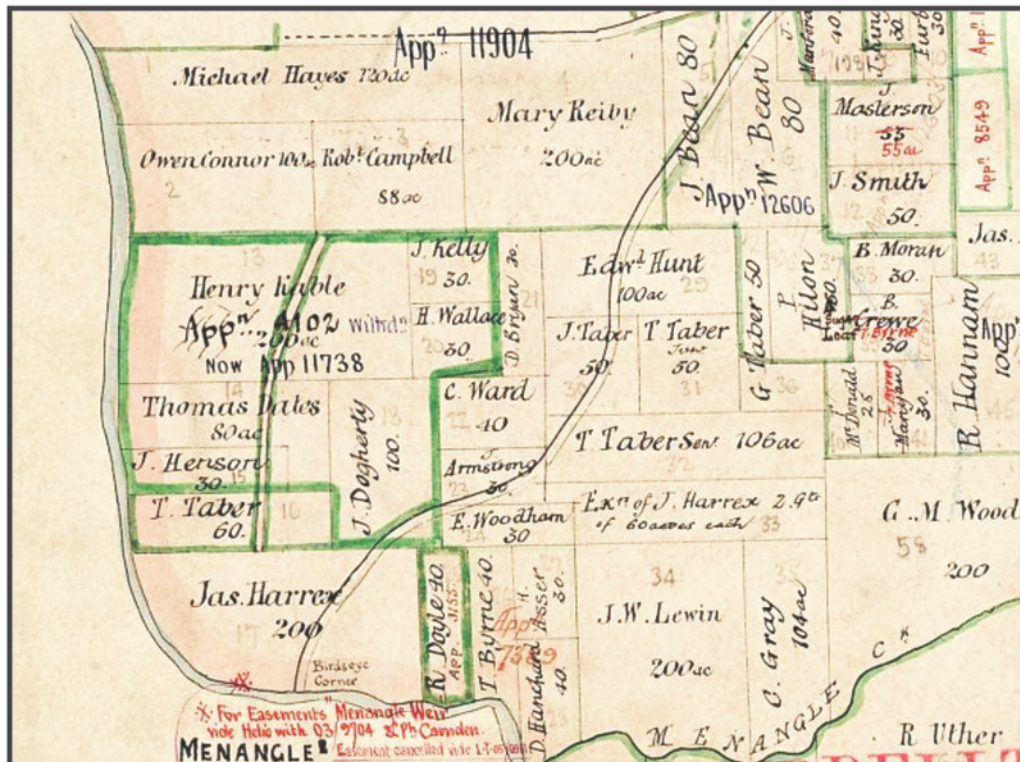


FINAL

NON-INDIGENOUS HERITAGE STUDY

MENANGLE PARK, NSW



(Parish of Menangle)

For
Landcom &
Campbelltown City Council

March 2010

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Results

Heritage Items

Menangle Park contains a range of non-indigenous heritage items and sites, some of State significance while others are of Local significance (Tables 3-1, 3-2). These relate to the early and later nineteenth-century settlement and important infrastructure such as transport and water management, including the Main Southern Railway and the Upper Canal which is part of Sydney's water supply system. The items are:

- State Heritage Items
 - Menangle Rail Bridge over the Nepean River (B2)
 - Glenlee, house and grounds (B7)
 - Upper Canal (B8), includes bridge over canal (B9) and aqueduct over railway (B14)).
- Local Heritage Items
 - Menangle House (B4)
 - The Pines (B3)
 - Riverview (B6)
 - Menangle Park Paceway (B5)
 - Menangle Weir (B1).

Three additional items has been identified as requiring assessment to see if they should become protected heritage items. Other structures identified but not scheduled are:

- Railway viaduct, near Glenlee (B12)
- Progress Hall, near station (B13)
- Disused railway platform at Menangle Park station

Archaeological Sites/Relics

Archaeological sites, mostly sub-surface, form a group of non-indigenous heritage sites. The early granting of land in Menangle Park, all land was granted by 1817, saw the establishment of some early farming properties, mostly from the 1820s. Some of the early homesteads of the more successful farmers and graziers, Tabers, Harrex and Edrop, were within the flood zones of the Nepean River. Eventually these houses were rebuilt beyond the flood zone and are known heritage items, such as The Pines. The sites of the early homesteads and associated outbuildings and works form an important group of sites. Some are related to small-scale farmers and tenants while others were built and occupied by the more successful farmers. Other sites are later nineteenth-century tenant-occupied houses associated with smaller properties. Another group of items are associated with the operation and construction of the main traffic routes, road and rail, which cut through the area. Among these are the sites of two inns, the remains of the bridge crossing over the Nepean River, North Menangle rail station, and sites associated with the 1850s building of the railway: workers camps, tramway and stone quarries. In addition there are some potential remains associated with the Menangle Park Paceway as well as its occupation by the military, both army and air force, during the Second World War.

Some of these have been identified and located while others are mentioned but their locations are uncertain without further work. To date 18 archaeological sites have been identified all are considered to be of local heritage significance. It is noted that since the original reporting on archaeological was completed in 2003 the study area has been adjusted to remove the coal washery, and an identified archaeological site (S2), from the current project and reporting:

List of Archaeological Sites within the study area. The prefix ‘S’ means known site and ‘US’ means unknown site (location unknown but property identified).

S1	Brien's farm and house site
S2	Berghan's house site
S3	Thomas Vardy's estate, houses and stables
S4	Grazier's Inn site
S5	Mt Pleasant – Ward and Taber's site
S6	Noone's farm
S7	Chinese market gardeners house and shed
S8	Railway Hotel (Edrop Estate), inn site
S9	North Menangle Station site
US10	Thomas Taber's original homestead site
S11	Madden's Hill house site
S12	Ward's house site
US13	Railway sites: stone quarry, tramway, site of workers tent town
US14	Original Edrop homestead, dairy and workers cottages
US15	Archaeological sites, Menangle Park Paceway: racecourse and military sites
US16	Doyle's house site
US17	Tyson's house and farm site
S18	Former bridge over Nepean River

Remains of two derelict built items with no heritage significance were found:

- Cattle pen and ramps near Glenlee (B10)
- Dairy bails near Glenlee (B11)

Managing Proposed Development Impacts

General

- The significance of the heritage items and sites within the Menangle Park locality need to be managed in line with current best practice and NSW Heritage Council guidelines.
- An **Archaeological Management Plan** should be written for the development area to guide the investigation and recording of archaeological sites.

Specific

- **Built Heritage Item:** where there are proposed impacts and/or DAs to be lodged these require the writing of a Statement of Heritage Impact in accordance with standard NSW Heritage Council guidelines and Campbelltown statutory requirements (Section 5). It should be written by a suitably qualified heritage professional.
- **Possible Heritage Item:** these require the writing of a Heritage Assessment to assess if there are heritage issues that need to be managed appropriately. An assessment needs to be undertaken in accordance with standard NSW Heritage Council guidelines and by a suitably qualified professional. Campbelltown City Council should consider listing these sites on their Heritage LEP.
- **Archaeological Sites/Relics:** where archaeological sites may be impacted by a proposed development it will be necessary to write an Archaeological Assessment in accordance with standard NSW Heritage Council guidelines. It must be written by a suitably qualified professional. The Archaeological Assessment also needs to adopt recommendations arising from the Archaeological Management Plan and Interpretation Strategy for the development area. The assessment will identify the need for Excavation Permit Applications to the NSW Heritage Council.
- **Unknown archaeological sites:** during the course of the pre-development or development program other archaeological sites may come to notice. These need to be incorporated into the existing management structures for archaeological sites.

Report Status

December 2003	Chapter 1, 2,3, 5, 5, 7, 8	Reviewed Tony Lowe
January/December 2007/2008	Review Executive Chapter 4, update curtilages, discuss vista issues, identify two new sites	Reviewed Tony Lowe
11 December 2009	Update Exec Summary, Chapters 4, 5, 6, 7	
28 January 2010	Amend in light of comments on December draft	
8 March 2010	Update legislation details	

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Non-Indigenous Heritage Study Menangle Park

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

This Non-indigenous Heritage study covers much of the area of the locality of Menangle Park (Fig. 1.1). This report was written for the preparation of a LES of Menangle Park and is one of a series of reports written for this project. This report focuses on known heritage items as well as potential historical archaeological sites. The heritage landscape and visual analysis was undertaken by Chris Betteridge for Urbis further work and implementation was undertaken by Hassall. The Indigenous heritage study is being undertaken by Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management. The client for this project is Landcom and Campbelltown City Council and the Project Manager is APP Planning with Urbis as the Master Planner.

1.2 Study Area

The study area is most of Menangle Park, a suburb of City of Campbelltown. It is bounded on the north by the Upper Canal of the Nepean water supply, Mt Annan Botanic Gardens and the coal railway' on the west and south by the Nepean River and on the east by Menangle Road and the Hume Highway. It is hilly area descending down to the sandy floodplain of the Nepean River.

1.3 Study Objectives

The objects of this report are as outlined in the brief for the project and are:

- Establish the non-indigenous heritage within the study area.
- Recommend appropriate measures to conserve these items and incorporate them into the urban context and form.

1.4 Methodology

Heritage Assessment

All known heritage items within the study area were identified by a review of various registers, such as the NSW Heritage Inventory, Campbelltown Council DCP 83, Campbelltown Heritage Study, Register of the National Estate and the National Trust Register. Existing curtilages were identified for these items. Where curtilages were considered inadequate additional curtilages were recommended.

Non-indigenous Archaeology¹

An overview history was written to provide a basis for the identification of potential archaeological sites within the study area and to assist with identification of heritage significance of known and unknown sites. The historical component of the project reviewed secondary sources and researched relevant primary sources for historical maps, plans, photos and other materials to understand the historical land-use development and occupation of the study area. Where potential sites were identified some of these were inspected during the field survey stage. All heritage items and archaeological sites are indicated on a map and preliminary curtilages identified. Another resource used to identify potential sites was J. J. Moloney's history.

¹ The methodology and the issues about twentieth-century sites were discussed with Natalie Vinton, Archaeologists, NSW Heritage Office.



	See Visual Scale	Urbis	Menangle Park	PROJECT PARTNERS  DRAFT
	20 01 10 Study Area.indd	20/01/2010 ISSUE 1	Study Area	

Figure 1.1: Study area plan, Menangle Park.



Photo 1.1: View to northwest from Glenlee Road to the coal washery. Glenlee's olive groves are on the left.



Photo 1.2: View to southwest from Glenlee Road with the existing subdivision area in the middle ground.



Photo 1.3: View to south from Glenlee Road with the highway in the distance.



Photo 1.4: View to south showing olive groves with Glenlee in the distance.



Photo 1.5: Glenlee House looking south from Glenlee Road.



Photo 1.6: View to west over the Southern Rail line with Glenlee on a rise in the distance. Site 1 is in the foreground.



Photo 1.7: Later 20th-century dairy off Menangle Road.



Photo 1.8: Stone pines on Menangle Road associated with Pines House.



Photo 1.9: View across southern part of Menangle Park from hill near the freeway with Menangle rail viaduct in the foreground.

The resulting focus of this methodology is on nineteenth-century sites. It is acknowledged that single-occupation residential twentieth-century sites have not been identified as part of this process mainly because they are not considered to be rare and have limited research potential and generally do not reach the local significance threshold required under the recently amended NSW *Heritage Act* to be protected relics. The aim of identifying archaeological sites is to provide a basis for their future management. It is important to identify those sites that are considered to be more significant, through their historical and archaeological significance. Typically twentieth-century sites are well represented and will survive for many more years while nineteenth-century are fewer in numbers and are more likely to be destroyed as the result of any proposed redevelopment. Therefore it is

likely that twentieth-century houses and associated sites will be missed in this process but they are considered to have low research potential and historic significance. It should be noted that where nineteenth-century sites also contain twentieth-century remains these later remains should also be recorded so as not to completely ignore this period and to test the assumptions underlying this methodology. It should be noted that in the future this view of twentieth-century remains is likely to change as we develop research questions that will best address the type of remains likely to survive. It is currently felt that twentieth-century residential sites are not a rich or significant archaeological resource with which to address substantive research questions on Australian history. Twentieth-century history is probably better addressed through resources other than those archaeological.

Management Plan

This required the:

- Preparation of appropriate development criteria for incorporating the non-indigenous heritage items in the Master Plan/DCP. The following was undertaken in consultation with the Master Planner. This would include recommendations for:
 - preliminary curtilages for historic items
 - appropriate built form on land surrounding heritage items.
- Preparation of a Conservation Strategy for any items recommended for conservation.

1.5 Heritage Significance Criteria

1.5.1 Basis of Assessment of Heritage Significance

To identify the heritage significance of an archaeological site it is necessary to discuss and assess the significance of the study area. This process will allow for the analysis of the site's manifold values. These criteria are part of the system of assessment which is centred on the *Burra Charter* of Australia ICOMOS. The Burra Charter principles are important to the assessment, conservation and management of sites and relics. The assessment of heritage significance is enshrined through legislation in the *NSW Heritage Act 1977* and implemented through the *NSW Heritage Manual* and the *Archaeological Assessment Guidelines*.²

The various nature of heritage values and the degree of this value will be appraised according to the following criteria:³

1.5.2 Nature of Significance Criteria

Criterion (a): *Historic Significance - (evolution)*

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): *Associative Significance – (association)*

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

Criterion (c): *Aesthetic Significance - (scenic qualities / creative accomplishments)*

an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

Criterion (d): *Social Significance - (contemporary community esteem)*

² NSW Heritage Office 1996:25-27.

³ NSW Heritage Office 1996.

an item has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

Criterion (e): *Technical/Research Significance - (archaeological, educational, research potential and scientific values)*

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): *Rarity*

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): *Representativeness*

an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places of cultural or natural environments (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

To be assessed as having heritage significance an item must:

- meet at least one of the one of the seven significance criteria
- retain the integrity of its key attributes

Items may also be ranked according to their heritage significance as having:

- Local Significance
- State Significance

1.5.3 Research Potential

Research potential is the most relevant criterion for assessing archaeological sites. However, assessing research potential for archaeological sites can be difficult as the nature or extent of features is sometimes unknown, therefore judgements must be formed on the basis of expiated or potential attributes. One benefit of a detailed archaeological assessment is that the element of judgement can be made more rigorous by historical or other research.⁴

Assessment of Research Potential

Once the archaeological potential of a site has been determined, research themes and likely research questions identified, as addressed through archaeological investigation and analysis, the following inclusion guidelines should be applied:

Does the site:

- (a) *contribute knowledge which no other resource can?*
- (b) *contribute knowledge which no other site can?*
- (c) *is the knowledge relevant to general questions about human history or other substantive problems relating to Australian History, or does it contribute to other major research questions?*⁵

If the answer to these questions is yes then the site will have archaeological research potential.

⁴ NSW Heritage Office 1996:26.

⁵ Bickford, A. & S. Sullivan 1984:23.

1.6 Limitations

There were few limitations on this project. There was sufficient time and funding to complete the project as briefed to a suitable standard. Please note that this report represents a preliminary stage of the heritage reporting structure and there will need to be follow-up reports at the succeeding stage. It is noted that this report identifies the various heritage items within the study area but does not address the impacts on these items by the proposed development. This is addressed in the Hassall report.

1.7 Author Identification

The historical component of this report (Chapter 2) was researched and written by Terry Kass. The survey for archaeological sites was undertaken by Mary Casey and Tony Lowe. The other sections of this report were written by Dr Mary Casey and reviewed by Tony Lowe, Director, Casey & Lowe. Considerable use was made of J. J. Moloney's *Early Menangle* (1929) and Carol Liston's *Campbelltown: The bicentennial history of* (1988).

1.8 Acknowledgements

Assistance was provided by:
Campbelltown Local Studies Library, Georgina Keep
APP, Alison Smith, Bridget Player, Owen Burnie
Heritage Office: Stuart Reid and Natalie Vinton

1.9 Abbreviations

Bk	Book
C T	Certificate of Title
DP	Deposited Plan (LTO)
ML	Mitchell Library
LTO	Land Titles Office
LTOD	Land Titles Office, Deed
NAA	National Archives of Australia
No	Number
RPA	Real Property Act
SMH	<i>Sydney Morning Herald</i>
SRNSW	State Records, New South Wales

1.10 Terminology

Archaeological Potential

Archaeological potential is here used and defined as a site's potential to contain archaeological relics which fall under the provisions of the *Heritage Act* 1977 (amended). This potential is identified through historical research and by judging whether current building or other activities have removed all evidence of known previous land use.

Archaeological Site

A place that contains evidence of past human activity. Below ground sites include building foundations, occupation deposits, features and artefacts. Above ground archaeological sites include buildings, works, industrial structures and relics that are intact or ruined.

Archaeological Investigation or Excavation

The manual excavation of an archaeological site. This type of excavation on historic sites usually involves the stratigraphic excavation of open areas.

Archaeological Monitoring

Archaeological monitoring is recommended for those areas where the impact of the works is not considered to mean the destruction of significant archaeological fabric. Nevertheless the disturbance of features both suspected and unsuspected is possible. In order to provide for the proper assessment and recording of these features an archaeologist should inspect the works site at intervals they consider to be adequate and to be 'at call' in case the contractor uncovers remains that should be assessed by the archaeologist.

It is not anticipated that monitoring will impact on the planned works or unduly hold up the contractors' work schedules. If recording of features is necessary it would be carried out as quickly as possible so that any time delays are minimised.

Monitoring is a regular archaeological practice used on many building and development sites.

Excavation Permit

A permit to disturb or excavate a relic issued by the Heritage Council of New South Wales under Section 60 or Section 140 of the NSW *Heritage Act 1977*.

Heritage Curtilage⁶

Heritage Curtilage means 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 the built heritage; or
- a precinct which includes buildings, works, relics, trees or places and their setting.

Heritage Item

This term may refer to both standing buildings and subsurface archaeological sites. It refers to an item, building, relic or work of heritage significance.

Historical Archaeology

Historical Archaeology (in NSW) is the study of the physical remains of the past, in association with historical documents, since the European occupation of NSW in 1788. As well as identifying these remains the study of this material can help elucidate the processes, historical and otherwise, which have created our present surroundings. It includes an examination of how the late eighteenth- and nineteenth-century arrivals lived and coped with a new and alien environment, what they ate, where and how they lived, the consumer items they used and their trade relations, and how gender and cultural groups interacted. The material remains studied include:

- Archaeological Sites:
 - below ground: these contains relics which include building foundations, occupation deposits, rubbish pits, cesspits, wells, other features, and artefacts.
 - above ground: buildings, works, industrial structures and relics that are intact or ruined.
- Cultural Landscapes
- Maritime Sites:
 - shipwrecks
 - structures associated with maritime activities.

Research Design

A set of questions which can be investigated using archaeological evidence and a methodology for addressing them. A research design is intended to ensure that archaeological investigations focus on genuine research needs. It is an important tool that ensures that when archaeological resources

⁶ Taken from Heritage Office 1996:3.

are destroyed by excavation, their information content can be preserved and can contribute to current and relevant knowledge.

Research Potential

The ability of a site or feature to yield information through archaeological investigation. The significance of archaeological sites is assessed according to their ability to contribute information to substantive research questions.

State Heritage Inventory

The State Heritage Inventory is a list of heritage sites maintained by the NSW Heritage Council/Office. Listing an item on the State Heritage Inventory does not necessarily offer it any protection. Frequently sites listed on this inventory are the subject of protection under other statutory instruments, such as, local council LEPs, DCP and REPs.

State Heritage Register

Items listed on the State Heritage Register are considered to be of State significance and protected under the *NSW Heritage Act 1977* (amended). An application to impact on an item of State Heritage will need to be made to the NSW Heritage Council under a S60 application.

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APPENDIX 2 – FIGURES

Figure 1: Parish of Menangle, County Cumberland circa 1846. This anonymous copy of the parish map shows the land held by the Harrex family plus details of other landholdings. Source: M L Map Z M2 811.1149/1846/1

Figure 2: Detail of 1846 Parish Map with notes about Taber's Inn (Menangle House). At the corner of this anonymous copy of the parish map is a small sketch showing Taber's inn. Source: M L Map Z M2 811.1149/1846/1

Figure 3: Felton Mathew's portion survey, October 1833. This shows details of the land near Menangle Road and buildings as well as different road alignments. Crown Plan, C.133.690.

Figure 4: Felton Mathew's survey, June 1833, Mathew's field book shows detail of his initial survey. Source: Surveyor-General, Surveyor's Field Books, No 392, F Mathew, SRNSW 2/5017, p 81

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Figure 6: Felton Mathew's survey, October 1833, Mathew continued and then completed the survey some months later. Source: Surveyor-General, Surveyor's Field Books, No 396, F Mathew, SRNSW 2/5020, p 49

Figure 7: Felton Mathew's survey, October 1833, Mathew's continuation of the same survey. Source: Surveyor-General, Surveyor's Field Books, No 396, F Mathew, SRNSW 2/5020, p 50

Figure 8: Felton Mathew's survey, October 1833, Mathew's continuation of the same survey. Source: Surveyor-General, Surveyor's Field Books, No 396, F Mathew, SRNSW 2/5020, p 51

Figure 9: Railway Right of Way, October 1862, This plan shows the buildings on Fitzpatrick's Glenlee estate when a right of way was sold for the railway. Source: LTOD, No 475 Bk 80

Figure 10: "Menangle Hotel", 1867, When the Railway Commissioners purchased land for the line the plan showed a group of buildings as the "Menangle Hotel". Source: LTOD, No 92 Bk 71

Figure 11: Menangle Park Subdivision, November 1920, This subdivision by the Menangle Park Racing Co Ltd became the basis for the village of Menangle Park. Source: DP 10718

Figure 12: Topographic Map, 1917 and 1923, The data for this map was accurate until July 1917 though it was not published until 1923. Note how few buildings are shown in the village of Menangle Park. Source: Australia – Army, Topographic map, 1:63,360 series, ML M Ser 3 804/3, Zone 8 No 428, 1923

Figure 13: Topographic Map, 1933, The topographic map shows more buildings in the village of Menangle Park. Source: Australia – Army, Topographic map, 1:63,360 series, ML M Ser 3 804/3, Zone 8 No 428, 1933

Figure 14: Topographic Map, 1957, This topographic map at a different scale to the earlier series shows more buildings in the village of Menangle Park by the 1950s. Note the altered configuration of the racecourse. Source: Australia – Army, Topographic map, 1:25,000 series, ML M Ser 3 804/2, Zone 8 No 428-2, 1957

Figure 15: Topographic Map, 1952, The adjoining sheet was completed five years earlier and shows there were only a few buildings in the eastern parts of the village of Menangle Park. Source: Australia – Army, Topographic map, 1:25,000 series, ML M Ser 3 804/2, Zone 8 No 428-2, 1957

- Figure 16: Real Property Application, Portion 16, Parish of St Peter, June 1912, This survey of the former Reddall family property was made for the conversion of the title to the Real Property Act. It shows no buildings in the small slice of land west of the canal that lies within the study area. Source: DP 62643
- Figure 17: Railway Right of Way, October 1862, This plan shows the buildings on Fitzpatrick's Glenlee estate when a right of way was sold for the railway. Source: LTOD, No 475 Bk 80
- Figure 18: Glenlee 1900, This survey was carried out for the Real Property conversion of the Glenlee Estate. Source: Land Titles Office, Real Property Application Packets, RPA 11904, SRNSW K 260435
- Figure 19: Lots 10, 24 to 28 are part of the Parish of Narellan. The southern part of the survey for the Real Property conversion of the Glenlee Estate gave details of the landholdings, DP61904.
- Figure 20: Glenlee 1900, This survey was carried out for the Real Property conversion of the Glenlee Estate. Source: Land Titles Office, Real Property Application Packets, RPA 11904, SRNSW K 260435
- Figure 21: Bergan's house on portion 26 is circled. Plan in LTO, RPA Packets 11904,
- Figure 22: Portion survey at Glenlee, 15 December 1905, A survey was completed as part of the purchase of this sliver of land, which had not been included in prior grant deeds. Source: C.2574.2030, Crown Plan
- Figure 23: Survey of Vardy's Estate, 18 May 1888. Note the buildings shown. Source: DP 57389
- Figure 24: Menangle Park Racecourse, World War Two, The position of the emergency landing ground constructed across the racecourse is shown on this sketch plan. Source: Menangle Park, 1942-51, CRS, NAA, SP 857/6, PH/599
- Figure 25: Access to Weir, 4 April 1903, This survey showed the access roads to the weir in the Nepean River. Source: Ms.2152.3000, Crown Plan
- Figure 26: Access to Weir, 4 April 1903, This survey showed the access roads to the weir in the Nepean River. Source: Ms.2152.3000, Crown Plan.

2.0 **Historical Background**

2.1 **Background**

The Aboriginal name for Menangle is thought to ‘Menhandle’ meaning ‘the place of many swamps’. Prior to the construction of the Upper Nepean Scheme in the 1880s there were a series of lagoons to the east of the river which provided a much wetter environment. In addition the flooding was more frequent before the construction of the Nepean and Prospect dams which reduced the number of floods and the area which they covered.⁷ These issues affect how land was used and residences sited before the 1880s period. In a number of cases the original homesteads were located within the 1 in100 year flood zone, south of Menangle Road and west of the railway line. When these homesteads were replaced it was beyond the 1 in 100 year flood zone.

2.2 **Aboriginal Occupation**

The Tharawal are the local Aboriginal group who live in this area and are represented by the Tharawal Local Aboriginal Land Council. Early Europeans called the local groups the ‘Cowpastures tribes’. The spoke the Tharawal or Dharawal language. Their territory extended eastwards to Botany Bay, south to the Shoalhaven River and Nowra as well as inland to Camden. The Tharawal appear to have travelled over a wide part of the southwest of the counties of Cumberland and Camden, notably between the Picton area, along the Georges River towards Liverpool.⁸ By the later nineteenth-century there were reportedly few Aboriginal people residing in the locality but there were visits from the Wollongong and Kiama tribes.⁹ Aboriginal people were employed as agricultural workers on some of the early properties.

2.3 **Post-1788 Settlement**

The area known as Minto and Airs became known to white European settlers within a few years of the commencement of white settlement at Port Jackson in 1788. When white men first penetrated the area, the lands south-west of what later became the site of Liverpool was used as grazing by large scale pastoralists. Governor Paterson gave out the first grants in the forest lands of the area.¹⁰ Governor Lachlan Macquarie continued this trend by confirming most of the grants made by Paterson and Foveaux, and then by granting a great deal of land along the Nepean and south-west of Liverpool.¹¹ The grants at Menangle Park include a few re-confirmed Paterson grants. They were mostly new grants made out by Macquarie after he began to favour the area for new grants. Only James Dogherty’s grant appears to have been a re-confirmed Paterson grant.

Land in the area was rapidly parcelled out by Macquarie. By 1817, all of the available land in the Minto and Upper Minto Districts had been granted, whilst in the Airs District, 4000 acres had been granted.¹²

Macquarie gave out many small grants of 30, 60 and 100 acres to Irish Catholic emancipists. An initial surge of grants in the Airs district by Paterson in 1809 just before his replacement by Macquarie was subsequently confirmed by Macquarie. A high proportion of these grants under the influence of his Surveyor James Meehan went to Roman Catholics, ensuring the highest proportions

⁷ Moloney, *Early Menangle*, 1929, p. 3

⁸ Liston 1988, p. 1

⁹ Moloney 1929, p. 5

¹⁰ *Environmental Heritage - Macarthur Regional Environmental Study*, prepared by JRC Planning Services, Sydney, 1986, p. 56

¹¹ B H Fletcher, *Landed Enterprise and Penal Society - A History of Farming and Grazing in New South Wales Before 1821*, Sydney University Press, Sydney 1976, p. 199

¹² J Oxley, *An Outline Map of the Settlements in New South Wales, 1817*, M. L. Map M2 811.1/1817/1

of Catholic settlers in the Cumberland Plain along with the Windsor area. In many cases, families settled on the land ensuring that a high proportion remained.¹³

Within the study area, it seems that many of the grantees did at least attempt to farm their land. The 1814 Muster shows how many of the original landholders were still on their grants. A tally was made of the grantees who had received their land before 1814 (a total of 21) as well as those who had been promised the land before 1814, though it was not granted until many years later (a total of 3). Of these 24 potential grantees who could have occupied their land, 11 were listed in the 'Liverpool' district in the 1814 Muster as landholders (See App 1:Table 1). Of the 24 grantees, there were some who were Sydney merchants or whose principal sphere of activity was elsewhere, e.g. James Harrex, or Mary Reiby. Hence, it seems that a reasonable attempt was made by these landholders to farm or occupy the land. Some of these 'Landholders' may simply have been living in the area, but it seems that it is reasonable to suggest that at least half were on their grants in the first few years.

This was confirmed by Governor Lachlan Macquarie on his tour of the area on 4 October 1815. He described that he came to the Nepean River from the Camden side, 'where we crossed the River Nepean into the District of Airds, first passing through Horrax's [sic] and then afterwards thro' several other smaller farms, some few of which were tolerably well improved, and the crops in the ground looking well and healthy'.¹⁴

The rapid fall in the number of grantees shown as living in the district thereafter suggests that they simply found they could not make a viable living from their small grants. Not all of the land along the rivers on the Cumberland Plan was fertile. Unlike the Hawkesbury or South Creek, land in the Airds, Appin and Minto district was based on relatively poor soils. Thus, many of the original settlers quickly moved off the land.¹⁵ Some went to smallholdings on the Hawkesbury. Others moved beyond the Cumberland Plain towards the southwest taking up land towards Goulburn and the plains. A Catholic community had developed around Campbelltown. Some remained to farm the land, but some settlers became large landholders, with their Airds farm as their home property, linked to larger pastoral holdings to the south-west. One such Catholic landholder was John Vardy, one of the large landholders in the Menangle Park area.

In the Menangle Park area, the initial grants awarded were two large area grants of 200 acres each to two notable individuals, James Harrex and Henry Kable, in December 1809. The bulk of the grants in the Menangle Park area were laid out in relatively small areas of 30 or 40 acres in August 1812, with some larger ones made out to more prominent individuals, such as Robert Campbell and Mary Reiby. There were two grants in 1816, plus another small grant in 1821. Grants after this date mostly consisted of larger areas of land positioned away from the river (akin to the high land grants on the Hawkesbury and the later manner in which the 'back country' was granted in pastoral areas, west of the Great Dividing Range). These later grants included four made in 1831, and three made in 1835. Most of these later grants went to relatively more prominent people.

When the County of Cumberland was divided into parishes most of the study area was placed into the parish of Menangle, with some in the parish of Narellan and a small part of one portion falling in the parish of St Peter. The portions were numbered in the 1890s and this numbering forms the basis for the arrangement of the following section.

The road to Campbelltown was named the Airds Road, and it ran south to Menangle. This name was originally applied to this area north of the river. The road then crossed the ford at Bird's Eye Corner and went south to Stonequarry Creek. The ford was steep and difficult to cross. A bridge

¹³ J Waldersee, *Catholic Society in New South Wales 1788-1860*, Sydney University Press, Sydney, 1974, pp. 87-8, 105, 126

¹⁴ L Macquarie, *Journals of His Tours*, Library Board of NSW, Sydney, 1956, p. 114

¹⁵ J Waldersee, *Catholic Society in New South Wales 1788-1860*, Sydney University Press, Sydney, 1974, p. 139

was approved for Bird's Eye Corner after lobbying from landholders, but its location was shifted to Camden.¹⁶

On 2 March 1825, surveyor William Harper was instructed to lay out a road to the Nepean via Campbelltown. A gang commenced clearing the route of the road in July 1825, and William Howe offered advice. Some years later, Captain Dumaesq surveyed a new line to the Menangle Ford east of that line.¹⁷ In 1832, the Surveyor-General T. L. Mitchell was instructed to arrange the cutting away of the riverbanks to make the ford more accessible and the bed was paved with stone taken from nearby.¹⁸

A sum to erect a bridge at Menangle was set aside in 1835 but work did not commence until 22 November 1855. This bridge was erected half a mile downstream of Bird's Eye Corner as a high level bridge, and was approached through a cutting. A flood destroyed it in 1875.¹⁹

The initial surge of grants in the study area occurred in the 1810s and the last were given out in the 1830s. Many of the original grantees did not hold on to their land, but transferred them to land engrossers. Poor fertility appears to have been a factor.

The main engrossers of land were William Howe of Glenlee and James Harrex of Parramatta, both of whom had acquired most of their estates by 1825. Harrex died in 1825. His land formed the core of the later Edrop estate in this area. Other engrossers were the Taber family, who were related to Harrex by marriage, and also expanded from their original grants buying land nearby. A later land engrosser was John Vardy, who added to land he acquired through his wife after their marriage in 1840.

A comparison of the details for the grantees of small parcels handed out in the 1810 in the 1822 Muster and in the 1828 census shows how quickly small grants were sold up (App. 1:Tables 1-5). At 1822, of the 19 or so 'small' grants, (those less than 100 acres), only Owen Connor, Roger Doyle, James Hoare, John Love, James Taber, William Tyson and Christopher Ward appear to have still held their land. William Howe also held his land but he was a large holder who would accumulate numerous small grants. James Taber, commencing with a small grant would also engross land. The 1828 census suggests that only Nicholas Bryan, John Hoare, and James Taber still held their land, as did William Howe. James Bean held 80 acres though he had not yet been awarded a grant, and Martin Patrick held land he had inherited from Thomas Byrnes. In all, this was a very high rate of turnover.

