a keen interest in agriculture which he satisfied at his *Gilead Farm*. By 1815 this had led him to receive a contract to supply meat to the government stores, as well as earning a remark from Governor Macquarie on the improvements he had made to the property. However, a few years later in 1818 he sold the property to Thomas Rose (Hannah 2000:233; Macmillian, 1967; Morris 1941).

Over the rest of his life Uther petitioned unsuccessfully for further land grants from the colonial government, became a member of the missionary committee, became Worshipful Master of Australia Social Lodge No. 260, took over a retail business in George Street, and acted as an agent and attorney for his father-in-law who imported and manufactured iron work. Following the death of his



first wife he married Ann Iredale with whom he had a further seven daughters and three sons. Uther died at his residence in Crown Street, Surry Hills, Sydney in 1880, aged 89 years (Hannah, 2000:233; Macmillian 1967).

Thomas Rose (1773 – 1837) who purchased *Gilead Farm* from Uther in 1818 renamed it *Mount Gilead*. Interestingly, Rose first leased the farm out in early 1819 to George Woodhouse, the father of a later owner of the estate Edmund Woodhouse, before he later began running the property himself.¹ Rose had arrived in the colony in 1798 as a convict aboard the *Barwell* after being convicted of housebreaking. Prior to his conviction he had lived as a baker which was a trade he returned to around 1804 in Sydney. Two years later he married Elizabeth Bartlett with whom he had two children and fostered another four who were the children of Sarah Perkins. At the same time he was granted his first publican license and soon afterwards received a conditional pardon. This was changed to an absolute pardon in 1809 when Rose was also granted land at the corner of King and Castlereagh Streets. Here he built a bakery and adjacent inn, the Rose and Crown, which were opened in 1810. In the following years he slowly accumulated all the land within the block formed by King, Elizabeth, Market, and Castlereagh Streets. However, in May 1815 he put his bakery on the market (Hannah 2000:198; Morris 1941; Parsons 1967).

Previously in 1813 Rose had been promised forty acres of land in the Evan district, however, due to tensions with Governor Macquarie in 1816 this grant was cancelled. Apparently, Rose had procured signatures for a petition against Macquarie which put him out of favour with the colonial government. Consequently, he was refused a liquor license between 1817 and 1820. Macquarie also decided to build St James's parochial school on part of Rose's block in 1819, but he was compensated for this with a grant of 300 acres (121 hectares) to the southeast of *Mount Gilead* (Portion 80). Around this time he added to his two properties in this area by purchasing 50 acres from J. J. Ware and 104 acres near Schuldham Farm on the north side of Menangle Creek. Rose continued to add land to the estate through the purchase of adjoining properties until by 1828 it was described as being 2460 acres in size. Despite his work on improvements to the property Rose did not reside there permanently until 1827 after the death of his first wife the previous year (Bayley 1974:40-41; Campbelltown City Council 1998:11; McGill et al 1995:40; Parsons 1967).

Rose cultivated his property and grazed cattle and sheep, but was limited by lack of water. Consequently, he first built a small dam on the estate in 1824 before constructing an artificial lake in 1825 with a capacity of nearly 120 million cubic feet (3,398,400 m³) featuring a stone embankment below the homestead to maintain a constant water supply. Later in 1829 he built a smaller and less expensive dam near the main road for the benefit of his neighbours suffering in the drought. There is contention as to whether or not he was the first to carry out this form of water conservation in NSW, he was however undoubtedly one of the first and he consequently won fame for these works. In 1836 he also constructed a windmill near the homestead so that the wheat grown on the property could be ground on site. The tower of the structure was built of sandstone quarried on the estate and featured four stories and a height of 60 feet. The sails, fittings and all 'mechanical' elements for the mill were constructed of ironbark timber from the estate. As such the mill contained no metal construction materials (Bayley 1974:41; Campbelltown City Council 1998:11; Morris 1941; Parsons 1967).

After the death of his first wife in 1826, Rose first had a de facto relationship with Elizabeth Woodhouse of the nearby Schuldham Farm, the estranged wife of George M. Woodhouse, with whom he had two children. However, he later married again in 1829 to Sarah Pye, with whom he had a further five children. Over Rose's business career he served as a stockholder of the Bank of New South Wales, a trustee of the Sydney Public Free Grammar School, a treasurer of the Sydney Reading Room, and a clerk of the Sydney race-course up until 1827. Horse racing appears to have been a great interest of his as he promoted the first races in Sydney and also owned many successful race horses. Rose died at *Mount Gilead* in 1837 at the age of 64 and was initially buried there between the mill and the lake, but at a later date his remains were removed to St Peter's Cemetery at Campbelltown. At the time of his death the estate appears to have been larger than its modern extent incorporating land to the north of Menangle Creek, on the west side of Appin Road and on the east side of the Nepean River. His contributions to the early development of Campbelltown resulted

¹ Sydney Gazette, 9 Jan 1819, Page 4



in the naming of the suburb of Rosemeadow after him (Bayley 1974:41; Hannah 2000:198; McGill et al 1995:40; Parsons 1967).²

Following Rose's death the management of the estate fell upon his trustees, who in 1838 advertised the auction of the 2000 acre *Mount Gilead* estate. Unfortunately, the estate was not sold and the trustees continued its management until 1858 when the property was transferred to Thomas Rose's eldest son from his second marriage Charles H. J. Rose (1830 – 1911). However, Charles only used the property to raise mortgages in 1859, 1860 and 1862, which ultimately led to the estate being foreclosed by the Sydney Insurance Company in 1863. They sold the estate to Walter Friend in 1864, after selling off a portion of the northeast corner of the property north of Menangle Creek to Richard Stewart, and that to the east of the Nepean River to Patrick Gilmore. Friend sold the remaining part of the estate only a few years later in 1867 to Edmund Woodhouse (Bayley 1974:67; Hannah 2000:197; Morris 1941).

Edmund Hume Woodhouse (1823 – 1875) was born at the nearby Schuldam Farm to the north of Menangle Creek. He was the son of George Marriot Woodhouse the original grantee of Portion 59 to the northeast of *Mount Gilead*. His mother, Elizabeth Woodhouse, had had a de facto relationship with Thomas Rose which resulted in the birth of two half siblings for Edmund. Prior to acquiring the estate Woodhouse had been a bank manager at Ashfield. In 1853 he had married Gertrude Bingham, the daughter of Henry Bingham, Commissioner of Crown Lands, with whom he had five children. After acquiring *Mount Gilead* the property soon began to flourish under his management. This period has been described as *Mount Gilead's* golden age where Woodhouse oversaw improvements to agriculture and then the introduction of large-scale dairy farming to the region after the failure of the wheat crops in the 1870s. This occurred when Woodhouse with his overseer A. J. Chauval introduced a pedigree strain of dairy cattle to the estate. These cattle became the forebears of a renowned breeding stock of Shorthorn, Devon, and Angus breeds. Woodhouse experimented with the breeding of sheep, poultry, pigs, deer, alpacas and llamas, but without the same level of success (Bayley 1974:67; Hannah 2000:198, 251; Morris 1941; Woodhouse 1877; 1880).

Besides overseeing improvements to agriculture and dairy farming on the estate, Edmund also saw the estate become a social centre of the surrounding area and the colony. For instance, governors and Vice-Royalty were known to have attended balls at the estate, and groups from Sydney regularly attended hunting parties on its grounds. As a magistrate of the district Edmund was also a well respected local community leader and in this capacity he agitated for a public school in Campbelltown. However, this school did not open until a year after his death in 1876 (Bayley 1974:69, 90; Morris 1941).

The prosperity of the estate continued throughout this period up until Woodhouse's death in 1875. Subsequently, the estate was transferred by the trustees to his eldest son Edmund Bingham Woodhouse (1859 – 1891) in 1876. He had married Agnes Neill in 1879 with whom he had one son. However, Edmund junior does not appear to have had the same success with the estate as his father, as he mortgaged it back to the trustees in 1877. During these first few years as manager of the estate he had success with cattle breeding as attested to by two catalogues of stud cattle for sale in 1877 and 1880 (Woodhouse 1877; 1880). With this success he discharged the first mortgage in 1881 before mortgaging it again later that same year to Peter Nicol Russel. This second mortgage was discharged in 1886. At this time Edmund junior sold his cattle stock and instead turned the estate to the purpose of sheep grazing. This venture was not a success as Edmund junior attempted to sell the estate in 1888. However, no satisfactory bids were made at the auction. Consequently, he was forced to mortgage the property for a third time in 1890 to the Australian Investment Company who foreclosed the mortgage in the following year (Bayley 1974:69-70, 104; CDFHS 2008:351; Morris 1941).

The transfer of the estate into the hands of this company saw the end of *Mount Gilead's* heyday as it settled down to quiet production from this point onwards. It seems that after the Australian Insurance Company took over the estate they leased it out. In the early twentieth century Charles Axam was the lessee who used the property for dairying purposes. In 1910 the company sold the estate to Dr

² freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~mould/rose/thos-rose/mt-gilead.htm



W. H. Harris after which it soon changed hands two more times, first to John T. Barnett in 1920, and then Patrick M. McGirr in 1927. McGirr appears to have held on to the property until 1941 when it was sold to Major General Sir Denzil Macarthur-Onslow (Bayley 1974:104, 119; Morris 1941).

Major General Sir Denzil Macarthur-Onslow (1904-1984) was a descendant of John Macarthur of Camden, NSW who was a noted soldier, entrepreneur and pastoralist of the early period of the colony and credited as being the founder of the Australian wool industry. It appears that the Macarthur-Onslow family used the property for dairy purposes starting a new operation in 1943 (Bayley 1974:151).

