

# HERITAGE IMPACT STATEMENT

## PLANNING PROPOSAL: Nos. 22-32 QUEEN STREET, CAMPBELLTOWN



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## 1. Introduction

This report has been prepared to accompany a Planning Proposal application for a site at Nos. 22-32 Queen Street, Campbelltown, NSW. The Planning Proposal is to amend the *Campbelltown Local Environmental Plan* 2015 provisions for the Height of Buildings covering the subject property.

The subject property is located directly adjacent to two properties listed on the NSW State Heritage Register: Warby Barn, 18-20 Queen Street, Campbelltown and Warby Stables, 12-14 Queen Street, Campbelltown. This heritage report aims to identify potential heritage issues with respect to the adjacent properties as a result of the current proposal.

This report should be read in conjunction with the Planning Proposal submission prepared by Pacific Planning/Aland Developments Pty Ltd including the *Urban Design Report* prepared by Tony Owen Architects, dated June 2018 and the Landscape Design Report prepared by *Site Image Landscape Architects*, dated June 2018.

### 1.1 Methodology

The assessment of heritage impact follows generally the methodology recommended by the NSW Heritage Office in *Statement of Heritage Impact* (Revised 2002) and is in accordance with the *Australian ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance (The Burra Charter)* and the *NSW Heritage Office Heritage Manual*.

The methodology used for assessing the proposal and the concept designs for the proposal are as follows:

- Analysis of the context of the subject property and identifying any potential impacts that would affect the heritage values of the adjacent properties at Nos. 12-14 and 18-20 Queen Street, Campbelltown;
- Recommendations for mitigating potential impacts on the heritage values of the adjacent property and its immediate surrounds.

### 1.2 Report Authors

This report was prepared by Kate Denny (see attached CV). The place and surrounding areas were inspected by Ian Stapleton and Kate Denny in April 2018.

### 1.3 The Subject Site

The subject property is located on the southern side of Queen Street, north-east of the main business and commercial district of Campbelltown and the Campbelltown Railway Station and southwest of the main intersection between Queen Street and Campbelltown Road.

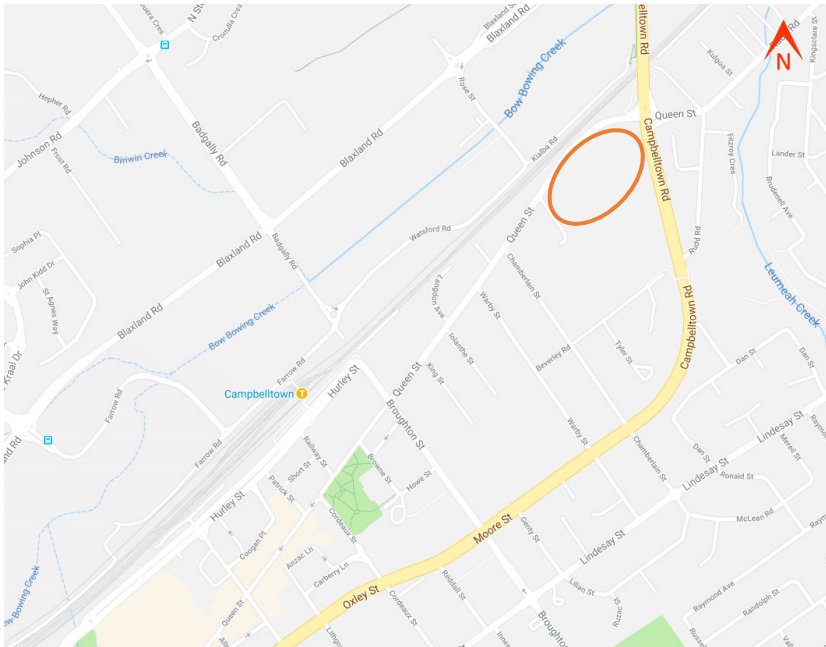
The property is located within the local government area of Campbelltown City Council, within the Parish of St Peter, the County of Cumberland.