The men who accumulated the small grants used them to establish large pastoral or mixed farming properties, the best example of which was Glenlee, held by William Howe. Others used these properties as home farms for their expansion onto pastoral acreages beyond the Limits of Location.

In 1847-50, John Vardy held a squatting licence for 15,000 acres for Eughranna in Murrumbidgee Pastoral District.²⁰ In 1849, William and Edward Howe held 11,500 acres at Wedgagallong in the Lachlan District, as well as William Howe junior and Edward Howe holding 3,500 acres at Long Point in the Murrumbidgee District.²¹ James Fitzpatrick, who bought Glenlee after the Howes and commenced a longstanding ownership of the property, had made his fortune in squatting and acquired Glenlee as his County of Cumberland base station.

¹⁶ W A Bayley, *History of Campbelltown - New South Wales*, revd edn, Campbelltown City Council, 1974, p. 31

¹⁷ W A Bayley, *History of Campbelltown - New South Wales*, revd edn, Campbelltown City Council, 1974, p. 31

¹⁸ W A Bayley, *History of Campbelltown - New South Wales*, revd edn, Campbelltown City Council, 1974, p. 31

¹⁹ W A Bayley, *History of Campbelltown - New South Wales*, revd edn, Campbelltown City Council, 1974, p. 75-6

²⁰ C Liston, *Campbelltown: The Bicentennial History*, Allen & Unwin, North Sydney, 1988, p. 70

²¹ J F Campbell, *'Squatting' on Crown Land in New South Wales*, Royal Australian Historical Society, Sydney, 1968, p 50, 54

Inns emerged along the road, and were conducted by the Taber family, as well as others licensed to other publicans. A portion survey by Felton Mathew in October 1833 showed the old and new alignment of the road, as well as Taber's inn. One member of the Taber family also offered hospitality to the surveyor and his wife. Taber's inn was shown next to Dogherty's grant on a manuscript parish map of about 1846, which appears by the lettering to have been compiled by surveyor P. L. Bemi.

The roads, which originally bisected the parish, as well as many of those roads laid between grants as access roads were obliterated by later roads, which took new routes. J. J. Moloney noted how, 'Marks of these old roads can still [1929] be observed in the several paddocks which they formerly traversed, more especially the cutting which lead down the northern bank of the river to the traffic bridge'.²²

From March 1856, a post office had been operating named Riversford, "near Campbelltown", conducted by E. Lomas, from the schoolhouse.²³ It is uncertain where this post office operated from, since there were no maps on the file.

The railway penetrated the area soon after railway communication began in the colony. In 1858, the Great Southern Railway was completed to Campbelltown. Work commenced to push the line forward across the Parish of Menangle and over the Nepean River towards Goulburn. By August 1862, a platform had opened on the northern bank of the Nepean and operated whilst a bridge was built across the river for the railway. It was also used by farmers from the south and by families associated with construction camps. Camps were set up in the Menangle Park area as work on the railway proceeded. A quarry operated nearby to produce stone for the bridge.²⁴

On 14 March 1863, a journalist described leaving the station north of the river and seeing 'the lively scene which presents itself, the quiet paddock in the bush having been rapidly transformed into quite a township of small huts, tents, and wooden workshops, with all the paraphernalia of cranes, forges, carpenter's shops, and other engineering appliances; while the cheery blast of the furnace, the clear ring of the anvil, and the rattling of machinery, mix with the hum of voices as the busy workmen ply their various occupations'. The railway bridge was approached by a viaduct built of colonial hardwood. The bridge stood on four wooden piers.²⁵ Despite the railway penetrating the area, the road still served for bulky goods, as was shown by problems the bullockies had in negotiating the road under the railway bridge which caused a small diversion of the road in 1872.

The main railway workshop stood in a triangular area of land on Harrex's grant. A considerable quantity of railway stores was still stored as late as 1873. Once the stores were removed the only evidence of the depot was the different levels in the ground showing the sites of the sheds. North Menangle [later Menangle Park] platform was erected on the site.²⁶

A post office had been operating for a short time in the area, and in June 1865, the name of the post office was changed from Riversford to Menangle.²⁷ During the 1870s, E. J. Edrop invested heavily in a fruit orchard on his land only to be pushed aside by growers closer to Sydney with better market access and control of the distribution of fruit.²⁸ From the 1870s onwards, horse races were held at Menangle Park next to the railway. This encouraged J. J. Smith, H. Pateson and Dr L. J. Lamrock to acquire 80 acres and lay down a new track. Two sidings were constructed to bring spectators, horses and others to the track.²⁹ A new platform opened at Glenlee in August 1884.³⁰ In

²² J J Moloney, *Early Menangle*, Australian Society of Patriots, Newcastle, 1929, p 4

²³ NSWGG, 28 March 1856; Menangle Post Office File, 1855-1918, CRS, NAA, SP 32/1

²⁴ C Liston, *Campbelltown: The Bicentennial History*, Allen & Unwin, North Sydney, 1988, p 72

²⁵ *Sydney Mail*, 14 March 1863, p 5

²⁶ J J Moloney, *Early Menangle*, Australian Society of Patriots, Newcastle, 1929, p 20

²⁷ W A Bayley, *History of Campbelltown - New South Wales*, revd edn, Campbelltown City Council, 1974, p 76

²⁸ J J Moloney, *Early Menangle*, Australian Society of Patriots, Newcastle, 1929, p 5

²⁹ C Liston, *Campbelltown: The Bicentennial History*, Allen & Unwin, North Sydney, 1988, p 161

August 1885, a new platform opened at Menangle, which was renamed as North Menangle in 1889.³¹

Rural land was still used for livestock after the shift of grain cropping west of the mountains after the outbreak of rust in wheat crops on the coast. As well as being farmed by their owners, the estates were often let in whole or in part to tenant farmers. The stock return of 1884 showed that the emphasis of the district had become cattle, though E. J. Edrop still had 275 sheep against his 65 cattle (See App 1:Table 6).

In 1900 landholders almost all concentrated on dairying, which had taken over the farms in major fashion. They also grazed other livestock, and grew some crops. Since these crops comprised maize, oats and barley, it is likely that some at least was grown as supplementary feed for their livestock (See App 1:Table 7).

A post office had operated at Menangle Park for years, known by the turn of the century as North Menangle. In 1903, the postmaster resigned. Since there was no-one else willing to take over the office, it was closed.³²

The Menangle Park racecourse was a major attraction to outsiders. In 1914, Alfred Rose Payten designed three grandstands for the Menangle Park racecourse, which were built by E C Lusted of Campbelltown.³³ The racecourse was renamed as Menangle Park in 1914 and a new track was built on an 80-acre site, with a railway siding for the track. J. J. Smith, H Pateson and Dr J. L. Lamrock were directors of the company. The racecourse also included grandstands, official stands, luncheon rooms and amenities.³⁴ During World War One, there was an internment camp for enemy aliens at the racecourse.³⁵

Two small subdivisions of land near the trotting track were made in 1920.³⁶ These became the nucleus of a small village, which emerged around the railway platform and the racetrack. The main plan for the subdivision by the Menangle Park Racing Co Ltd was undertaken in November 1920 and forms the basic layout for most of the village.³⁷

During World War Two, the Menangle Park racecourse became a military camp for the 45th battalion of the militia and then for the air force.³⁸ In 1945, the Menangle Park racecourse was used to film the Australian feature film *Smithy*.³⁹

The village continued as a small centre surrounded by farmland. In the 1950s, it possessed its own progress association.⁴⁰ In 1956, Celestino Foti moved his fireworks factory to an isolated site in Menangle Park. It later had as many as 89 employees. The factory was later moved to Leppington.⁴¹ In its earlier years, the factory appears to have been known as the Vulcan Fireworks Co, which was later sold to Les Darcy and then to the Foti family.⁴² Its location was shown on the topographical map. High-density subdivision was prohibited in Menangle Park in the 1970s.⁴³

³⁰ C Liston, *Campbelltown: The Bicentennial History*, Allen & Unwin, North Sydney, 1988, p 126

³¹ C Liston, *Campbelltown: The Bicentennial History*, Allen & Unwin, North Sydney, 1988, p 127

³² North Menangle Post Office File, 1903, CRS, NAA, SP 32/1

³³ C Liston, *Campbelltown: The Bicentennial History*, Allen & Unwin, North Sydney, 1988, p 162

³⁴ W A Bayley, *History of Campbelltown - New South Wales*, revd edn, Campbelltown City Council, 1974, p 126

³⁵ C Liston, *Campbelltown: The Bicentennial History*, Allen & Unwin, North Sydney, 1988, p 165

³⁶ C Liston, *Campbelltown: The Bicentennial History*, Allen & Unwin, North Sydney, 1988, p 171

³⁷ DP 10718

³⁸ C Liston, *Campbelltown: The Bicentennial History*, Allen & Unwin, North Sydney, 1988, p 195

³⁹ W A Bayley, *History of Campbelltown - New South Wales*, revd edn, Campbelltown City Council, 1974, p 147

⁴⁰ C Liston, *Campbelltown: The Bicentennial History*, Allen & Unwin, North Sydney, 1988, p 212

⁴¹ C Liston, *Campbelltown: The Bicentennial History*, Allen & Unwin, North Sydney, 1988, p 219

⁴² K P Felton, Menangle Park NSW – 1948 to early 1950s, manuscript, 1988, Campbelltown City Library, p 2

⁴³ C Liston, *Campbelltown: The Bicentennial History*, Allen & Unwin, North Sydney, 1988, p 214

2.4 History of Portions

2.4.1 Parish of Manangle/Menangle

Many of the portions, which lie within the study area have gaps in the title, due to the early date at which the land was granted and then sold. Whilst this complicates the research process, it should be noted that most of these portions came into the hands of a few larger landholders who then held them for many years.

2.4.2 Portion 1 – Michael Hayes 120 acres

This land was granted to Michael Hayes, as Hayes' Farm on 25 August 1812.⁴⁴ On 14 June 1814, it was mortgaged by Michael Hayes to Henry Colden Antill and Thomas Moore, the executors of Andrew Thompson for £83/17/10.⁴⁵ Hayes was a dealer in Sydney and a prominent Roman Catholic layman who anxiously sought the means and ability for Catholics to practise their religion in the colony. From 1812 onwards, a series of bad debts, unsuccessful speculations and the loss of his ship *George Bass* affected his livelihood.⁴⁶

On 27 April 1816, Hayes advertised this 120-acre grant for sale.⁴⁷ This grant came into the hands of William Howe becoming part of his Glenlee estate. It was on this grant that Howe erected Glenlee House, rather than on the 3000 acres of land granted to him in January 1818. The fact that he bought Hayes' grant from him on 25 October 1816, probably explains this.⁴⁸

2.4.3 Portion 2 – Owen Connor 100 acres

This land was granted to Owen Connor on 20 June 1816 (Fig.2.1).⁴⁹ On 9 May 1817, Owen Connor mortgaged his land, which was described as 500 acres in the district of Airds, granted to him on 20 June 1816, to the Bank of New South Wales, for £25 at 10%, for one year.⁵⁰ This appears to have been part of this grant. Later the same year, he took out another mortgage, which suggests that he was living on the land. On 17 September 1817, Owen Connor, of Airds, settler, mortgaged the whole 100 acres to James Meehan, of Liverpool, surveyor.⁵¹

On 6 January 1821, Owen Connor of Airds, settler assigned 50 acres on the south side of his grant to Nicholas Bryan of Airds settler.⁵² Brien leased this land. On 13 October 1824, Nicholas Brien advertised a farm of 50 acres for lease, on the south side of Connor's grant. The land was all cleared, with 'a large dwelling-house, barn, stable, and cart-house, and an excellent orchard, containing 3 acres, with a plough, harrow, cart, harness, etc and 3 broken in bullock' [sic].⁵³

⁴⁴ Grants, Volume 7, p 50, LTO

⁴⁵ Recited in Document 6, Land Titles Office, Documents re Land Title, RPA 11904, SRNSW 10/26915

⁴⁶ ADB, Volume 1, pp 527-8

⁴⁷ *Sydney Gazette*, 27 April 1816, p 1

⁴⁸ Recited RPA 11904

⁴⁹ Grants, Volume 8, p 138, LTO

⁵⁰ Old Register, Book 6, Page 262, No 32, LTO

⁵¹ Old Register, Book 7, Page 177, No 453, LTO

⁵² Old Register, Book 8, Page 197, No 294, LTO

⁵³ *Sydney Gazette*, 13 Oct 1824, p 4

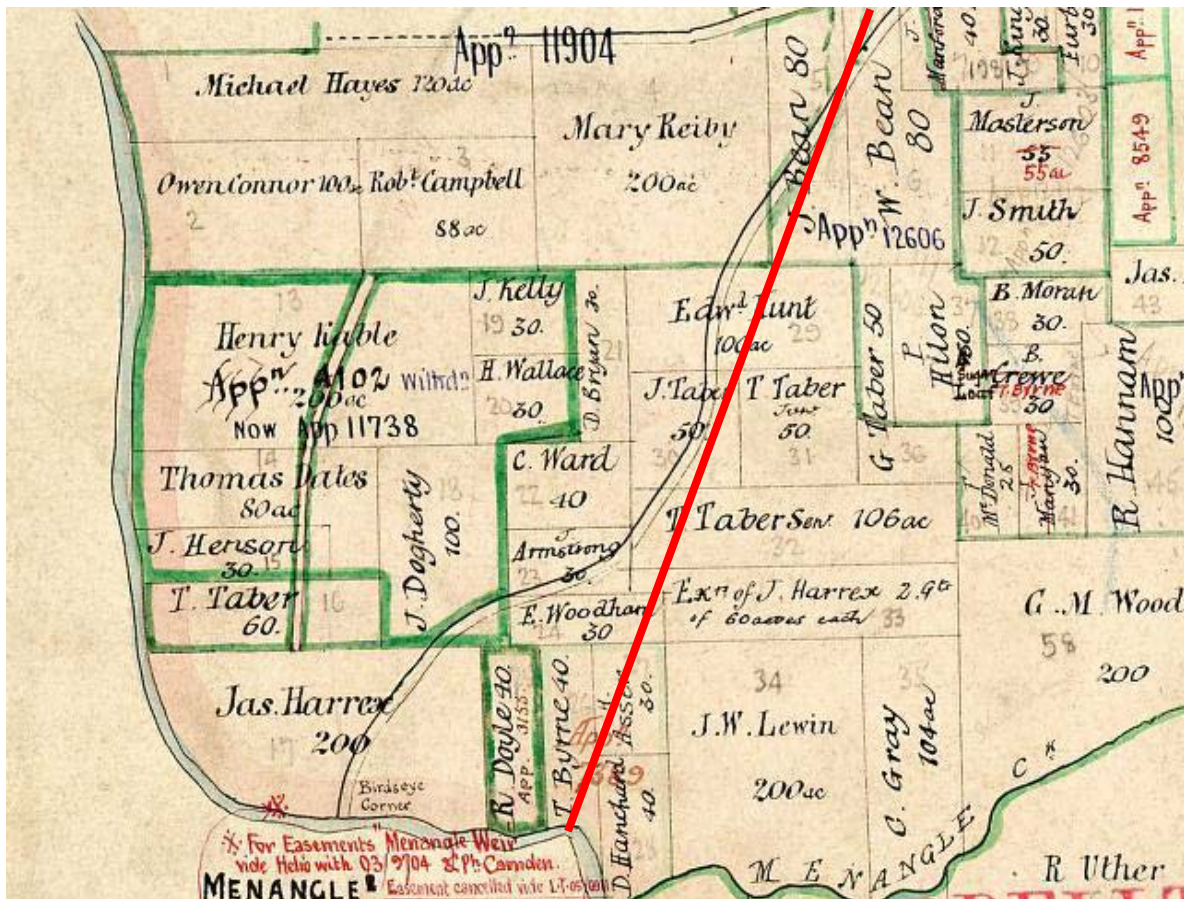


Figure 2.1: Parish of Menangle, nd. Map showing the location of various portions as discussed below. Portion numbers are annotated in pencil on original map. Red line indicates the approximate position of the western boundary of the study area. The northern part of the study area is in the Parish of Narellan and is discussed below.

Connor appears to have been an old man with no relatives in the colony. Hence, on 19 April 1828, Owen Connor assigned to Nicholas Bryan, of the corner of Kent St, Sydney, a moiety of 100 acres in the District of Airs for £200.⁵⁴

The census of November 1828 showed that Owen Connor aged 79 lived with 'Nicholas Bryant' at Airs.⁵⁵ The same census also showed that 'Nicholas Bryant' [sic], (Atlas, 1802) aged 42, held a Conditional Pardon and was a settler at Airs who held 150 acres, of which 140 was cleared, and 94 acres were cultivated, as well as owning 4 horses and 107 cattle.⁵⁶ It seems that there was an agreement to provide care for Connor in his old age, which was masked by the legal phrasing of the deed. No death or burial registration was found for Connor.

In 1833, 'Nicolas Brian' [sic] married Mary Mulholland at St Marys, RC, Sydney.⁵⁷ No listing of a death or burial of Nicholas Bryan/Bryant under any of the variant spellings of his name was found, but he appears to have died soon afterwards.

On 25 November 1835 Mary Bryan sent a letter to H. C. Chambers authorizing him to carry into effect an agreement between her and the Reverend John Joseph Therry affecting 50 acres adjoining William Howe, esquire of Glenlee. He could let the farm for 21 years at £30 per annum, 'and

⁵⁴ LTOD, No 366 Bk B

⁵⁵ C 2113, 1828 Census

⁵⁶ B 2968, 1828 Census

⁵⁷ BDM

should I survive that term of 21 years I have agreed that he should continue to hold the Farm at the same Annual Rent during my natural life and after my death at whatever time it may take place he is to pay my funeral expenses and to pay half the value of the Farm to St John's Chapel Campbell Town his obligation of paying rent is then to cease and I authorise you as my attorney to give effect to this arrangement by drawing up whatever conveyance you may think necessary'.⁵⁸

On 1 January 1836, a formal deed of lease and release between Mary Bryan and Reverend John Joseph Therry formalized this agreement by which 50 acres at Airds, bounded by the Nepean River, 'as selected by her in aid by the said will of the said Nicholas Bryan', plus all other freehold estate and property would pass to Therry. A penalty sum of £500 was included for non-fulfilment and Therry was to pay her a £30 per annum annuity. She also negated her right to dower over the land confirming that she was indeed Bryan's wife.⁵⁹

By the 1840s, it seems that the grant was occupied by James Cummins who appears to have had a long tenancy over this land. William Cummins was born on this grant about 1847 and lived there all of his life.⁶⁰

Therry died in May 1864. On 31 May 1866, James Paul Roche, of Campbelltown Roman Catholic clergyman and others conveyed the land to James Fitzpatrick, of Campbelltown, farmer for £550.⁶¹ Fitzpatrick also gave a special place to the Cummins on that land. James Fitzpatrick's will of 14 April 1882 specified that James Cummins and his wife could continue to occupy Connor's grant for the term of their lives. From their death until 1904, the land was occupied by their son [William?].⁶²

The 1884 stock return and the 1900 listing showed that William Cummins was holding land at 'Glenlee' and appears to have been running dairy cattle upon it. A plan of 30 September 1904 showed the position of a house upon this grant (App2:Fig. 18; Fig. 4.4).⁶³

By the 1920s, Chinese market gardeners were leasing the parts of Owen Connor's 100-acre grant close to the river for their crops (See Section 4.2.7).⁶⁴

2.4.4 Portion 3 – Robert Campbell 88 acres

On 25 August 1812, this land was granted to Robert Campbell as 'Fancy Farm'.⁶⁵ On 7 and 8 February 1821, Robert Campbell mortgaged it to Samuel Terry along with other lands.⁶⁶ Then, on 19 March 1825, by a deed of lease and release, between the parties, 1st Robert Campbell, Sydney, merchant, 2nd Samuel Terry, Sydney, merchant, 3rd, William Howe, Glenlee, esquire, the land was sold to Howe for £130.⁶⁷

An undated early survey by James Meehan, which can be no later than 1825 showed an enclosed area marked as "Yard" at the north-eastern corner of this grant. It appears to have been a stockyard.⁶⁸

⁵⁸ LTOD, No 26 Bk I

⁵⁹ LTOD, No 283 Bk I

⁶⁰ Land Titles Office, Real Property Application Packet, RPA 11738, SRNSW K 260428

⁶¹ LTOD, No 772 Bk 98

⁶² Stat Dec, P J O'Donnell, 24 Feb 1904, Land Titles Office, Real Property Application Packet, RPA 11904, SRNSW K 260435

⁶³ Land Titles Office, Real Property Application Packet, RPA 11904, SRNSW K 260435

⁶⁴ J J Moloney, *Early Menangle*, Australian Society of Patriots, Newcastle, 1929, p 10

⁶⁵ Grants, Volume 7, p 44, LTO

⁶⁶ Recited in Document 4, Land Titles Office, Documents re Land Title, RPA 11904, SRNSW 10/26915

⁶⁷ LTOD, No 495 Bk N

⁶⁸ SR Map 1137

2.4.5 Portion 4 – Mary Reiby 200 acres

On 25 August 1812, this land was granted to Mary Reiby as ‘Toad Hole’.⁶⁹ On 13 July 1827, Mary Reiby, widow of Sydney released the land to William Howe, of Glenlie [sic] near Campbell Town, esquire, for £500.⁷⁰

On the eastern side of the road, a small piece of land was severed from the rest of the grant. This appears to accord with the triangular piece of land of three acres noted by Moloney as owned by Richard Stewart and occupied for a long time by Mrs Farrell who died aged 105 on 28 February 1885. About 1855, this house had been a school with Mr Tancred as schoolteacher.⁷¹

2.4.6 Portion 5 – James Bean 80 acres

This land was promised by Macquarie before 4 July 1814. On 19 October 1831, it was granted to James Bean of Sydney as ‘The Beehive’.⁷² On 19 January 1833, James Bean mortgaged this land to John Terry Hughes, plus 220 acres in the parish of Gordon, for £180. Repayment was due on 1 March 1834.⁷³ On 2 and 3 November 1837, by a deed of lease and release, James Bean and his wife Ester conveyed 40 acres of this grant bounded on the east by the public road to Campbelltown and on the west by William Howe, to William Howe, for £95.⁷⁴

In later years, the entrance to Glenlee House was at Madden’s Hill after crossing the viaduct over the water supply line. Here was a small triangular piece of land, which appears to have been part of Bean’s Portion 5. Moloney described it as being occupied in the 1870s by ‘an old-time cottage surrounded by a neat garden and occupied by Mr Jordan, who had married the widow Madden’ (See Section 4.2.9).⁷⁵

2.4.7 Portion 13 – Henry Kable 200 acres

This land was one of the original large area grants to a prominent individual before the main alienation of land in this parish. On 29 December 1809, it was granted to Henry Kable. A road, one chain wide was reserved on the southern side.⁷⁶ Kable was a prominent Sydney businessman who was also in partnership with shipbuilder James Underwood. In 1809, their partnership was dissolved and the legal actions, which resulted, dragged on for years. Kable moved his affairs to Windsor in 1811. By 1820, his substantial land holdings had been reduced to a mere 90 acres.⁷⁷ It seems that Kable lost this land during this time. By 1846, it was in the hands of the Harrex estate.⁷⁸

Some years later, it was in the hands of George Taber. On 27 September 1875, George Taber, farmer of Menangle had applied unsuccessfully to bring this land under the Real Property Act.⁷⁹ Although he was not shown as holding any land there in 1822 Muster, his father Thomas held 190 acres by ‘Purchase’, and his brother James held a total of 501 acres by both ‘Grant and Purchase’. It is possible that Kable’s grant was amongst these holdings. George Taber had married on 25 September 1825.⁸⁰

⁶⁹ Grants, Volume 7, p 40, LTO

⁷⁰ Document 4, Land Titles Office, Documents re Land Title, RPA 11904, SRNSW 10/26915

⁷¹ J J Moloney, *Early Menangle*, Australian Society of Patriots, Newcastle, 1929, p 12

⁷² Grants, Volume 28, p 225, LTO

⁷³ LTOD, No 707 Bk E

⁷⁴ LTOD, No 161 Bk M

⁷⁵ J J Moloney, *Early Menangle*, Australian Society of Patriots, Newcastle, 1929, p 11

⁷⁶ Grants, Volume 4, p 273 (1), LTO

⁷⁷ ADB, Volume 2, pp 31-2

⁷⁸ Anon, Manangle [Parish], M L Map Z M2 811.1149/1846/1

⁷⁹ RPA 4102

⁸⁰ RPA 4102

2.4.8 Portion 14 – Thomas Bates 80 acres

On 25 August 1812, this land was granted to Thomas Bates as ‘Bates’ Farm’.⁸¹ On 24 February 1813, Thomas Bates of Parramatta transferred it to James Harrex of Parramatta for £60.⁸² By 1846, it was in the hands of the Harrex estate.⁸³

It was later in the hands of the Taber family. On 27 September 1875, George Taber, farmer of Menangle applied unsuccessfully to bring this land under the Real Property Act.⁸⁴ Like other land held by the Taber family, notably Thomas and James, it might have been in the hands of the family as early as 1822 (See 2.4.7 above).

2.4.9 Portion 15 – John Henson 30 acres

John Henson was granted this land on 25 August 1812 as ‘Henson’s Farm’.⁸⁵ He appears more commonly in the records as John Hanson. Henson/Hanson never appears to have used this land. He was at the Hawkesbury in 1809. He married Maria Green at St Matthew’s Windsor in 1811. He held land there in 1822 and 1828 and appears to have died at Sackville Reach in 1835.

In 1846, it was in the hands of the Harrex estate.⁸⁶ Like other land nearby, it also came into the hands of the Taber family. On 27 September 1875, George Taber, farmer of Menangle applied unsuccessfully to bring this land under Real Property Act.⁸⁷

2.4.10 Portion 16 – Thomas Taber 60 acres

Thomas Tabor [sic] was granted this land on 25 August 1812 as ‘Tabor’s Farm’.⁸⁸ This land appears to have been the base from which the Taber family acquired a number of adjacent portions to create a large landholding by purchasing them from the Harrex estate.

J. J. Moloney wrote that George Taber erected his first home west of the railway line, in the midst of a fine orchard, with a hedge of quince as the boundary fence.⁸⁹ This was possibly on this grant though the house has long since disappeared.

The Great Southern Road, which had previously been a dirt track unpopular with travellers, was improved to an all-weather surface in 1835.⁹⁰

At the southeastern corner of this grant, a hotel was established. The hotel cards at State Records showed that George Taber/Tabor was the licensee of the ‘Horse and Jockey’, Menangle, Campbelltown, on 19 June 1839. It was shown as being of Menangle, on 20 June 1840, 27 June 1842, and 26 June 1843.

A manuscript parish map, dated about 1846, probably compiled by P. L. Bemi, showed ‘Taber’s Inn’ at the southeast corner of this grant adjacent to the road which is shown as a track, with a more formally drawn road to the east, which does not appear to have existed (App. Fig. 1). In addition, one corner of the map shows a triangular piece of land, labelled ‘1 Acre of Dogherty’s Gt meas’d for T. Taber 6 Mar 1846’, with the outline of the inn adjacent (App 2: Figs 1, 2).⁹¹

⁸¹ Grants, Volume 7, p 84, LTO

⁸² Land Titles Office, Real Property Application Packets, RPA 11738, SRNSW K 260428

⁸³ Anon, Manangle [Parish], M L Map Z M2 811.1149/1846/1

⁸⁴ RPA 4102

⁸⁵ Grants, Volume 7, p 86, LTO

⁸⁶ Anon, Manangle [Parish], M L Map Z M2 811.1149/1846/1

⁸⁷ RPA 4102

⁸⁸ Grants, Volume 7, p 76, LTO

⁸⁹ J J Moloney, *Early Menangle*, Australian Society of Patriots, Newcastle, 1929, p 6

⁹⁰ Design 5, Menangle House 170 Menangle Road, Menangle Park, NSW, 2447 – Conservation Plan, For Greg Nixon & Bronwyn Tallis, August 1998, p 30; R Banfield, History of Menangle House, typescript, c. 1995?, p 4

⁹¹ Anon, Manangle [Parish], M L Map Z M2 811.1149/1846/1

The will of Thomas Taber, of Castlereagh St, Sydney, gentleman dated 31 March 1858 left 50 acres at the Menangle Ford granted by Macquarie to his nephew, George Taber for life, plus contingent remainders.⁹² Thomas Taber died on 21 November 1869. Although George Taber later owned this land for about 50 years, it was stated by a descendant that this parcel was not the same as the land left by the will, which 'is some two miles away from the first named grant'.⁹³

A brick pit was also opened on the Taber Estate, possibly for the railway works. Moloney noted that they were situated 300 yards east of the former "Horse and Jockey Hotel", now known as Menangle House. It was probably located on Dogherty's grant.⁹⁴

2.4.11 Portion 17 – James Harrex 200 acres

James Harrex had married Frances Sarah Taber at Sydney on 3 February 1807, but from January 1808, all of his children were born at Parramatta until his death in 1825.⁹⁵ Thomas Taber had also come to Sydney as a convict on the *Ganges* with Harrex.⁹⁶

On 28 December 1809, James Harrex was granted this land as 'Menangle', with a road 100 feet wide reserved on the northern side.⁹⁷ It was the core parcel to which Harrex added other grants nearby. Harrex died in 1825 and this and all the other land Harrex had obtained nearby was held in trust until his children were of age.

A partition of the land of James Harrex under his will of 6 October 1820 was carried out on 3 April 1847. James Harrex's 200 acres was devised to Frederick Harrex, farmer of Hobart, Van Dieman's Land.⁹⁸

Frederick died in Hobart. He had already sold his share to James Edrop, the husband of James Harrex's daughter, Adah Proctor Harrex.⁹⁹ It remained in the hands of the family for many years. On 27 September 1875, this land was still owned by James Edrop and it was occupied by his son Edward Edrop.¹⁰⁰ On 19 November 1900, after Edward's death, it was owned and occupied by the trustees of Edrop's Estate.¹⁰¹

2.4.12 Portion 18 – James Dogherty 100 acres

On 25 August 1812, James Dogherty was granted this land as 'Dogherty's Farm'.¹⁰² By 1846, it was in the hands of the Harrex estate.¹⁰³

2.4.13 Portion 19 – James Kelly 30 acres

On 25 August 1812, James Kelly was granted this land.¹⁰⁴ By 1846, it was in the hands of the Harrex estate.¹⁰⁵

⁹² Land Titles Office, Real Property Application Packets, RPA 11738, SRNSW K 260428

⁹³ Stat Dec, Jane Taber, 22 May 1901, Land Titles Office, Real Property Application Packets, RPA 11738, SRNSW K 260428

⁹⁴ J J Moloney, *Early Menangle*, Australian Society of Patriots, Newcastle, 1929, p 4, 41

⁹⁵ *The 1788-1820 Association's Pioneer Register*, Second Edition, Vol I, Sydney, 1981

⁹⁶ Col Sec, Convict Indents, 1788-1800, 4/4003, 'Ganges' No. 135

⁹⁷ Grants, Volume 4, p 263 (1), LTO

⁹⁸ LTOD, No 755 Bk 12

⁹⁹ Land Titles Office, Real Property Application Packets, RPA 11738, SRNSW K 260428

¹⁰⁰ RPA 4102

¹⁰¹ RPA 11738

¹⁰² Grants, Volume 8, p 13, LTO

¹⁰³ Anon, Manangle [Parish], M L Map Z M2 811.1149/1846/1

¹⁰⁴ Grants, Volume 8, p 2, LTO

¹⁰⁵ Anon, Manangle [Parish], M L Map Z M2 811.1149/1846/1

2.4.14 Portion 20 – Henry Wallace 30 acres

Henry Wallace had been promised this land by Governor Macquarie before 14 July 1811.¹⁰⁶ Unlike many of the other grantees, Wallace appears to have lived in the Airds or Campbelltown area, but he did not hold the land for long. On 3 March 1812, Henry Wallace, of Cowpasture, settler transferred this grant to Daniel McNulty.¹⁰⁷ However, the 1814 Muster listed a Henry Wallis [sic], arrived *Marquis Cornwallis*, as a landholder in the Liverpool district, free and off the stores.¹⁰⁸

On 8 May 1821, Daniel McNulty, of Sydney, shoemaker assigned the grant to James Harrex, of Parramatta, settler for £20.¹⁰⁹ It was not until 19 October 1831, that Henry Wallace of Menangle was granted this land in conformity with the original promise.¹¹⁰ In 1846, it was still in the hands of the Harrex estate.¹¹¹

2.4.15 Portion 21 – Daniel Bryan 30 acres

On 25 August 1812, Daniel Bryan was granted this land.¹¹² On 2 July 1819, by an endorsement on the deed of grant, Daniel Bryan transferred this portion to Joseph Murray. On 27 December 1819, by a deed poll, Joseph Murray assigned the land to Thomas Taber, senior.¹¹³

2.4.16 Portion 22 – Christopher Ward 40 acres

On 5 April 1821, Christopher Ward was granted this land.¹¹⁴ Ward appears to have arrived in the colony in 1802 on the *Hercules*. From 1813 onwards, he was living in the Appin area, and then at Liverpool. He appears to have operated in the Campbelltown and Nepean area and was listed there at this time. The 1822 Muster showed him in the Liverpool district as well as holding 70 acres at Molles Main by grant and purchase. This may have accorded with this portion, plus other land. He was in legal difficulty in January 1823 over his holding of Thomas Kelly's farm.