Sir Denzil served with great distinction as part of the Australian Imperial Force (AIF) during the Second World War. Initially as a Major of the 6th Division Reconnaissance (Cavalry) Regiment on the front in Libya in 1941 where his part in the victories of this regiment brought him to be promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and placed in command. He then led the Regiment during the Syrian campaign of the same year before returning to Australia in 1942. He was then promoted to temporary Brigadier and commanded the 1st and then the 4th Armoured Brigade throughout the rest of the war on the Australian front becoming involved with the action in New Guinea. At the close of the war he relinquished command of the 4th Armoured Brigade and transferred to the Reserve of Officers and returned to *Mount Gilead*. During this break from the army Denzil established a business in Sydney, Denzil Macarthur-Onslow Pty Ltd, concerned with pastry-cook supplies that were likely an arm of the dairy operation at the *Mount Gilead* Estate. However, Denzil soon returned to the army as commander of the 1st Armoured Brigade, Civilian Military Forces (CMF) in 1947 in which position he was promoted to Brigadier in 1949. Two years later Denzil was appointed CBE (Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Order) in recognition of his military service. In 1953 he relinquished command of the 1st Armoured Brigade and the following year assumed command of the 2nd Australian Division and in this position he was promoted to Major General in 1955. He held this command until 1958 when he became the CMF member on the Military Board up until 1960 when he returned to the Reserve of Officers. In 1964 he was knighted for his distinguished public service (McCarthy 2012).

Sir Denzil's civilian life included many business interests and several charitable appointments. His business interests included the establishment of pastry-cook supply business in 1946, as well as sitting on a number of company boards. He served as president of the Big Brother Movement from 1966 to 1980 and the Australian Club, Sydney from 1966 to 1969 and was also a member of the Royal Sydney Golf and Australian Pioneers' clubs. Politically, he also unsuccessfully contested the seat of Eden-Monaro for the Liberal Party in the Federal elections of 1943, 1946 and 1949. He was also married on two occasions, first to Elinor Caldwell in 1927, with whom he had a daughter and three sons, and after a divorce from Elinor, to Dorothy Conagher in 1950, with whom he had a son and daughter. Sir Denzil died in 1984 at the age of 80 (McCarthy 2012).

Sir Denzil's second wife Lady Dorothy Wolseley MacArthur-Onslow, AO, (1922-2013) was a medical practitioner. She was Medical Superintendent at Parramatta Hospital, a trustee of the Sydney Opera House Trust, a member of the Health Advisory Council of NSW, President of the Australian Hospital Association of NSW, a member of the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital and Area Board, a member of the Board of Governors at the University of Western Sydney, and a member of the Board of the South Western Sydney Area Health Service. Lady Dorothy became an Officer of the Order of Australia in 1987 for her services to the community and to youth, and retired in 1993.³ Today the *Mount Gilead* Estate remains the property of the Macarthur-Onslow family.

3

http://www.itsanhonour.gov.au/honours/honour_roll/search.cfm?aus_award_id=872525&search_type=simple&showInd=true



Table 1 Landowners, Mount Gilead Estate

Owner	Period of Ownership	Estate Area
Rueben Uther	1812-1818	400 acres
Thomas Rose	1818-1837	2460 acres (1828)
Thomas Rose's Trustees	1837-1858	
Charles Rose	1858-1863	2000+ acres (1861)
Walter Friend	1864-1867	
Edmund Woodhouse	1867-1875	
Edmund Woodhouse junior	1876-1891	2063 acres (1888)
Australian Insurance Company	1891-1910	
Dr W. H. Harris	1910-1920	
John T. Barnett	1920-1927	
Patrick M. McGirr	1927-1941	
Macarthur-Onslow Family	1941-Present	

The Homestead Complex

The homestead complex is connected with the surrounding estate lands through the views and vistas available from it over this landscape and from points within the landscape towards it. Through its rich history and succession of owners it has evolved considerably since its original establishment in the mid 1810s. However, over its occupation there are only intermittent descriptions, plans and photographs of the complex which allow its evolution to be documented.

The first extant description of the estate and homestead is provided by Governor Macquarie who visited the Appin area in 1815 and commented that Mr Uther's farm:

Is a very good one and a very pretty well improved one on the slope of a high hill, on the summit of which he has erected his house. Mr Uther's crops look well and promise to be very good and plentiful (Whitaker 2005:8).

By Macquarie's description it appears possible that the site of Uther's house was in the vicinity of the current homestead complex and that the property was concerned only with cultivation.

The second early description comes from the advertisement for the sale of the estate in 1818 when the property is described as:

Comprising 400 acres, 50 of which are cleared, and 50 more fell there - has a good House and Skilling (a lean-to), erected on a highly pleasant hill, commanding a view of the cow pastures for many miles; a good Barn &c. – The Ground is unexceptional, having been cultivated for these 4-years past, producing wonder Crops, and has been let for £50 per year: adjoining, there is one of the best Stock Runs in the Colony, and is



well worthy the Attention of any Person having a large Stock, or inclined to follow agricultural pursuits.⁴

Consequently, at this time Uther had not extended the estate beyond his original grant and the focus of the farm was still primarily agricultural. Also it appears that the first crops were planted in 1814, some two years after Uther's acquisition of his grant. The homestead was likely situated in its present position and comprised a house with a lean to, as well as at least a barn.

Between Rose's acquisition of the original land grant of 400 acres in 1818 and the 1828 NSW census he had extended the *Mount Gilead* estate to 2460 acres of which 860 was cleared and 480 under cultivation. It also supported 30 horses, 1020 cattle and 1100 sheep and was run by ten servants of whom six were convicts and four free settlers. Also living with Thomas Rose were his six children from his first marriage.⁵ Therefore, by this time Rose had diversified the property to support both agriculture and pastoral pursuits and assumedly extended the household complex to house himself, his family and their servants. The number of servants on the property only grew over time as around the time of Rose's death in 1837 the property and mill employed 15 men of which seven were convicts.⁶

In 1861 as a part of an attempt to sell the property by Charles Rose to pay the mortgages he had raised on it a detailed description was published in the advertisements for the sale. They state that the Estate was in excess of 2000 acres and had been subdivided for the purpose of the sale. The improvements of the Homestead lot were described as including:

Mount Gilead House, a Cottage residence, surrounded with flagged verandahs, and containing 10 rooms, with garden, stables, coach-house, dairy, large stone store 54 feet x 25 feet, stockyard, extra stabling, men's huts, &c., The Old Windmill, or Tower, containing a large quantity of cut stone, and the stone built Mount Gilead Steam Millhouse and barn. The latter consists of spacious premises 105 feet x 33 feet, with boiler house at one end 33 feet x 71 feet, engine of 10 horse power, and boiler, 3 pair stones, smutting and dressing machines and gear complete in full working order, and nearly new. A large water reservoir, formed by a stone dam, ensures a never-falling supply.

The position of this lot, and the view it commands, are unsurpassed by any other situation in the colonies. From the verandah of Mount Gilead House, a magnificent panoramic view of nearly the whole of the Country of Cumberland is obtained.⁷

This description demonstrates that the homestead complex had been extended and enhanced with many additional buildings during the Rose family's ownership of the estate. The purpose of this extension appears to have been to further the agricultural concerns of the property particularly with the construction of the Windmill and the Steam Millhouse. However, pastoral interests were still present as proved by the stockyard and dairy. The homestead itself had been extended into a large comfortable building in keeping with its primary position within the larger complex.

Fortunately, a plan was produced of the estate during this attempt to sell it which provides not only a glimpse of the layout of the property, but also profiles of the main buildings in the homestead complex (Figure 1). At this time the homestead complex consisted of seven buildings, with another two cottages being located along Woodhouse creek, and two other buildings being located between the large reservoir and the Windmill. From the homestead two access roads lead off towards Appin road: one to the northeast and the other the southeast. The northeast track passes two huts near Woodhouse's portion and the southeast track assumedly crosses the embankment of the large reservoir. Also on the south side of the reservoir is a tomb which is assumedly Thomas Rose's grave.

⁴ Sydney Gazette and NSW Advertiser, 23 May 1818, Page 4

⁵ <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~mould/rose/thos-rose/musters.htm> and <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~mould/rose/thos-rose/research.htm>

⁶ <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~mould/rose/thos-rose/research.htm>