The subject property is comprised of three separate allotments being Lot 1 of DP 1154928 (west allotment) and Lot 15 of DP 14782 (east allotment) and Lot X of DP409704 being a vacant allotment to the west of the Colonial Motor Inn driveway (see Figure 2 below).

Both the east and west allotments contain commercial buildings with on-site carparking provisions and minimal landscaping. The west allotment contains a “DFO” (designer’s factory outlet) building that is

partially vacant and the east allotment contains a vacant building previously used as a ten-pin bowling club. See Figures 3 to 6 below.

To the south of the property are the sports fields of Campbelltown High School, to the north across Queen Street is the railway line to Campbelltown Station with mixed development beyond (industrial, commercial and religious establishments), to the west along Queen Street is commercial development and to the east is the Colonial Motor Inn (the Warby Barn site), a vacant car yard and a garden centre and health centre (the Warby Stables site).





## Recent photographs of the Subject Site



Figure 3: The DFO at No. 32 Queen Street



Figure 4: Former ten pin bowling building at No. 24 Queen Street



Figure 5: Vacant allotment adjacent to No. 24 Queen Street



Figure 6: View of the subject properties as seen from the driveway leading to the Warby Barn site.

### 1.4 The Heritage Site

The heritage listed Warby Barn and Warby Stables sites are located to the east of the subject property on two separate allotments. The real property definitions for the properties are:

- Lot B of DP 449236 holds the Warby Barn, Nos. 18-20 Queen Street and is currently in use as the Colonial Motor Inn.
- Lot 1 of DP 216516 holds the Warby Stables, Nos. 12-14 Queen Street and is currently in use as the Macarthur Natural Health Clinic.

The Warby Barn is a two-storey colonial stone barn building with gabled corrugated metal roof that has been converted as part of the motel use of the site. Later (1970s) two storey motel accommodation is located to the rear of the Barn which is of a sympathetic design. The building is accessed from the north via a long driveway leading from Queen Street. Medium distance views of the barn are available directly down this driveway from Queen Street, however views from other locations along Queen Street are obscured due to the placement of later development to the east and west of the driveway.

The Warby Stables is located to the east of the Barn and is a single storey brick building with gable corrugated metal roof with a later rear addition in face brick. The building is also accessed from the north via a long driveway leading from Queen Street. Immediately to the north is a garden centre which screens views of the building from along Queen Street. Views of the Stables are available from the north-east and east from Campbelltown Road looking west. These views also include the Barn building behind and the subject property beyond.

Refer to Figures 7 to 16 below.



## Recent photographs of the Adjacent Heritage Site



Figure 7: Warby Barn now in use as a motel.



Figure 8: View looking down the entry drive to Warby Barn.



Figure 9: View of the rear of Warby Barn (right) with later addition sympathetic hotel accommodation (left). Behind is the subject property DFO building.



Figure 10: East elevation of Warby Barn with DFO building in background, as seen from the Warby Stables site to the east.



Figure 11: Warby Stables



Figure 12: East elevation of Warby Stables with later rear addition.





Figure 13: Front elevation of Warby Stables, with Warby Barn behind and the DFO on the subject property as backdrop.



Figure 14: View of Warby Stables as seen from the subject property looking east across No. 24 Queen Street.



Figure 15: View of Warby Stables and Warby Barn with the DFO behind as seen from Campbelltown Road looking west.

## 2. Historical Development

The history of Campbelltown and surrounding areas is associated with the earliest years of British settlement in Australia and the beginnings of agricultural development in the young colony.