This may have lead to financial trouble as well. On 25 October 1823, by a deed poll, John Thomas Campbell, the governor's secretary, as well as Provost Marshall overseeing the sale of land to meet legal debts, assigned the grant to Daniel Cooper.¹¹⁵ On 27 October 1823, Daniel Cooper, merchant of Sydney assigned the land to Thomas Taber, parish clerk of Sydney.¹¹⁶

The portion survey carried out by Felton Mathew on 30 October 1833 showed this land as 'now Jas Taber' plus the site of buildings upon the ground (App 2: Figs 3-8).¹¹⁷ It is notable that Portion 30 adjacent was not granted to James Taber until April 1835, even though had been promised before September 1818. On 19 November 1900, it was owned by the trustees of Edrop's Estate, and the land was occupied by George Noone, of Menangle as a tenant.¹¹⁸

¹⁰⁶ Grants, Volume 28, p 225, LTO

¹⁰⁷ Recited in Assignment, Document 6, Land Titles Office, Real Property Application Packets, RPA 11738, SRNSW K 260428

¹⁰⁸ C J Baxter, *General Muster of New South Wales: 1814*, ABGR, Sydney, 1987, No 3603

¹⁰⁹ Land Titles Office, Real Property Application Packets, RPA 11738, SRNSW K 260428

¹¹⁰ Grants, Volume 8, p 2, LTO

¹¹¹ Anon, Manangle [Parish], M L Map Z M2 811.1149/1846/1

¹¹² Grants, Volume 7, p 33, LTO

¹¹³ RPA 50295

¹¹⁴ Grants, Volume 12, p 223, LTO

¹¹⁵ RPA 50295

¹¹⁶ Old Register, Book 9, Page 87, No 143, LTO

¹¹⁷ C.133.690, Crown plan

¹¹⁸ RPA 11738

2.4.17 Portion 23 – John Armstrong 30 acres

John Armstrong was granted this land on 25 August 1812.¹¹⁹ He appears to have been living in the Hawkesbury in 1809. Armstrong may not have occupied the land but sold it. The 1822 Muster showed a John Armstrong leasing 60 acres in the Hawkesbury area. By 1846, this land was in the hands of the Harrex estate.¹²⁰

After the partition of 3 April 1847 of the land of James Harrex under his will of 6 October 1820, John Armstrong's 30 acres was devised to Milbah Cavillon, wife of Nicholas Cavillon, yeoman of Parramatta.¹²¹ On 22 August 1870, Milbah Cavillon, by then the widow of Nicholas Cavillon, of Parramatta, baker conveyed the land to Edward James Edrop for £150.¹²²

On 19 November 1900, it was owned by the trustees of Edrop's Estate, and was tenanted by George Noone, Menangle.¹²³

2.4.18 Portion 24 – Edward Woodham 30 acres

Edward Woodham was granted this land on 25 August 1812.¹²⁴ On 14 September 1816, Edward Woodham conveyed it to James Harrex.¹²⁵ It remained in the hands of the Harrex estate.¹²⁶

When James Harrex's land was partitioned on 3 April 1847, Edward Woodham's 30 acres was devised to Adah Proctor Edrop, wife of James Edrop, butcher of Burwood.¹²⁷ By a deed of conveyance in trust on 25 January 1868, Adah Proctor Edrop, wife of James Edrop, Parramatta, gent conveyed Woodham's 30 acres to James Pye, of Parramatta esquire, along with J. W. Lewin's 200 acres (outside the study area) for the benefit of her son Edward John Edrop.¹²⁸ On 17 July 1875, Adah Proctor Edrop, of Parramatta, widow, conveyed Woodham's and Lewin's grants to Edward John Edrop, Parramatta gent in consideration of her natural love and affection.¹²⁹ Edward John Edrop would acquire much of the Harrex lands.

2.4.19 Portion 25 – Roger Doyle 40 acres

Roger Doyle was granted this land on 25 August 1812 as 'Doyle's Farm'.¹³⁰ Doyle appears to have occupied the grant and farmed it. He is shown on the 1822 Muster as holding 40 acres at Molles Main, all of which were cleared, with 3 acres in wheat and 1 in maize. He also had 8 hogs.¹³¹ He was also listed as a landholder in the Liverpool District.¹³² He could not be found in the 1828 census, but the 1823-5 Musters showed him as a landholder at Minto.¹³³ He appears to have been in danger of losing the farm in 1824. On 11 November 1824, an auction sale was advertised by the Provost Marshal in the suit Purcell v Doyle, when he would offer Doyle's farm of 40 acres in the

¹¹⁹ Grants, Volume 8, p 4, LTO

¹²⁰ Anon, Manangle [Parish], M L Map Z M2 811.1149/1846/1

¹²¹ LTOD, No 755 Bk 12

¹²² LTOD, No 42 Bk 121

¹²³ RPA 11738

¹²⁴ Grants, Volume 8, p 5, LTO

¹²⁵ Deposited Deeds Schedule 31700, LTO

¹²⁶ Anon, Manangle [Parish], M L Map Z M2 811.1149/1846/1

¹²⁷ LTOD, No 755 Bk 12

¹²⁸ LTOD, No 893 Bk 106

¹²⁹ LTOD, No 872 Bk 151

¹³⁰ Grants, Volume 7, p 85, LTO

¹³¹ C J Baxter, *General Muster and Land and Stock Muster of New South Wales: 1822*, ABGR, Sydney, 1988, No B 00584

¹³² C J Baxter, *General Muster and Land and Stock Muster of New South Wales: 1822*, ABGR, Sydney, 1988, No A 06151

¹³³ C J Baxter, *General Muster List of New South Wales: 1823, 1824, 1825*, ABGR, Sydney, 1999, No 19179

District of Airs, adjoining Harrex's farm.¹³⁴ The farm does not appear to have been sold or the debt was previously satisfied.

Roger Doyle never married according to Jeremiah Sullivan.¹³⁵ On 21 and 22 June 1837, by a deed of Lease and Release, Roger Doyle assigned to Charles Byrne, his 40 acres at Cowpastures, District of Airs, which were described as bounded on the east by John Vardy 40 chains, on the north by Haddock [Harrex?], 12 chains, on the west by Haddock [Harrex?], 40 chains, on the south by Cowpasture River. The transaction was for a nominal payment of 10/- and 'in further consideration that the said Charles Byrne shall maintain the said Roger Doyle for the term of his natural life and provide him with a decent funeral after his decease'.¹³⁶

A Roger Doyle was buried with Presbyterian rites at St Lawrence, Sydney in 1848 though it may not be the same man.

In the Real Property Packet, there is a Memo of agreement dated 29 January 1839, of Charles Byrne to John Leary, farmer, Menangle, of the messuage and farm known as Doyle's farm, for £160, with £100 to be paid in stock, horses and working bullocks, at the valuation of P. Huon and John Hurley and the balance in 12 months.¹³⁷

John Leary had one daughter named Catherine who later married Jeremiah Sullivan. John Leary died intestate in 1854 and his wife died later. On 4 May 1871, his daughter Catherine Sullivan died at Yass.¹³⁸ Moloney noted that the farm of "old Jeremiah Sullivan, an early grantee" became part of the Edrop Estate. Sullivan's "old cottage is slightly north-east of the brick pit and is still discernible [in 1929]".¹³⁹

On 17 July 1872, a Real Property Application was made by her husband Jeremiah Sullivan, of Sydney, dealer, Daniel Sullivan, of Menangle, farm servant, and Mary Ann Vine (nee Sullivan), and her husband William Vine, Penrith, engine driver, as the devisees of Catherine Sullivan. The land was occupied by John Vardy as an annual tenant.¹⁴⁰

A Certificate of Title was issued to Jeremiah Sullivan, of Sydney, dealer on 5 February 1873. On 17 March 1873, he transferred it to Edward John Edrop, of Parramatta, landowner. Edrop was the holder of the Edrop estate to the west of this land. After Edrop's death, it passed by transmission on 8 July 1897 to Thomas Moloney and others.¹⁴¹

On 7 July 1897, the land was mortgaged to Louis Phillips, of Sydney, merchant. The loan was discharged on 22 July 1907. The Perpetual Trustee Co was appointed as estate trustees on 2 July 1932. The land was transferred to the City of Campbelltown on 9 April 1974. It was mortgaged back to the Perpetual Trustee Co on 26 June 1974, which was discharged on 9 August 1974.¹⁴²

It became part of a new subdivision DP 634981, and new Certificate of Titles were issued (CT 15275 f 205-6).

¹³⁴ *Sydney Gazette*, 11 Nov 1824, p 1

¹³⁵ Land Titles Office, Real Property Application Packet, RPA 3155, SRNSW K 260100

¹³⁶ LTOD, No 493, Bk L

¹³⁷ Deed in Land Titles Office, Real Property Application Packet, RPA 3155, SRNSW K 260100

¹³⁸ Land Titles Office, Real Property Application Packet, RPA 3155, SRNSW K 260100

¹³⁹ J J Moloney, *Early Menangle*, Australian Society of Patriots, Newcastle, 1929, p 8

¹⁴⁰ RPA 3155

¹⁴¹ C T 153 f 211

¹⁴² C T 153 f 211

2.4.20 Portion 26 – Thomas Byrne 40 acres

This land was granted to Thomas Byrne on 25 August 1812 as ‘Byrne’s Farm’.¹⁴³ Byrne died before the deed could be collected and there is a memo in the Grant Register, which states, ‘Delivered this Grant to Mr Wm Stewart of Sydney Master Mariner as Administrator of the Grantee by Letters of Administration dated 27 June 1817’.¹⁴⁴ Within a short time, he appears to have disposed of the land by sale, though this does not accord with later documentation. It is possible that Stewart may have sold the land when he did not have proper authority to do so. On 2 November 1818, William Stewart, master mariner, administrator of Thomas Byrne, late of Bunberry Curran, settler assigned this land as an absolute conveyance to Daniel Miller, of Sydney settler.¹⁴⁵

After his death, Thomas Byrne had left his property to his nephew Patrick Martin, and to his niece, Sarah, who became the wife of John Vardy. Patrick Martin gave up his share in exchange for John Vardy providing for Martin’s mother for the term of her life.¹⁴⁶ John Vardy became a notable landholder with holdings at Menangle and in pastoral land across the colony. The marriage of John Vardy and Sarah Carroll occurred at St John’s Roman Catholic Church, Campbelltown in 1840.¹⁴⁷

In later years, John Shea, auctioneer of Campbelltown remembered John Vardy occupying this land as early as 1840 and residing on it until his death.¹⁴⁸

His son, Michael John Vardy married on 19 August 1873.¹⁴⁹ On 6 July 1875, John Vardy, of Springdale Cottage, near Menangle, farmer drew up his will. He left the farm at Menangle to his wife for the term of her natural life and then it passed to their son Michael.¹⁵⁰ This property was known as Homelands Farm by the time of John Vardy’s death.¹⁵¹ John Vardy of Menangle died on 12 July 1877. His wife Sarah had pre-deceased him before 10 February 1877.¹⁵²

2.4.21 Portion 27 – Henry Asser 30 acres

Henry Asser was granted this portion on 25 August 1812 as ‘Asser’s Farm’.¹⁵³ He was shown in the 1814 as a landholder of Liverpool district, off the stores.¹⁵⁴ He could not be located in later musters or censuses. There was no registration of births, deaths or marriages associated with him. He did recommend a convict servant for an indulgence in 1818, but there appears to be no other record of him. Subsequently, the Vardy family held this land.

2.4.22 Portion 28 – Daniel Hanchard 40 acres

Daniel Hanchard was granted 40 acres, in the District of Airds on 25 August 1812 as ‘Hanchard’s Farm’.¹⁵⁵ The 1814 Muster shows Daniel Hantcherd [sic], arrived on Neptune as a landholder off the stores in the Liverpool district.¹⁵⁶ However, the musters and other evidence suggest that Hanchard based his activities on the Hawkesbury. In 1810, he married Ann Freebody at Windsor, but this is the only reference found regarding him under all the variant spellings of his name. He

¹⁴³ Grants, 8, p 14

¹⁴⁴ Grants, 8, p 14

¹⁴⁵ Old Register, Book 7, Page 268, No 570, LTO

¹⁴⁶ Stat Dec, Patrick Martin, The Oaks, grazier, 18 May 1888, RPA 7389

¹⁴⁷ BDM Indexes

¹⁴⁸ Stat Dec, John Shea, Campbelltown, auctioneer, 21 May 1888, RPA 7389

¹⁴⁹ RPA 7389

¹⁵⁰ Will, Series 1 No 1535

¹⁵¹ Stat Dec, William Byrne Hurley, 3 Aug 1886, RPA 7389

¹⁵² Stat Dec, William Byrne Hurley, 3 Aug 1886, RPA 7389

¹⁵³ Grants, 8, p 16, LTO

¹⁵⁴ C J Baxter, *General Muster of New South Wales: 1814*, ABGR, Sydney, 1987, No 3631

¹⁵⁵ Grants, 8, p 15, LTO

¹⁵⁶ C J Baxter, *General Muster of New South Wales: 1814*, ABGR, Sydney, 1987, No 3614

appears as a farmer at Richmond in the 1828 census. On 24 and 25 May 1841, by a deed of lease and release, Daniel Hanchard, settler sold Hanchard's 40 acres, to John Veardy for £100.¹⁵⁷

2.4.23 Portion 29 – Edward Hunt 100 acres

Governor Macquarie had promised this land before 1 December 1821.¹⁵⁸ It was not until 6 June 1835 that Edward Hunt of Jamieson Street, Sydney was granted 100 acres as 'Castle Douglas'.¹⁵⁹ A portion survey by Felton Mathew on 30 October 1833 showed 'Taber's line – Old Road' across this grant as well as 'New Road' to the east. This grant was marked out as Edward Hunt's with the notation '2 Gts' [2 grants?].¹⁶⁰

On 29 & 30 December 1837, by a lease and release, Edward Hunt and his wife Hannah sold the land to Mary Mead for £200.¹⁶¹ It is uncertain what happened to Mary Mead. The deeds do not clarify this matter, and there does not appear to have been a death of Mary Mead registered. On 1 November 1856, Richard Meade, of Menangle, licensed victualler mortgaged this land to Michael Caffrey, gent of Sydney and Jabez Handley, brickmaker of New Town for £200 at 9 percent for 3 years.¹⁶² On 1 December 1857, they assigned the mortgage to Edward Cass.¹⁶³

Richard Meade had died in 1858. Edward Cass, the mortgagee held a public auction at 'The Grazier's Arms', Menangle, which appears to have been the name of the inn conducted by Meade.

John Shea held an auction of the property at Menangle on 10 November 1858. The property was described as,

The whole of that splendid farm, containing 100 acres of superior land, 25 [75?] acres of which are cleared, and 25 acres of bush land well timbered. The whole is well fenced in, and divided into paddocks; upon the land is a never-failing spring of the purest water. Also, the Public-house, now in full trade – it is doing a good business. The house contains eight rooms, with detached kitchen, storeroom, six-stall stables, stockyards etc etc. ... The above property is so well known; that anything said in its praise would be superfluous.

At the same time and place, various other property was offered for sale. Its nature and description suggest that they were part of the moveable assets and fixtures of the hotel. They included a team of eight working bullocks, dray, bows, yokes, and chains, 10 horses, 15 cows, one cart and harness, plough and harrow, bar-fittings, some household furniture, kitchen utensils "and a variety of other articles, too numerous to particularise".¹⁶⁴

On 1 December 1858, Edward Cass, of Menangle, settler as mortgagee, conveyed the land to Thomas Ashcroft, Liverpool, innkeeper, for £1,250.¹⁶⁵ The licence for the Grazier's Arms, Menangle Road, Campbelltown Licensing District was held by James O'Brien on 7 August 1866, and on 13 August 1867.¹⁶⁶

Thomas Ashcroft died on 12 December 1867. John Shea held an auction of the property at Campbelltown on 25 March 1871. The property was described as a 'valuable farm of one hundred acres of superior land'. The improvements were described as 'a well-built house of eight rooms,

¹⁵⁷ LTOD, No 953, Bk V

¹⁵⁸ Grants, 33, p 184, LTO

¹⁵⁹ Grants, 33, p 184, LTO

¹⁶⁰ C.133.690, Crown plan

¹⁶¹ LTOD, No 244 Bk M

¹⁶² LTOD, No 697 Bk 55

¹⁶³ LTOD, No 705 Bk 55

¹⁶⁴ SMH, 6 Nov 1858, p 9

¹⁶⁵ LTOD, No 751 Bk 58

¹⁶⁶ NSWGG, 7 Aug 1866, p 1852; 13 Aug 1867, p 1895

with verandah, detached kitchen, storeroom, and stable, kitchen garden, stockyards, etc'.¹⁶⁷ The similarity of Shea's description to his earlier sale of the same property in November 1858 is striking.

On 25 April 1871, Margaret Ashcroft, of Liverpool, widow conveyed the land to the highest bidder at the auction, namely George Taber, junior, Menangle, yeoman, for £655.¹⁶⁸

By 1929, the former hotel was known as "Charleville". James Moloney who had known it as young boy remembered that originally it had "extensive stabling accommodation, hay shed, coach house and all the accessories of a hotel of the period. The customary lamp post stood in front of the house with the requisite space reserved for horses and vehicles on the same plan as still prevails in connection with the hotel at Appin and the George Hotel in Picton." A racecourse sometimes operated on adjacent ground. The last licensee was J O'Brien, which agrees with the *Government Gazette* listing. The completion of the Menangle Bridge took away the passing trade and the hotel was closed. It opened as a provisional school in 1875 largely at the urging of George Taber. Mrs Aitken was the teacher and James Moloney was one of the first pupils.¹⁶⁹

The school had opened in 1875 due to the destruction of the Menangle Bridge by floods. Children were unable to cross the river so Taber petitioned for the school. Mrs Aitken left in December 1877, and George Taber sought to obtain a replacement teacher, arguing that not only did the children need the education but that "The premises secure every comfort for a married teacher, who, if he took boarders or lodgers would be in a comfortable position." The department disagreed. The Inspector reported that the school was no longer necessary as the bridge had been repaired and the school was closed.¹⁷⁰

Somewhat to the north of the hotel and on the western side of the road, Moloney remembered two old houses occupied by the families of Whitely and Joyce in the 1870s, though they had disappeared by the 1920s.¹⁷¹ They appear to have been sited on Hunt's grant.

The property remained in the hands of the Taber family. George Taber's will was probated on 6 August 1896.

At the valuation of his land on 10 July 1896, this land might be the land described as,

Portion having frontage to main Campbelltown to Menangle Road
100 acres C. H. Taber, divided into three paddocks with old house on land
value with improvements £4 per acre 400"0"0¹⁷²

It is possible that it might also be,

100 acres G. E. Taber fenced into 10 small Paddocks with improvements consisting of two
small weatherboard cottages & kitchen, slab stable, hay and cow shed
value with improvements £6 per acre 600"0"0¹⁷³

However, the first description appears to be the more likely with its description of the 'old house'.

Jane Taber, the widow of George Taber died at North Menangle on 29 March 1926. On 28 February 1974, a Real Property Application was made for this land by George Edwin Taber, Mount Pleasant,

¹⁶⁷ SMH, 18 March 1871, p 9

¹⁶⁸ LTOD, No 385 Bk 124

¹⁶⁹ J J Moloney, *Early Menangle*, Australian Society of Patriots, Newcastle, 1929, p 12

¹⁷⁰ Education, School Files, Sugarloaf, SRNSW 5/17705.2

¹⁷¹ J J Moloney, *Early Menangle*, Australian Society of Patriots, Newcastle, 1929, p 12

¹⁷² Stamp Duties Office, Deceased Estate Files, George Taber, Menangle, Z 17219, SRNSW 20/11563

¹⁷³ Stamp Duties Office, Deceased Estate Files, George Taber, Menangle, Z 17219, SRNSW 20/11563

Menangle, farmer and David George Taber, of Mount Pleasant, Menangle, farmer as trustees of the will of George Taber.¹⁷⁴

2.4.24 Portion 30 – James Taber 50 acres

Governor Macquarie had promised this land before 10 September 1818.¹⁷⁵ It was not until 13 April 1835 that James Taber of Menangle was granted 50 acres as ‘Mount Pleasant’.¹⁷⁶ James Taber held Mount Pleasant for a long time and he was famous for his hospitality. The Taber descendants continued at Menangle and employed Aborigines.¹⁷⁷

In October 1833, surveyor Felton Mathew was surveying some portions in this area. On 18 October 1833, Mrs Felton Mathew recorded,

Enquiring at the cottage of one Taber, he shewed us a Water hole in one of his Paddocks, and so chusing our camping place in a shady spot hard by, we sat down on a fallen tree to wait the arrival of our dray with our tents and baggage: bullocks travel so slowly, that we had to wait several hours. The part of the Elderslie estate which we traversed this day, was by no means equal in beauty to that on the banks of the river, and which we had so much admired on a first view of the Cowpastures: the cottage has nothing to recommend it either in design or situation, and the garden seems small. Approaching the residence of Mr Howe, the proprietor of Glenlee, we were much pleased with the extensive and beautiful prospect which it commands...¹⁷⁸

It may be possible that this house was on this land. Felton Mathew’s plan also shows a house in Christopher Ward’s grant close to the road, which he marked as ‘now Jas Taber’, which could also have been the house mentioned by Mrs Mathew. Another possibility, though a less likely one is that it was on Portion 16, which was shown in later plans with a large lagoon to the west? It is notable though that Moloney referred to two substantial pools in creeks near the school in the 1870s, where he and many of his contemporaries learned to swim (See Section 2.4.23).¹⁷⁹ These might correlate with Mrs Mathew’s description.

Felton Mathew’s Portion survey of 30 October 1833 showed ‘Taber’s line – Old Road’ across this grant with ‘New Road’ to the east.¹⁸⁰

Henry Ashcroft commenced the first butcher’s business in the district on this grant, about 400 yards south of “Charleville”, the former hotel. In 1929, the remnants of this enterprise could still be seen.¹⁸¹

2.4.25 Portion 32 – Thomas Taber, senior 100 acres

Governor Macquarie had promised this land before 10 September 1818.¹⁸² It was not until 13 April 1835 that Thomas Taber, senior of 58 Castlereagh Street, Sydney was granted 100 acres as ‘Epping’.¹⁸³ Felton Mathew’s Portion survey of 30 October 1833 showed ‘Taber’s line – Old Road’

¹⁷⁴ RPA 51000

¹⁷⁵ Grants, 33, p 193, LTO

¹⁷⁶ Grants, 33, p 193, LTO

¹⁷⁷ W A Bayley, *History of Campbelltown - New South Wales*, revd edn, Campbelltown City Council, 1974, p 76

¹⁷⁸ ‘Mrs Felton Mathew’, pp 177-8

¹⁷⁹ J J Moloney, *Early Menangle*, Australian Society of Patriots, Newcastle, 1929, pp 12-3

¹⁸⁰ C.133.690, Crown plan

¹⁸¹ J J Moloney, *Early Menangle*, Australian Society of Patriots, Newcastle, 1929, p 24

¹⁸² Grants, 33, p 184, LTO

¹⁸³ Grants, 33, p 184, LTO

across this grant with 'New Road' to the east (App Fig. 3).¹⁸⁴ The grant remained in the hands of the Taber family for many years. This portion contains the existing heritage item Riverview.

2.5 Parish of Narellan

2.5.1 Portion 10 – William Howe 3,000 acres

William Howe was granted 3000 acres at Minto, to be known as 'Eskdale' on 13 January 1818 (Fig. 2.2). He had already purchased Michael Hayes' 120-acre grant to the south of this where he built Glenlee House. Nevertheless, this 3,000 acre grant was to form the bulk of his Glenlee estate, along with other land he purchased adjacent.

2.5.2 Portion 24 – Robert Chapman 40 acres

Robert Chapman was granted 40 acres on 25 August 1812.¹⁸⁵ He is shown at Liverpool in the 1814 Muster. He seems to have died in 1815, when the burial of a Robert Chapman aged 36 was recorded at St Luke's, Liverpool. Chapman had died intestate leaving his widow Elizabeth and his eldest son William. She married John Ashcraft. Robert Chapman had owed Daniel Cooper £100.¹⁸⁶ On 21 August 1822, John Ashcraft, of Airds, settler and his wife Elizabeth (formerly Chapman, wife of Robert Chapman, Airds, settler deceased) sold this land to Daniel Cooper, of Sydney, merchant for £100.¹⁸⁷

Robert Chapman's eldest son William was anxious to reclaim his father's land. Hence, he repaid the £100 owed to Cooper. On 27 & 28 May 1835, Daniel Cooper, of Sydney, merchant conveyed this land to William Chapman, of Cowpastures, farmer. William Chapman was the eldest son of Robert Chapman.¹⁸⁸

On 3 March 1876, William Chapman of Goulburn and his wife Susannah conveyed this grant to James Fitzpatrick, of Glenlee, esquire, for £300.¹⁸⁹ It thus became part of Fitzpatrick's Glenlee estate.

2.5.3 Portion 25 – John Love 45 acres

John Love was granted 45 acres on 25 August 1812.¹⁹⁰ He is shown as a landholder at Liverpool in the 1814 Muster, and the 1822 Muster suggests that he was a landholder at Appin. He could not be found in the 1828 census. The burials of a John Love were recorded at Sydney in 1827 and at St Luke's, Liverpool in 1837.

On 1 and 2 May 1819, by a deed of lease and release, John Love of Appin, settler sold the grant to Thomas Moore, esquire of Liverpool.¹⁹¹ On 5 March 1820, Henry Moore of Liverpool, esquire sold it to Daniel Cooper, merchant of Sydney.¹⁹² By 1 July 1839 Daniel Cooper leased it to William Howe, along with Hoare's grant for 7 years at £50 per annum. They were described as adjoining Glenlee, and were then occupied by William Howe.¹⁹³

¹⁸⁴ C.133.690, Crown plan

¹⁸⁵ Grants, 7, p 89, LTO

¹⁸⁶ Document 18, Land Titles Office, Documents re Land Title, RPA 11904, SRNSW 10/26915

¹⁸⁷ Document 17, Land Titles Office, Documents re Land Title, RPA 11904, SRNSW 10/26915

¹⁸⁸ Document 18, Land Titles Office, Documents re Land Title, RPA 11904, SRNSW 10/26915

¹⁸⁹ LTOD, No 270 Bk 158

¹⁹⁰ Grants, 8, p 1, LTO

¹⁹¹ Old Register, Book 8, Page 34, No 44, LTO

¹⁹² Old Register, Book 8, Page 175, No 255, LTO

¹⁹³ LTOD, No 378 Bk Q

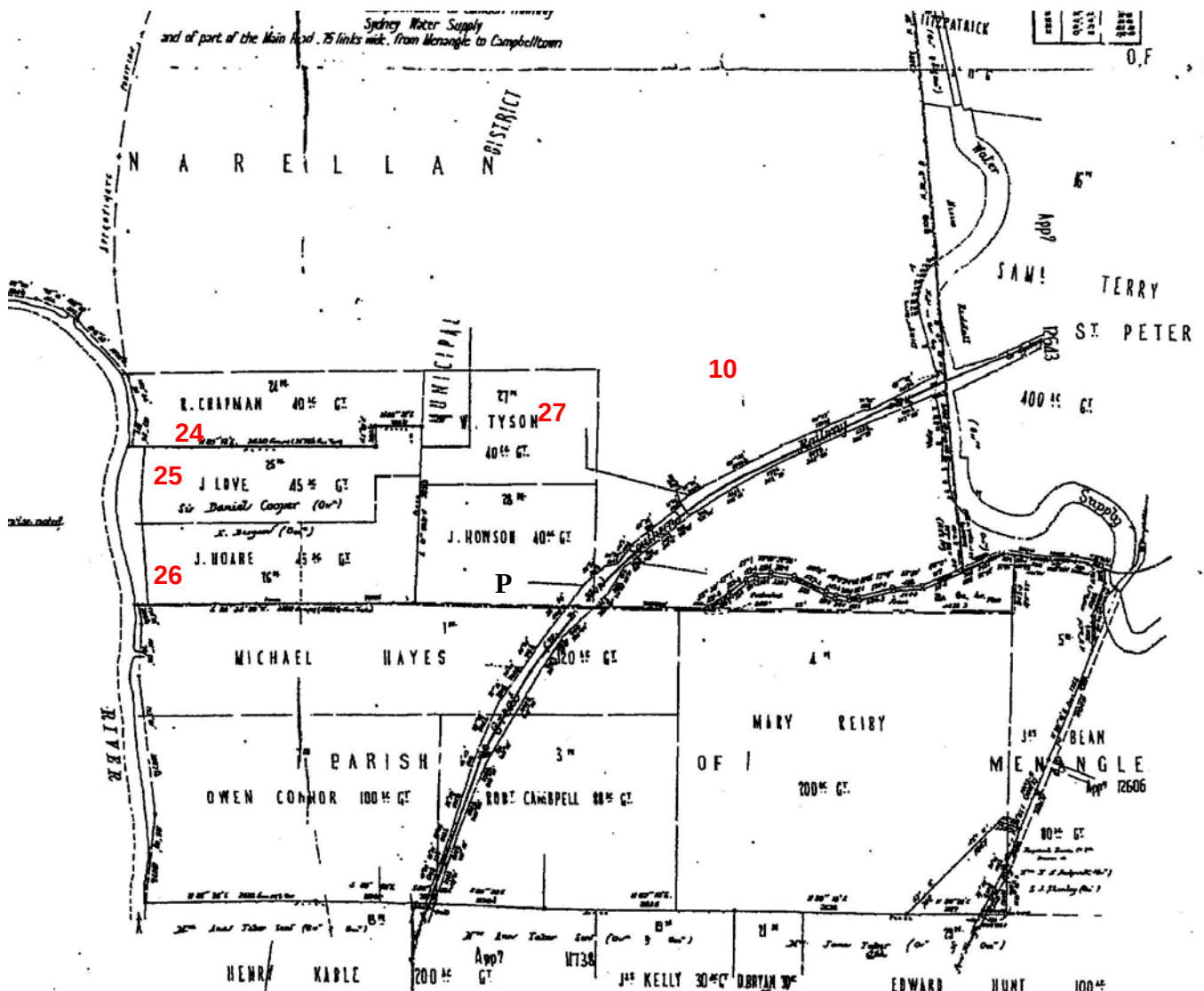


Figure 2.2: Lots 10, 24 to 28 are part of the Parish of Narellan. The southern part of the survey for the Real Property conversion of the Glenlee Estate gave details of the landholdings, DP61904.

2.5.4 Portion 26 – John Hoare 45 acres

John Hoare was granted 45 acres on 25 August 1812.¹⁹⁴ John Hoare was shown as a landholder at Liverpool in the 1814 Muster, and in the 1822 Muster, he was shown as holding 45 acres under 'Lease'. On 10 April 1820, John Hoare, of Airds, settler assigned this land to Daniel Cooper, Sydney, shopkeeper.¹⁹⁵ In 1828, Hoare was shown as farming 90 acres at 'Airds'.

By 1 July 1839, both of these parcels of land were held by Daniel Cooper, merchant, along with Love's grant. Cooper leased both to William Howe, for 7 years at £50 per annum. They were described as now being occupied by William Howe.¹⁹⁶

¹⁹⁴ Grants, 7, p 88, LTO

¹⁹⁵ Old Register, Book 8, Page 209, No 320, LTO

¹⁹⁶ LTOD, No 378 Bk Q

2.5.5 Portion 25 John Love 45 acres & Portion 26 John Hoare 45 acres

Both Hoare's and Love's grants did not form part of the Glenlee estate, despite being hemmed in by it. They remained in separate ownership with their own right of way for access. On 1 July 1839, both grants had been leased to William Howe, for 7 years at £50 per annum.¹⁹⁷

When Daniel Cooper drew up his will on 4 March 1852, he devised the grants of Hoare and Love, now occupied by William Howe to his nephew Daniel Cooper, junior of Sydney. Daniel Cooper, senior died on 3 November 1853.

In May 1899, the owner of these two grants were shown as Sir Daniel Cooper, and they were occupied by E. Bergan, whose house was shown on the plan in RPA 11904, along with a right of way across Glenlee to this house (App. Fig. 6). About 1900, Edward Bergin handed over his livestock to his sons, Thomas and Benedict who continued to trade as Bergin Brothers.¹⁹⁸ However, the property appears to have continued in his name.

On 25 February 1911, Tom Raine, auctioneer of Sydney and Claude Gerard Phillips, estate agent of Sydney (trustees of the will of Daniel Cooper) conveyed these two grants to Edward Bergin, of Glen Lea, Campbelltown, farmer for £1,100.¹⁹⁹

Edward Bergin drew up his will on 24 July 1917. The stamp duty valuation of this property was made on 2 December 1924. Improvements on the land consisted of a weatherboard cottage, with an iron roof, 9 rooms with verandah, stable, cow bails, vehicle shed and a hay shed. The property had been divided into 8 paddocks, fenced with posts and 5 wires. Its estimated value was £1,350. Apart from the household furniture there was also an aged horse, an old buggy, and an old mowing machine and an old hay rake.²⁰⁰

On 23 July 1948, Benedict Bergin, farmer of Campbelltown, and Mary Bergin, of Campbelltown spinster conveyed the land to the Association of Franciscan Order of Friars Minor, for 10/-.²⁰¹

2.5.6 Portion 27 – William Tyson 40 acres

William Tyson was granted 40 acres on 25 August 1812.²⁰² He was shown on the 1814 Muster as a Constable living at Liverpool, whilst the 1822 Muster listed him as a landholder in the Liverpool district, holding 80 acres by lease.