⁷ *Empire* 23 November 1861, Page 7

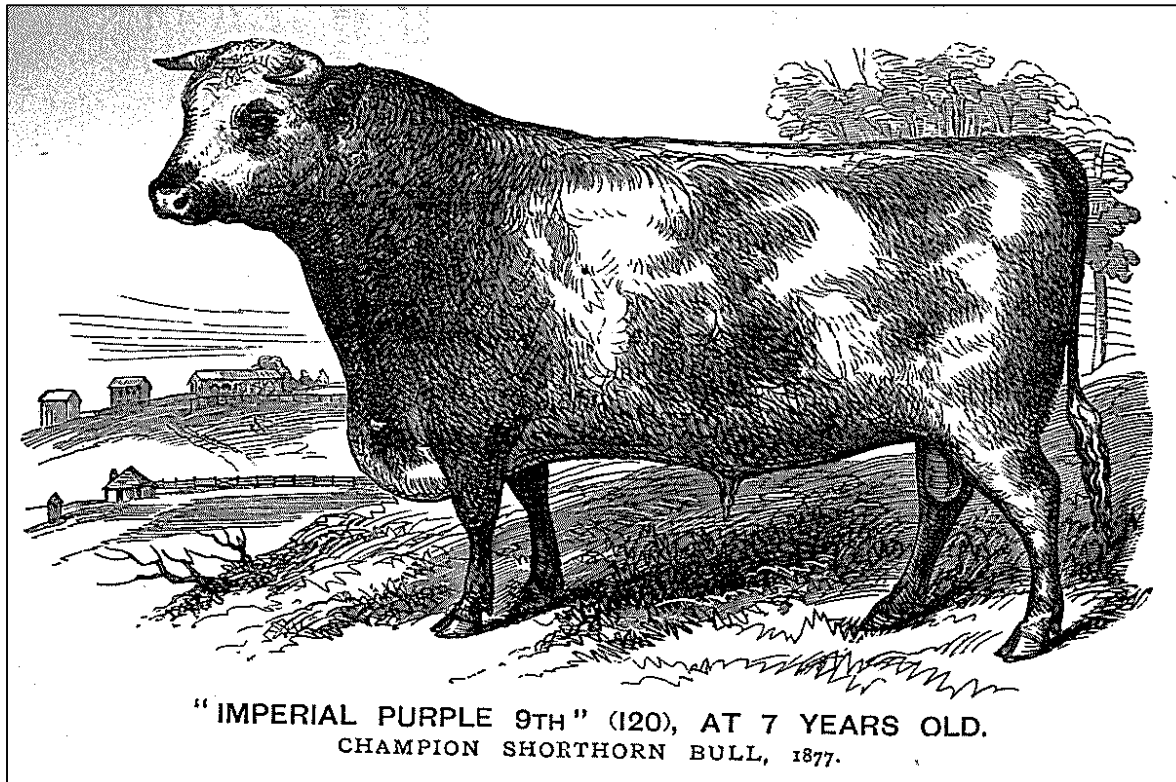
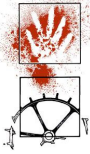


Figure 2 Drawing of Champion Shorthorn Bull from Woodhouse (1877) showing homestead complex in background

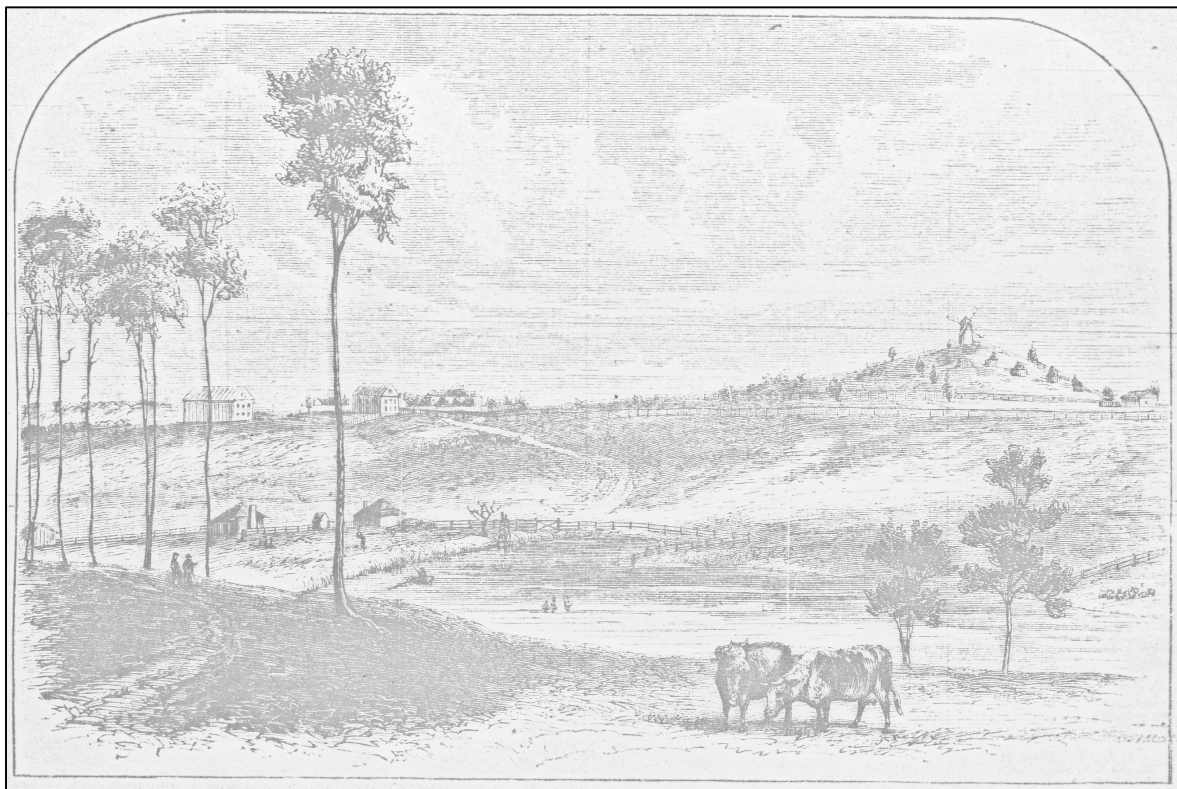


Figure 3 Mount Gilead Stud Farm (*The Sydney Mail*, 10 March 1883, p. 452)

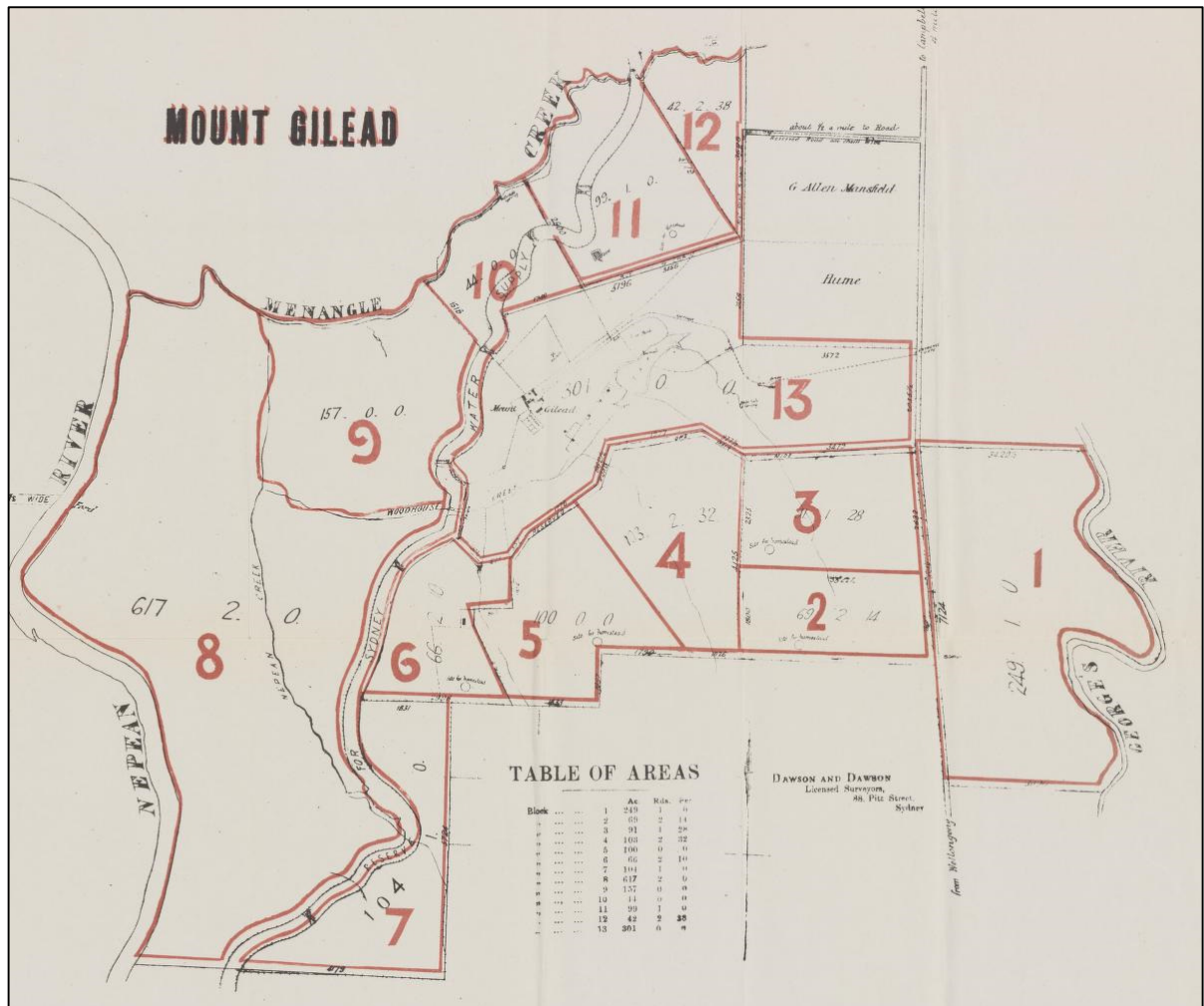


Figure 4 Map of the extent of the *Mount Gilead* Estate in 1888 with proposed subdivisions and the buildings and infrastructure present (Mills & Pile 1888)

In 1888 when Edmund Woodhouse junior attempted to sell the estate, either in its entirety or by subdivision, his auctioneers produced a large pamphlet to advertise the sale (Mills & Pile 1888). While this document was intended to enhance the character of the estate in order to increase the possibility of a sale and therefore may exaggerate some of its qualities it still provides a large amount of detail about the estate, which can be used to create a general picture of the property at this time. For instance, its extent had reached 2,063 acres practically equal to that of its current extent (Figure 4). With this portion on the east side of Appin Road the estate now had frontages along both the Nepean and George Rivers. Considering that the estate also had the Upper Canal running through it by this time, which had been built along this stretch with stone quarried on the property, it was an especially well watered place. The in depth description of the estate and its improvement is as follows:

The Estate has been under a systematic condition of improvement for twenty years past, by the clearing away of dead wood, removing stumps and unsightly trees, and also by laying down artificial pastures such as Clover, Rye Grass, Kentucky Blue Grass, Buffalo Grass, Cocksfoot, Rib Grass, &c., &c., with the result that much of the Pasture is almost entirely composed of these Grasses named, and as a whole the carrying capacity of the Estate has been quadrupled. Whilst attention has been given to practical improvements of the nature indicated, as well as the Conservation of Water, the picturesque has been studied, hundreds of the Choicest Trees have been planted upon the hills and slopes, in single trees and clumps, the effect of the varied foliage, as contrasted with that of the natural timber, being very striking. Fully 1600 acres have been cleared, leaving only straight and well-shaped living Timber – much of which is



extremely valuable, being Ironbark, giving the Land a truly Park-Like Appearance resembling an English Country Seat...