### 2.1 The Cowpastures

Not long after the arrival of the First Fleet in Sydney in 1788, a small herd of cattle escaped and were not seen again by the British settlers for seven years. They were spotted, however, by the Tharawal (Dharawal) people, the local inhabitants of the Campbelltown area. The Tharawal described the cattle to British explorers and in 1795 the British found a herd of around 60 cattle grazing in the area now known as Camden. The area became known as The Cow Pastures (or the Cow-pasture Plains).<sup>1</sup>

The colonial administration of the time was keen for the herd to establish itself so initially forbade killing of the cattle or settlement in the area. In 1803, Governor King issued a proclamation banning any unauthorised entry south of the Nepean River to stop poaching of the wild cattle<sup>2</sup> and ordered that a constable be placed at The Cowpasture crossing of the Nepean River and a small hut be built to house them.<sup>3</sup> The constable commissioned by Governor King was John Warby an emancipist who at the time was residing at Prospect. (Refer to below for further details.)



Figure 16: Painting entitled “View of the Govt. hut at the Cowpastures”, artist unknown, c. 1804. Source: SLNSW Mitchell Library, SSV1B/Cowp D/1

The permanent settlement of the Cowpastures was initiated by John Macarthur, who arrived in the Second Fleet as Lieutenant of the New South Wales Corps with his wife Elizabeth and son Edward. Macarthur wanted to establish sheep in the colony and took a liking to the prime grazing land in the Cowpastures region and he convinced the British government to overrule the local administration and grant him 5,000 acres (20 km<sup>2</sup>) just south of the Nepean River in 1805. He named his estate Camden Park.

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

<sup>1</sup> Davies, P., 2007; *Campbelltown Local Government Area Heritage Review*, p.11

<sup>2</sup> *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*, Sunday 10 July 1803 page 1

<sup>3</sup> *Historic Records NSW* Vol 5, pp. 719-720



600 acres (now Glenfield), Dr William Redfern (Campbellfield), Dr Robert Townson (Varroville) and Richard Atkins (Denham Court).

## 2.2 Campbell Town

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

On 1 December 1820, Governor Macquarie laid the foundations for the township of Campbelltown. It is more than likely that Meehan had reserved the town site in 1815 when he surveyed the road from Liverpool to Appin. Macquarie marked out the township, indicating sites for a chapel, school house and a burial ground in the central part of Airds.

The roads from Campbelltown were extended to the south coast and Southern Highlands as better routes were established by explorers. Throsby's Cowpasture Road to Campbelltown was completed by 1819, and his branch Appin Road was completed by 1823. Campbelltown became a crossroads for movements to Sydney, Appin, the Illawarra, Picton, Narellan, Camden, Penrith and Nattai. Roads and bridges were built and maintained by convict road gangs from 1826 to 1858.

The southern expansion of Sydney was confirmed with the construction of the main southern railway line from Sydney to Goulburn. The first railway line from Redfern to Parramatta was completed towards the end of 1855 and a southern line was constructed to Campbelltown by 1858. Campbelltown Railway Station officially opened on 17 May 1858.



Figure 17: Sketch plan of proposed line of road to Illawarra showing the town plan of Campbelltown, dated between 1827-1830, prepared by Thomas Mitchel. Source: SLNSW, M Ser 4 0001 A 295-2Map 2



### 2.3 John Warby

John Warby (1774?-1851),<sup>4</sup> was convicted at Hertford, England in 1791 and sentenced to transportation for seven years, reaching Sydney in February 1792. At Parramatta in 1796, Warby married fellow convict Sarah Bentley (1780-1869) and they went on to have nine sons and five daughters.

After his sentence expired Warby acquired fifty acres (20 ha) at Prospect. It was along Warby's track leading from his home in Prospect through the Cowpastures that James Meehan made a line of road in 1805. The Hume Highway today follows a part of Meehan's early road along Warby's track.<sup>5</sup>

Warby gained increasing respect within the colony as a guide and assistant to exploration parties in the south-western region of Sydney. In 1802 he accompanied Ensign Barrallier in his attempt to find a route along the Nattai and Kowmung Rivers and Christy's Creek across the Blue Mountains; and later, in 1806, he assisted the naturalist George Caley in his endeavours to retrace Barrallier's route. Warby had an extensive knowledge of the Camden/Appin area by the time of Governor Macquarie's arrival in the colony in 1809.