On 21 February 1818, William Tyson, of Upper Minto in the District of Airds, settler mortgaged his 40 acres to Samuel Terry, of Sydney merchant.²⁰³ He may not have been able to repay the loan. In any case, he was in debt. On 17 July 1819, an auction sale was advertised for a sale by the Provost Marshal in the suit Patrick Hart v William Tyson, when he would offer for sale on 23 July, William Tyson's 40 acres, of which 30 acres were cleared, and 14 were under cultivation, with 'the substantial Dwelling-house, Barn, and Out-houses thereon erected' plus wheat, maize, 9 pigs and a steel mill.²⁰⁴ On 8 September 1819, by endorsement on the grant William Tyson had transferred this grant to Samuel Terry, of Sydney, merchant for £130, probably a sale after the Provost Marshal's sale.²⁰⁵ On 26 & 27 January 1824, by a lease and release, Samuel Terry sold it to William Howe, for

¹⁹⁷ LTOD, No 378 Bk Q

¹⁹⁸ Stat Dec, Patrick Bergin, Tyalgum, 28 Jan 1925, Stamp Duties Office, Deceased Estate Files, Edward Bergin, No 9024, SRNSW 20/996

¹⁹⁹ LTOD, No 350 Bk 928

²⁰⁰ Stamp Duties Office, Deceased Estate Files, Edward Bergin, No 9024, SRNSW 20/996

²⁰¹ LTOD, No 781 Bk 2064

²⁰² Grants, 7, p 87, LTO

²⁰³ Old Register, Book 7, page 121, no 378, LTO

²⁰⁴ Sydney Gazette, 17 July 1819, p 1

²⁰⁵ Document 22, Land Titles Office, Documents re Land Title, RPA 11904, SRNSW 10/26915

£200.²⁰⁶ William Tyson could not be found in the 1828 census. The burial of William Tyson was recorded at St Peter's church Campbelltown in 1827.

On 8 April 1819, William Tyson's wife, Isabella (nee Coulson) gave birth to their son James. She had arrived in August 1809 as a convict. Her husband had followed her on the same ship as a free settler, along with one son. James Tyson grew up in the district and worked at Appin. Along with his brothers, James took up pastoral land in the interior and commenced a pastoral empire, which became one of the largest in the colony. James also initiated significant experiments in water conservation in the interior, which developed water conservation techniques taken up by other pastoralists. After his death in December 1898, his estate was found to be worth £2,000,000.²⁰⁷

Many years later, Reverend James Hassall remembered that the noted millionaire, James Tyson had grown up at Menangle, and that he had often seen him in Campbelltown though he did not know him personally. Hassall also noted that,

Near to the Tysons lived an old Spaniard, who, it was said, had a pretty wife of whom he was very jealous, and had large dogs chained all round his house to prevent egress and ingress. It is more likely that his precautions were taken to keep out the convict servants and prevent them from committing robbery.²⁰⁸

2.5.7 Portion 28 – John Howson 40 acres

John Howson was granted 40 acres on 20 June 1816.²⁰⁹ He had been listed as a landholder in the Liverpool district in the 1814 Muster. It is uncertain whether this referred to this land, which he may have held before a formal deed of grant was issued or whether it referred to other land.

In 1818, his business affairs were in disarray. On 14 September 1818, Robert Waples brought a writ of Fi.Fa against Howson. Howson's goods were to be sold to cover the debt. On 26 September 1818, the auction notice for a sale to be held on 2 October 1818 in the suit Waples v Hooson [sic], would offer 40 acres at Airs, of which 30 acres are cleared and two sides were fenced.²¹⁰ On 20 October 1818, William Gore, the Provost-Marshall sold Howson's goods to Samuel Terry in order to recover a debt of £27/6/6. Samuel Terry had bought it for £37.²¹¹

On 30 October 1821, Samuel Terry had sold the farm to William Howe for £100.²¹² On 18 & 19 March 1825, a further deed of release, from Samuel Terry to William Howe, for £100, confirmed the previous transaction.²¹³

2.5.8 Portion 49 – Perpetual Trustee Co Ltd 21 acres 4 perches

On 7 November 1900, the sole surviving trustee of James Fitzpatrick's will applied to bring the Glenlee Estate under Torrens Title. The Title assessors at the Land Titles Office discovered that there was a small wedge of land along the northern side of the road to Glenlee, which was not included in any grant. In order to regularise the situation, a survey as made of the land, and the Perpetual Trustee Company into whose hands the estate was later placed were to purchase this small parcel to add to the title.

²⁰⁶ LTOD, No 493 Bk N

²⁰⁷ ADB, Volume 6, pp 319-20

²⁰⁸ J S Hassall, *In Old Australia: Records and reminiscences*, R S Hews, Brisbane, 1902, p 43

²⁰⁹ Grants, 8, p 139, LTO

²¹⁰ *Sydney Gazette*, 26 Sept 1818, p 3

²¹¹ Document 9, Land Titles Office, Documents re Land Title, RPA 11904, SRNSW 10/26915

²¹² Document 9a, Land Titles Office, Documents re Land Title, RPA 11904, SRNSW 10/26915

²¹³ LTOD, No 494 Bk N

On the basis of a survey of 15 December 1905, a plan was drawn up which showed the 'Old Track to Glenlee House', Glenlee and nearby grants and cadastral boundaries.²¹⁴ The surveyor, R. J. A. Roberts reported on 29 December 1905 that the land ran along a public thoroughfare, which was largely used as a private access to Glenlee House as well as access to the private platform at Glenlee on the railway line. The land was covered with scattered box trees, and although part was suitable for agriculture it was mainly used for grazing (App 2:Fig 22).²¹⁵

2.6 Parish of St Peter

2.6.1 Portion 16 - Samuel Terry 400 acres

Only a small portion of this land is within the study area and it has therefore not been analysed in detail (See Section

30 January 1830

Release Samuel Terry to John Reddall

1 February 1830

Bargain & sale, John Reddall to Thomas Reddall

2 February 1830

Release, John Reddall and wife to Thomas Reddall

12 February 1830

Mortgage, Thomas Reddall to Thomas Moore

19 October 1831

Grant to Samuel Terry

1 July 1834

Lease to Thomas Reddall

12 March 1835

Lease, Thomas Reddall and other to Luke William Reddall

13 March 1835

Release, Reverend Thomas Reddall to Luke W Reddall

20 June 1839

Settlement, Luke W Reddall to T Allman and another

24 & 25 June 1841

Conveyance, Rosetta Terry and others to Mrs Isabella Reddall

19 September 1844

Conveyance, Mrs Isabella Reddall to A L Reddall and E N A Reddall

10 January 1859

Mortgage, A L Reddall and others to Edmund Burton

21 May 1859

Reconveyance

²¹⁴ C.2574.2030, Crown Plan

²¹⁵ At Aln 08/14296, Lands, Alienation Branch, Correspondence, SRNSW 10/36263

11 January 1864

Mortgage, A L Reddall and another to Clara S Reddall and others

16 October 1868

Reconveyance

25 November 1893

Mortgage, Mortgage, A L Reddall and another to Elizabeth Macarthur Onslow

25 March 1902

Conveyance, Elizabeth Macarthur Onslow to James Shiel

22 May 1902

Conveyance, Perpetual Trustee Co Ltd to James Shiel

12 January 1903

Real Property Application by James Shiel, esquire of Bowral. Land is leased to John Dawson for five years from March 1902.²¹⁶

2.7 The Upper Nepean Scheme and the Upper Canal

In 1869 a Commission to investigate a new water supply system for Sydney recommended the 'Upper Nepean Scheme' whereby water from the headwaters of the tributaries of the Nepean River was conveyed by canal, tunnel and aqueduct to a storage reservoir at Prospect. From here another canal would carry water to a basin at Guildford where it would be piped to a high level reservoir at Potts Hill for distribution to Sydney. A further enquiry by an eminent English civil engineer, W. Clark, which reported in 1877, again recommended the Upper Nepean Scheme. Money was voted in 1879 and construction commenced.

Work went ahead as rapidly as it could once contracts were let. However, the mid 1880s was a dry period and the enlarged population of Sydney drew heavily on the existing supply from the Lachlan and Botany Swamps. A temporary supply scheme to overcome this shortage offered by the Sydney engineering firm of Hudson Brothers, with workshops at Redfern and Granville was accepted. The system was operational in January 1886 and functioned until the Upper Nepean scheme was fully operational, when it was dismantled and sold.²¹⁷

Water from the Upper Nepean was delivered to the consumer by a series of engineering works designed initially to require as little power as possible. Gravity provided the bulk of the energy used to deliver the water to the consumer. Weirs on the Cordeaux and Cataract Rivers diverted the normal flow of the rivers, along with floodwater or "freshes" into tunnels. The Nepean Tunnel, which commenced behind the Pheasant's Nest weir on the Cordeaux River, ran to an outlet immediately above the weir at Broughton's Pass on the Cataract River.

From here the Cataract Tunnel, took the water by gravity to the commencement of the Upper Canal. The Upper Canal was built of a variety of materials and section profiles depending upon the nature of the country through which it was passing. 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 here the sides were walled with sandstone masonry, or, if cut into solid rock left unlined. Where the line had to go under a hill, tunnels were excavated. These were left unlined if cut through in solid rock, or lined with brick, if cut through softer material. Where the canal crossed creeks or large depressions, such as Elladale, Simpson's, Ousedale, Mullaly, Woodhouse, Nepean's and Leaf's Creeks, the water was carried across in wrought iron inverted syphons resting upon stone trestles.

²¹⁶ RPA 12643

²¹⁷ Water Board, *Annual Report*, 1889, p 12

In addition, drop-bars or bulk-heads permitted the closing off of sections of the Canal for cleaning and repairs. So that stormwater, polluted with animal and other wastes, did not find its way into the Canal, which supplied Sydney's drinking water, a series of flumes carried stormwater over the canal. At first many of these flumes were built of timber, but gradually they were replaced by wrought iron and even later, by concrete flumes. Bridges carried major roads such as the Camden Road over the canal. In addition, "occupation bridges" allowed property owners with land severed by the canal access between the various parts of their holdings.

After travelling a total of 39 3/4 miles (64 kilometres) from Pheasant's Nest, the water entered the Trafalgar Tunnel, where it passed through a measuring or gauging weir and then along the inlet race into Prospect Reservoir. Prospect Reservoir was built in the 1880s as the major storage dam for Sydney's water supply. It was constructed as an earthen embankment dam. A clay puddle core was surrounded with earth batter on either side, with broken stone pitching on the inner face to arrest the action of waves on the earthen batter. A brick and stone outlet tower drew in water from the dam and fed it through pipes laid in a brick-lined tunnel under the wall to the Valve House, which controlled the access of water into the Lower Canal. Water was drawn from the Reservoir as required and let down the canal. Water from the upper reaches of the Nepean kept Prospect topped up. In times of drought when the flow of the rivers fell, the water level at Prospect fell. In 1902, pumps were used to take water from the Upper Canal directly to the Lower Canal since the level of Prospect Reservoir had fallen below gravitation level.²¹⁸

Part of the northeastern boundary of the study area runs along a section of the Upper Canal.

2.8 History of Amalgamated Estates

After the initial alienation of the land in the study area, as grants from the Crown, in smaller or larger portions, a process of aggregation of these smaller units into large landholdings commenced. James Harrex appears to have commenced the process, to be joined by William Howe, soon afterwards, and then by the Taber family, and by John Vardy. Harrex's estate largely became the Edrop estate of later years, and William Howe's Glenlee passed into the hands of James Fitzpatrick and his devisees. All of these holders added to their estate over the years (Fig. 2.3).

2.8.1 Howe/Fitzpatrick Estate

William Howe developed his Glenlee estate into a model property. By the 1830s, Glenlee was one of the best dairy farms in NSW. It was sowed with improved pastures and Howe was able to sell the hay. Hedges of quince and lemon trees divided the fields. Howe was also a paternalistic landowner looking after his 60 employees.²¹⁹

In 1839, William Howe and his son bought many cattle and horses from the estate of William Redfern and Howe mortgaged Glenlee in order to pay for them. Howe did not manage to repay the loan and the land passed to the mortgagees in 1850. However, the Howes remain as lessees until William Howe junior died in 1858.²²⁰

On 21 and 22 July 1839, by a deed of mortgage by lease and release between various parties, 1st William Howe and his wife, Mary, 2nd Ephraim Howe, 3rd Henry Colden Antill and Thomas Wills, trustees of the will of William Redfern, the Glenlee Estate was offered as security for a loan of £20,350. The land included 3000 acres granted to Howe; 200 acres granted to Reiby; 120 acres granted to Hayes; 88 acres granted to Campbell; 40 acres granted to Tyson; and 40 acres granted to Howson.²²¹ On 4 December 1849, having accepted his inability to redeem the land by paying off the

²¹⁸ W V Aird, *Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage of Sydney*, p 25

²¹⁹ C Liston, *Campbelltown: The Bicentennial History*, Allen & Unwin, North Sydney, 1988, p 46

²²⁰ C Liston, *Campbelltown: The Bicentennial History*, Allen & Unwin, North Sydney, 1988, p 108

²²¹ LTOD, No 502, Bk P

loan, William Howe released the equity of redemption on the property for the £20,350 owed by him.²²² William Howe died in 1855. Much of land had been let to tenants.²²³

On 8 November 1859, Thomas Wills, originally of Port Phillip, but now of England, the surviving trustee of William Redfern's estate conveyed to James Fitzpatrick of The Grange near Narellan, landholder, the land included in the 1839 mortgage, for £14,500.²²⁴ James Fitzpatrick had been buying up estates in the area. In 1849, he bought Mowat's Magellan estate (formerly W H Hovell's), then the Grimes' grant of 335 acres in 1851, and Throsby's Smeaton 550 acres grant. Thus by the 1860s, he held most of the grants southwest of Campbelltown towards Menangle.²²⁵

When Fitzpatrick sold some of his land for the right-of-way for the railway across the parish, a plan on the deed showed Glenlee House as well as many of the outbuildings, fences and other buildings nearby.²²⁶

Glenlee would remain in the hands of the Fitzpatrick family for many years. They added other adjacent land to them when they could acquire them. James Fitzpatrick died on 27 July 1882.

In 1875, M. R. Campion, a painter and decorator, had altered Glenlee House, painting the stair hall to resemble marble.²²⁷ Various families such as Cummins, Michael J. Vardy, the Tabers, Conroy and Doyle also leased Glenlee.²²⁸ Joseph Lawler, probably one of the tenants, lived on the Glenlee estate, in cottage on the 'hillside south-east of Glenlee House'. He died on 5 June 1896.²²⁹

Similarly, 'on the flat immediately south of Glenlee House and on the eastern side of the railway', Moloney remembered a market garden enclosed with quince hedges conducted by a Chinese market gardener Ah Shoo, who later died in Liverpool.²³⁰ The plan on the deed of October 1862 conveying the right of way to the railway showed two enclosed areas southwest of Glenlee House. One of them probably correlated with Ah Shoo's market garden.²³¹

The estate continued to maintain its high reputation. In 1902, James Hassall remembered that Glenlee butter had been famous on the Sydney market for many years.²³²

²²² LTOD, No 264 Bk 18

²²³ C Liston, *Campbelltown: The Bicentennial History*, Allen & Unwin, North Sydney, 1988, p 108

²²⁴ LTOD, No 271 Bk 65

²²⁵ C Liston, *Campbelltown: The Bicentennial History*, Allen & Unwin, North Sydney, 1988, p 109

²²⁶ LTOD, No 475 Bk 80

²²⁷ C Liston, *Campbelltown: The Bicentennial History*, Allen & Unwin, North Sydney, 1988, p 83

²²⁸ C Liston, *Campbelltown: The Bicentennial History*, Allen & Unwin, North Sydney, 1988, p 133

²²⁹ J J Moloney, *Early Menangle*, Australian Society of Patriots, Newcastle, 1929, p 11

²³⁰ J J Moloney, *Early Menangle*, Australian Society of Patriots, Newcastle, 1929, p 11

²³¹ LTOD, No 475 Bk 80

²³² J S Hassall, *In Old Australia: Records and reminiscences*, R S Hews, Brisbane, 1902, p 43

Non-indigenous Heritage Study Menangle Park

A Real Property Application was made by Patrick James O'Donnell, of Cootamundra, grazier, the sole surviving trustee of the will of James Fitzpatrick, of Glenlee, Campbelltown, esquire on 7 November 1900.²³³

An adjacent Real Property Application of 19 November 1900 showed that the land granted to Connor was occupied by William Cummins, Menangle, and J. I. O'Donnell, 'Glen Lea', occupied Campbell's grant.²³⁴

The Old Minto Road did not follow its earlier line, so that some land needed to be purchased to make up the discrepancy. On 29 December 1905, surveyor R. J. A Roberts reported that this road was known as 'the Minto Road' in Howe's grant description, and is not used much by public but mainly by people getting access to Glenlee homestead and to Glenlee platform.²³⁵

In order to allow claims by adjoining landowners for access, other arrangements had to be made. Both Hoare and Love's 45-acre grants were owned by Daniel Cooper and were let to Edward Bergin. A plan of 13 March 1907 showed this right of way as well as showing 'Bergan's House' and the land occupied by him, a dairy, a lodge and Glenlee and its stables. Another plan showed the route of the right of way across Glenlee as well as the bridge sites.

John Glenlee Fitzpatrick had taken up residence in Glenlee about 1910.²³⁶ By the 1920s, the Fitzpatrick family of Glenlee employed dairymen to run the dairies on their property.²³⁷ A Certificate of Title for Glenlee was issued to the Perpetual Trustee Co Ltd on 2 May 1910. Glenlee was transferred to James Glenlee Fitzpatrick, of Strathfield, gent and Bryan Glenlee Fitzpatrick, of Strathfield gent, as tenants in common on 21 March 1939.²³⁸

A small triangular piece of land at the southeast corner, part of Mary Reiby's and James Bean's grant was held by Fieldhouse. (This land later became the subject of RPA 49665)

On 20 February 1913, a deed was signed between the following parties in relation to this small triangular piece of land - 1st Edwin Hallett Fieldhouse, Turramurra, gentleman, 2nd Thomas Taber, Menangle, farmer to 3rd James Glenlee Fitzpatrick, Glenlee, grazier. It had originally been sold to Taber for £70/17/6, who had on-sold it to Fitzpatrick for an additional £23/12/6. The land measured 11 acres 3 roods, 10 perches, and was bisected by the Main Road 5 links wide from Campbelltown to Menangle. It was used as part of Glenlee.²³⁹

By the 1920s, Chinese market gardeners were leasing the parts of Owen Connor's 100-acre grant near the rivers for their crops.²⁴⁰

A proposal by the government in 1946 to resume Glenlee for a mental hospital met strong local opposition, especially since it was historic property and as a working dairy farm employed a number of local people.²⁴¹ At that time, Glenlee had two dairies, which produced 10,800 gallons of milk per month, and employed 32 people.²⁴² The proposal did not proceed. A new role for the locality emerged. In 1958, a new rail siding was built at Glenlee for loading coal from nearby mines.²⁴³ Coal loading commenced at the Glenlee siding on 14 January 1959.²⁴⁴

²³³ RPA 11904

²³⁴ RPA 11738

²³⁵ At Aln 08/14296, Lands, Alienation Branch, Correspondence, SRNSW 10/36263

²³⁶ C Liston, *Campbelltown: The Bicentennial History*, Allen & Unwin, North Sydney, 1988, p 133

²³⁷ C Liston, *Campbelltown: The Bicentennial History*, Allen & Unwin, North Sydney, 1988, p 184

²³⁸ C T 2053 f 122

²³⁹ LTOD, No 41 Bk 990

²⁴⁰ J J Moloney, *Early Menangle*, Australian Society of Patriots, Newcastle, 1929, p 10

²⁴¹ C Liston, *Campbelltown: The Bicentennial History*, Allen & Unwin, North Sydney, 1988, p 216-7

²⁴² W Bayley, *History of Campbelltown - New South Wales*, revd edn, Campbelltown City Council, 1974, p 47

²⁴³ C Liston, *Campbelltown: The Bicentennial History*, Allen & Unwin, North Sydney, 1988, p 218

²⁴⁴ W Bayley, *History of Campbelltown - New South Wales*, revd edn, Campbelltown City Council, 1974, p 170

2.8.2 Edrop's Estate – Portion 17 Harrex, Portion 23 Armstrong, Portion 24 Woodham

James Edrop and his wife, Adah Proctor Edrop, a daughter of James Harrex, had acquired parts of James Harrex's estate by inheritance and purchase. James Edrop was based in Parramatta. His son Edward James Edrop occupied the Menangle land. After the death of James Edrop, the land passed to Edward James Edrop.

About 1865, James Moloney's father became an employee of E. J. Edrop and James Moloney was born in a cottage on the flat between the road and the creek. Edrop also erected a stone dairy with stone taken from a quarry nearby. Both cottages and dairy had disappeared by 1929. About half a mile east of that, 'on the road to Mount Gilead was an old slab hut. Close to the creek were the ruins of two old houses, which Moloney thought might have been temporary cottages built by railway workers in the 1850s and 1860s.²⁴⁵

During construction of the Upper Nepean water scheme, a quarry was opened up on the property, 'within a few hundred yards of the old home'.²⁴⁶

On 19 June 1872, Edward Edrop wrote to the Railway Commissioners that teams had been unable to get under the pile work of the railway bridge and they had been making various tracks over his land in order to get to the old road. He requested that a road deviation be surveyed so that he might fence it properly. His request was passed to the Lands Department.²⁴⁷ Surveyor E. H. Arnheim advised on 6 September 1872 that he had measured a road, which provided sufficient headroom for teams and forwarded a plan, which became R.1156.1603. This enabled the problem to be solved.²⁴⁸

During the 1870s, E J Edrop invested heavily in a fruit orchard on his land only to be pushed aside by growers closer to Sydney with better market access and control of the distribution of fruit. Moloney also attributed the introduction of hawthorn hedges to him, whether in the district or in the colony, he did not specify.²⁴⁹

In the 1870s, a family named Jones lived in a brick house, "mid-way between the present [1929] Edrop Homestead and the original homestead, which is still in existence, opposite the railway platform at North Menangle" [i. e. Menangle Park]. William Kellerman lived in a cottage "which stood immediately inside the railway gate, at North Menangle".²⁵⁰

According to Moloney, the land east of the road came into the hands of John Vardy (see Section 2.8.5) who left it to his son Michael, who later sold it to E J Edrop. Edrop built "the present residence and requisite outbuildings when he embarked in the dairying industry on a large scale, with a pedigree herd," about the 1870s or 1880s. Although he calls it part of the Harrex grant, Moloney appears to be referring to the Doyle grant, since these details accord with the history of that grant.²⁵¹

The area east of the road was still being farmed with oats in the 1870s. About 150 yards south of Edrop's house, 'The Pines', was a brick house, which had been used as general store during the construction of the railway. James Moloney's family later lived there for some years. After occupation by various families, it fell into disrepair and disappeared.²⁵²

²⁴⁵ J J Moloney, *Early Menangle*, Australian Society of Patriots, Newcastle, 1929, p 16

²⁴⁶ J J Moloney, *Early Menangle*, Australian Society of Patriots, Newcastle, 1929, p 17

²⁴⁷ At Rds 72/1352, Lands, Roads Branch, Correspondence, SRNSW 10/15048

²⁴⁸ At Rds 72/1352, Lands, Roads Branch, Correspondence, SRNSW 10/15048

²⁴⁹ J J Moloney, *Early Menangle*, Australian Society of Patriots, Newcastle, 1929, p 5

²⁵⁰ J J Moloney, *Early Menangle*, Australian Society of Patriots, Newcastle, 1929, p 13

²⁵¹ J J Moloney, *Early Menangle*, Australian Society of Patriots, Newcastle, 1929, p 13

²⁵² J J Moloney, *Early Menangle*, Australian Society of Patriots, Newcastle, 1929, p 19

On the eastern side of the road, and about 150 yards to the south of the brick house where the Moloney family lived at one time, was a timber house, which had been erected as the headquarters of the estate and was used by Edrop when he visited the property. It had been built as a hotel in the 1850s and operated under a man named George Larkin but closed once the railway works were complete. John Noone took over as E. J. Edrop's overseer at that time. He lived in the former hotel for many years.²⁵³

Once Noone's health began to fail, Edrop built him a cottage on the part of Armstrong's grant, which he owned, immediately opposite "Springfields". Noone died on 4 November 1906 aged 74.²⁵⁴

The railway station was built upon Edrop's land. On the western platform was a house occupied by W. Huthnance, overseer of the pumping station. His son Samuel succeeded him and lived in a timber cottage immediately south of the contractor's sheds.²⁵⁵

James Moloney's father built the family a new house west of the railway platform at North Menangle and they lived there from 1877 until 1882 but the house had disappeared by 1929.²⁵⁶

Edward James Edrop, gentleman of Menangle died on 7 April 1897. Alex Munro made a valuation of Edward James Edrop's real estate on 24 April 1897, and it described the property as thus,

1. 'Homestead Farm' comprising an area of 259 acres 35 perches or thereabouts situated at North Menangle, with about one mile frontage to Nepean River, cleared and subdivided into paddocks; intersected by Great Southern Railway and Campbelltown to Picton Road – with substantial stone cottage, containing ten rooms, including Kitchen, Laundry etc. Slate roof, and U. G. tank 10' x 18' – also weatherboard cottage for manservant. The above buildings are in fair state of repair and I estimate their present value with land at Two thousand three hundred and forty pounds.
2. 'Noone's Farm' comprising an area of 33 acres or thereabouts – divided from Homestead Farm by Campbelltown to Picton road aforesaid and subdivided into two paddocks, with small four roomed weatherboard cottage thereon, galvanised iron roof, in good repair – I estimate the value of same with land at Two hundred and sixty four pounds.

Livestock included 62 milk cows at £2/10/0 per head and 40 at £2 per head, plus 49 heifers, 11 store bullocks, 3 bulls, 50 Southdown sheep, 3 Berkshire pigs, 4 draught horses, 6 hackney horses and 18 small ponies. Also farm tools, etc, harness and saddlery.

A valuation of the furniture in the house was completed as well.²⁵⁷

Noone's farm appears to have been situated on parts of Armstrong's grant.

2.8.3 Harrex/Taber Estate – Portions 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20

Thomas Taber was granted Portion 16 of 60 acres on 25 August 1812. This appears to have been the nucleus from which he acquired adjacent grants. He had a close relationship with James Harrex, who held the adjacent 200-acre grant. James Harrex had married his daughter, Frances Sarah Taber at Sydney on 3 February 1807. From January 1808, all of Harrex's children were born at Parramatta

²⁵³ J J Moloney, *Early Menangle*, Australian Society of Patriots, Newcastle, 1929, p 19-20, 43

²⁵⁴ J J Moloney, *Early Menangle*, Australian Society of Patriots, Newcastle, 1929, p 20

²⁵⁵ J J Moloney, *Early Menangle*, Australian Society of Patriots, Newcastle, 1929, p 20

²⁵⁶ J J Moloney, *Early Menangle*, Australian Society of Patriots, Newcastle, 1929, p 20

²⁵⁷ Stamp Duties Office, Deceased Estate Files, E J Edrop, Menangle, Z 15562, SRNSW 20/7063

until his death in 1825.²⁵⁸ Thomas Taber had also come to Sydney as a convict on the *Ganges* with Harrex.²⁵⁹ Frances was the sister of the George and James Taber who also held land elsewhere at Menangle, as well as the daughter of Thomas Taber, senior, who was granted Portion 16.

James Harrex was based in Parramatta, even though he acquired a large acreage of land in the Menangle area. The 1822 Muster showed that James Harrex of Parramatta, held 1360 acres of land by grant and purchase. Much of it would have been this estate. Harrex died in 1825. On 1 January 1846, George Taber leased this land from his estate for 7 years at £40 per annum [except Portion 16, owned by him].²⁶⁰

George Taber owned a hotel on his Portion 16 adjacent to the main Menangle Road. The hotel appears to have been operating from the late 1830s onwards, and was certainly there by the mid 1840s.

The partition of James Harrex land under his will of 6 October 1820 occurred on 3 April 1847 once his children were of age. In this division, Henry Kable's 200 acres, Thomas Bates' 80 acres, John Henson's 30 acres, James Dogherty's 100 acres, James Kelly's 30 acres and Henry Wallace's 30 acres were all devised to George Thomas Harrex, coach builder of Parramatta.²⁶¹ The papers regarding the administration and care of Harrex's estate are held in the Mitchell Library, but they consist of a large quantity of material and have not been examined for this report.

On 16 August 1848, George Thomas Harrex, of Parramatta, coachbuilder mortgaged his land to John Hayes, Parramatta, gent for £200 at 12.5%. The land included Kable's 200 acres, Bates' 80 acres, Henson's 30 acres, Dogherty's 100 acres, Kelly's 30 acres and Wallace's 30 acres.²⁶² On 19 August 1848, a notice to pay the rent to him rather than to Harrex was issued by John Hayes of Parramatta to George Taber of Menangle.²⁶³ Finally, on 3 June 1858, George Thomas Harrex, late of Melbourne but now of Sydney, coachbuilder conveyed to George Taber, Menangle, farmer all of these grants for a sum of £1,400.²⁶⁴ The Taber family was to hold this land for many years.

When the Great Southern Railway was being built through this area, land was acquired from the owners. On 1 February 1861, George Taber, of Menangle, farmer conveyed to the Commissioners for Railways, part of this land for £311/12/1. The accompanying plan showed the site of 'Menangle Hotel', probably situated on Taber's Portion 16.²⁶⁵

When the railway was being built across the parish in the early 1860s, this hotel was reopened with Mr McCurtayne as licensee. When McCurtayne gave up the licence when the railway works were complete, Taber conducted the hotel for a short time before it was again de-licensed.²⁶⁶

Since McCurtayne was occupying the main buildings as a hotel, George Taber built the brick cottage on the hill' to accommodate his large family.²⁶⁷ This was later called 'Riverview'.²⁶⁸

During the 1870s, a racecourse operated on Taber's estate west of the railway station, where the Menangle Park Racecourse was later established. The rough grandstand and judge's box on the

²⁵⁸ *The 1788-1820 Association's Pioneer Register*, Second Edition, Vol I, Sydney, 1981.

²⁵⁹ Col Sec, Convict Indents, 1788-1800, 4/4003, 'Ganges' No. 135

²⁶⁰ Land Titles Office, Real Property Application Packets, RPA 11738, SRNSW K 260428

²⁶¹ LTOD, No 755 Bk 12

²⁶² LTOD, No 117 Bk 15

²⁶³ Land Titles Office, Real Property Application Packets, RPA 11738, SRNSW K 260428

²⁶⁴ LTOD, No 202 Bk 57

²⁶⁵ LTOD, No 92 Bk 71

²⁶⁶ J J Moloney, *Early Menangle*, Australian Society of Patriots, Newcastle, 1929, p 6

²⁶⁷ J J Moloney, *Early Menangle*, Australian Society of Patriots, Newcastle, 1929, p 6

²⁶⁸ R Banfield, *History of Menangle House*, typescript, c. 1995?, p 4

course survived for many years. E. J. Edrop, with an interest in horse breeding trained some of his horses there.²⁶⁹

George Taber, of Medisvale, Menangle, grazier drew up his will on 1 December 1883. He died on 22 March 1885. A valuation of his land was prepared for stamp duty, but there was no formal valuation. There is a letter from E. H. Fieldhouse dated 15 July 1885 about the value of Taber's land, which read, in part:

500 acres ...it is fenced and divided into four paddocks – about 270 acres are uncleared and there are a good many acres of sandy barren land of but little value – the improvements consist of a Two Story brick House of 10 rooms, stone Kitchen with servants room – Six stall slab stable and Coach house – all in good condition – We are unable to give you the value of the Land and improvements respectively but consider the value of the whole to be about Four thousand pounds...²⁷⁰

The two-storey brick house appears to have been the former hotel.