...the Soil of the Estate is rich throughout nearly all the property, and most of it is Virgin Soil. Old residents affirm that upon the hills near the Homestead, as much as forty-seven bushels of wheat to the acre have been produced, and upon the Farm indicated upon No. 6, frequently over two tons of oaten hay to the acre have been grown. Lucerne grows well, as also Maize, Oats, Rye, Wheat, Barley, Vetches, Peas, Beans, all kinds of roots, such as Carrots, Potatoes, Swede Turnips, Mangold Wurtzel, etc., etc., have been grown in paying crops during the past years.

The Soil is admirably adapted for Fruit Cultivation, and such Fruits as Apricots, Olives, Grapes, Oranges, Citrons, Lemons, Plums, Peaches, Pears, Apples, Pomegranates, Figs, etc., all flourish...

...The Vegetable Garden, about one acre, has been drained to a depth of four feet and being richly manured is in a high state of productiveness.

The Homestead is a most comfortably constructed House, having a Double Roof, Iron over Shingle, thereby ensuring a greater degree of coolness and conserving purer water. The House contains Drawing Room, with Bay Window, Dining Room, Five Bedrooms, Two Dressing-rooms, Hall, Library, Office, Passages, Pantry, Storeroom, etc., ; the Woodwork throughout is Cedar. The Verandah is nearly 100 feet long, all Flagged, and is continued around both ends of the house; there is also a Verandah along the whole length of the back of the House, enabling passage in comfort in wet weather to the Kitchen, which is built of Brick, and contains one large room, or Servant's Hall, and one smaller room for general cooking purposes, fitted with a Sleeve stove, fireplace, etc. Water laid on, and every convenience provided in the shape of sinks, etc.

The Laundry is fitted with a Copper, also a Bake Oven, and water is supplied by three 400 gallon tanks.

The Bathroom, fitted with Plunge Bath and Shower, is supplied from an underground Brick and Cemented Tank of about 10,000 gallons capacity.

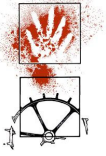
The Dairy is constructed upon most approved principles of ventilation, and affords ample accommodation.

The Stabling contains Five Stalls, Harness Room, Saddle Room, Coachman's Room, Groom's Room, and Loft over entire building, which is roofed with Shingle, and the Water conserved and conveyed to a Tank. At the back of the Stabling is the Milling Yard, with Six Bails, Calfpen, etc., surrounded by a neat Corrugated Iron Fence.

The Granary near the house is built of dressed stone, the walls being 18 inches thick, is two storeys high, and contains three large rooms upon the upper floor: one is used as a Billiard Room, in which is an Alcock Table in splendid order with all fittings complete: water is laid on. The other two rooms in this building are used as Storerooms; the floors are of Iron Bark Timber.

The Coach-House is in the lower storey of this building, and is capable of containing three vehicles; there is also a three-stalled Stable and Harness Room, and a Blacksmith's Shop; the floors are flagged.

The Large Granary is three storeys high, built of Dressed Stone, the Walls being over two feet thick it was erected for a Steam Flour Mill; being such an immense structure it is of great value and might be adapted to almost any purpose. In it is a Four Horse-Power, Circular Saw for Cutting Firewood, Chaff-Cutter, etc. The Ground Floor serves as an excellent Shearing Shed when required.



The Cattle Steading is 180 feet long by 56 feet wide for part of its length, and 16 feet wide for remainder: It can accommodate nearly 100 head of stock, has a Cooking House in the Centre of the Building, fitted with Three Boilers (75, 50, and 50 gallons) set in Masonry: also Men's Room, Storeroom, Loose Boxes, etc., the built of Ironbark Timber and Roofed with iron. The Water is conveyed to an Underground Brick and Cemented Tank of about 15,000 gallons capacity. The Steading is mainly upon the Batten Principle, enabling the cleansing to be speedy and easy; in arrangement having regard to Ventilation, Drainage, and General Convenience, the Steading is probably unequalled in the Colonies.

The Piggeries are near the Cattle Steading and are constructed of Hardwood and Roofed with Iron; they are arranged upon the most approved principals regarding Ventilation, Drainage, etc., and divided into Twelve Styes, each with Separate Exercising Yard. Adjoining the Piggeries are several Large Yards with Sheds for Breeding Animals.

The Dray-Shed is capable of containing Six Vehicles.

The Fowl-House is Roomy, well Ventilated, and fitted with every convenience for Poultry Raising, all Flagged, and has netted-in yards adjoining.

The Cottages upon the Estate are five in number; they are all comfortable Four-Roomed buildings, and some have Kitchen's attached, as well as Gardens, etc.; one Cottage is upon No 1 portion of the Sub-division.

...The Carriage Drive from the Main South Coast Road to the Homestead winds with graceful curves around the Lake, and is about one and a quarter miles long. It is drained, well-formed, and well-kept.

Gates made of Hardwood, and painted White, have been placed where necessary over the Estate to the number of about thirty.

The Fencing is mainly of Ironbark timber, and in good condition.

The Deer Park, which lies between the Carriage Drive and the Lake is about 12 acres in extent, enclosed by a high fence, and contains some Fallow Deer, Alpacas, Angorae, &c., &c., (Mills & Pile 1888)

Other mentionable qualities of the estate include the presence of good quality buildings materials including building stone and clay suitable for brick making. Also the portions referred to above that had been recently cultivated had been so after lying fallow for twenty years. It appears that this change in management of the Estate had occurred after it was stocked with sheep at the expense of cattle. In all, the Woodhouse family had retained and added to the homestead complex as it had existed during the ownership of the Rose family. They had also made a conscious decision to try and transform the estate into a more English style.

Further details of these structures and their surrounding landscape are available on the plan of the estate and a drawing of the complex from the pamphlet (Figures 5 and 6). They show that the structures from the 1861 plan and the 1877 and 1883 drawings were still present and that the landscape around the estate had been turned into a partially wooded one.

From the late 1880s onwards there are no available descriptions or plans which provide similar amounts of information to that discussed above. However, by this time the core of the homestead complex had been well and truly established and most of the buildings in the complex from this time have been retained into the present.

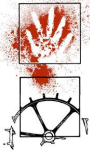


Figure 5 Detail of 1888 Map of the *Mount Gilead* Estate showing homestead complex (Mills & Pine 1888)

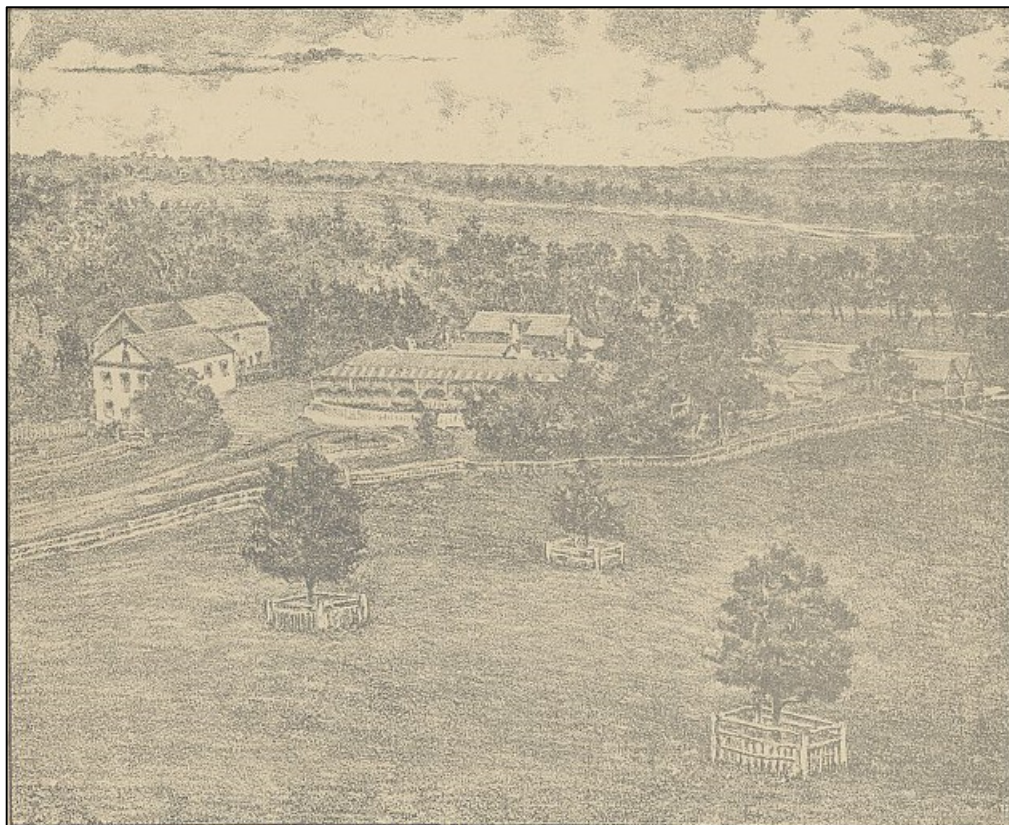


Figure 6 View of Mount Gilead Homestead from Windmill in 1888 (Mills & Pine 1888)



Today the homestead complex retains at least five of the buildings present on the 1861 plan of the estate and possibly six of those on the 1888 plan (Figure 7). The five buildings on the 1861 plan include the homestead, stable and store, granary and steam mill, and two other outbuildings with one probably being a kitchen. These same five buildings are present on the 1888 plan and along with possibly the dairy are still extant today. These five buildings present today likely date back to Thomas Rose's ownership of the estate which would suggest they were constructed in the 1820s.