In 1806, Thomas Harper and John Warby were made constables of Camden County<sup>6</sup> and Warby was provided with the assistance of a military guard and a hut at Cawdor (see Figure 16 above).

In 1808, Lieut.-Governor William Paterson made a grant of 100 acres to Warby; however, this was rescinded by Macquarie on his arrival in the colony - as were all grants issued by the military administration in the period 1808-1809.

On 22 July 1814, Macquarie authorised Warby and John Jackson to lead an armed party of twelve Europeans and four native guides to track down and capture five Aboriginals who had been identified as responsible for a recent series of attacks on white settlers (Goondel (chief of the Gandangarra tribe), Bottagallie, Murrah, Yellamun, and Wallah). The party returned without making contact. Three months later, in September 1814, Warby and several native trackers assisted a party of soldiers sent in pursuit of the bushranger Patrick Collins, who had been robbing and murdering settlers in the Hawkesbury area. They led the soldiers to Collins' hiding place and when Collins tried to escape the Aboriginal trackers speared him in the leg and arm - he was overpowered and brought to trial in Sydney.<sup>7</sup>

On Monday 3<sup>rd</sup> October 1815, Governor Macquarie set out with a party of eight gentlemen to revisit the Cowpastures. He wished to reassess the quality of this area for farming and to find out if it was practical to tame the wild cattle. Again, he employed John Warby as his guide.

Following this excursion, Macquarie discharged John Warby from his service as he no longer needed a guide for the Cowpastures. Warby received twenty shillings (\$2) per day for seven days and ten shillings (\$1) per day for the hire of his horse.<sup>8</sup>

### 2.4 The Warby Estate

It is not certain when the Warby family moved to Airds (later known as Campbelltown). In 1810 Macquarie had promised Warby a grant in the region and in August 1811 James Meehan visited Airds and surveyed an area of land for him.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Variant spellings: Warlby, Warbey

<sup>5</sup> 'Warby, John (1774-1851)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/warby-john-2772/text3939>

<sup>6</sup> "General Orders", *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*, Sun 14<sup>th</sup> September 1806, p. 1

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.mq.edu.au/macquarie-archive/lema/biographies/profiles/warbyjohn.html>

<sup>8</sup> Vale, M., 1993; *Warby: My Excellent Guide*; <https://johnwarby.com/>

On 20th June 1816 Macquarie officially granted John 260 acres of fertile, alluvial land, watered by the Bow Bowing Creek and situated in a wide sheltered valley. Conditions associated with the grant were that he did not sell the land for five years and that within that period he had 35 acres under cultivation. The Government reserved the right to make a public road through the grant and the crown reserved the right to any timber which it saw fit to use for naval purposes.<sup>10</sup>

In September of that same year, William Warby (John's son) was granted 60 acres to the southeast of original 260 acre grant and under similar conditions.<sup>11</sup>

On 29th May, 1820, John the Elder and his son John, petitioned Governor Macquarie for further grants of land and were awarded to both early in 1821.<sup>12</sup>

John Warby applied for an additional grant of land without purchase on 18th October 1826. In the associated documentation he lists his major possessions as: 400 acres of land by grant and 400 acres by purchase (300 of which were cleared or under tillage); 120 head of cattle and seventeen horses. On his land John had built a barn 74 feet long and 18 feet wide; a granary, stable, storeroom and cow house under one roof; a dwelling house; a fowl house and a men's hut. He had completed five and a half miles of fencing and during the previous year he had employed and maintained eight convict servants. He owned a good mixed farm with 115 acres under wheat, 7 acres of peas, 7 acres of rye, 4 acres of barley acres of potatoes. In addition he owned about 100 pigs. He also owned four ploughs, four harnesses, a stage tilted wagon, a tilted cart, three open carts and one dray.<sup>13</sup>