Ann Taber, the widow of George Taber, died at Campbelltown on 22 September 1900 and was buried on 24 September 1900.²⁷¹

A Real Property Application was made by Frederick Charles Cox, of Carlingford, fruit grower on 19 November 1900, as the sole surviving executor of the will of George Taber, deceased. At that time a caretaker, John Mundy, of Menangle, occupied the land.²⁷² On 10 November 1900, John Kidd of Campbelltown stated that this land had been occupied by George Taber since he first knew it forty years ago, i.e. since the 1860s. Taber ran stock upon it, as did his widow.²⁷³

A Certificate of Title was issued to Charles Frederick Cox, of Carlingford, fruit grower on 14 June 1901. It was transferred to James Glenlee Fitzpatrick, of near Gundagai, gentleman on 22 July 1901. He leased it to James Carroll, of near Campbelltown, dairyman on 24 August 1901. On 16 January 1911, it was mortgaged to the Bank of Australasia. That loan was discharged on 4 May 1914. On 4 May 1914, part of portions 13 and 14 were Transferred to Frederick James Smith.²⁷⁴

Most of the land was transferred to the Menangle Park Racing Co Ltd on 4 May 1914. (See Section 2.8.6) On 4 May 1914, part of portions 13 and 14 was transferred to Frederick James Smith.²⁷⁵

During the First World War, Menangle House operated as tearooms.²⁷⁶

The Menangle Park Racing Co Ltd subdivided Land to the east of the railway for sale and the lots were sold from 1921 until 1952. The allotment with Menangle House, Lot 1, was transferred to George Thomas Collins, bookmaker of Sydney on 13 October 1921.²⁷⁷ Collins mortgaged the property to the Menangle Park Racing Co Ltd on 8 September 1921. The mortgagee transferred it to Frederick Moore, grazier of Homebush on 5 May 1938.²⁷⁸

²⁶⁹ J J Moloney, *Early Menangle*, Australian Society of Patriots, Newcastle, 1929, p 10

²⁷⁰ Stamp Duties Office, Deceased Estate Files, George Taber, Menangle, Z 7911, SRNSW 20/7003

²⁷¹ Land Titles Office, Real Property Application Packets, RPA 11738, SRNSW K 260428

²⁷² RPA 11738

²⁷³ Land Titles Office, Real Property Application Packets, RPA 11738, SRNSW K 260428

²⁷⁴ CT 1358 f 53

²⁷⁵ CT 1358 f 53

²⁷⁶ R Banfield, History of Menangle House, typescript, c. 1995?, p 1

²⁷⁷ Design 5, Menangle House 170 Menangle Road, Menangle Park, NSW, 2447 – Conservation Plan, For Greg Nixon & Bronwyn Tallis, August 1998, p 39

²⁷⁸ C T 3241 f 63

2.8.4 Taber's land – Portion 21 Bryan, Portion 22 Ward, Portion 29 Hunt, and part of James Taber Portion 30 and part of Thomas Taber Portion 32

The network of Taber family members across the area ensures that there is a complex web of inheritances affecting land within the study area. Thomas Taber, father of James Taber acquired Portion 21 in 1819 and Portion 22 in 1823 by purchase. He already owned Portion 16 next to the river. In April 1835, 100 acres was granted to him (Portion 32) and 50 acres adjacent was granted to his son James as 'Mount Pleasant'. These became the core of this separate Taber landholding in the area. It was not until 1871 that Portion 29 (Hunt) was sold to George Taber.

The will of Thomas Taber, of Castlereagh St, Sydney, gentleman dated 31 March 1858 left 50 acres at the Menangle Ford granted by Macquarie to his nephew, George Taber for life, plus contingent remainders.²⁷⁹ Thomas Taber died on 21 November 1869. It was stated by a descendant that the 50-acre parcel (Portion 16 granted by Macquarie) was not the same as the land left by the will, which 'is some two miles away from the first named grant'.²⁸⁰ If this is correct, then it appears to refer to this part of the estate.

James Taber died on 22 September 1872. George Taber died on 17 May 1896. These events appear to have placed all of these portions into the same hands. After the death of George, E. J. Edrop made a valuation of his land on 10 July 1896. Edrop was the owner of the land near the bridge (see Section 1.3.2 above) Edrop died the following year and his Menangle land was also valued. The July 1896 valuation of George Taber's land stated: ,

Details	Cost	Portion
Portion having frontage to main Campbelltown to Menangle Road 100 acres ²⁸¹ C. H. Taber, divided into three paddocks with old house on land value with improvements £4 per acre	400"0"0	29
50 acres, T. A. Taber, partly fenced no improvements value £4 per acre	200"0"0	30
90 acres Jas Taber, partly fenced no improvements value £4 per acre	405"0"0	15, 16
100 acres ²⁸² G. E. Taber fenced into 10 small Paddocks with improvements consisting of two small weatherboard cottages & kitchen, slab stable, hay and cow shed value with improvements £6 per acre	600"0"0	21, 22, pt32

The valuation also had an added note, in a different hand,

'Memo Mr Edrop has a very large estate at Menangle & a lot of City Property at one time he owned a very large a mount of property in different parts of the Colony his address is Menangle or he might be found at Tattersalls Club. F. R. Cowlshaw'.²⁸³

Edrop also valued the cattle, livestock and farm equipment, whilst butcher John Hickey of Menangle valued George Taber's domestic furniture.²⁸⁴

²⁷⁹ Land Titles Office, Real Property Application Packets , RPA 11738, SRNSW K 260428

²⁸⁰ Stat Dec, Jane Taber, 22 May 1901, Land Titles Office, Real Property Application Packets , RPA 11738, SRNSW K 260428

²⁸¹ Likely to be Portion 29 which had the

²⁸² The houses are probably those on portions 21 and 22.

²⁸³ Stamp Duties Office, Deceased Estate Files, George Taber, Menangle, Z 17219, SRNSW 20/11563

²⁸⁴ Stamp Duties Office, Deceased Estate Files, George Taber, Menangle, Z 17219, SRNSW 20/11563

Evidence was produced about the Taber's occupation for a later Real Property Application. The house and buildings were stated to have been on this land when George Edwin Taber was born about 1908.²⁸⁵

On 1 February 1927, a division was made of the various parts of this land. In an acknowledgment, of that date, George Edwin Taber (as the trustee and executor of the will of George Taber, Menangle, farmer) when he conveyed some of the land to himself described it as, 'All That piece of land being part of my Homestead Farm at Menangle containing about one hundred acres..' (An accompanying plan shows the house was on the eastern side of the Menangle road).²⁸⁶ None of the other deeds suggest there were buildings on the western side of the road.

A Statutory Declaration made by George Edwin Taber on 30 August 1974 stated that he was aged 66 and that the house and farm buildings on the land had been occupied by his father and himself for the whole of his lifetime.²⁸⁷ A Statutory Declaration by Edward Oliver Edward on 2 September 1974 stated that he had known the land for forty years. As long as he can remember, Taber had held it, and it had the house plus other farm buildings, which have been used as a dairy.²⁸⁸

2.8.5 Vardy's Estate - Portion 26 Byrne, Portion 27 Asser, Portion 28 Hanchard

John Vardy acquired Byrne's grant about 1840 when he married. He appears to have bought Hanchard's land the following year. It is uncertain when he acquired Asser's land.

During construction of the Great Southern Railway, a quarry was opened on the southern boundary of the property supplying stone for the piers of the Menangle Bridge. This seems to have been on Thomas Byrnes' grant. A tramline was built to carry the stone to the bridgeworks and some of the timber bridges across the two intervening creeks were still visible in 1929.²⁸⁹

Moloney referred to Vardy's property as 'Springfields', a name, which was shown on the 1900, Landholder's List as occupied by Jacob Short. The property had a small but well kept orchard, 'the dairy section was a regular bee-hive' and maize was grown. The family tutor Mary Ellen Downey eventually married Michael Vardy. At another time, Alice Ashton Eastmure was the family tutor. She also wrote poetry according to Moloney, but appears to have been a very minor poet.²⁹⁰

A survey by Henry C. Fowler for the conversion of Byrnes', Asser's and Hanchard's grants to the Real Property Act on 18 May 1888 showed the 'Residence', 'Stables' and other buildings on Byrne's grant, as well as the fence lines. The grants of Asser and Hanchard associated with Vardy's ownership and forming part of the same application were shown as vacant.²⁹¹

On 22 June 1888, Michael John Vardy, of Menangle, grazier, mortgaged these three grants to Timothy Maher, merchant of Sydney, to cover an £500 overdraft to the AJS Bank. The land was 130 acres 2 roods including Asser's, Hanchard's and Byrne's grants. The northwestern corner reached the 'lane or right of way leading from the said M. J. Vardy's farm to the main road'.²⁹²

The Real Property Application by Michael John Vardy, of Menangle, grazier was completed on 22 June 1888. He occupied the land.²⁹³ A Certificate of Title was issued to Michael John Vardy,

²⁸⁵ Land Titles Office, Real Property Application Packet, RPA 50295, SRNSW K 267246

²⁸⁶ LTOD, No 326 Bk 1962

²⁸⁷ Land Titles Office, Real Property Application Packet, RPA 50295, SRNSW K 267246

²⁸⁸ Land Titles Office, Real Property Application Packet, RPA 50295, SRNSW K 267246

²⁸⁹ J J Moloney, *Early Menangle*, Australian Society of Patriots, Newcastle, 1929, p 18

²⁹⁰ J J Moloney, *Early Menangle*, Australian Society of Patriots, Newcastle, 1929, p 17

²⁹¹ DP 57389

²⁹² LTOD, No 305, Bk 391

²⁹³ RPA 7389

grazier, of Campbelltown on 1 July 1889.²⁹⁴ A mortgage to Timothy Maher, Sydney of 7 July 1888, was shown on the Title, possibly a re-registration of the June mortgage.²⁹⁵ It was discharged on 21 July 1891, but seems to have been replaced by a mortgage to the AMP Society the same day. Another mortgage to the AMP was taken out on 5 September 1892. When both mortgages were discharged on 28 December 1894, they were replaced by a mortgage to the Mutual Life Association of 27 December 1894.²⁹⁶

On 2 May 1895, it was transferred to William Luther Short, salesman of Ashfield, and Charles Adolphus Jacob, clerk of Katoomba, as tenants in common.²⁹⁷ Thereafter the land went through numerous owners. On 2 May 1895, they mortgaged it to Archibald Hamilton Jacob, Ashfield, MLC. On 3 May 1895, they took another mortgage to Michael John Vardy, Menangle who had sold them the land. There were numerous mortgages and discharges by the two owners.²⁹⁸

William Luther Short transferred his share to Charles Adolphus Jacob on 10 July 1900.²⁹⁹ When the new consolidated CT was issued to Charles Adolphus Jacob on 14 August 1900, it gave his address and occupation as North Menangle, dairy farmer. On 12 November 1906, it was mortgaged to Rosetta Sarah Bull, Burwood, widow.³⁰⁰

On 1 June 1916, the loan was discharged and the land was transferred to Richard Andrews, of North Menangle, farmer. The same day, he mortgaged it to William Farrow, of Campbelltown, railway foreman. When that loan was discharged on 18 March 1918, the land was transferred to Margaret Vance, of Campbelltown, widow. She transferred to Leonard Chacksfield Dawes, of Wentworthville, gent on 14 June 1918, who mortgaged it back to her the same day. That loan was discharged on 9 July 1924.³⁰¹

Dawes held it for many years until 14 October 1941, when he transferred the property to Leonard Reay Dawes, of North Menangle, dairy farmer. Leonard Dawes mortgaged it to the Rural Bank on 9 December 1941. The loan was discharged on 15 May 1947. An easement for the co-axial cable was registered on 20 April 1966. On 15 November 1975, the land was transferred to the Commissioner for Main Roads after which new folios created.³⁰² The land is currently owned by Campbelltown Council.

2.9 Menangle Park Racecourse

In the 1870s, a racetrack operated on this land. In the following years some of the rough buildings which were part of the course fixtures survived.

The Menangle Park Racecourse was a significant land-user immediately adjacent to the railway for many decades. It emerged due to its situation on the railway line with ready access to Sydney. The Commonwealth Government had legislated against off-course betting, which caused a rush of punters back to racecourses. In addition, the NSW government legislated to restrict the number of racetracks within 40 miles of Sydney. As a result, entrepreneurs built tracks outside this radius at new sites such as Gosford, Kembla Grange, Wyong, and Menangle Park.³⁰³

²⁹⁴ C T 928 f 243

²⁹⁵ C T 928 f 243

²⁹⁶ C T 1026 f 249

²⁹⁷ C T 1026 f 249

²⁹⁸ C T 1166 f 208-9

²⁹⁹ C T 1166 f 208

³⁰⁰ C T 1325 f 138

³⁰¹ C T 1325 f 138

³⁰² C T 1325 f 138

³⁰³ Andrew Lemon, 'Horse-Racing', in W Vamplew and others (ed), *The Oxford Companion to Australian Sport*, Oxford University Press, Melbourne, 1992, pp 183-4; H Freedman & A Lemon, *The History of Australian*

The company known as Menangle Park Racing Co Ltd was registered on 27 August 1913, with its capital as £35,000 in £1 shares.³⁰⁴ The aims of the company were to carry on racing and manage its land for recreation and parades. The promoters of the company were James Joynton Smith, gentleman of Hastings House, Coogee, Leslie James Lamrock, doctor of Waverley, Henry Pateson, gentleman of Woollahra, Wilfred Johnson, public accountant of Sydney, Frederick James Smith, accountant of Sydney, Barnett Cohen solicitor of Sydney and Reginald Fraser of Sydney accountant.³⁰⁵ The accountants and solicitors were usually included in all company registrations, and normally had little interest in the proceedings except through their professional responsibilities.

Workman commenced the erection of a new racecourse on the western side of the railway near Menangle Park Station about September 1913. Sidings were built to bring trains onto the ground one measuring 180 yards long expressly for passengers and another siding 'just a furlong in extent' for the horses.³⁰⁶

Work on the track was complete by June 1914. It was 1.25 miles in circumference, 80 feet wide at the back widening to 135 feet after running past the judge's box. The straight was three furlongs and it was the longest in the state. H. Pateman had arranged construction. The grandstand enclosure comprised three and half acres and was capable of seating 800 with a bar and luncheon room underneath. The St Leger Stand was smaller and pricier. The official building had jockey's rooms on the ground floor as well as rooms for officials, the press, stewards and telegraphers as well as the secretary's office. The first floor had the lunchroom, Committee rooms and a private bar with a balcony for viewing races. Stewards and the committee could use special towers to view the races. The work was designed by architect A. R. Payten and it was built by E. C. Lusted, builder. The first race was held on 6 July 1914.³⁰⁷

Two new racetracks opened in 1914 — Menangle Park and Tuggerah Park near Wyong. Menangle Park had the longest straight in New South Wales, measuring 3 furlongs. These two tracks added to the others opened in a rush to escape NSW government restrictions in the metropolitan area. Hence, there were more tracks than were needed, 'although it required a lot more dedication or desperation to travel to Wyong or Menangle Park than it used to take to go to Lillie Bridge or Rosebery'.³⁰⁸

After the First World War, the track did very well. Conditions for horse racing boomed in 1920s, with increased press coverage of tracks stirring further interest. The number of illegal SP bookies also rose. By the 1920s, there was a hierarchy of status and wealth of prizes amongst racecourses, with Randwick as the premier course. Moorefield, Warwick Farm and Canterbury were in the second rank. In the third position were the country clubs accessible from Sydney, which raced under AJC rules, namely Hawkesbury, Gosford and Menangle Park. Beyond them were seven country courses, which were difficult to access from Sydney.³⁰⁹

The Second World War brought the grounds under military control and created major changes to the site. The Chief Engineer of the Australian Army, Eastern Command, reported on 14 March 1940 that Menangle Park Racecourse would be hired for the 2nd AIF Recruit Training Depot.³¹⁰ An Army Requisition Form dated 19 March 1940 described the area to be acquired as that between the

Thoroughbred Racing, Vol 2, *The golden years from 1862*, Southbank Communications, Melbourne 1990, volume 2, p 411

³⁰⁴ *Dun's Gazette*, 1 September 1913, p 181

³⁰⁵ Registrar-General, Memo and Articles of Association of Companies, Menangle Park Racing Co Ltd, No 1882, SRNSW 12/1097

³⁰⁶ *ATCJ*, 10 June 1914, p 34

³⁰⁷ *ATCJ*, 10 June 1914, p 34

³⁰⁸ H Freedman & A Lemon, *The History of Australian Thoroughbred Racing*, Vol 2, *The golden years from 1862*, Southbank Communications, Melbourne 1990, volume 2, p 413

³⁰⁹ H Freedman & A Lemon, *The History of Australian Thoroughbred Racing*, Vol 2, *The golden years from 1862*, Southbank Communications, Melbourne 1990, volume 2, p 491; See also 'Report from Select Committee on the Conduct and Administration of Pony Racing', *NSWPP*, 1924, volume 4, p 799

³¹⁰ 14940, in Hire of property, Menangle Park Racecourse, 1940-1, CRS, NAA, SP 16/4, Item 99

railway and the racecourse, plus a portion of the racecourse buildings and an area to the south of the racecourse. The buildings, which were to be occupied, included the main building with jockey's rooms, secretary's office, etc, tea rooms. Approximately 500 personnel were to be billeted on the site in tents. The property to be acquired was further described as 'racecourses, Leger Stand, Grand Stand, Main Offices with 9 rooms and lavatory. Showrooms and luncheon room turnstile and ticket office. 130 horses stall. Ladies' and Gent's Lavatories'.³¹¹ The racecourse was formally acquired on 8 May 1940. That acquisition included all the buildings except the racing track.³¹²

Over the next few years, a steady succession of units moved through the site. On 17 May 1940, it was reported that the Racecourse had been vacated but all kitchens, huts, showers and other structures were left standing ready for use again when needed.³¹³ The 7th Division Cavalry Regiment of 22 officers and 265 other ranks were ordered to move into the camp on 24 June 1940.³¹⁴

When a compensation claim was received from the racecourse company, a memo of 10 December 1940 noted that the camp had also been occupied between August 1939 and May 1940 by Sydney University Regiment; 45th Battalion and 20/19 Link Battalion.³¹⁵

From 12-31 March 1941, Menangle Park racecourse was used by 2nd Division School, Australian Army Service Corps.³¹⁶ It was reported on 22 April 1941 that all Army property had been removed from the old camp site apart from one overhead water tank.³¹⁷ In June 1941, it was being used by the Army Engineers School, which ended on 5 June 1941.³¹⁸

A new round of hiring began on 16 March 1942 to quarter troops. The troops catered for were the 117 Reserve Motor Transport Company, Australian Army Service Corps. They were succeeded by 118 Reserve Company of the same Corps.³¹⁹

The Royal Australian Air Force succeeded and overlapped the Army's use of this site. Use by the RAAF commenced on 5 May 1942. Subsequently, the RAAF claimed they did not occupy any of the buildings.³²⁰ The RAAF built a dispersal airfield for Camden aerodrome at Menangle Park.³²¹ Construction work for the RAAF was complete by 14 April 1943.³²²

An Inspection Report was prepared for the RAAF on 15 June 1943. The property had been acquired as a landing ground for the RAAF for dispersal. There were a number of timber buildings on the site, including race stands, tea rooms, totalisator stands, horse stalls, lavatories, and a 4-roomed cottage. Valuer L. E. Steven further reported on 16 June that, 'Considerable work has been carried out by the occupying unit. Portion of this work is a tarred runway which cuts across the racing track in two places, thus rendering it valueless as a racecourse. Taxiways to hideouts also cross the track at various points. Due to the restrictions on movement, Menangle Park had not been used as a racetrack for some time.'³²³

³¹¹ Hire of property, Menangle Park Racecourse, 1940-1, CRS, NAA, SP 16/4, Item 99

³¹² Hire of property, Menangle Park Racecourse, 1940-1, CRS, NAA, SP 16/4, Item 99

³¹³ 27396, in Hire of property, Menangle Park Racecourse, 1940-1, CRS, NAA, SP 16/4, Item 99

³¹⁴ 10A, in Hire of property, Menangle Park Racecourse, 1940-1, CRS, NAA, SP 16/4, Item 99

³¹⁵ 85984, in Hire of property, Menangle Park Racecourse, 1940-1, CRS, NAA, SP 16/4, Item 99

³¹⁶ Occupation by 2nd Division of ASC, 1941, CRS, NAA, SP 16/4, Item 364

³¹⁷ 39259, in Hire of property, Menangle Park Racecourse, 1940-1, CRS, NAA, SP 16/4, Item 99

³¹⁸ Occupation by 2nd Division of ASC, 1941, CRS, NAA, SP 16/4, Item 364

³¹⁹ 438898, 7346, in Occupation of Menangle Park Racecourse, claim for compensation, 1942-3, CRS, NAA, SP 16/4, Item 1332

³²⁰ 137852, in Occupation of Menangle Park Racecourse, claim for compensation, 1942-3, CRS, NAA, SP 16/4, Item 1332

³²¹ Menangle Park, 1942-51, CRS, NAA, SP 857/6, Item PH/599

³²² Report by valuer G French, c. 1947 in Menangle Park, 1942-51, CRS, NAA, SP 857/6, Item PH/599

³²³ Menangle Park, 1942-51, CRS, NAA, SP 857/6, Item PH/599

It was reported on 18 May 1943, that it was not being used by the Army at that time but was being used by the RAAF and an airfield had been constructed. No RAAF personnel were then in occupation.³²⁴ The RAAF marched out on 1 September 1943. It was taken over by the Army again who also used it as an airstrip. They finally vacated the site and the property was handed back to its owners on 28 February 1946.³²⁵ Remedial works were undertaken to remove the airstrip and return the racetracks to a state where it could again be used for horse racing.

In 1945, the airstrip on the Menangle Park racecourse was used to film the Australian feature film *Smithy*.³²⁶ Artist William Dobell was reputed to have at one time been stationed in the camp as part of the Army Camouflage unit.³²⁷

By the early 1950s when K' P. Felton knew the area the track was a still simply a straight track for gallopers. Later a circular course was re-instated for trotting.³²⁸ The Menangle Park Racing Co Ltd was formally wound up on 22 August 1955.³²⁹

2.10 Agriculture

The early clearing was undertaken by convict labour who also tilled the ground using hoes, as ploughs were not common in the early colony. The general focus on dairying started later in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Wheat was grown until rust destroyed it with the wheat being milled at nearby Mt Gilead, there were two mills in Campbelltown and one in Appin. Growing of oats, rye, barley and maize replaced wheat. There were attempts at fruit growing, such as by James Edrop, but there were already plentiful supplies closer to the Sydney market.³³⁰

2.11 Animals and Birds

JJ Moloney who lived in Menangle as a boy described the range of native animals and fish locally found, which included bears, cats (?) and possums. He remembered the last wombat being killed near the railway bridge. There had been platypus in the river. There were a wide variety of fish found in the river, creeks and lagoons: mullet, perch, black-fish, sprats and eels. Bird life included cockatoos, parrots, magpies, larks, finches, robins, owls, hawks, ducks, cranes, swans, pelicans, and broilgas.³³¹ There was also a variety of lizards and snakes, including brown, black, lead whip, tiger, green, diamond and carpet snakes.

³²⁴ 5678, in Occupation of Menangle Park Racecourse, claim for compensation, 1942-3, CRS, NAA, SP 16/4, Item 1332

³²⁵ Report by valuer G French, c. 1947 in Menangle Park, 1942-51, CRS, NAA, SP 857/6, Item PH/599

³²⁶ W A Bayley, *History of Campbelltown - New South Wales*, revd edn, Campbelltown City Council, 1974, p 147

³²⁷ K P Felton, Menangle Park NSW – 1948 to early 1950s, manuscript, 1988, Campbelltown City Library, p 7

³²⁸ K P Felton, Menangle Park NSW – 1948 to early 1950s, manuscript, 1988, Campbelltown City Library, p 8

³²⁹ Dead Companies Register, SRNSW

³³⁰ Moloney 1929.

³³¹ Moloney 1929, 5.

2.12 National and State Themes relevant to Menangle Park

1. National Theme – Tracing the Evolution of the Australian Environment³³²

State Themes

Environment – naturally evolved

2. National Theme – Peopling Australia

State Themes

Aboriginal Cultures and interactions with other cultures

Convict

3. National Theme – Developing Local, Regional and National Economies

State Themes

Agriculture

Commerce

Environment – cultural landscape

Events

Pastoralism

Transport

4. National Theme – Building Settlements, Towns and Cities

State Themes

Towns, suburbs and villages

Land tenure

Utilities

Accommodation

5. National Theme - Working

State Themes

Labour

6. National Theme - Educating

State Themes

Education

7. National Theme - Governing

State Themes

Defence –

8. National Theme – Developing Australia’s Cultural Life

State Themes

Domestic Life

Leisure

Sport

9. National Theme – Marking the Phases of Life

State Themes

Persons

³³² Taken from *Australian Historic Themes, a framework for use in heritage assessment and management*, Australian Heritage Commission, 2001 and *NSW Historical Themes*, 4 October 2001, <http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/docs/themes2006.pdf>

3.0 Heritage Items

3.1 Known Heritage Items

The State Heritage Inventory identifies a series of standing buildings, structures and works as being within the study area (Table 3-1, Fig 3.1). Three items are considered to be of State heritage significance and are listed on the SHR:

- Menangle Rail Bridge over the Nepean River
- Glenlee, house and grounds
- Upper Canal

The other sites include three standing buildings, a weir and the Menangle Park Paceway.

Menangle Rail Bridge is the oldest continuously used rail bridge/viaduct in New South Wales, operating since 1863. The 1863 Menangle Bridge is the first large iron railway bridge erected in New South Wales.

Glenlee is listed for its architectural values but its landscape values are also considered to be important in the SHR listing.

The **Upper Canal** forms the northern boundary of the study area (Fig. 3.1) and while not within the study area it may be affected by planning decisions. Glenlee Road crosses over a small sandstone bridge which is part of the canal listing and may require upgrading at some time. The canal is adjacent to the study area and should be considered as part of the planning process. Any access into the northern part of the study area from Menangle Road is likely to cross over the canal. The listing of the canal in the SHR includes its whole length from Prospect to Wollondilly. The Upper Canal is owned and managed by the Sydney Catchment Authority (SCA). Typically, the Authority does not allow for road traffic over the canal into residential estates. The canal is listed on the SCA's s. 170 heritage register.

The **Menangle Park Paceway** is a known heritage item, not because of its fabric, but because of its social significance and its role in the life of the Menangle Park community. Three buildings, **Menangle House**, **Riverview** and the **Pines** are listed on the DCP.

Glenlee and Menangle Railway Bridge are also listed on the Register of the National Estate.

Table 3-1: List of known heritage sites within the subject area.

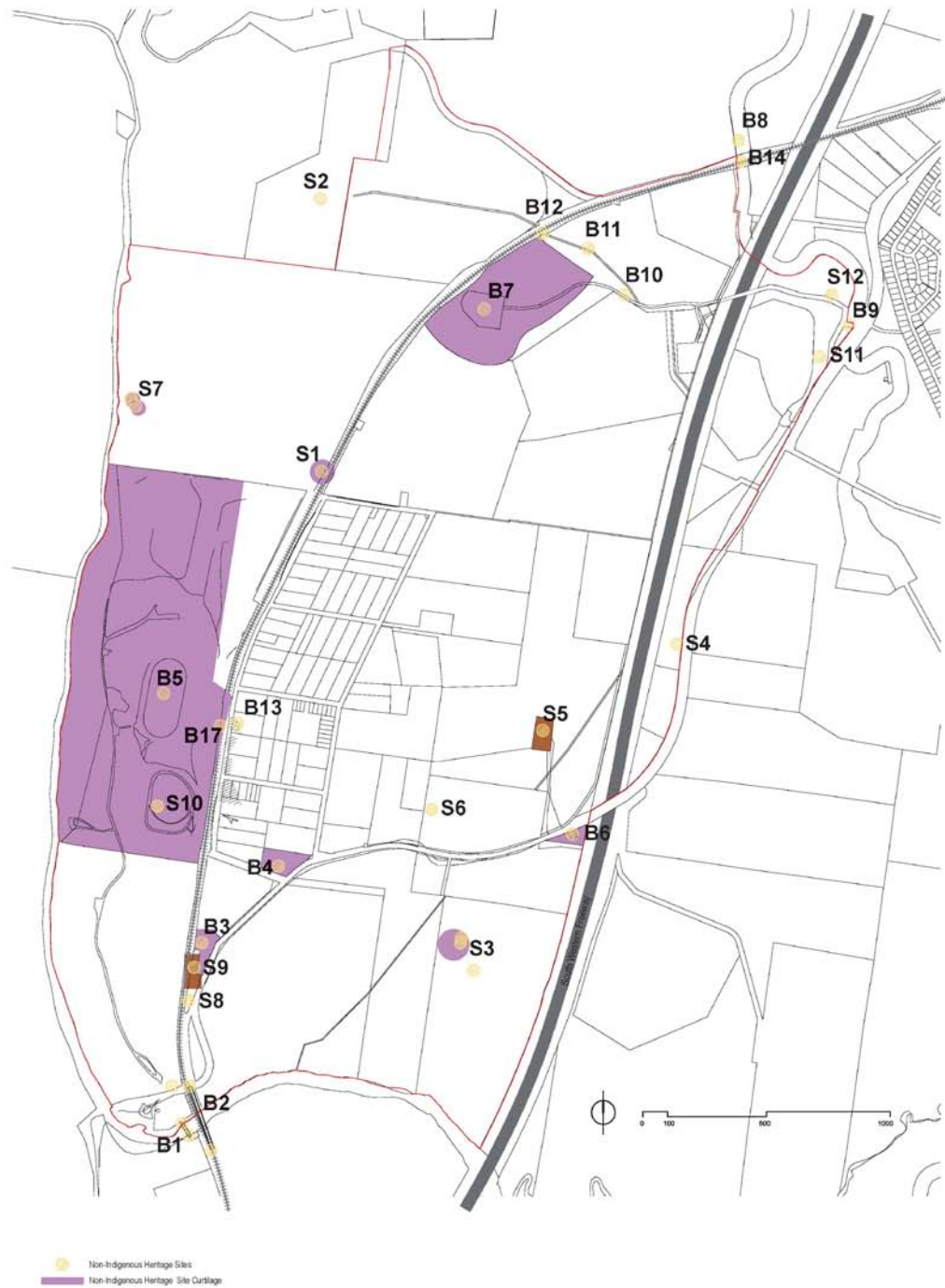
Number	Name of Item	Address	Statutory	Significance
B7	Glenlee	Lot 1, DP713646, Glenlee Rd	SHR (#9), IDO 15, DCP 83, RNE	State
B2	Menangle Rail Viaduct over Nepean River	Main Southern Railway	SHR, IDO 15, DCP 83, RNE, SRA s.170 register,	State
B8	Upper canal		SHR, CLEP-District 8, DCP 83,	State
B4	Menangle House	Lot 102, DP776612	IDO 15, DCP 83, RNE	Local
B5	Menangle Park Paceway	Lot 3 DP593211, Racecourse Ave	IDO 15, DCP 83, Nepean REP 20	Local
B1	Menangle Weir	near railway viaduct	IDO 15, DCP 83, Nepean REP 20	Local
B6	Riverview	Lot 2, DP589899, Menangle Rd	IDO 15, DCP 83,	Local
B3	The Pines	Lot 12, DP786117,	IDO 15, DCP 83,	Local

		Menangle Rd		
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Figure 3.1: Plan showing the location of known heritage items. All of these are listed in the LEP and the DCP (Campbelltown City Council).

1. Weir over Nepean River
2. Menangle Rail Bridge
3. The Pines
4. Menangle House
5. Menangle Park Paceway
6. Riverview
7. Glenlee House
8. Upper Canal



	See Visual Scale	Urbis	Menangle Park	PROJECT PARTNERS  
09_12_09 Non-Indigenous Heritage.indd3		09/12/2009 ISSUE 1	Non-Indigenous Heritage	

Figure 3.2: Plan showing the location of heritage items and archaeological sites.

Table 3-2: List of all built heritage items and other possible heritage items.

Number	Name of Item	Address	Statutory	Significance
B1	Menangle Weir	near railway viaduct	IDO 15, DCP 83, Nepean REP 20	Local
B2	Menangle Rail Bridge over Nepean River	Main Southern Railway	SHR, IDO 15, DCP 83, RNE, SRA s.170 register	State
B3	The Pines	Lot 12, DP786117, Menangle Rd	IDO 15, DCP 83	Local
B4	Menangle House	Lot 102, DP776612	IDO 15, DCP 83, RNE	Local
B5	Menangle Park Paceway	Lot 3 DP593211, Racecourse Ave	IDO 15, DCP 83, Nepean REP 20	Local
B6	Riverview	Lot 2, DP589899, Menangle Rd	IDO 15, DCP 83,	Local
B7	Glenlee	Lot 1, DP713646, Glenlee Rd	SHR (#9), IDO 15, DCP 83, RNE	State
B8	Upper canal		SHR, CLEP-District 8	State
B9	Bridge over Upper Canal		SHR	State
B10	Cattle pen and ramps		relic s140	none
B11	Dairy Bails		relic s140	none
B12	Railway viaduct		none	
B14	Canal aqueduct over railway		SHR, CLEP-District 8	State
B15	house	cnr Payten and Cummins Road	none	
B16	Mt Pleasant outbuildings		none	none
B17	Railway platform, racecourse siding	Menangle Park railway station	none	Local

3.2 Field Survey – Built Heritage

3.2.1 B1 - Weir over Nepean River

This weir was built in the 1880s as part of the Upper Nepean Scheme and were built to maintain the riparian rights of landowners along the Nepean River after the completion of the Upper Nepean Scheme in 1886.¹ It is one of a series of weirs on the Nepean River. The weir is largely undisturbed due to its location. This item was not visited for the purposes of this report.

3.2.2 B2 - Menangle Rail Bridge

This railway bridge is part of the Southern Rail Line and is a box girder railway bridge built between 1860-1863. It is the ‘first large iron railway bridge erected in NSW’.² This item is listed on the both the SHR and the Rail Infrastructure Corporation (RIC) s.170 register.

¹ Campbelltown City Council Heritage Study, 1993

² Heritage Inventory Form.



Photo 3.1: View to south east showing the Menangle rail viaduct and bridge. This items is on the State Heritage Register. November 2003

3.2.3 B3 - The Pines

This was the main house on Thomas Edrop's estate, Medhurst Vale, and was cut off from the main part of the estate after a deviation to Menangle Road.³ It appears to be the second homestead on the property.⁴ It was built c. 1880.