Currently, the cores of these five structures appear to be intact but with substantial modern alterations such as corrugated iron roofing, modern windows, and in the case of the granary and steam mill garage roller doors. The landscape around the homestead complex has also changed considerably from the 1880s images of the estate (Figures 2, 3, and 6) with much of the garden and tree plantings having been removed, particularly to the southwest. Furthermore, the old post and rail fences have been replaced with modern types and other sheds and watertanks installed. The original carriageway approach and turning circle in front of the homestead also appears to be intact with some of the tree plantings along the approach being extant.

Despite these modern changes to the estate the core of the complex from the 1820s is still present, as well as some of the later additions from the 1880s.

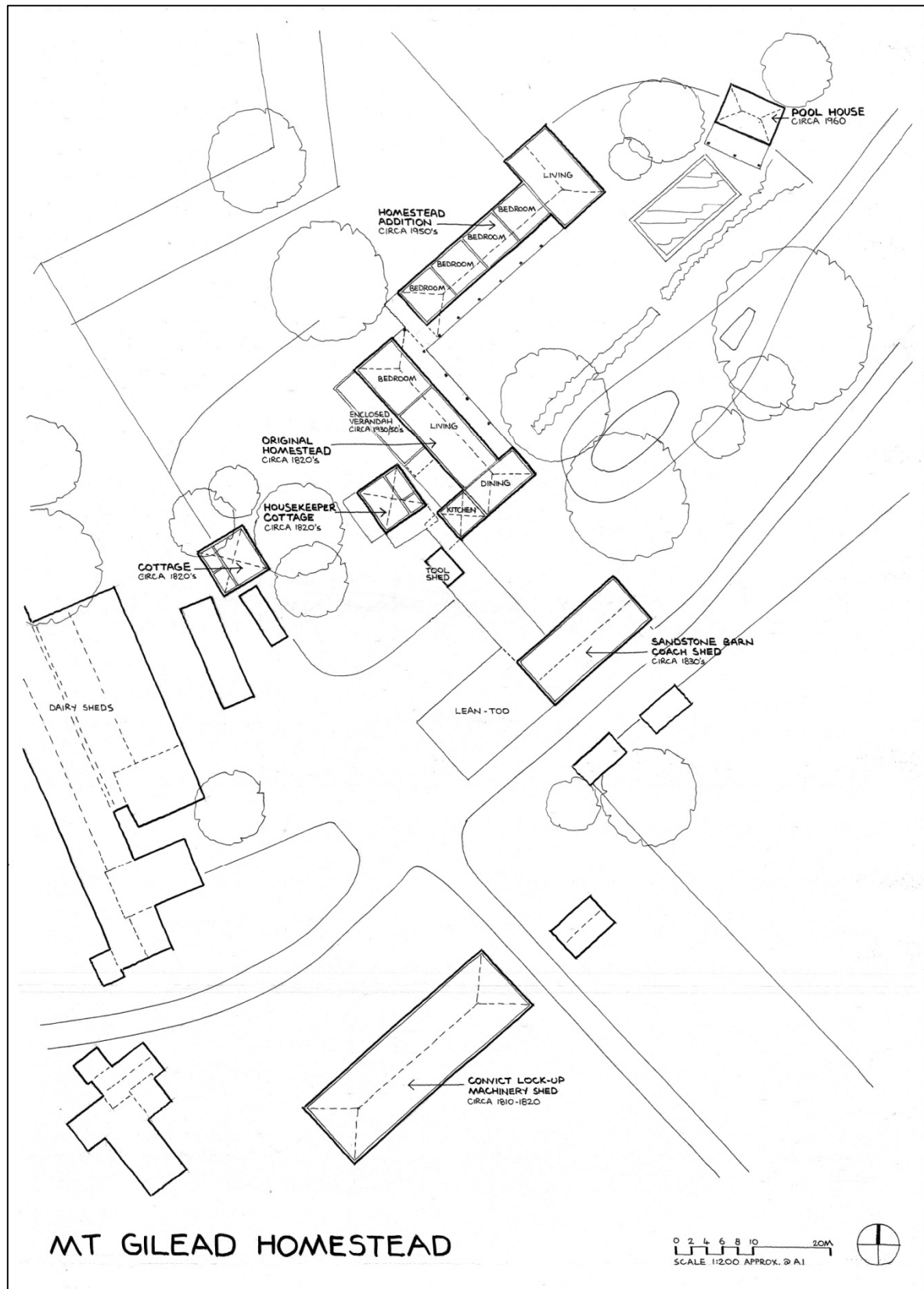
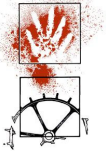


Figure 7 Modern architectural plan of the *Mount Gilead* estate with information from the landholder (Supplied by the Client)



The Windmill

After its erection in 1836 the Mill ground wheat for everyone willing to cart it there at 1s 6d per bushel. Over this initial period of its operation the surrounding farms on *Mount Gilead* averaged 47 bushels to the acre up until 1858 when the first wheat 'rust' appeared in the district. With the arrival of this disease yields slowly diminished over the following two decades. This was a severe blow to the region as it was considered to be the granary of the colony at this time. The Windmill appears to have continued in operation until around 1877, when rust caused the final failure of the local wheat crops (Bayley 1974:67; Morris 1941).

In the 1888 auctioneers pamphlet the state of the windmill and the views from the top of it are described as:

The Windmill situated upon the Hill which gives its name to the Estate, must be specially referred to, as it is one of if not the oldest structure of the kind in the Colony. It was built, so tradition informs us, about 1812 for the purpose of Grinding by Wind-Power Grain grown upon Mount Gilead and surrounding Lands; it is beautifully constructed of Cut Stone, circular in shape, tapering to the top of the Tower. The Tower which is about sixty feet high. The main shaft is of Ironbark, grown upon Mount Gilead, as well as all the cog-wheels constructed of Wood, are yet quite sound, also the floors, of which there are four.

The view from the summit of the Tower is grand in the extreme. To the Southwest the eye rests upon the Saddle-Back Mountain overlooking Kiama, and the Gib Range, near Mittagong, with Mount Jellore standing out against the horizon, whilst nearer still is the beautiful Valley of the Nepean. Looking Westward may be seen the Carrington Hotel at Katoomba, the town of Mount Victoria, the smoke of trains passing over the Lithgow Zigzag, as well as the Blue Mountains generally, and almost under one's feet the Nepean River, winding gracefully down the Valley to Camden, the spire of St. John's Church there standing out a prominent mark in the landscape. Again, looking to the north-east are the heights of Hunter's Hill, and portions of the higher Suburbs of Sydney (Mills & Pile 1888)

A drawing of the Windmill from the same pamphlet demonstrates that at this time the structure was still mostly intact and as mentioned above had a number of tree plantings on the slopes around it (Figure 8).

However, in the following decades the Windmill was allowed to fall into ruin, likely due to a lack of alternative use, to the point that by the 1950s only the stone portion of the structure remained.⁸ Also prior to this time the interior of the structure had been covered with concrete in order to turn it into a water tank. Up until the present the structure remains in this condition and only a handful of the tree plantings from the 1880s remain in the form of mature trees (Figure 9). Scattered around the base of the windmill today are also a number of the mill stones from the structure. Elements of the original structure have also found their way into museum collections with the Powerhouse Museum in Sydney holding wooden cogs from the windmill.⁹

There is some indication that this mill is the last extant one in the Campbelltown region. As such it attests to the heyday of the wheat or agriculture industry in this area from the 1820s to the late 1870s (Bayley 1974:168).

⁸ <http://pictures.campbelltown.nsw.gov.au/OPIP/scripts/ExtSearch.asp?SearchTerm=001199>

⁹ <http://www.powerhousemuseum.com/collection/database/?irn=354672>



Figure 8 View of Windmill from the Homestead in 1888 (Mills & Pine 1888)



Figure 9 The current condition of the Windmill (2006)



Previous Heritage Studies

Mount Gilead was part of the cultural landscape study of the Cumberland Plain and Camden area by the National Trust in 2000 (Morris and Britton 2000). During this study access to the site was not possible but a review of its history and heritage significance was conducted. The outline of its significance stated that:

The Mount Gilead estate is of exceptional importance 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.

The windmill tower is the best surviving example of its kind in New South Wales while the water reservoir (dam) with extensive sandstone walling of Thomas Rose is the earliest known private example of its kind remaining intact in Australia. Other individually important aspects of the place include the Upper Nepean water canal, the extant homestead and outbuildings, remnants of the early estate layout and remnant plantings.

The estate has high cultural value aesthetically as an archetypal rural landscape celebrated in the work of various artists such as Ure Smith and the Lindsays. The tower mill in particular is a major reference point in the local area being visible even from contemporary properties at Mount Hunter. The estate also provides expansive views across the Nepean River to the west where there are important vistas to Menangle and Camden Park. (Morris and Britton, 2000:70).

Based on this significance of the estate it was recommended that the site be immediately listed on the State Heritage Register and that the area defined by the listing should be based on a detailed curtilage study which:

Takes into account the main farm core including the windmill ruin, homestead complex, early lake/dam, traditional accessways and other landscape features as part of the documentation of the key visual catchment and relationships; in order to maintain the integrity of the homestead setting as an open rural landscape. (Morris and Britton 2000:70)

Despite these recommendations *Mount Gilead* has not been listed on the State Heritage Register nor has the recommended precursor study taken place.