Photo 3.2: The Pines, Menangle Road, Menangle Park. November 2003

³ Moloney 1929, p.4

⁴ Moloney 1929, p. 13

3.2.4 B4 - Menangle House

This was built as a hotel by George Taber in the late 1830s. It closed down for a period until the arrival of the railway in the 1860s provided sufficient custom for it to reopen. The licensee at this time was Mr McCurtayne with George Taber taking it over later.



Photo 3.3: Menangle House also known as the Horse & Jockey Inn. Built by George Taber c. 1839 as a hotel. There is an older stone building at the rear of the house. It was recently upgraded and a separate new hotel area built to the north. November 2003

3.2.5 B5 Menangle Park Paceway

The paceway is partly located on Thomas Taber's original grant (portion 16). His son George Taber held race parties there in the 1870s. At this period it appears to have had a 'primitive grandstand and judge's box'.⁵ The paceway is used for trotting and for horse training. The heritage significance of the paceway is rated to its social significance (community esteem). The gate-house certainly has historic interest and should be retained as part of any future development.



Photo 3.4: Entrance gate to Menangle Park Paceway (left) and modern grandstands (right). November 2003

⁵ Moloney 1929, p.9

3.2.6 B6 - Riverview

This property was built on Thomas Taber's portion 32 and was cut off from the main part of the property by a deviation of the main road (Menangle Road).⁶ This house was reportedly built in circa 1860s and was called Medhurst Vale. George Taber had grain stores, hayshed, coach house, stables, and implements shed and an orchard. He also grew vines and made wine but there was little market for locally produced wine.⁷ His original homestead was in Portion 16, and to the west of railway line. This house has a small curtilage with the highway cutting through to the rear of the property. This item is listed on the Campbelltown DCP.



Photo 3.5: Riverview house is on a small piece of land between Menangle Road and the highway. November 2003

3.2.7 B7 - Glenlee House

This house was built for William Howe and its design is attributed to Henry Kitchen, an early colonial architect and contemporary of Francis Greenway (Photos 1.6, 3.6). It was built on portion 1 of the Parish of Menangle original granted to Michael Hayes but soon purchased by William Howe in 1816 (Fig. 2.1). James Broadbent, noted architectural historian, describes it as a 'strange house' and has deduced that this house was possibly designed by Henry Kitchen who had worked for a Mr Howe. Kitchen also did considerable architectural work for the Macarthur family at Camden Park and Liverpool. There is some difficulty in determining if Kitchen did the work as he died in 1822 and work on the house did not begin until April 1823.⁸



Photo 3.6: View of Glenlee and gardens from northeast. Dairy buildings (right) to the north. Nov. 2003

⁶ Moloney 1929, p. 4

⁷ Moloney 1929, p. 6

⁸ Broadbent 1997, p.109

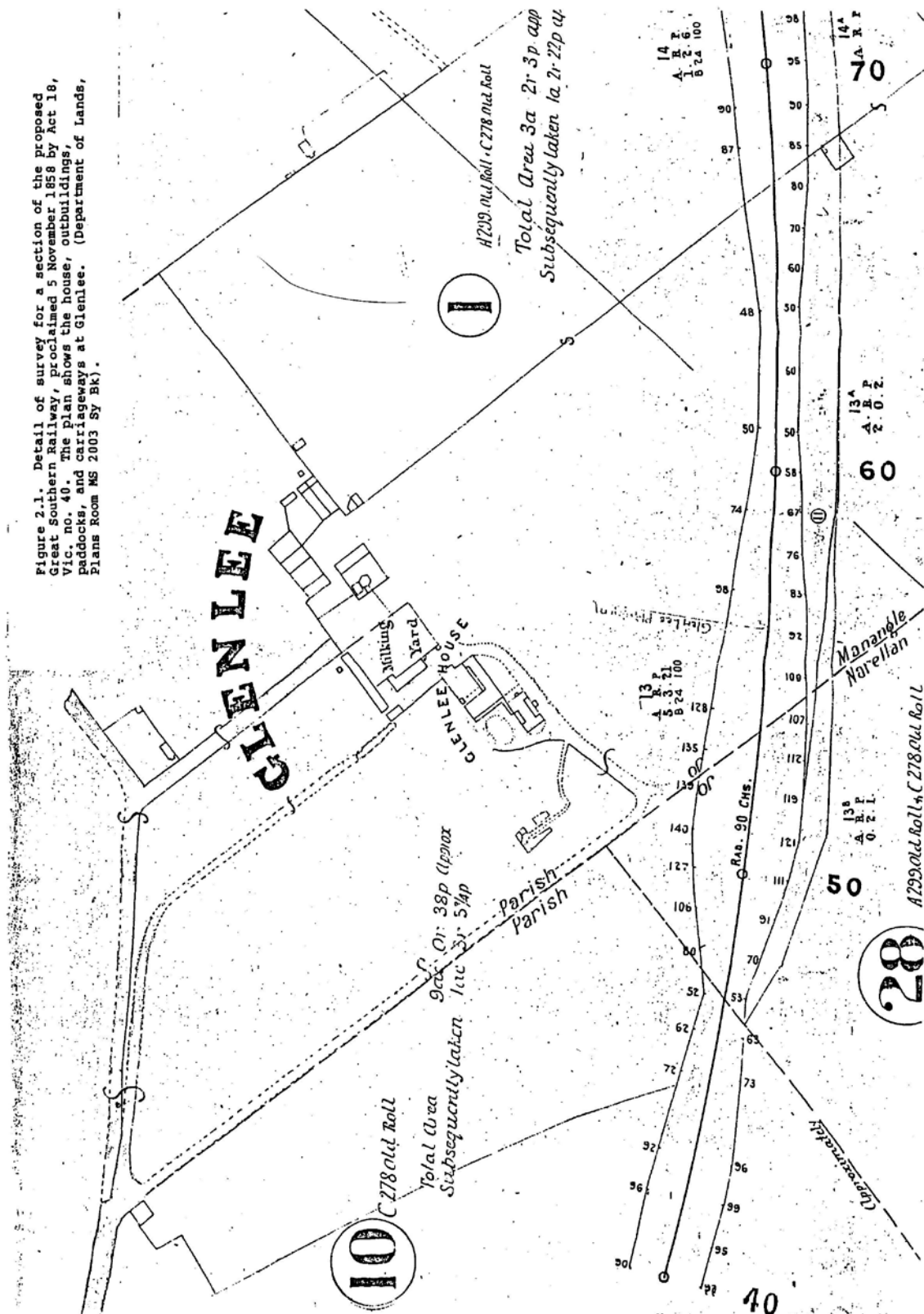


Figure 3.3: Plan of Glenlee in 1858. This shows the original dairying areas within the SHR boundary. Therefore the existing dairy buildings are later and in a new location.

Broadbent is uncertain if Kitchen designed the house or if a modified version of his design was built or if he had no clear role in its design. He also hypothesises that Francis Greenway may have been the architect.⁹ A plan shows the layout of the building with various milking areas and such.

When this item was listed on the State Heritage Register a boundary to the item was identified (Fig. 3.4) which relates to an existing property boundary. This boundary incorporates the main house, the core outbuildings and gardens associated with the house as well as the site of demolished buildings (Fig. 3.3). It should be noted that Glenlee should contain significant archaeological remains within its boundary.

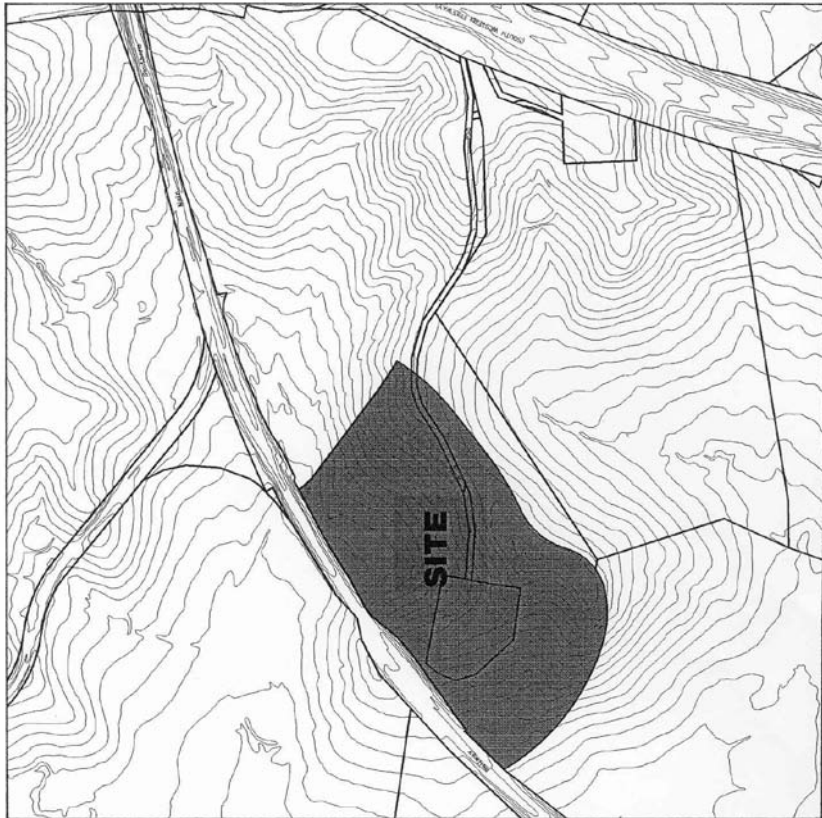


Figure 3.4: Plan showing the SHR boundary for Glenlee, Campbelltown Council

A group of modern dairy buildings are located to the north and down slope of the house (Photo 3.6). They were not built by 1943 but appear on the 1970 aerial. Dairy buildings are typically upgraded and replaced as health and hygiene laws change. These dairy buildings are considered to be representative of later twentieth-century dairies with milking bails and a range of water storage facilities for the cows. The remains of this dairy are considered to have limited heritage significance. The area with the dairy bails is northeast of the SHR boundary and beyond the road that goes under the railway viaduct.

⁹ Broadbent 1997, p. 110

3.2.8 B8 - Upper Canal

Approximately 1.3 km of the Upper Canal borders the northeastern part of the study area, from where Menangle Road crosses it to the Main Southern Railway (Fig. 1.1). The Upper Canal is part of the Upper Nepean Water Supply and is an operating part of Sydney's water supply. The canal carries water from the dams upstream to Prospect Reservoir. The canal is listed as built item B8 but the sandstone bridge (Photo 3.7) over the canal at Glenlee Road has been separately identified as B9 because of potential issues associated with road access into the northern area (Fig. 3.1). This bridge appears to be part of the original construction of the canal in the 1880s and is covered by the listing of this item on the SHR as well as on Sydney Catchment Authority's s.170 register. The Menangle Road bridge over the canal appears to be more recent and has little heritage significance as is the Highways crossing of the canal. This section of the canal is part of Section 3 and includes a series of individual items listed on the SCA's Heritage and Conservation Register. These area items 28 to 40 inclusive and include:

- Glenlee Road bridge, canal overbridges (3)
- Flumes, 8, 11, 12, 9, 13 (5)
- Weirs (2) and stop logs
- Aqueduct over main southern railway (no. 9)
- Campbelltown Reservoir (former)

The known list of heritage items does not include the Menangle Road bridge or the Highway bridge. The aqueduct is a large pipe across the railway line (Photo 3.8).



Photo 3.7: Glenlee Road crosses over the canal on this stone bridge (left). View to southeast looking to the Menangle Road bridge over the canal (right). November 2003



Photo 3.8: Upper Canal 'aqueduct' over the main southern railway. Photo taken from Mt Annan Botanic Gardens. February 2004

3.3 Other Items

Two other built items are possible heritage items depending upon the type of impacts that would be proposed. The following items should be assessed in light of any proposed impacts.

- The older viaduct under the Main Southern Railway near Glenlee (B12) (Photo 3.8). This is an original viaduct built as part of the 1860s construction to provide access to the land between the railway and the river. This viaduct is not on the RIC s.170 register.

These items should be further assessed to understand their heritage significance if there is likely to be any impacts on them.



Photo 3.9: Rail viaduct on Glenlee Road, B12. November 2003



Photo 3.10: View of early twentieth-century house on southwest corner of Payten and Cummins Street. January 2004

3.3.1 Menangle Park Village

Much of the housing within the Menangle Park village was built in the latter part of the twentieth century with a few earlier houses from the 1940s and 1930s (Photos 3.11-13). No twentieth-century buildings were previously identified for listing on heritage schedules. Further review of the house in Photo 3.10 by Peter Phillips, heritage architect, indicated that this house did not meet the criteria to be of local significance.



Photo 3.11: Street scene in Menangle Park village. January 2004



Photo 3.12: Some of the modern houses are located on large blocks. January 2004



Photo 3.13: Fibro house of a typical 1930s suburban style typical of many of Sydney's suburbs.

4.0 Non-Indigenous Archaeological Sites

4.1 Methodology for Identifying Archaeological Sites

Aerial photos (1947, 1970 and 2003), historical research, and historic maps and plans, were used to identify potential archaeological sites on the various properties within the study area (Table 4-1, Figs 4.1, 4.2, 4.3). Where potential for archaeological sites was identified through this research then most of these sites were inspected to determine their potential to contain archaeological remains. Potential sites were marked up on the aerial photos and used as a guide for site inspections. In some cases the location of sites was not able to be identified without additional work which is outside the scope of this report. In these cases the historic portion number was identified and the modern property likely to contain a specific site was shown on plan as requiring an archaeological assessment.

Table 4-1: List of potential sites identified on early portions. Many of the portions had no buildings on them and we absorbed into larger estates at an early stage.

Portion	Owner	Grant	Earliest date for structures	Nature of Heritage Item	Site Id
Parish of Menangle					
1	Hayes	1820s	Glenlee	built	B7
2	Nicholas Brien sold by O'Connor to	1816	1824, early 20th century	site site	S1 S7
3	Robert Campbell Jnr	1812	amalgamated	-	-
4	Mary Reiby	1812	amalgamated	-	-
5	James Bean	1814 promised grant 1831	early 20th century?	site	S11?
13	Henry Kable	1809	amalgamated	-	-
14	Thomas Bates	1812	amalgamated	-	-
15	John Henson/Hanson	1812	amalgamated	-	-
16	Thomas Taber	1812	Menangle House 1839	built site	B4 S10
17	James Harrex, later Edrop	1809	Pines, Nth Menangle Station 1860s, Original homestead, Railway Hotel	built site site site	B3 S9 US14 S8
18	James Dogherty	1812	amalgamated	-	-
19	James Kelly	1812	amalgamated	-	-
20	Henry Wallace	prms 1811	amalgamated	-	-
21	Daniel Bryan	1812	amalgamated 1819	-	-
22	Christopher Ward	1821	1833	site/built	S5
23	John Armstrong	1812	1897	site	S6
24	Edward Woodham	1812	amalgamated 1816	-	-
25	Roger Doyle	1812	1839	site	US16
26	Thomas Byrne	1812	by 1840	site	S3
27	Thomas Asser	1812	amalgamated	-	-
28	Danial Hanchard	1812	amalgamated	-	-
29	Edward Hunt	promised 1821 granted 1835	1850s? Grazier's Arms	site	S4
30	James Taber	promised 1818 granted 1835	unclear, probably amalgamated with	site?	-
32	Thomas Taber	promised 1818 granted 1835	Riverview	built	-
Parish of Narellan					
10	William Howe	1818	1820s	Glenlee	B7
24	Robert Chapman	1812	-	-	-
26	John Hoare	1812			-
27	William Tyson	1812	1819	site?	S17
28	John Howson	1816	amalgamated 1821	-	-

Table 4-2: List of archaeological sites. The locations of some of these sites are unknown and can only be more closely identified through further research and survey work. AA = Archaeological Assessment required, PR = photographic record.

Site no	Name	Easting	Northing	Portion No	Significance	Statutory	Management
S1	Brien's farm and house site	292385	6225086	2	local	s140	AA
S3	Thomas Vardy's estate	292950	6223200	26, 27, 28	local	s140	AA
	house	292947	6223179	26, 27, 29	local	s140	AA
	stable	293000	6223067	26, 27, 30	local	s140	AA
S4	Grazier's Inn	293874	6224557	29	local	s140	AA
S5	Mt Pleasant			22	local	s140	AA
S6	Noone's farm	292830	6223720	23	local	s140	AA
S7	House of Chinese market gardener	291614	6225382	Portion 2, west	local	s140	AA, PR
	shed of Chinese market gardener	291632	6225351	Portion 2, west	local	s140	AA, PR
S8	Railway Hotel (Edrop Estate), inn site	291780	6222600	17	local	s140	AA
S9	North Menangle Station site	291750	622283	17	local	s140	AA
US10	Thomas Taber's original homestead site	291610	6223500	Portion 16	Further assessment required	s140	AA
S11	Madden's Hill house site	294400	6225550	5?	local	s140	AA
S12	Ward's and Taber's house site, Mt Pleasant	294450	6225800	22	local	s140	AA
US13	Railway sites: stone quarry, tramway, site of workers tent town			26, 27, 31, also 17 ?	local	s140	AA, PR
US14	Original Edrop homestead, dairy and workers cottages			17	local	s140	AA
US15	Archaeological sites, Menangle Park Paceway			13, 14, 15	Further assessment required	s140	AA
US16	Doyle's Property			25	Further assessment required	s140	AA
US17	Tyson Estate			Ph Narellan 27	Further assessment required	s140	AA
S18	Former bridge over Nepean River				local	S140	PR

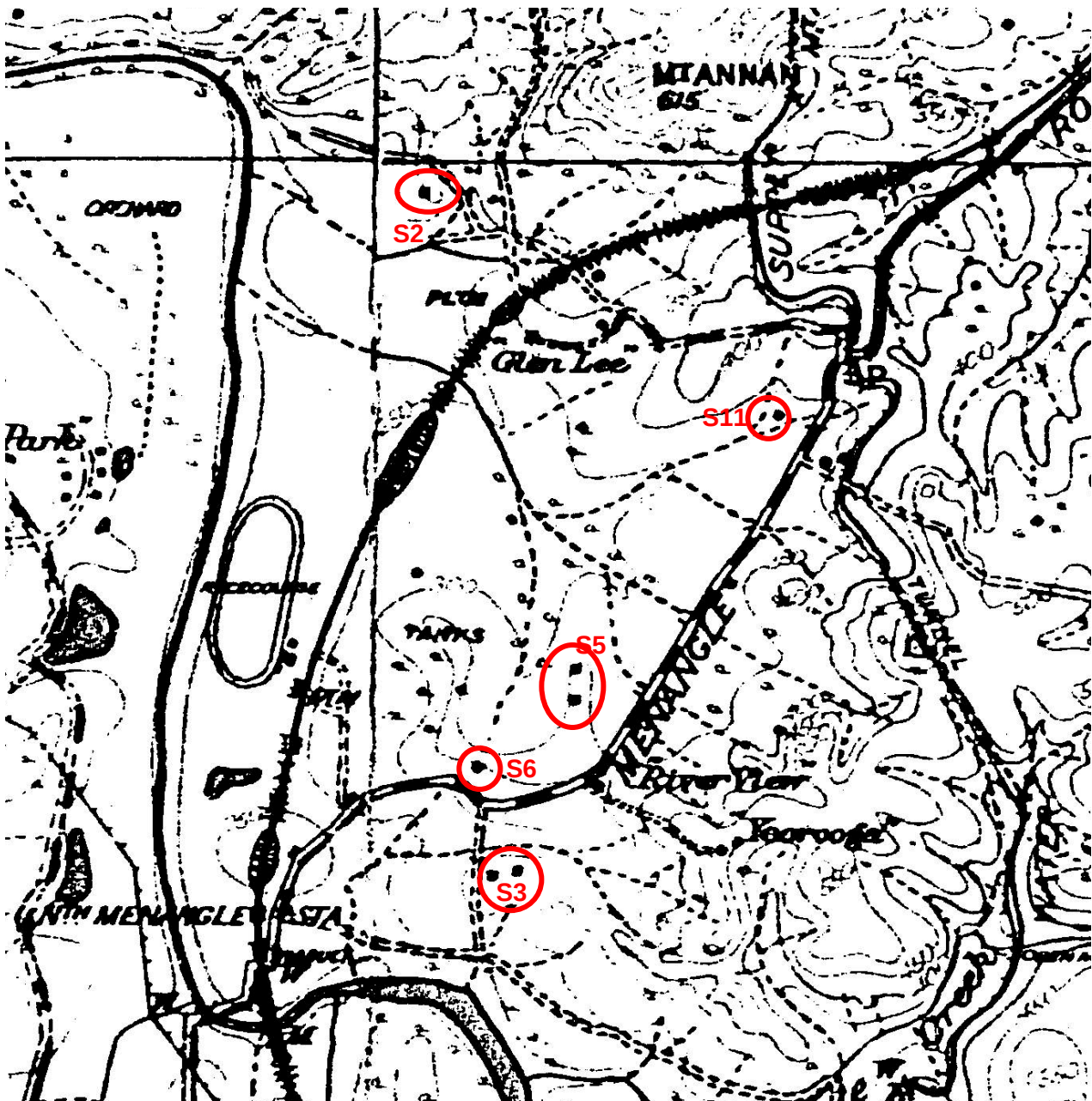


Figure 4.1: 1917 and 1923 topographic survey map, showing the data as July 1917 but published in 1923. The quality of this map is not very good and it not always certain which marks are buildings or not.

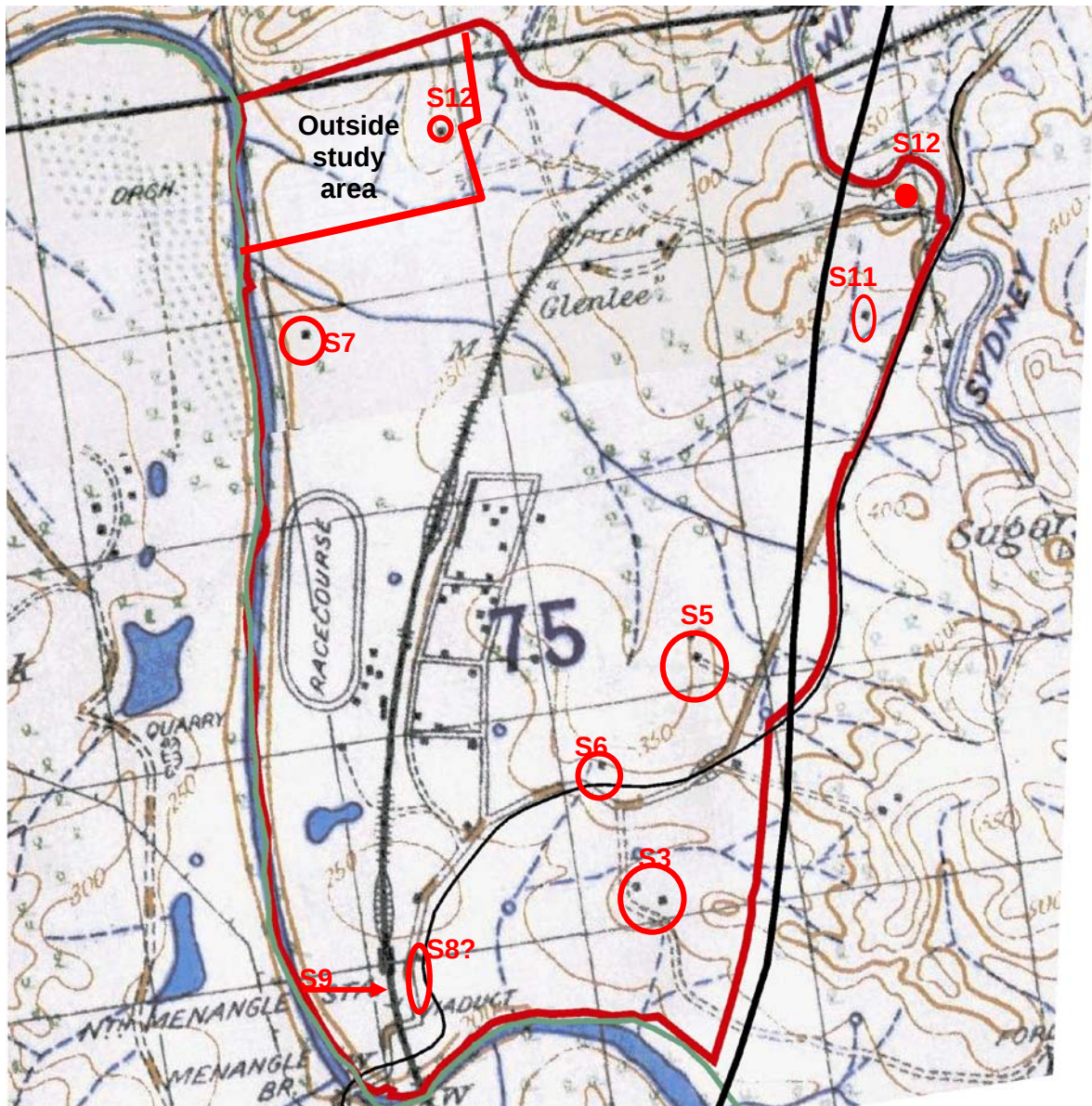
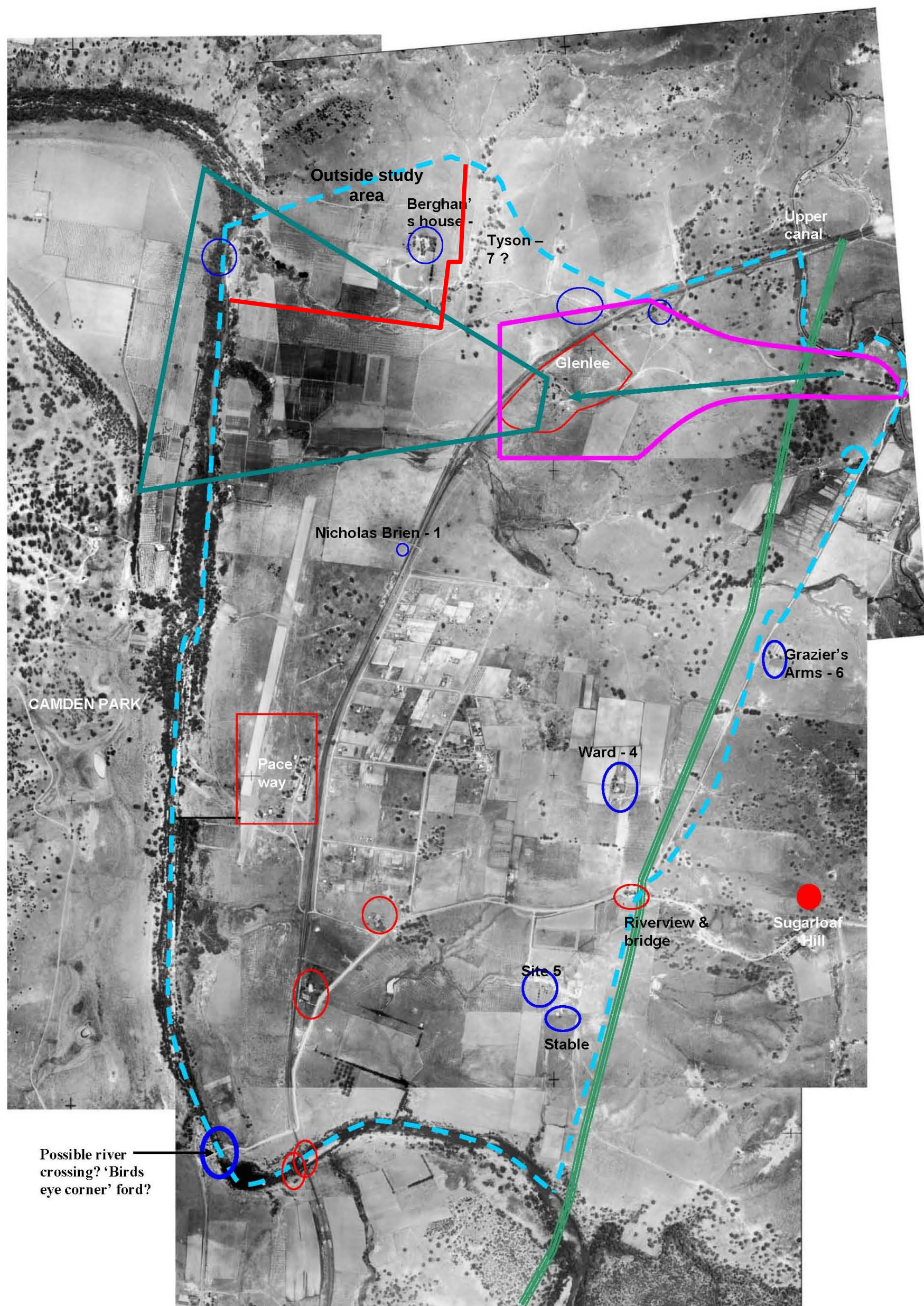


Figure 4.2: 1934 topographic survey map showing the study area and sites shown on this map. There is a lack of fit between the modern study area boundary and this plan suggesting that the 1934 plan is no accurate. Study area boundary shown in red and highway shown in black.



Study area boundary

Figure 4.3: 1947 aerial photo showing various sites. Please note that Bergan's house is now outside the study area. Blue circle indicates an archaeological site and the red line a known heritage item.

4.2 Archaeological Sites – Known Locations¹

4.2.1 Brien's Farm – Portion 2 (S1)

On 6 January 1821, Owen Connor of Airds, settler, assigned 50 acres on the south side of his grant to Nicholas Bryan of Airds settler (Fig. 2.1). Nicholas Brien leased this land. On 13 October 1824, Nicholas Brien advertised a farm of 50 acres for lease, on the south side of Connor's grant. The land was all cleared, with 'a large dwelling-house, barn, stable, and cart-house, and an excellent orchard, containing 3 acres, with a plough, harrow, cart, harness, etc and 3 broken in bullock' [sic]. This house was occupied by members of the Cummins family from 1847 to 1904. It appears to have operated as a dairy farm.

A house was in this portion by 1824 to at least 1900 (Fig 4.4). The house is shown on the 1904 plan as being near the railway crossing which is still extant. This house was not visible on the 1934 topographic survey (Fig. 4.2). No specific details are visible on the aerial photos.

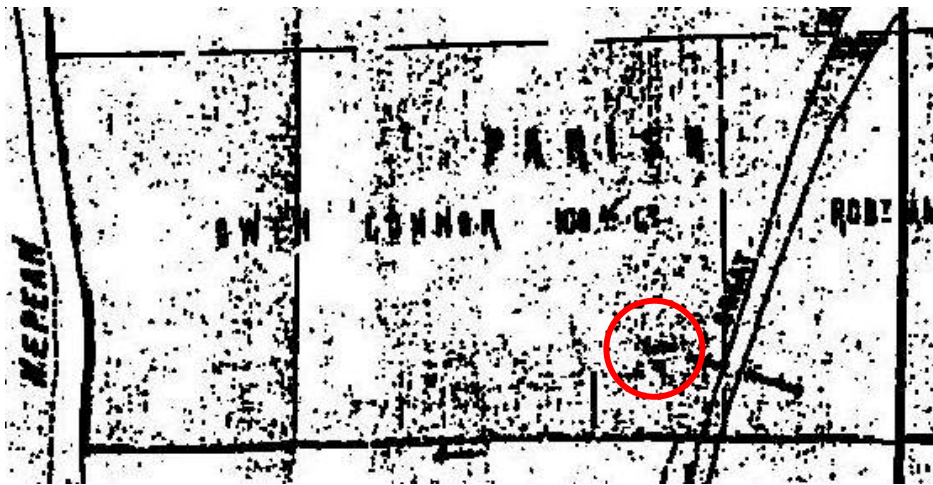


Figure 4.4: Plan showing the location of the Nicholas Brien's house, 1900. RPA 11904, SRNSW K260435



Photo 4.1: View to west across the area of S1. The Nepean River is in the background.

Inspection of the locality revealed no visible evidence for the site but remains are likely to survive within the locality (Photo 4.1). The 1947 aerial shows a road going west which appears to be through the middle of the site. The visibility is low due to the long grass making identification of potential remains difficult.

¹ Historical details are extracted from the History, Section 2 except where given another reference.

Archaeological Potential and Preliminary Significance

This site is likely to contain remains of a house, barn/stable, cart-house and a dairy as well as other archaeological deposits such as rubbish pits, cistern/well or similar remains. These potential remains are associated with the early settlement of Menangle Park and have **local** significance.

Site Curtilage

The location of the site on plan is a guestimate only. The easting and northing is taken at a point likely to be within the site and extended to go further to the north of the road shown on the 1947 aerial. A preliminary site curtilage extends out 50 m from the centre but would need to be refined with archaeological testing.

Management

All identified sites within the study area need to be the subject of further reporting. An archaeological assessment needs to be carried out. Where plantings survive a heritage assessment should be undertaken to determine the significance of these plantings. Preliminary curtilages should be reviewed as part of this process. No impacts can occur on this site without an s140 (archaeological excavation permit) approval from the NSW Heritage Council. Potential *in situ* conservation of some remains should be considered.

4.2.2 Thomas Vardy Estate, Portion 26, 27, 28 (S3, US13)

This property was originally granted to Thomas Byrne in 1812. His niece, one of his two heirs, married Thomas Vardy who became the owner of the land, probably about 1840. It is likely that Vardy and his wife Sarah (nee Martin) were occupying the property by 1840. In the 1870s the property was called 'Homelands Farm'. Vardy amalgamated the two portions to the north, 27 and 28. The land was transferred out of the Vardy family in 1895. The property appears to have operated as a dairy farm in the twentieth century. Vardy held a squatting license for 15,000 acres for Eughranna in Murrumbidgee Pastoral District and may have used his Menangle property as a home farm.

Thomas Vardy resided on this property and called it Springfields.² The property apparently has some natural springs. An outcrop of stone down near the river was quarried for the piers for the Menangle Rail Viaduct. A tramway was built from the quarry to the railway construction and two timber bridges were built to cross the intervening creeks. A 'canvas town sprang up' nearby as well.³ In 1900 'the property had a small but well kept orchard, "the dairy section was a regular bee-hive" and maize was grown'.⁴

² Moloney 1929, p. 17

³ Moloney 1929, p. 16, 18

⁴ See Kass history, Section 2.8.5.



Figure 4.5: 1947 aerial showing two groups of building associated with this property. North is at the top. The northern group is visible on the 1888 plan. The southern group is in the same location as the stables on the 1888 plan (Fig. 4.6).

The 1947 aerial photo shows two groups of structures with plantings within the study area (Fig. 4.5). These survived at least until 1970. The plantings included an oak tree, a Norfolk Island pine as well as a rose bush. These two groups may represent two different houses groups within the study area, the original homestead and the later house. The plantings near the southern group of buildings indicates that it is likely to be a house. The original homestead is shown on plan (Fig. 4.6) which suggests that the southern group is the later homestead.

This site was occupied by the 1840s until the 1980s. It may have been occupied as early as the 1810s. It was associated with one of the five main landholders within the Menangle Park study area.

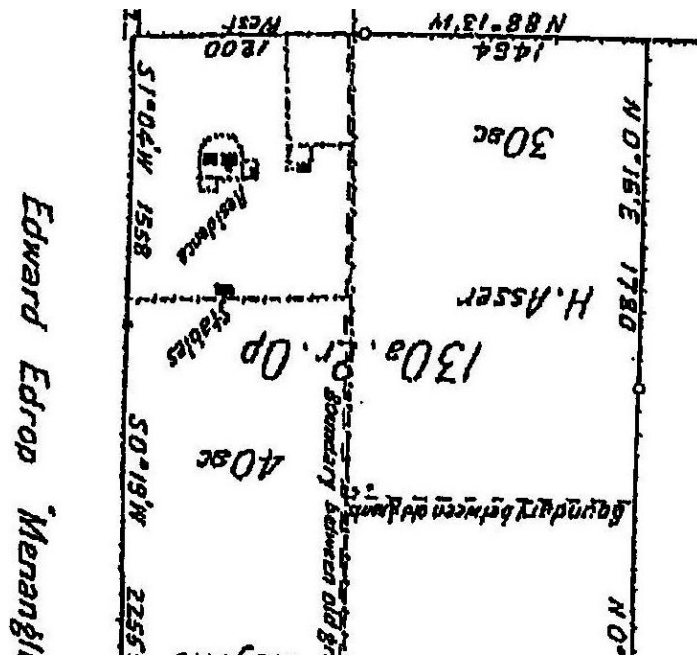


Figure 4.6: 1888 plan showing the location of the house, stables and other outbuildings. Detail from *Survey of Vardy's Estate*, 18 May 1888. Note the buildings shown, DP 57389. For complete plan see App. 2, Fig. 23.



Photo 4.2: View to southwest over the site of the house with the Norfolk Island pine and 20th-century silos.



Photo 4.3: View to north over a brick cistern backfilled with rubbish looking towards the silos.



Photo 4.4: View showing the southern areas near the stables located on plan.

Archaeological Potential

This site should contain the remains of a residence, stables and outbuildings, cistern, rubbish deposits, plantings and other remains that date from the 1840s and possibly earlier (Fig. 4.6; Photos 4.2, 4.3, 4.4). Other potential remains within the portion include items associated with the building of the railway line and bridge: stone quarry, tramway and tent town for workers building the railway (US13).

Significance

These remains are associated with the long-term occupation of one of the Menangle Park properties since the 1840s by one of the five main landholders. It should contain remains associated with this occupation and rural use. It is one of a series of sites likely to survive within Menangle Park. As a group they provide an opportunity to study a range of residential and rural archaeological remains within the Menangle Park study area. They represent the nineteenth-century historical evolution of the study area and form a group of considerable historical and research significance. They are of **local** heritage significance.

Site Curtilage

The location of the site on plan is a guestimate only. The easting and northing is taken at a point likely to be within the site. A preliminary site curtilage extends out 50 m from the centre but would need to be refined with archaeological testing.

Management

All identified sites within the study area need to be the subject of further reporting. An archaeological assessment needs to be carried out. Where plantings survive a heritage assessment should be undertaken to determine the significance of these plantings. Preliminary curtilages should be reviewed as part of this process. No impacts can occur on this site without an s140 (archaeological excavation permit) approval from the NSW Heritage Council. Potential *in situ* conservation of some remains should be considered.

4.2.3 Grazier's Arms Inn (S4)

The Grazier's Arms was established on original Portion 29, 100 acres promised to Edward Hunt in 1821 and finally granted in 1835. By 1856 there was an inn on the site being operated by Richard Meade, a licensed victualler. In 1896 it was probably a 'portion having frontage to main Campbelltown to Menangle Road, 100 acres C. H. Taber, divided into three paddocks with old house on land'.

This building, when no longer operating as an inn, was called 'Charlesville'. In 1929 it was a 'shadow of the original establishment'. It once had extensive stabling, hay shed, coach house 'and all the accessories of a hotel of the period'.⁵ It was eventually purchased by George Taber jnr. The introduction of the train reduced traffic from the road and led to the inn closing. A school opened there in the 1870s. A photo of this inn is included in *Early Menangle* by Moloney (1929).

The former inn was shown on the 1947 aerial photo (Fig. 4.7) and was demolished by 1970. The highway is not far to the west of the site and this required the relocation of Menangle Road to the east of the inn site. The site of the inn (or part of it) is thought to be within the current road easement to the west of Menangle Road (Photo 4.5). Part of it may be underneath Menangle Road. This site is on the boundaries of the study area but upgrading of Menangle Road may impact on this site.

Archaeological Potential and Significance

An inn site is likely to contain remains such as footings of the inn building, well/cistern, rubbish dumps, stabling and such. These remains would be typical of inn sites located on main roads throughout the state. In addition, a twentieth-century school appears to have operated from this building. This site is considered to be of **local** heritage significance.

Site Curtilage

The location of the site on plan is a guestimate only. The easting and northing is taken at a point likely to be within the site. A preliminary site curtilage extends out 50 m from the centre but would need to be refined with archaeological testing.

Management

All identified sites within the study area need to be the subject of further reporting. An archaeological assessment needs to be carried out. Where plantings survive a heritage assessment should be undertaken to determine the significance of these plantings. Preliminary curtilages should be reviewed as part of this process. No impacts can occur on this site without an s140 (archaeological excavation permit) approval from the NSW Heritage Council. Potential *in situ* conservation of some remains should be considered.

⁵ Moloney 1929, p. 12



Figure 4.7: 1947 aerial showing the buildings associated with the former Grazier's Arm Inn.



Photo 4.5: View to north over general area of the site of the Grazier's Arms on the western side of Menangle Road.

4.2.4 Mt Pleasant (S5)

The extant house at Mt Pleasant is a modern house but some of the outbuildings appear to be older (Photo 4.6). This was originally part of Portion 22 granted to Christopher Ward in 1821 and in the ownership of Thomas Taber by 1823. A building is shown on the property by 1833 (App 2 Fig. 3). It was later acquired by the Edrop estate.

The outbuildings included barn, coach-house, stables, shed and cattle yard.⁶ The 1934 topographic survey as well as the 1947 aerial photo shows buildings at this location (Fig. 4.8). Access to this property was originally from the east until the relocation of the highway cut the original access off. The current access road is from the south.

The current house appears to be a post-WW2 building and the outbuildings appear to be older. A preliminary curtilage has been identified but the buildings on this property should be the subject of

⁶ Moloney 1929, p.7

a heritage assessment as well as an archaeological assessment to more fully assess the potential for archaeological remains. This site is likely to be of **local** heritage significance.



Photo 4.6: View from northeast of older outbuildings at Mt Pleasant.



Figure 4.8: 1947 aerial of Mt Pleasant. Parts of this group or buried remains may belong to the mid-nineteenth-century occupation by Thomas Taber or his tenants.

Archaeological Potential and Significance

This site may contain the remains of an early house site associated with the early settlement of Menangle Park. It has been associated with the one family for many years. This site may contain the remains of a house, barn, coach-house, stables, shed and cattle yard and other features such as wells, cesspits, rubbish dumps as well as other archaeological deposits. This site is likely to be of **local** heritage significance

Site Curtilage

The location of the site on plan is a guestimate only. The easting and northing is taken at a point likely to be within the site. The preliminary site curtilage extends out 50 m from the centre but would need to be refined with archaeological testing.

Management

All identified sites within the study need to be the subject of further reporting. An archaeological assessment needs to be undertaken if a site is within the vicinity of any potential impacts. Refining of preliminary curtilages should be reviewed as part of this process. The current curtilage is the separate property portion, excised from the larger portion which is now owned by Landcom. No impacts can occur on this site without an s140 (archaeological excavation permit) approval from the NSW Heritage Council. Potential *in situ* conservation of some remains should be considered.

4.2.5 Portion 23 (S6)

Portion 23 was granted in 1812 to John Armstrong and by 1846 it was part of the Harrex estate. In 1870 it was acquired by James Edrop. In 1900 buildings on the property were probably described as Noone's Farm, being:

'Noone's Farm' comprising an area of 33 acres or thereabouts – divided from Homestead Farm by Campbelltown to Picton road aforesaid and subdivided into two paddocks, with small four roomed weatherboard cottage thereon, galvanised iron roof, in good repair – I estimate the value of same with land at Two hundred and sixty four pounds.

E. J. Edrop built a cottage for his retired overseer, Noone, on this property where they lived until their deaths in the early 1900s (Fig. 4.9).⁷

⁷ Moloney 1929, p. 20



Figure 4.9: 1947 aerial with the cottage on Portion 23. Menangle Road is at the bottom.

Archaeological Potential and Significance

This site should contain the remains of a weatherboard cottage built about 1900. The occupants of this house also resided at an earlier time at The Pines. This site is of **local** significance.

Site Curtilage

The location of the site on plan is a guestimate only. The easting and northing is taken at a point likely to be within the site and the preliminary site curtilage extends out 50 m from the centre but would need to be refined with archaeological testing.

Management

All identified sites within the study area need to be the subject of further reporting. An archaeological assessment needs to be carried out. Where plantings survive a heritage assessment should be undertaken to determine the significance of these plantings. Preliminary curtilages should be reviewed as part of this process. No impacts can occur on this site without an s140 (archaeological excavation permit) approval from the NSW Heritage Council. Potential *in situ* conservation of some remains should be considered.

4.2.6 Western part of Portion 2 (S7)

In the 1920s this site was reportedly occupied by Chinese market gardeners but while buildings are shown on the 1947 aerial photo and the 1934 map they are not on the 1917 map (Figs 4.1, 4.2, 4.3).⁸ A site inspection identified standing remains of buildings shown on the 1934 plan and the 1947 aerial (Fig 4.10). The standing remains included a brick chimney built in sandstocks with later machine-made brick additions, a tank stand surrounded by a collapsed roof of corrugated iron (Photos 4.7 to 4.8). Further to the east was a shed with old fridges and some machinery.

⁸ Moloney 1929, p. 10

Archaeological Potential and Significance

This site contains the standing remains of a brick fireplace with associated building debris, including fibro sheeting. These remains were associated with the twentieth-century occupation of this site by a Chinese market gardener and aside from the remains of the two extant structures should contain other archaeological evidence associated with the occupation of this site. These remains are of **local** heritage significance.

Site Curtilage

The location of the site on plan is based on a easting and northing taken within the remains of the two buildings. The preliminary site curtilage extends out 50 m from the centre but would need to be refined by further work.

Management

All identified sites within the property need to be the subject of further reporting. An archaeological assessment needs to be undertaken if a site is within the vicinity of any potential impacts. Refining of preliminary curtilages should be reviewed as part of this process. No impacts can occur on this site without an s140 (archaeological excavation permit) approval from the NSW Heritage Council. The standing remains should be photographically recorded according to Heritage Council archival standards.



Figure 4.10: The various structures and possible areas of market gardening associated with this site. 1947 aerial photo.



Photo 4.7: The interior of the eastern shed.



Photo 4.8: Brick chimney belonging to ruined house.

4.2.7 Portion 17 – Original Edrop Homestead (S8 and US14)

Prior to the construction of the Pines (B3) in 1880s there was an earlier homestead to the south of Menangle Road built by James Edrop. Edrop also apparently built a stone dairy ‘with floor level about four feet below the ground level’. The stone came from a nearby quarry.⁹ It should be noted that the existing dairy buildings (Photo 1.7) on the property were built after 1947. James Edrop (father) lived in a large house in Parramatta rather than at Menangle. There were possibly remains of two workers cottages, built in the flood zone, associated with the construction of the railway in the 1860s. All these unlocated remains are classed under US14.

A second building on the property was a weatherboard house located on the eastern side of the road, c. 300 yards south of the Pines. It was for many years the ‘headquarters of the estate and the residence of Mr E. J. Edrop during his weekly visits to the farm’ (S8). This house was the former Railway Hotel built in the 1850s in association with the construction of the railway. It ceased to operate as a hotel after this date. It was then occupied by Mr Noone who was the overseer for E. J. Edrop on his various Menangle holdings.¹⁰ He and his wife were both Irish. They eventually

⁹ Moloney 1929, p. 16, 19

¹⁰ Moloney 1929, p. 13, 19-20

resided in the Pines for many years. Two pine trees were planted at the southern and northern ends of the old hotel but the northern one had died.

The location of the inn is probably shown on the 1917 and 1934 survey map (Figs 4.1, 4.2) but by 1970 Menangle Road had been realigned in a big curve to the east (Fig. 4.11). There are no extant trees in this area and the inn building may be partly or wholly with the road and its easement (Photo 4.9).



Figure 4.11: Detail from 1970s aerial photo showing the realignment of Menangle Road to the east. The arrow points to the possible location of the inn site.

Archaeological Potential and Significance

The inn site (S8) has possibly been impacted by the previous realignment of Menangle Road but some of its remains may survive, deeper sub-surface features such as wells, cesspits and rubbish pits. These remains would be typical of inn sites located on main roads throughout the state. In addition it was used as a residence, prior to the construction of the Pines, for the manager of this property as well as an office. Other remains within this property have been identified as being associated with the original Harrex/Edrop homestead and dairy. Portion 17 may also contain remains associated with the building of the Menangle Rail bridge. These remains are considered to be of **local** significance.

Site Curtilage

The location of the site on plan is a guestimate only. The easting and northing is taken at a point likely to be within the site and the preliminary site curtilage extends out 50 m from the centre but would need to be refined with archaeological testing.

Management

All identified sites within the study need to be the subject of further reporting. An archaeological assessment needs to be undertaken if a site is within the vicinity of any potential impacts. Refining of preliminary curtilages should be reviewed as part of this process. No impacts can occur on this site without an s140 (archaeological excavation permit) approval from the NSW Heritage Council. Potential *in situ* conservation of some remains should be considered.



Photo 4.9: General area of Railway Inn. January 2004

4.2.9 North Menangle Railway Station (S9)

The original station at Menangle Park was North Menangle Station (Figs 4.1, 4.2). It was built as part of the 1860s railway and mostly operated while the Menangle rail viaduct was being built. It appears to have had a large workshop for constructing the iron sections of the viaduct. These sheds were dismantled and removed once the viaduct was completed. The original line was a single track with a small platform on the eastern side. In the middle of the western platform was a cottage occupied by an engineer who operated a pumping station at the southern end of the iron bridge. There was another cottage on the banks of the nearby railway cutting and another cottage inside the station gate. Another house was built by Mr Moloney (father of J.J. Moloney) 'at the western end of the railway adjacent to the northern end of the platform'.¹¹

The most likely impacts on these potential remains are those associated with the duplication of the railway around the 1970s, along the western side of the line, and the demolition of the sheds. There have been limited impacts from modern activities within the area (Photo 4.10).

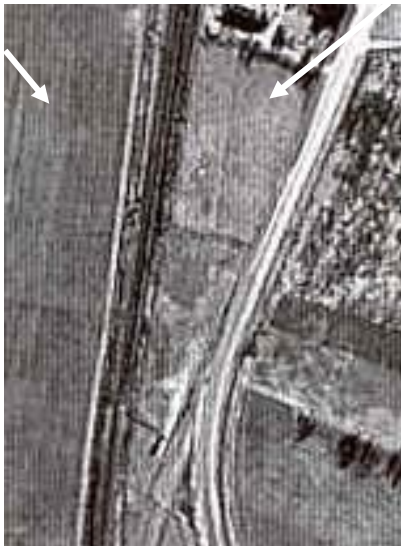


Figure 4.12: Triangular area to the south of the Pines and the land to the west of the railway are the most probable locations of the various remains associated with the station as noted above.

¹¹ Moloney 1929, p. 20



Photo 4.10: View to southwest over the large triangular area associated with the site of North Menangle Station. The railway line is running through the middle ground. January 2004

Archaeological Potential and Significance

The station site may contain the remains of at least four cottages, the platforms and the workshops as well as other archaeological remains, such as wells/cisterns, rubbish pits and archaeological deposits associated with the residential occupation. These remains are considered to be of **local** significance.

Site Curtilage

The location of the site on plan is preliminary only. It is based on the location shown on the 1934 plan and transposed to the current CMA maps. The current curtilage should be large enough to include most of the remains of the station. Remains straddle either side of the train line.

Management

All identified sites within the study need to be the subject of further reporting. An archaeological assessment needs to be undertaken if a site is within the vicinity of any potential impacts. Refining of preliminary curtilages should be reviewed as part of this process. No impacts can occur on this site without an s140 (archaeological excavation permit) approval from the NSW Heritage Council. Potential *in situ* conservation of some remains should be considered.

4.2.8 Madden's Hill Site (S11)

Site of a house located west of Glenlee Road in former Portion 5. According to J. J. Moloney the entrance road to Glenlee cut through Madden's Hill. On a small triangular piece of land to the west of the road 'stood an old-time cottage surrounded by a neat garden'. About 1855, this house had been a school with Mr Tancred as schoolteacher.¹² The probable location of this house is shown on the topographic maps (Figs 4.1, 4.2). Plantings possibly associated with the house survive along Menangle Road (Photos 4.11, 4.12).

¹² Moloney 1929, p. 11-12



Figure 4.13: Detail from 1947 aerial photo of S11, between two small tributaries. There are a few plantings near the road along the creek. These still survive (below).



Photo 4.11: View to north along Menangle Road showing plantings near Maddden's Hill Site.



Photo 4.12: View to east from Glenlee Road with Menangle Road in the middle ground. This area is in the vicinity of S11. Note the plantings.

Archaeological Potential and Significance

This potential site may contain the remains of a house and associated archaeological features such as a well, rubbish pits and other archaeological deposits. These remains are of **local** heritage significance.

Site Curtilage

The location of the site on plan is a guestimate only. The easting and northing is taken at a point likely to be within the site (based on the 1934 plan (Fig. 4.2)). The preliminary site curtilage extends out 50 m from the centre but would need to be refined with archaeological testing.

Management

All identified sites within the study need to be the subject of further reporting. An archaeological assessment needs to be undertaken if a site is within the vicinity of any potential impacts. Refining of preliminary curtilages should be reviewed as part of this process. No impacts can occur on this site without an s140 (archaeological excavation permit) approval from the NSW Heritage Council. Potential *in situ* conservation of some remains should be considered.

4.2.9 Ward's House Site (S12)

A house occupied by Patrick Ward was on the eastern side of Glenlee Road between the road and the Upper Canal (Fig. 4.2). While reputedly still standing in 1929 it is not shown on the 1917 topographic map nor on the 1947 aerial (Fig. 4.3).¹³ Plantings are still visible but the house appears to be more recent (Photo 4.12).



Photo 4.13: Modern house near the site of the house mentioned in J.J. Moloney's 1929 history.

Archaeological Potential and Significance

This potential site may contain the remains of a house and associated archaeological features such as a well, rubbish pits and other archaeological deposits. These remains are of **local** heritage significance.

Site Curtilage

The location of the site on plan is a guestimate only. The easting and northing is taken at a point likely to be within the site, based on Moloney's description. The preliminary site curtilage extends out 50 m from the centre but would need to be refined with archaeological testing.

¹³ Moloney 1929, p. 11

Management

All identified sites within the study need to be the subject of further reporting. An archaeological assessment needs to be undertaken if a site is within the vicinity of any potential impacts. Refining of preliminary curtilages should be reviewed as part of this process. No impacts can occur on this site without an s140 (archaeological excavation permit) approval from the NSW Heritage Council. Potential *in situ* conservation of some remains should be considered.

4.2.10 Site of Former Bridge over Nepean River (S18)

Remains of the former bridge over the Nepean River survive in the reserve adjacent to the modern road bridge. The older road surface indicates the position of the bridge, some remains are visible in the section on either side of the river (Photo 4.14). These remains are of **local** significance.



Photo 4.14: Old road surface indicates the position of the former road bridge over the Nepean River. January 2004

4.3 Archaeological Sites – Locations Unknown

4.3.1 Portion 16 (US10) and Portions 13, 14, 15 (US15) – Menangle Park Paceway

For further historical background on the paceway see Section 2.8.6.

Portion 16 property was granted to Thomas Taber but was the main residence of George Taber snr in the mid-nineteenth century. George Taber's farm was located to the west of the railway line with mulberry trees and a fine orchard enclosed by a quince hedge. He built his first house here before building what is now called Riverview (Medhurst Vale). An Aboriginal man and woman, Johnnie and Nellie, and another Aboriginal man named Kelly lived and worked on this first property for George Taber.¹⁴ The exact location of the site of this homestead is uncertain but it is to the west of the railway line and may have extended into the land occupied by the current sandmining operations.

Portions 13, 14 and 15 are to the north of Portion 16. These three portions are the northern three-quarters of the Menangle Park Paceway property. There are likely to be some remains of the earlier timber racetrack buildings as well as the earlier use of this property for military purposes (Fig. 4.14).

¹⁴ Moloney 1929, p. 6, 8-9

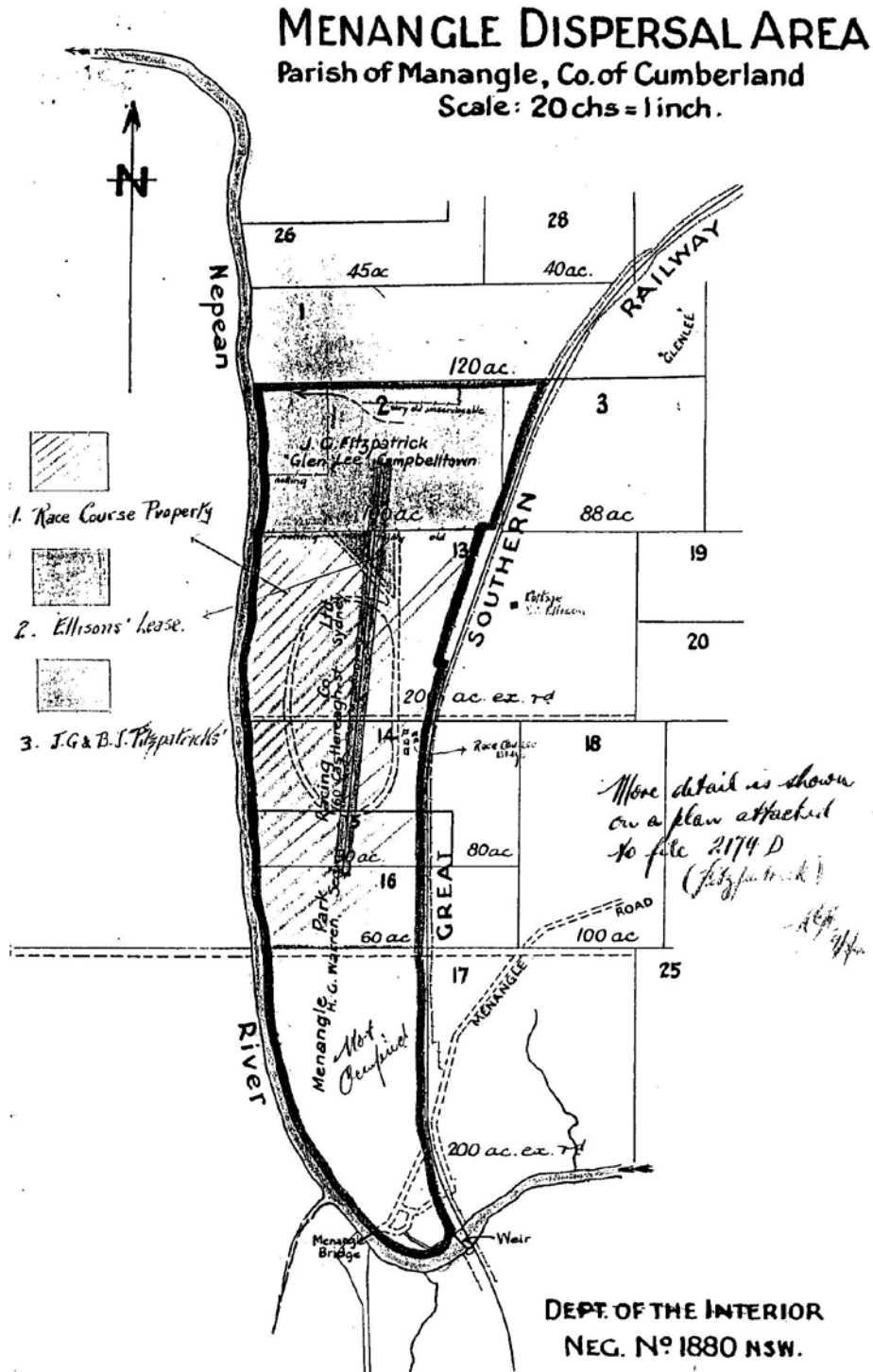


Figure 4.14: This sketch plan shows the position of the emergency landing ground constructed across the racecourse by the RAAF. Menangle Park Racecourse, World War Two, NAA, Menangle Park, 1942-51, CRS, NAA, SP 857/6, PH/599.

An unofficial racecourse operated since the 1870s within these portions and there were probably rough timber buildings associated with this property. But it was not until September 1913 that workman commenced the erection of a new racecourse on the western side of the railway near Menangle Park Station. Sidings were built to bring trains onto the ground, one measuring 180 yards long expressly for passengers and another siding ‘just a furlong in extent’ for the horses. A series of timber buildings were built in association with the racecourse and were operational by June 1914 when they were photographed for the *Town and Country Journal*.¹⁵

The racecourse operated successfully through the 1920s and 1930s but was hired by the AIF in the 1940 and went through a series of temporary military uses. By 1942 the air force were using the site and constructed an air strip through the racetrack (Fig. 4.14). It acted as a dispersal airport for Camden. By 1943 there were a number of timber buildings on the site, including race stands, tea rooms, totalisator stands, horse stalls, lavatories, and a 4-roomed cottage. In addition ‘considerable work has been carried out by the occupying unit. Portion of this work is a tarred runway which cuts across the racing track in two places, thus rendering it valueless as a racecourse. Taxiways to hideouts also cross the track at various points. Due to the restrictions on movement, Menangle Park had not been used as a racetrack for some time’.¹⁶ The military use of the site ceased in 1946 when it was handed back to the owners. It should be noted that there is also oral history reporting the accommodation of post-WW2 immigrants in camps at the racecourse.¹⁷

4.3.2 Portion 25 (US16)

Roger Doyle’s portion was granted in 1812 and a building and farm infrastructure were identified there in 1839 as being ‘Doyle’s Farm’. This land was later owned by Jeremiah Sullivan (1873) and then was incorporated into the Edrop estate (1873). At one time a house on the property was occupied by Tom Bellenger and also brick pits were said to be nearby. In addition Jeremiah Sullivan also lived on this property and had a housekeeper. A ‘lonely grave’ is said to be located on the eastern boundary of this property ‘on the bank of the river’ and is said to be the grave of someone who drowned in the river.¹⁸ It is possible that the brick pits were located on Portion 18 but it is unclear.

4.3.3 Tyson’s Estate – Portion 27, Parish of Narellan (US17)

Chapter 2 of this report identified the following description of improvements within this portion in July 1819:

offer for sale on 23 July, William Tyson’s 40 acres, of which 30 acres were cleared, and 14 were under cultivation, with ‘the substantial Dwelling-house, Barn, and Out-houses thereon erected’ plus wheat, maize, 9 pigs and a steel mill.¹⁹ On 8 September 1819, by endorsement on the grant William Tyson had transferred this grant to Samuel Terry, of Sydney, merchant for £130...²⁰ On 26 & 27 January 1824, by a lease and release, Samuel Terry sold it to William Howe, for £200.²¹

A preliminary field survey of this property between the road and the coal railway line has not identified any visible remains of this property (Photo 4.15).

¹⁵ *Australian Town and Country Journal*, 10 June 1914, p. 34

¹⁶ Menangle Park, 1942-51, CRS, NAA, SP 857/6, Item PH/599

¹⁷ Letter from Pat Binskim

¹⁸ Moloney 1929, pp. 9, 18

¹⁹ *Sydney Gazette*, 17 July 1819, p. 1

²⁰ Document 22, Land Titles Office, Documents re Land Title, RPA 11904, SRNSW 10/26915

²¹ LTOD, No 493 Bk N



Photo 4.15: View to north from top of hill in to south of coal railway line. This is the high point in Portion 27. No visible remains were observed within this portion. The modern road is in the background.

4.4 Management of Archaeological Sites

The above portions should be subject to further survey and research to identify all archaeological sites within these properties and to further assess their significance. All sites are subject to s140 approvals from the NSW Heritage Council. The foregoing list of sites has a preliminary identification and assessment of the significance of these sites. All sites in Table 4.2 need to be the subject of further assessment. Figure 4.15 identifies all of the historic portions, on the study area plan, requiring further assessment (Fig. 4.15).

It should be noted that the standing buildings in Section 3 also have archaeological potential.

4.4.1 The Archaeological Process

When considering a development for a property containing a known or unknown archaeological site it is necessary to undertake an archaeological assessment to more fully understand the archaeological issues associated with a specific property. The assessment should be undertaken in accordance with the standard Heritage Council guidelines. This assessment will provide a more detailed analysis of each properties archaeological potential and significance than possible in this report. It is desirable to retain archaeological sites where possible. In the event that there is to be an impact in the vicinity of an archaeological site then a excavation permit application will need to be lodged with the NSW Heritage Council/Office for approval to impact on this site. An excavation permit requires the writing of the assessment as well as a research design to guide the recording and reporting process. The assessments will make further recommendations depending upon the nature of the archaeological sites and the proposed impacts.

The need for further archaeological reporting will be kick-started by the DA approvals process and would be a set of information required at this stage of the project. Local council and the NSW Heritage Office will need to review the documents during the DA stage. The archaeological assessments should conform to Heritage Council guidelines in the *Archaeological Assessment Guidelines*.

The range of recommendations likely to arise for the future management of an archaeological site in light of proposed impacts are listed below. Please note the preliminary recommendations are listed in Table 4-2:

- Testing to determine if remains survive to any substantial degree (**permit required**).
- If testing proves that substantial remains survive then they would need to be the subject of an archaeological program to record the remains prior to any proposed impact (**permit required**).

- Where there are visible standing remains, as in the case of S7, a photographic record and plan of these visible remains would also be required. This work does not require a permit approval.
- Where remains may be considered to be of State significance they would need to be retained *in situ* under current Heritage Council policy.