Existing Heritage Listings

This *Mount Gilead* Homestead and Windmill are both listed on two heritage registers as part of the '*Mount Gilead* Group':

- Interim Development Order No.15 – City of Campbelltown of the 27 September 1974 (listed as Mount Gilead Group, Lot 1 DP 807555 Appin Road, Gilead, Group of stone buildings, windmill and dam built 1820s on); and
- Register of the National Trust of Australia (NSW - Classified) (Listing ID: R616, described as Mount Gilead including Windmill, Store and Stable)

Unfortunately, neither listing actually defines the area of the item, but the description from both items demonstrates that they focus on the homestead complex and windmill with the Campbelltown LEP also including a dam which is assumedly the artificial lake.



Significance Assessment

Assessment Criteria

The NSW Heritage Branch has defined a methodology and set of criteria for the assessment of cultural heritage significance for items and places, where these do not include Aboriginal heritage from the pre-contact period (NSW Heritage Office & DUAP 1996, NSW Heritage Office 2000). The assessments provided in this report follow the Heritage Branch methodology.

The following heritage assessment criteria are those set out for Listing on the State Heritage Register. In many cases items will be significant under only one or two criteria. The State Heritage Register was established under Part 3A of the Heritage Act (as amended in 1999) for listing of items of environmental heritage that are of state heritage significance. Environmental heritage means those places, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects, and precincts, of state or local heritage significance (section 4, Heritage Act 1977).

An item will be considered to be of State (or local) heritage significance if, in the opinion of the Heritage Council of NSW, it meets one or more of the following criteria:

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

An item is not to be excluded from the Register on the ground that items with similar characteristics have already been listed on the Register. Only particularly complex items or places will be significant under all criteria.

In using these criteria it is important to assess the values first, then the local or State context in which they may be significant.

Different components of a place may make a different relative contribution to its heritage value. For example, loss of integrity or condition may diminish significance. In some cases it is constructive to note the relative contribution of an item or its components. Table 2 provides a guide to ascribing relative value.



Table 2 Guide to ascribing relative heritage value

Grading	Justification	Status
Exceptional	Rare or outstanding item of local or State significance. High degree of intactness Item can be interpreted relatively easily.	Fulfils criteria for local or State listing.
High	High degree of original fabric. Demonstrates a key element of the item's significance. Alterations do not detract from significance.	Fulfils criteria for local or State listing.
Moderate	Altered or modified elements. Elements with little heritage value, but which contribute to the overall significance of the item.	Fulfils criteria for local or State listing.
Little	Alterations detract from significance. Difficult to interpret.	Does not fulfil criteria for local or State listing.
Intrusive	Damaging to the item's heritage significance.	Does not fulfil criteria for local or State listing.

Significance Assessment

Mount Gilead Homestead Complex

Criterion (a) This item is important in the course of local and State cultural history. The complex, although potentially featuring many modern additions and alterations, at its core is a long standing group of structures that nominally date to the 1820s. With such an early date of construction and the known presence of convicts on the property they are more than likely at least partially convict built. As *Mount Gilead* over its 200 years of continuous occupation has seen the introduction of numerous agricultural and pastoral improvements including the initial efforts at water conservation in the local region (if not the colony), the construction of the windmill and the championing and fostering of the wheat growing industry in the Campbelltown region from the 1820s through to the 1860s/1870s, and the introduction of large scale dairying to the Campbelltown region in the 1860s/1870s in has considerable local and State importance with regard to the course of cultural history. Furthermore, it is an early estate that retains much of its nineteenth century landscape setting especially in the context of the surrounding contemporary estates and the Upper Canal. Therefore, it is assessed as having significance against this criterion at both local and State levels.

Criterion (b) This item has strong and special associations with five notable individuals from local and State history:



Rueben Uther (1791 - 1880) the original owner of the estate is a known early colonist who was associated with the initial development of domestic manufacturing in the colony. Indeed, he received the grant of *Mount Gilead* for precisely this reason.

Thomas Rose (1773 - 1837) was a notable personality in both local and state terms as he was an entrepreneur during this period and was responsible for the extension of the estate which is the basis for its current size. He was also associated with the initial horse races in Sydney and therefore likely the early development of this sport in NSW. Furthermore, his attempts at water conservation were of local if not State importance as reputedly the first of their kind in the colony. Additionally, he is linked with the early growth and development of the local wheat industry through the construction of his windmill for the use of the surrounding farms. This industry was Campbelltown's primary one up until the failure of these crops in the 1860s/1870s.

Edmund Woodhouse (1823 - 1875) was a notable personality in both local and State terms as the individual who attempted to create an 'English country seat' at the *Mount Gilead* estate. He is also associated with the introduction of dairy cattle into the Campbelltown region in the 1860s and was known across the eastern seaboard of Australia for his stud cattle. The dairy industry which he helped found was an important one to the Campbelltown and the Sydney region which is still partially ongoing today. During his occupation of the estate the homestead became the social centre of the local area and to a degree of the colony with balls being held there hosting the social crème of the day including Governors and Vice-Royalty.

Sir Denzil Macarthur-Onslow (1904 - 1984) was a renowned war veteran and long term member of the Australian Military. His services to his country were particularly notable during the Second World War on the middle-eastern front and he was involved with some of the AIF's great victories of the war. He also had a notable public career being a long time president of the Big Brother Movement and a member of the Liberal Democratic Party. He was ultimately knighted for his distinguished public service in 1964.

Lady Dorothy Macarthur-Onslow (1922 - 2013) was a long term medical practitioner and renowned for her public works in this capacity. Her efforts on a number of medical institution boards as well as other public associations led her to become an Officer of the Order of Australia in 1987.

With four of these five notable individuals being long-term residents of the estate and the other being its founder it is assessed that this item has local and State significance against this criterion.

Criterion (c) The homestead complex is known to be valued in terms of its aesthetic characteristics in terms of its cultural landscape, but not in terms of its technical characteristics. Aesthetically, it is an example of a pastoral landscape with an early nineteenth century date within the context of a number of other properties of a contemporaneous nature. However, the *Mount Gilead* landscape differs from these as during the Woodhouse family's ownership of the estate there was a deliberate attempt to turn the estate into an 'English county seat' through the planting of European trees and grasses, as well as the stocking of the lake with fish. Some of these tree plantings are extant today around the homestead, but most have been lost. Despite this the estate still retains its basic pastoral or rural landscape. Furthermore, historically the views from the homestead in particular were regarded as special for their view of the surrounding countryside and distant features. Therefore, it is assessed as having local significance against this criterion based on its aesthetic qualities.

Criterion (d) This item has the potential to be of significance to the Campbelltown community, however, no community consultation has been undertaken as part of this study. Nevertheless the history of the estate suggests an implicit importance of the large



estate to Campbelltown in both social and industrial terms during the nineteenth century. The estate was a noted social centre of the region (and the colony) during the Woodhouse family's ownership. It was a leader in production and development of the wheat industry from the 1820s through to the 1860s/1870s during the heyday of this industry in the local region and played a part in the foundation and early development of the local dairy industry in the region from the 1860s/1870s. As such it is assessed as potentially having local significance against this criterion.

Criterion (e) This item displays potential to yield substantial information relating to this type of site due to its long period of occupancy (200 years) and retention of many of its earliest structures. Surrounding the homestead complex are a number of potential archaeological sites relating to cottages and other farm buildings from various periods of the nineteenth century occupation of the estate. Therefore, on both architectural and archaeological grounds the homestead complex has the potential to yield information about not only an early period of rural/pastoral lifestyle in the local area and the colony, but also the changes in this lifestyle over time. Therefore, it is assessed as having local and State significance against this criterion.

Criterion (f) This item is uncommon locally and within NSW due to its age and long period of continuous occupation, as well as the retention of its basic rural and pastoral characteristics and its landscape setting. It is assessed as having local and State significance against this criterion.

Criterion (g) This item is considered to be an exemplar homestead complex in a local and State context due to the extant nature of many of its original core buildings, its continuous rural and pastoral use and the retention of its landscape character. Therefore it has great potential to demonstrate the principal characteristics of this class of cultural place at a local and State level. It is assessed as having local and State significance against this criterion.

Statement of Significance

The *Mount Gilead* Homestead Complex is significant as an extant example of an early nineteenth century homestead and collection of associated structures still sited in its remnant cultural landscape. Over its 200 years of continuous occupation the homestead has been associated with several agricultural and pastoral developments that considerably aided local Campbelltown industries of the 19th century, namely the wheat and dairy industries. It is also associated with five notable local and State individuals from the nineteenth to the twentieth centuries: Rueben Uther, Thomas Rose, Edmund Woodhouse, Sir Denzil Macarthur-Onslow, and Lady Dorothy Macarthur-Onslow who are acclaimed for a variety of pursuits and achievements. The remnant rural setting of the homestead complex has considerable aesthetic value, especially in association with the contemporaneous windmill and artificial lake. The retention of the early 1820s structures at the complex, as well as other later 19th century buildings and archaeological sites coupled with the continuous long term occupation of the site provide it with considerable archaeological and architectural research potential. These same features of the site along with its rural landscape setting and associated windmill and artificial lake provide it with good teaching and educational possibilities.