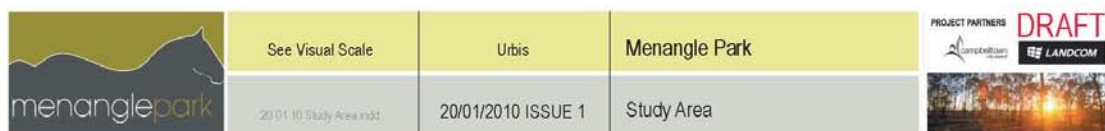
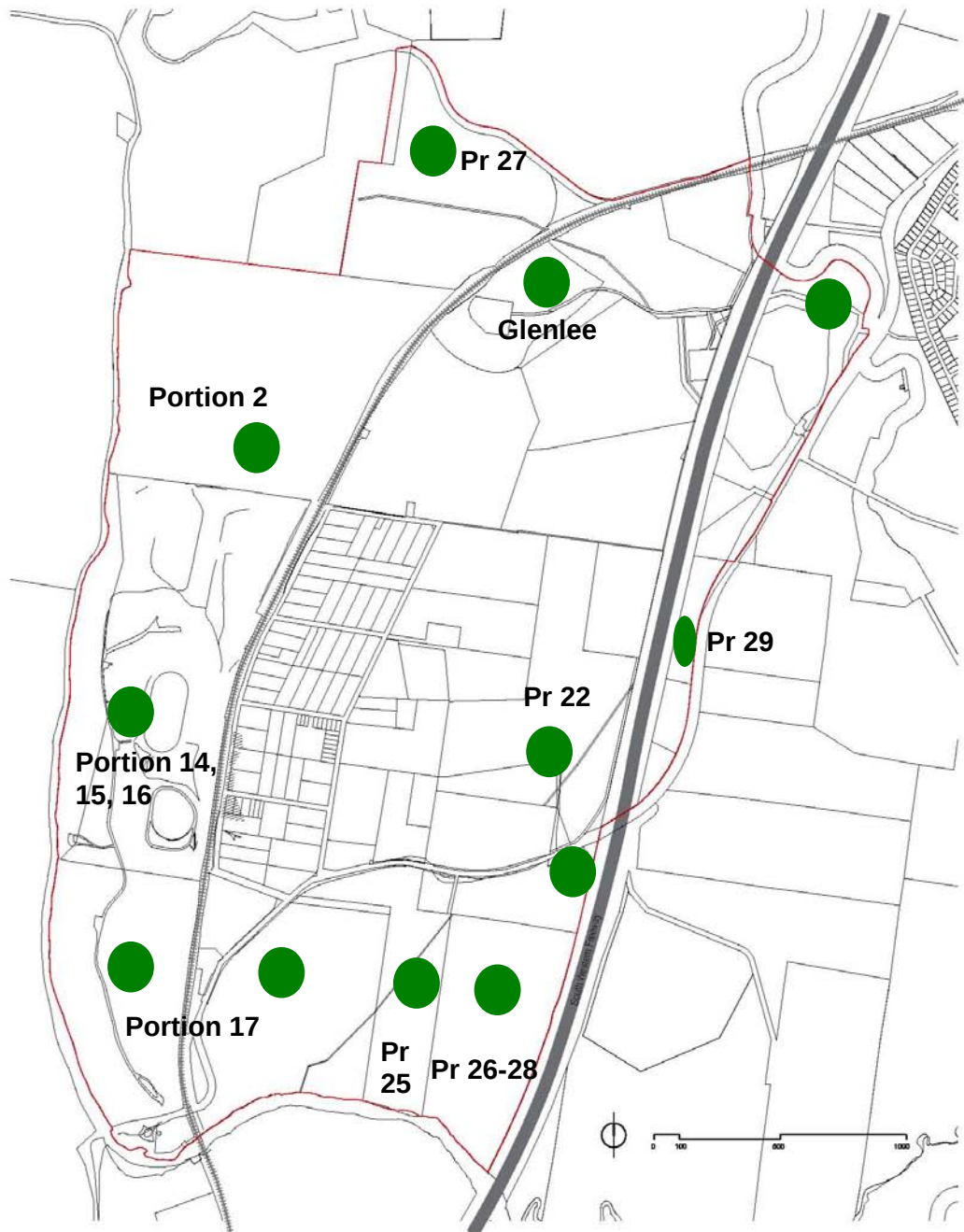


Figure 4.15: Map showing properties requiring further assessment.

5.0 Statutory Constraints

5.1 Interim Development Order No. 15 – City of Campbelltown (IDO 15)

This planning document covers most of the Menangle Park Urban Release Area except for the northeastern corner. Its original date is September 1974, prior to the incorporation of the relic provisions into the *Heritage Act* 1977. While there appear to have been amendments to IDO 15 protection is offered mostly to listed ‘items of environmental heritage’ and relics rather than unknown relics which are not listed which is the protection offered by the *Heritage Act*. Schedule B of IDO 15 defines an item of environmental heritage as:

An item of environmental heritage means those buildings, works, relics or places of historic, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic significance to the City of Campbelltown:

- (a) situated on land shown hatched by alternate broken and unbroken lines on the IDO Map.
- (b) identified or described in Schedule 4; or
- (c) identified as an item of the environmental heritage in a development control plan.

The definition for relic in IDO 15 notes that it ‘means any deposit, object or material evidence relating to the settlement (including Aboriginal habitation), prior to 1 January 1900, of the Central Hills Lands’. In general Council consent is required only for scheduled items.

The key clause of IDO 15 are listed below. **Section 19** has specific condition in relation to items of environmental heritage, which are standard conditions of consent:

- 1) A person shall not, in respect to a building work, relic or place that is an item of the environmental heritage -
 - (a) demolish, renovate or extend a building or work.
 - (b) damage or despoil the relic or place or any part of the relic or place.
 - (c) excavate any land for the purpose of exposing or removing the relic.
 - (d) erect a building on the land on which the building, work or relic is situated or on the land which comprises that place; or
 - (e) subdivide the land on which the building, work or relic is situated or the land which comprises that place.

Except with the consent of the Council.

- 2) The council shall not grant consent as referred to in subclause (1) unless it has made an assessment of –
 - a) the significance of the item as an item of the environmental heritage of the City of Campbelltown.
 - b) the extent to which the carrying out of the development in accordance with the consent would affect the historic, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic significance of the item and its site.
 - c) whether the setting of the item and, in particular, whether any stylistic, horticultural or archaeological features of the setting, should be retained; or
 - d) whether the item constitutes a danger of the users or occupiers of the item or to the public.

Section 21

Council needs to give the Heritage Council 28 days notice where they will be giving consent to an item which will impact on an item of environmental heritage.

Section 22

Council needs to advertise where they give consent to demolition or allow a prohibited use on an item of environmental heritage.

The items of environmental heritage identified in Schedule 4 of IDO 15 and only within the Menangle Park Urban Release Area are:

- Glenlee House
- Menangle House
- Menangle Park Paceway
- Menangle Rail Viaduct
- Menangle Weir
- Riverview
- The Pines

It is noted that this scheduled list includes the Sydney Water Supply Upper Canal but not those portions within the Menangle Park Urban Release Area; rather this section of the canal is listed in CLEP District 8.

5.2 Campbelltown Development Control Plan 83 – Heritage Policy

Among the identified objectives of DCP 83 are:

- To assist in the conservation of Campbelltown's heritage items
- To encourage an awareness and understanding of local heritage conservation
- To provide guidelines for the development, change and use of a heritage item
- To indicate when supporting information is required to accompany a development application.

An **item of environmental heritage** means a building, work, relic or place that is identified or described in Schedule 1 of DCP 83.

A **relic** means any deposit, object or material evidence relating to the settlement (including Aboriginal habitation), prior to 1 January 1900, of the Central Hills Lands.

There are a group of heritage items within the Menangle Park study area which are protected under DCP 83. These are:

1. Weir over Nepean River
2. Menangle Rail Viaduct
3. The Pines
4. Menangle House
5. Menangle Park Paceway
6. Riverview
7. Glenlee House
8. Upper Canal

The objectives of DCP 83 are:

- to assist in the conservation of Campbelltown's heritage items
- to encourage an awareness and understanding of local heritage conservation
- to provide incentives for the conservation of a heritage item
- to provide guidelines for the development, change and use of a heritage item
- to indicate when a development application is required
- to indicate when supporting information is required to accompany a development application.

Under the DCP the following actions require council consent for the undertaking of such matter in relation to a heritage item:

- structural changes to the exterior of a building (alterations, additions, extensions)
- new building

- excavation
- subdivision
- residential development
- moving a heritage item
- demolition, which includes damaging, defacing, destruction, pulling down or removal of heritage items in whole or part
- change of use
- garages or carports
- advertising
- rebuilding a heritage item
- roofing
- re-roofing
- replacing of roofing material with different material.

Relics and Excavation Permits

The excavation or disturbance of land on which a heritage item is located may require an Excavation Permit from the Heritage Council. An Excavation Permit ensures appropriate action is taken when discovering, exposing or moving a relic which is associated with the heritage item.

An Excavation Permit may be required for:

- a heritage item identified by the *Heritage Act*, and
- a heritage item **not** identified by the *Heritage Act*.

5.3 Campbelltown LEP – District 8 (Central Hills Land)

The aim of this LEP is ‘to ensure that the Central Hills Lands District of the City of Campbelltown retains the rural character that was envisaged for it during the planning that preceded the urbanisation of that City’ (Part 1). As with IDO 15 this plan applies to items of the environmental heritage means a building, work, relic or place that is identified or described in Schedule 1.

The only item of environmental heritage included in Schedule 1 which is within the Menangle Park study area is:

- “Sydney Water Supply Upper Canal”, generally following western boundary of local government area of the City of Campbelltown and south, in so far as it traverses land under this plan

This LEP has the same conditions of consent from Council as identified in Section 19, IDO 15 (see above).

5.4 Campbelltown (Sustainable) City DCP 2009

The objectives of this DCP in relation to heritage are:

- Ensure that new development takes appropriate account of the significance of heritage items, heritage conservation areas, relics and their settings.
- Respect the City’s indigenous and non-indigenous heritage resource.
- Promote the protection or conservation of those resources wherever possible

2.11.2 Non-Indigenous Heritage

Specifically in relation to:

Design Requirements

- a) Any development application made in respect to development on land that is:
 - i. occupied by heritage item; or
 - ii. adjoining land occupied by a heritage item; or
 - iii. located within a heritage conservation area,
 shall have regard to the Articles of 'The Burra Charter' (published by Australia ICOMOS) and the provisions of any relevant Study or Conservation Management Plan.
- b) Any development on land occupied by an item of heritage, land in the vicinity of a heritage item or land located within a heritage conservation area shall be designed by a suitably qualified person.
- c) A 'heritage impact statement' shall be submitted with a development application relating to land that is occupied by or directly adjoining a heritage item.

The DCP identifies that a:

Heritage Impact Statement is a document consisting of a statement demonstrating the heritage significance of a heritage item or heritage conservation area, or of a building work, archaeological site, tree or place within a heritage conservation area, an assessment of the impact that proposed development will have on that significance.

See Appendix 9 of this DCP for the specific requirements the Heritage Impact Statement needs to respond to.

5.5 NSW Heritage Act 1977 (amended 2009)

The *Heritage Act* 1977 (amended) was amended in 2009 and enacted in October 2009. Therefore the identification of statutory constraints have changed for archaeological sites protected under the relic provisions since the draft versions of this report were written in 2003 and 2006. The main change is that for archaeological remains to fall under the protection of the relic provisions they must be of local or State significance.

5.5.1 Part 4, Sections 57-60 – State Heritage Register

Items listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR) are protected under s60 of the *Heritage Act*. Any proposals to impact on an item protected as a SHR item requires the consent of the NSW Heritage Council. Archaeological relics associated with a scheduled item of State significance are also subject to s60 approval. The inclusion of a site on the SHR means that the State government has agreed that this site is worthy of protection and should be conserved for the future.

5.5.2 Division 9: Section 139, 140-146 - Relics Provisions - Excavation Permit

The main legislative constraint on archaeological remains is the relics provisions of the *Heritage Act* 1977:

According to Section 139:

1. *A person must not disturb or excavate any land knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed unless the disturbance or excavation is carried out in accordance with an excavation permit.*
2. *A person must not disturb or excavate any land on which the person has discovered or exposed a relic except in accordance with an excavation permit.*

3. *This section does not apply to a relic that is subject to an interim heritage order made by the Minister or a listing on the State Heritage Register.*
4. *The Heritage Council may by order published in the Gazette create exceptions to this section, either unconditionally or subject to conditions, in respect of any of the following:*
 - (a) *any relic of a specified kind or description,*
 - (b) *any disturbance or excavation of a specified kind or description,*
 - (c) *any disturbance or excavation of land in a specified location or having specified features or attributes,*
 - (d) *any disturbance or excavation of land in respect of which an archaeological assessment approved by the Heritage Council indicates that there is little likelihood of there being any relics in the land.*

A 'relic' is an item of 'environmental heritage' defined by the *Heritage Act 1977* (amended) as:

Those places, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects, and precincts of State or local heritage significance.

A relic as further defined by the Act is:

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

- (a) *relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement; and*
- (b) *is of State or local heritage significance*

Any item identified as an historical archaeological site or relic identified as being of State or local significance cannot be impacted upon without an **excavation permit approval** (S140). An excavation permit forms an approval from the Heritage Council for permission to 'disturb' a relic.

These typically take approximately six to eight weeks to be processed. The application for a permit must nominate a qualified archaeologist to manage the disturbance of the relics. There is a processing fee attached to each excavation permit.

Exceptions can be applied for minor works with minor impact on the relics and their significance.

5.6 *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (EPBC)*

5.6.1 **EPBC Act**

The Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (the EPBC Act) is the Australian Government's central piece of environmental legislation. The EPBC Act provides a legal framework to protect and manage nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places — defined in the Act as matters of national environmental significance.²²

The seven matters of national environmental significance to which the EPBC Act applies are:

- world heritage sites
- national heritage places
- wetlands of international importance (often called 'Ramsar' wetlands after the international treaty under which such wetlands are listed)
- nationally threatened species and ecological communities
- migratory species
- Commonwealth marine areas
- nuclear actions.

²² Taken from the EPBC Act fact sheet: <http://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/publications/pubs/epbc-act-fact-sheet.pdf>

In addition, the Act confers jurisdiction over actions that have a significant environmental impact on Commonwealth land, or that are carried out by a Commonwealth agency (even if that significant impact is not on one of the seven matters of 'national environmental significance').

5.6.2 Register of the National Estate²³

The Register of the National Estate is a list of important natural, Indigenous and historic places throughout Australia. It is a statutory register established under the *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975*. Under that Act, the Australian Heritage Commission compiled a record of more than 13,000 places. The *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975* has now been repealed and while the Register of the National Estate has been retained it provides no statutory protection unless owned by the Commonwealth. The list was frozen on 19 February 2007. Only sites included on the National Heritage list are protected under Commonwealth heritage legislation.

Under the new system, the Register of the National Estate is retained as an evolving record of Australia's natural, cultural and Indigenous heritage places that are worth keeping for the future.

A new national heritage system²⁴

On 1 January 2004, a new national heritage system was established under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). This led to the introduction of the National Heritage List, which was designed to recognise and protect places of outstanding heritage to the nation, and the Commonwealth Heritage List, which includes Commonwealth owned or leased places of significant heritage value.

The establishment of this national system was in line with a 1997 agreement by the Council of Australian Governments that each level of government should be responsible for protecting heritage at the appropriate level. The Australian Governments role in relation to heritage is to focus on protecting places of world and national heritage significance and on ensuring Commonwealth compliance with state heritage and planning laws. Each state and territory government, and local government, has a similar responsibility for its own heritage.

As a result, there was a significant level of overlap between the Register of the National Estate, and heritage lists at the national, state and territory, and local government levels.

How will places in the Register be protected?

Many places in the Register are already included in other statutory lists, such as the state heritage lists, or local government heritage registers. As a result, those places receive protection under the relevant federal, state or territory legislation, or under council bylaws.

In the case of places of national or Commonwealth significance that are in the Register, some of these places are already included in the National Heritage List or the Commonwealth Heritage List, and therefore receive protection under the EPBC Act. The Australian Government will, over the next five years, assess whether there are further places in the Register that should be included in the Commonwealth Heritage List.

²³ The following two paragraphs were taken from the Australian Government Department of Environment and Heritage webpage 5/January 2004 <http://www.deh.gov.au/heritage/publications/factsheets/fact2>.

²⁴ These two sections are taken from the Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts webpage, 8 December 2009, <http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/places/rne/index.html>

5.6.3 Items Listed on the RNE

Glenlee and Menangle Railway Bridge are the Register of the National Estate (RNE) but are offered no protection under this legislation. Neither of these is owned by the Commonwealth and are therefore not protected under the EPBC Act. They are protected under local legislation.

6.0 **Impacts & Management**

6.1 **Impacts from the proposed Structure Plan**

6.1.1 **Built Heritage Items**

The following heritage items were identified within the subject area (Table 6.1):

Glenlee (B7)

The curtilage is to be maintained as is. It is proposed to undertake development to the southeast and northwest (Fig. 6.1). Hassall are undertaking the assessment of issues associated with impacts on Glenlee’s vistas. Curtilages were discussed in consultation with Mary Casey. Concerns were expressed about the Spring Farm Parkway being above ground and its impact on views from Glenlee.

Menangle Rail Bridge over Nepean River (B2)

There are no proposed changes in the vicinity of the rail bridge.

Upper Canal (B8)

The current property curtilage is being maintained. It is proposed that fencing from new subdivision will be located along this curtilage. While there are no impacts on the fabric suitable guidelines should be established for the construction of fences. All vista issues are being dealt with by Hassalls.

Menangle House (B4)

The current curtilage of Menangle House is being maintained. The adjacent area the west, flood prone, is to be zoned rural. There should be no impact on Menangle House’s heritage values. Hassalls are responsible for addressing curtilage and vista issues associated with this heritage item. Curtilages were discussed in consultation with Mary Casey.

Menangle Park Paceway (B5)

The significant built elements and the potential archaeological sites are not affected by this rezoning.

Menangle Weir (B1)

Menangle weir is outside the study area and there are no impacts from this proposed rezoning.

Riverview (B6)

There has been no change to the current curtilage of this place arising from this rezoning. The adjacent development 1000-1500 m² lots. Hassalls are responsible for addressing curtilage and vista issues associated with this heritage item. Curtilages were discussed in consultation with Mary Casey.

The Pines (B3)

The current curtilage of Menangle House is being maintained. The adjacent area the north and south, flood prone land, is to be zoned rural. There should be no impact on the Pine’s heritage values. Hassalls are responsible for addressing curtilage and vista issues associated with this heritage item. Curtilages were discussed in consultation with Mary Casey.

Table 6.1: List of built heritage items within or near to the study area

Number	Name of Item	Address	Statutory	Significance	Proposed Impacts
B7	Glenlee	Lot 1, DP713646, Glenlee Rd	SHR (#9), IDO 15, DCP 83, RNE	State	No archaeological issues
B2	Menangle Rail Bridge over Nepean River	Main Southern Railway	SHR, IDO 15, DCP 83, RNE, SRA s.170 register	State	No impacts
B8	Upper Canal		SHR, CLEP-District 8	State	No direct impacts
B4	Menangle House	Lot 102, DP776612	IDO 15, DCP 83, RNE	Local	No direct impacts
B5	Menangle Park Paceway	Lot 3 DP593211, Racecourse Ave	IDO 15, DCP 83, Nepean REP 20	Local	No direct impacts
B1	Menangle Weir	near railway viaduct	IDO 15, DCP 83, Nepean REP 20	Local	Outside study area
B6	Riverview	Lot 2, DP589899, Menangle Rd	IDO 15, DCP 83,	Local	No direct impacts
B3	The Pines	Lot 12, DP786117, Menangle Rd	IDO 15, DCP 83	Local	No direct

6.1.2 Archaeological Sites

The table of archaeological sites (Table 6.2) lists where the location of a site is known (S) and where they are known to be within a specific historic property or portion. Where the location of a site is mentioned in the history but the specific location is unknown the historic portion is identified. These sites should be able to be identified during additional research and detailed fieldwork on specific properties. Where an unknown (US) site is listed it is necessary to look at Figure 6.1 to identify which historic property it is within. This property should to be subject to an Archaeological Assessment.

It is acknowledged that not all impacts are fully understood at this stage. Where a subdivision is planned it is fairly clear that the site will be disturbed by machine excavation and other works. Details of impacts for rural areas may mean that there is no change or there may be major changes. This is not clear at this stage. Again Figure 6.1 is a guide for which properties require further archaeological assessment.

In the case of Riparian zones there may be earthworks and considerable planting but details are currently unknown. These area may require a detailed Archaeological Assessment where there are to be substantial impacts or a Heritage Impact Statement where issues are minimal. Playing fields typically involve considerable machine excavation and level changes and importing of fill.

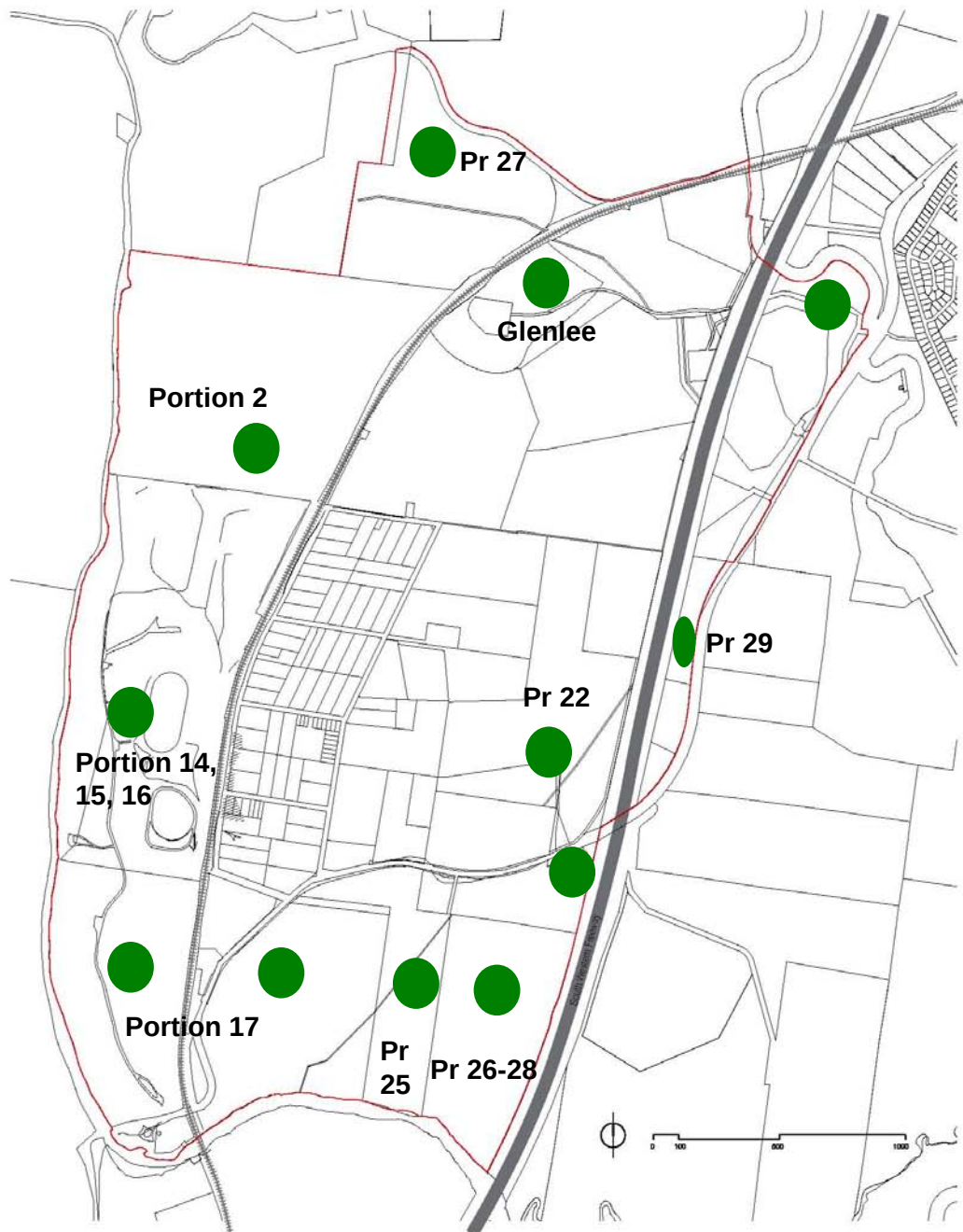
Management

All of the identified archaeological sites are currently considered to be of local significance. Sites of local significance are protected under the relics provisions of the *Heritage Act* but are not required to be retained *in situ* under Heritage Council policies. Where possible, such as in the Riparian zones or where there are minimal impacts from development, they should be retained *in situ* as much as possible and designed around to avoid impacts. Where there is a proposal to develop an area containing an archaeological site the recommendations in Section 6.3 should be implemented.

Table 6.2: List of archaeological sites. The locations of some of these sites are unknown and can only be more closely identified through further research and survey work. AA = Archaeological Assessment required, PR = photographic record.

Site No.	Name	Portion No.	DP No.	Significance	Statutory Constraint	Proposed Rezoning	Impact from Purposed rezoning	Further Archaeological Input
S1	Brien's farm and house site	2	D/19853	local	s140	Rural	Need to understand how it will be managed	AA
S2	Bergan's house site	25	1102/88 3495	local	s140	Outside study	none	No action
S3	Thomas Vardy's estate	26, 27, 28	1/24939 3	local	s140	Subdivision	High impact	AA
	house	26, 27, 29	1/24939 3	local	s140	Subdivision	High impact	AA
	stable	26, 27, 30	1/24939 3	local	s140	Subdivision	High impact	AA
S4	Grazier's Inn	29		local	s140	Rural	Need to understand how it will be managed	AA
S5	Mt Pleasant	22	2/59806 7	local	s140	Subdivision	High impact	AA
S6	Noone's farm	23	3/78728 3	local	s140	Subdivision	High impact	AA
S7	House of Chinese market gardener	Portion 2, west	D/19853	local	s140	Riparian	To be further assessed as part of works on the riparian zone	AA, PR
	shed of Chinese market gardener	Portion 2, west	D/19853	local	s140	Riparian	To be further assessed as part of works on the riparian zone	AA, PR
S8	Railway Hotel (Edrop Estate), inn site	17	1/87758 2	local	s140	Rural	Need to understand how it will be managed before can make clear recommendations	AA
S9	North Menangle Station site	17	D/19853	local	s140	Rural	Need to understand how it will be managed before can make clear recommendations	AA
US10	Thomas Taber's original homestead site	Portion 16	1/87758 2	Further assessment required	s140	Within Paceway and outside current study area	No issues	AA
S11	Madden's Hill house site	5?	3003/80 2845	local	s140	Subdivision	High impact	AA
S12	Ward's and Taber's house site, Mt Pleasant	22	4/24953 0	local	s140	Subdivision	High impact	AA
US13	Railway sites: stone quarry, tramway, site of workers tent town	26, 27, also 17 ?	1/24939 3 3/23605 9	local	s140	Subdivision	High impact	AA, PR
US14	Original Edrop homestead, dairy and workers cottages	17	3/23605 9	local	s140	Playing Fields	High impact	AA
US15	Archaeological	13, 14,	10/1022	Further	s140	Within	No issues	AA

	sites, Menangle Park Paceway	15, 16	204	assessment required		Paceway and outside current study area		
US16	Doyle's Property	25	7/78728 4	Further assessment required	s140	Subdivision & Private Open Space	High Impact & Low Impact	AA
US17	Tyson Estate	Ph Narellan 27	2/79025 4	Further assessment required	s140	Subdivision & Private Open Space	High Impact & Low Impact	AA
S18	Former bridge over Nepean River, adjacent to the current bridge			local	S140	Outside the study area	No issues	PR



	See Visual Scale 20/01/10 Study Area.indd	Urbis 20/01/2010 ISSUE 1	Menangle Park Study Area	PROJECT PARTNERS  
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Figure 6.1: Map showing properties identified with original portion numbers, requiring further assessment.

6.2 Opportunities & Issues

Menangle Park has a rich and varied non-indigenous heritage stretching from the early granting of land in the 1810s and 1820s into the twentieth century with the racecourse and World War Two military presence. Some of the mid to later nineteenth-century houses survive, with Glenlee as an 1820s house with remnant outbuildings. The location of Menangle Park to the south of Sydney means that it is a place through which major government services pass, such as the 1850s railway and Sydney's water supply. In addition there are 18 identified archaeological sites relating to the nineteenth-century occupation of the study area.

6.2.1 Opportunities

- A strong sense of history and heritage provides the community with a sense of focus and a feeling of continuity frequently absent from newly planned communities devoid of heritage places and their resonances.
- The significance of heritage places can be a major means of creating foci and links within the community to generate a strong sense of community and attachment to place.
- A Public Interpretation Strategy should be developed to guide heritage interpretation within the development area. This strategy should adopt a range of the following issues:
 - Public interpretation signage should be provided in recreational places and walks to inform members of this new community and visitors about all forms of local heritage, Indigenous, non-indigenous, and flora and fauna.
 - The naming of streets, reserves and walks should adopt local names associated with all stages of the area's history so as to embed links between the past and present in Menangle Park's future.
- The extensive history and heritage analysis undertaken for this report and for future stages of the Menangle Park project should be lodged with the local studies library as a resource for local school students and other interested groups. It provides a basis to understanding more about the past of the local area. This will provide a wider focus for the appreciation of the heritage and history of the Campbelltown area generally.
- By undertaking appropriate development in relation to local heritage we can further its appreciation and understanding within the wider community.
- The location of the 1 in 100 year flood line may provide important opportunities for the *in situ* conservation of non-indigenous archaeological sites and their interpretation with river walks and recreation spaces.
- Some archaeological sites are located in areas where there appears to be little or no proposed development, other than rural uses or Riparian zones. Sites should be able to be maintained within these areas.

6.2.2 Issues

- The **Upper Canal** presents a constraint along the northeastern boundary of the study area. Expansion of road access across the canal may impact on this item of State significance. Appropriate design solutions are needed in this area so as to not impact on the significance of this item.
- **Glenlee** is an important house and complex of buildings situated in a landscape little changed since the later nineteenth century. The need to have a minimal impact on this highly significant house and landscape is an important issue which needs to be sensitively and appropriately resolved.
- While the **Main Southern Railway** is not a scheduled heritage item, other than the Menangle Rail Bridge, any upgrading should still deal sensitively with the issue of visual and fabric disturbance.
- Three of the later nineteenth-century houses, **The Pines**, **Menangle House** and **Riverview**, are close to roads and two have already been disconnected from their original properties by the

relocation of Menangle Road and their curtilages reduced by the building of the railway and highway. The remnants of their curtilages and plantings should be retained without further impact.

- The whole of the property associated with **Menangle Park Paceway** is a scheduled heritage item yet there has been considerable sandmining along the western half of this property. There is limited visible heritage fabric associated with the paceway but it has a level of social heritage significance to the local paceway community. The nature of the social significance of the paceway needs to be assessed through public consultation.
- The identification of at least 18 archaeological sites presents a challenge to provide strong and important outcomes to the community if these sites are threatened by proposed developments.
 - The removal of these archaeological sites during the development stage, when there are a number of different developers, is likely to lead to a piecemeal approach to the archaeological resource which may see its significance dissipated, ignored and trivialised.
 - To stop this process happening a set of overarching best practice management guidelines, in the form of an Archaeological Management Plan, should be written to manage the archaeological resources and to produce substantive community outcomes. Management strategies could include:
 - A series of research questions to be addressed by the archaeological projects and results at all sites.
 - A set of best practice guidelines to direct the archaeological testing and fieldwork stages.
 - Appropriate strategies for public dissemination of the archaeological information through an appropriate public interpretation program. This may include:
 - establishment of a Council/Landcom operated website, located in the Campbelltown Library, presenting the results of the various archaeological projects. This would assist with disseminating the results of the archaeological projects on a wider scale. There should not be a series of separate websites for individual developers but a single website to incorporate the results from the various sites. This can then be incorporated into teaching programs at local schools as well as wider afield.

The implementation of this approach will hopefully produce valuable results for the community and for heritage.

- These guidelines should be set in place prior to the commencement of the assessment process and act as a guide for the assessment and excavation permit application stages.
- The location of a number of archaeological sites is currently unknown. These need to be the subject of further research.
- Any archaeological work focused on non-indigenous sites will need to factor in the strong likelihood of Aboriginal remains being found. This means that any archaeological work in relation to non-indigenous sites should be managed in co-operation with an identified program for managing the Indigenous archaeology.
- Work on Indigenous sites needs to incorporate an understanding of potential non-indigenous archaeological sites and be undertaken in a co-operative manner.

6.3 Recommendations

6.3.1 General Recommendations for Archaeological Sites

All identified archaeological sites are subject to the relic provisions of the *Heritage Act* as they are of local or State significance and therefore there can be no impact on the potential archaeological remains without consent from the NSW Heritage Council/Heritage Office. If there is to be any proposed impact on identified archaeological sites or relics the following issues need to be considered:

Archaeological Assessments

An Archaeological Assessment needs to be written so as to assess issues in detail and address the impact of the proposed development. The assessment may make recommendations regarding the need for:

- Further detailed archaeological work as part of the proposed redevelopment. This may mean detailed archaeological excavation, recording and reporting of a potential archaeological site as identified in the assessment.
- If proposed impacts are identified a S140 excavation permit application may need to be lodged with the NSW Heritage Council/Heritage Office.
- The Archaeological Assessment will need to draw upon the Archaeological Management Strategy and Research Design which needs to be written to cover the management of the various separate excavation programs so as to achieve best quality outcomes.

Curtilages

The locations of the archaeological sites are defined by the curtilages identified in the appropriate sections of this report. These curtilages define the likely extent of the archaeological sites as determined from aerial photos. These curtilages should only be adjusted as a result of archaeological assessment and/or testing. Archaeological testing would be used to refine our knowledge of the extent of the archaeological site and assess significance more fully.

Once development plans are known, all defined archaeological curtilages should be surveyed on the ground and defined by fences and signposted so as there can be no inadvertent impacts on the sites without the appropriate approvals.

Archaeological Management Strategy and Research Design

An Archaeological Management Strategy and Research Design should be written to guide the excavation of the archaeological sites so as to produce a coherent and consistent set of archaeological information that can be disseminated to the public and be used by the Local Studies Library.

Public Interpretation

- Where appropriate, names associated with the Indigenous and non-indigenous occupation of the area should be incorporated into the proposed subdivision of the area.
- Other opportunities for heritage interpretation should be explored within the new town centre to inform the residents of the results of the archaeological programs undertaken during development.

6.3.2 Specific Recommendations

The aim of the management of non-indigenous heritage items and sites within Menangle Park is to:

- Advise of relevant statutory controls on development of and adjacent to identified heritage items.
- Ensure the heritage significance of identified items is maintained.
- Ensure that new development is undertaken in a manner that is sympathetic to, and does not detract from, the heritage significance of heritage items and their settings.
- Advise of appropriate measures to further assess, record and if necessary, protect heritage items and sites.

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