Mount Gilead Windmill

- Criterion (a)* This item is important in the course of local cultural history due to its association with the early nineteenth century wheat industry in the Campbelltown area. It is also the last surviving windmill from this era. Within the context of NSW as a whole it is also potentially the oldest surviving example of a windmill as no comparable examples are listed on the NSW Heritage Register. It is assessed as having local and State significance against this criterion.
- Criterion (b)* This item has a strong association with Thomas Rose (1773 - 1837) the second owner of the *Mount Gilead* estate, who oversaw its construction in 1836. He was a notable personality in both local and State terms as an entrepreneur during this period and was responsible for the extension of the estate which is the basis for its current size. He was also associated with the initial horse races in Sydney and therefore likely the early development of this sport. Furthermore, his attempts at water conservation were of local if not State importance as the reputed first of their kind in the colony. Additionally, he is linked with the early growth and development of the wheat industry through the construction of this item for the use of the surrounding farms. This industry was Campbelltown's primary one up until the failure of these crops in the 1860s/1870s. It is assessed as having local significance against this criterion.
- Criterion (c)* This item is known to be valued in terms of its aesthetic and technical characteristics. Technically, it is the earliest extant example of this form of technology in the local area and potentially the State. While the remnant tower has been substantially and perhaps irreversibly modified on its interior, the exterior is still in its original condition and therefore provides a tangible impression of the windmill's construction. Thanks to the many images of the structure from the 1880s there is also potential to accurately restore the structure by reconstructing its top and sails thus completing the exterior impression of being a functioning windmill. Therefore, it still has potential, to effectively demonstrate this early nineteenth century technology.
- Aesthetically, the tower has been described historically as both a prominent and notable feature of the landscape of the *Mount Gilead* estate and its general area, but also a viewpoint from which outstanding views and vistas of the surrounding countryside were available. Even today with only the stone tower remaining the windmill is still a prominent landscape feature, especially within its rural landscape context, and if the top and sails were restored it would become even more prominent. In the case of views and vistas from the windmill these have all been historically described from the top of the structure, but unfortunately due to its modern modifications access to this level is no longer available. If the windmill was restored to its original condition an important aspect of the restoration would be to allow access to the top of the tower to make these views and vistas available once more.
- It is assessed that this item is significant at a local and a State level against this criterion in terms of its technical characteristics and at a local level in terms of its aesthetic characteristics.
- Criterion (d)* This item has the potential to be of significance to the Campbelltown community, however, no community consultation has been undertaken as part of this study. It potentially has strong associations for the local Campbelltown community as it is a remaining vestige of the once incredibly important wheat industry. From the early nineteenth century to the 1860/1870s Campbelltown was the main wheat supplier for the Sydney region therefore this industry is important historically for this region. As this windmill was constructed to aid the development of this industry by milling the wheat of the surrounding farms it was especially important to this industry. It is assessed as potentially having local significance against this criterion.



Criterion (e) This item displays moderate potential to yield information relating to this type of site despite to its substantial modifications. This is due to the fact that it is potentially the earliest extant example of this form of technology in NSW and its external core is still intact. Furthermore, its millstones are still to be found around the base of the structure and potential exists for archaeological deposits below and around the extant structure. It is assessed as having local and State significance against this criterion.

Criterion (f) This item is rare locally and within NSW as there are no locally or State heritage listed extant windmills of this date. Therefore, even in its modified condition the remanent tower still holds significance as being a surviving example from this period. It is assessed as having local and State significance against this criterion.

Criterion (g) This item is considered to be an exemplar windmill site due to the extant nature of the surviving tower within its rural landscape context. Therefore, even in its modified condition it still has great potential to demonstrate the principal characteristics of this class of cultural place of this period. Therefore it has considerable teaching and education potential for the community at local and State levels. It is assessed as having local and State significance against this criterion.

Statement of Significance

The *Mount Gilead* Windmill is significant as the earliest extant example of windmill technology with a rural landscape context in the local area and potentially the State. It is strongly associated with the Campbelltown area wheat industry which flourished from the early nineteenth century to the 1860/1870s and as such is an important vestige of this aspect of Campbelltown's history. It is strongly associated with Thomas Rose, a notable local community member and entrepreneur, who oversaw its construction. As possibly the earliest surviving example of this technology in NSW this item is especially significant in technical and research terms. It is also known historically as a prominent historical landmark within the estate and the local area, as well as a point from which views and vistas could be obtained of the surrounding countryside. With restoration, this site would be an especially prominent landmark and a teaching and educational site for the local and State community.

Summary

Table 3. Summary of significance of the *Mount Gilead* homestead complex and windmill

Site	Summary of Significance
<i>Mount Gilead</i> Homestead Complex	Is listed on the Campbelltown IDO 1974 and the Register of the National Estate as part of the general <i>Mount Gilead</i> Group. Is assessed to be of local significance against criteria a, b, c, e, f, and g and provisional State significance against criteria a, b, e, f, and g.
<i>Mount Gilead</i> Windmill	Is listed on the Campbelltown IDO 1974 and the Register of the National Estate as part of the general <i>Mound Gilead</i> Group. Is assessed to be of local significance against criteria a, b, c, e, f, and g and State significance against criteria a, c, e, f, and g.



Mount Gilead Homestead Complex and Windmill Curtilage

No curtilage assessment as recommended by Morris and Britton (2000:70) has taken place during this study. As such only general recommendations regarding the nature and limits of the curtilage for the *Mount Gilead* homestead complex and windmill can be outlined here. However, any curtilage needs to preserve the key visual catchment and open rural landscape setting of the homestead complex, windmill, and other significant structures or landscape features, such as the artificial lake, associated with the estate.

Nearly all the land within the immediate vicinity of the homestead complex, windmill and artificial lake was originally part of the *Mount Gilead* estate and as such is connected with these structures through this association. Therefore, an appropriate curtilage for the main buildings of the estate should comprise sufficient elements of the surround landscape in order to preserve a visual catchment of the surrounding rural landscape, as well as a rural setting for the buildings themselves. This curtilage would therefore depend on the views and vistas from the relevant buildings and surrounding points in the landscape in accordance with the general topography.

With regard to the *Mount Gilead* Rezoning study area an appropriate curtilage would run along its western edge and incorporate the proposed curtilage for the artificial lake (NOHC 2013). Figure 10 indicates the visual curtilage of *Mount Gilead* within the study area. The physical curtilage of the homestead group lies outside of the project area and is the subject of a separate study.

This boundary would need to be graded with some form of riparian zone in order to avoid an abrupt landscape change which would detract from the heritage significance of the homestead complex, windmill, and artificial lake. As long as any curtilage boundary was softened in this manner it would be acceptable along the western edge of the study area. However, this riparian zone would need to in time comprise trees and vegetation that would block the sight of the new development from the homestead complex, windmill and artificial lake as much as feasibly possible.

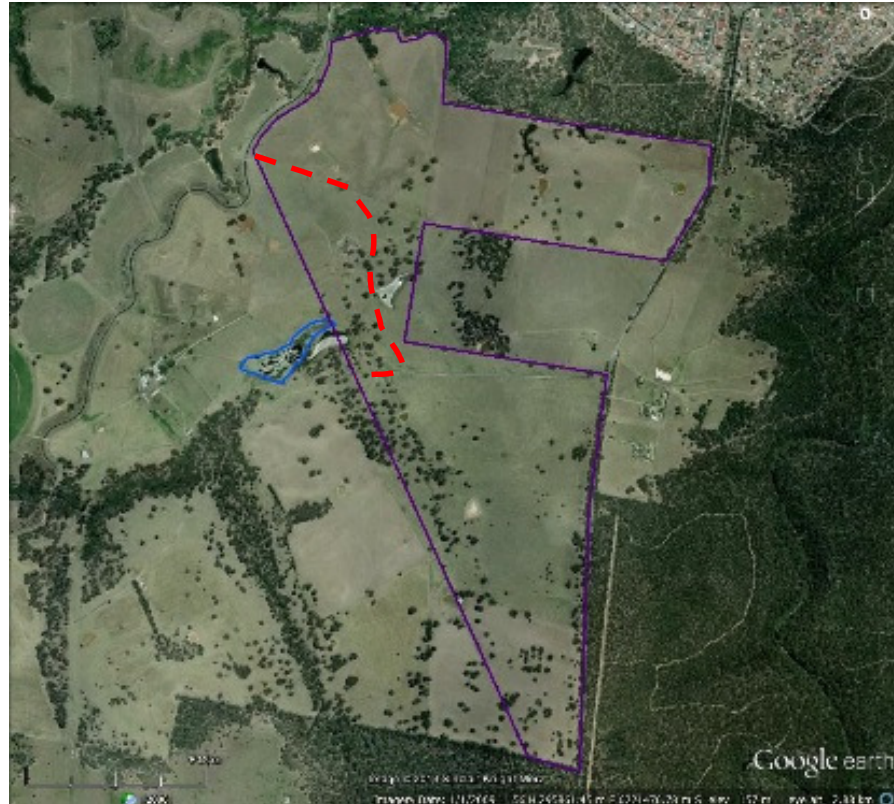


Figure 10 Showing Mt Gilead Homestead visual curtilage within the project area (Google Earth Pro)



Visual Impact Assessment

The *Mount Gilead* Homestead Complex and Windmill are currently recognized to be of local significance and have been assessed to be provisionally of State significance in the case of the former and of State significance in the case of the latter. Given that both items are recognised to be locally important in terms of views to and from the sites, the impact assessment of the proposed Mount Gilead rezoning needs to take into consideration the heritage implications of changes to the landscape settings of these items.

The following is a review of the landscape setting, views and vistas for each item based on the significance assessments provided above; it includes an assessment of potential heritage impacts at each site.

Mount Gilead Homestead Complex

The view of the homestead within its rural landscape setting and its associated windmill and dam has been important historically and remains so to this day. In the 1888 auctioneer's pamphlet for the estate it was revealed that the Woodhouse family had made a deliberate attempt over 20 years to study the 'picturesque' of the estate. As part of this study they had cleared 1600 acres of the unwanted scrub and stumps on the estate and replaced them with a variety of pasture grasses and trees on the hills and slopes both singly and in clumps. As a result the estate now had a 'truly park-like appearance resembling an English country seat'. The success of these 'improvements' to the landscape were obviously the pride of the family as evident in the number of landscape views contained within the auctioneer's pamphlet (Figures 6 and 11). In this regard they were also considered to be an important part of the estate's character and therefore a good selling point.

This mid nineteenth century effort to turn the estate landscape into one more reminiscent of England is important culturally as a conscious attempt to recreate the landscape that the European settlers had known prior to their arrival in Australia. It was arguably an attempt to 'domesticate' the land and create a 'civilised world'. However, today only a few of the nineteenth century tree plantings appear to be extant. Nonetheless, the results of the clearing program of the Woodhouse's study still remain in the form of the cleared landscape in and around the homestead complex. Therefore, the current landscape still demonstrates some of the key elements of the cultural aesthetics created by the Woodhouse family during the nineteenth century.

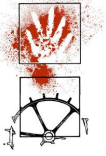
Historically, a number of views from the homestead were regarded as important and of special interest. Particular views mentioned include:

- The view from the 1818 homestead situated on a 'highly pleasant hill' with a commanding view of the 'cow pastures for many miles'; and
- The commanding panoramic view from the verandah of the homestead in 1861 'unsurpassed by any other situation in the colonies' of 'nearly the whole of the County of Cumberland'.

Unfortunately, neither of these descriptions provides specific directions for these views from the homestead complex but instead impart the general panoramic view with importance. Elements of this 'commanding' panoramic view are still visible today such as that to the west.

No specific views of the homestead from other points within the landscape are described as important historically except those associated with its part within the general recreated English landscape.

The statement of significance for this item details the importance of this cultural landscape for its heritage significance at a local level and potentially at a State level. This is due to the context this landscape provides for the 1820s core of the homestead complex and its later mid nineteenth century additions. Furthermore, this essentially rural landscape creates the perfect backdrop for discussions of the estate's importance as a centre for innovations and developments in the wheat and dairy industries in the Campbelltown region. In effect the estate (and the homestead complex as its figurative and practical heart) has always been intimately connected with agricultural and pastoral concerns.



The proposed Mount Gilead Rezoning has the potential to significantly alter some views to and from the Homestead Complex, which would potentially result in a partial loss of heritage value against criterion c. The proposal would not appreciably affect this item's heritage significance against other criteria.

Mount Gilead Windmill

The windmill within its rural landscape setting has been described historically and more recently as an important distant local landmark. Morris and Bennet (2000:69) described it as being visible from Menangle and its Anglican Church, the Hume Highway, Kilbride, and Appin Road.

Historically the general rural landscape context of the windmill within the estate has been considered to be important, especially with relation to the Woodhouse family's changes to the landscape of the estate to make it similar to an 'English county seat'. Several views of the windmill within this landscape are available from the 1880s demonstrating what a picturesque view it provided (Figures 3 and 8). At this time the hill around the windmill was scattered with tree plantings contained within small fenced enclosures giving it a particular English feel that was unlikely replicated within the local area or the Colony at this time with this type of feature. Combining this rare structural feature and this potentially rare landscape setting provide this item with special significance. However, today few of these tree plantings and none of their fenced enclosures survive.

Historically, a number of distant views from the top of the windmill were regarded as important and of special interest. Particular views mentioned include:

- The view to the southwest to 'Saddle-Back Mountain overlooking Kiama, and the Gib Range, near Mittagong, with Mount Jellore standing out against the horizon, whilst nearer still is the beautiful valley of the Nepean';
- The view to the west to 'Carrington Hotel at Katoomba, the town of Mount Victoria, the smoke of trains passing over the Lithgow zigzag, as well as the Blue Mountains generally, and almost under one's feet the Nepean River, winding gracefully down the valley to Camden, the spire of St. John's Church there standing out a prominent mark in the landscape'; and
- The view to the northeast to 'the heights of Hunter's Hill, and portions of the higher suburbs of Sydney'.

Only the view to the northeast would be theoretically impacted by the project, but as this view was considered important for its sight of the suburbs of Sydney at this time, the addition of another element of residential vistas in this direction would not be out of keeping with the values originally associated with this direction.

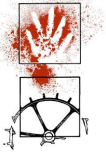
Within the estate there were also two views from the top of the windmill which were considered to be important: that of the homestead (Figure 6) and the lake (Figure 12). Only the latter view could be affected by the project, but as only a small portion of the lake at the far eastern end would potentially be affected, the impacts on the values associated with this view would be partial and arguably negligible.



Figure 11 View of Artificial Lake from Windmill in 1888 (Mills & Pine 1888)

The statement of significance for this item details the importance of this cultural landscape for its heritage significance at a local and State level. This is due to the especially rare nature of the windmill and its position as a prominent local historical landmark. Its early nineteenth century date, its strong association with the historic Campbelltown wheat industry, and its place in the mid nineteenth century English landscape of the estate are important elements of its significance at local and State levels that require its rural landscape setting for their full recognition.

The proposed Mount Gilead Rezoning has the potential to significantly alter some views to and from the Windmill, which would potentially result in a partial loss of heritage value against criterion c. The proposal would not appreciably affect this item's heritage significance against other criteria.



Recommendations

Historically, the *Mount Gilead* Homestead Complex and Windmill, together with the artificial lake to the east, had been considered to be part of a single picturesque vista (Figure 12). The views to and from these items are important in the context of their heritage significance against criterion c at local and State levels. As such, where practicable and feasible, it is desirable that the current rural landscape setting for these two items be retained. However, it should be noted that the proposed rezoning would not result in a total loss of heritage value against criterion c, nor would it appreciably affect the overall heritage significance of these two items.

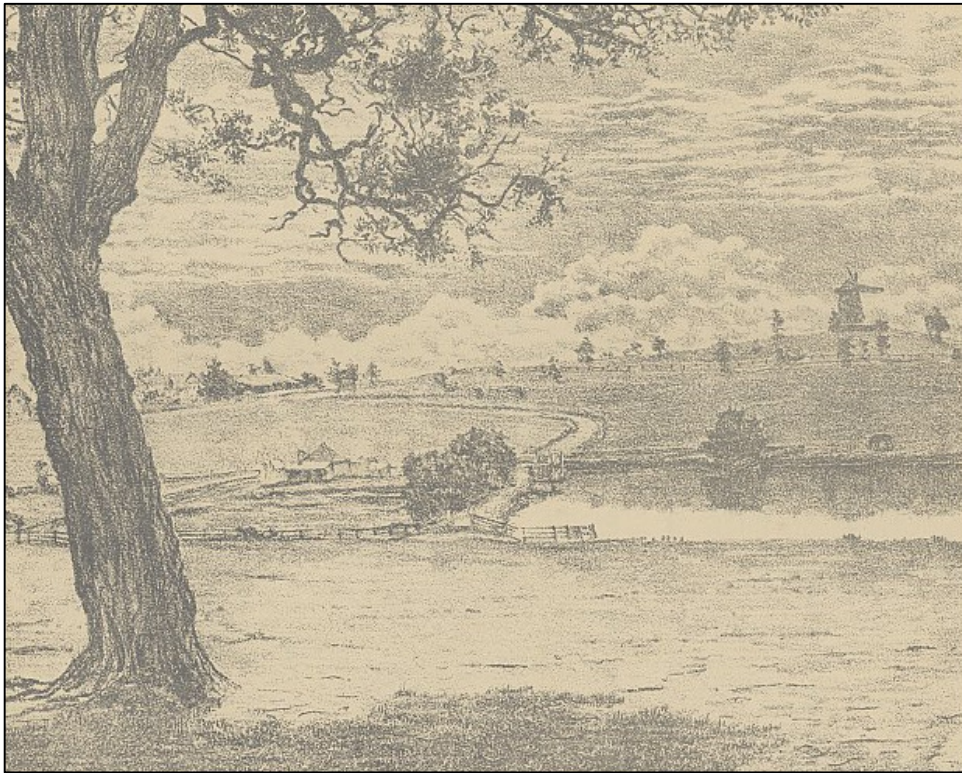


Figure 12 View of the homestead, artificial lake and windmill in 1888 (Mills & Pine 1888)

Visual impacts to the *Mount Gilead* Homestead Complex and Windmill from the proposal will not have a significant or otherwise unacceptable impact on the heritage values of the items. The proposed visual impacts can be mitigated by implementing one or more of the following recommendations:

- The proposed Mount Gilead Rezoning would not have a substantial impact on the overall heritage significance of either the *Mount Gilead* Homestead Complex or the Windmill;
- Measures to lessen the impact of the proposal on views should be considered for example:
 - a. Adoption of the mitigation measures identified in the 'Landscape Character and Visual Impact Assessment' prepare by Clouston Associates (September 2014); and/or
 - b. That development within the view of the item should consider being of a more park like nature with increased open space and dispersed housing; and/or
 - c. The planting of a tree line buffer zone between the development and the item including the "softening" of the margin between the Homestead Complex visual curtilage (Figure 10) and the Mt Gilead housing development. Housing development should be avoided within the visual curtilage.



- Once the extent of alterations to the visual setting of the items has been finalised, statements of heritage impact should be prepared for each item that clearly document the extent of visual impacts and all necessary controls to minimise or avoid impacts.

It is also more generally recommended that:

- The *Mount Gilead* Windmill be nominated for inclusion on the State Heritage Register; and
- A detailed architectural, archaeological and curtilage study of the *Mount Gilead* Homestead Complex be undertaken to assess whether the site be nominated for inclusion on the State Heritage Register.



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