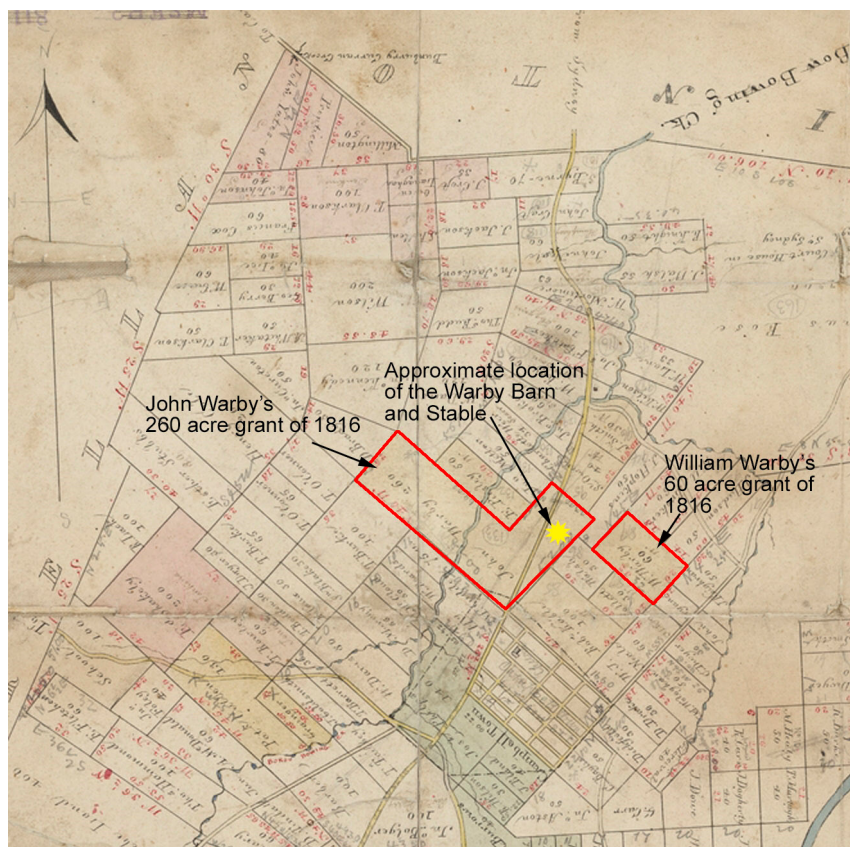


Figure 18: Extract 1834 map of the Parish of St Peter by J. Bemi showing the location of the original Warby grants. Source: SLNSW, M z\_M2811 1136

Throughout the early 1800s, Warby and his sons John and William were regularly supplying wheat and fresh meat to the Government Stores.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

<sup>10</sup> Serial 8 Page No. 115

<sup>11</sup> Serial 12 Page No. 221

<sup>12</sup> Vale, M.; op cit.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

<sup>14</sup> *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*, "Government Notices", various dates: 1818-1821

Hard times in March 1829 forced John to advertise 200 acres for sale. On this land was a “substantial weather-board house, a granary 57 feet by 32 feet, and an excellent six stalled stable”. The land comprised seven paddocks of rich and perfectly cleared land suitable for a dairy farm. There was an abundance of water and several springs. The exact location of this land is unknown but was advertised as being near Campbelltown on the north-west side of the high road (Queen Street) and commonly known as “Moorefield’s”.<sup>15</sup>

John Warby died on 12<sup>th</sup> June 1851 at Spring Valley near Campbelltown. The *Sydney Morning Herald* reported that his death was much regretted by “a very numerous family and extensive circle of friends”.<sup>16</sup> At the time of John Warby's death there were eleven surviving children: William (1801-1885), Elizabeth (1802-1884), Benjamin (1805-1880), Jane (1806-1876), Sarah (1806-1893), Charles Cable (1810-1876), Mary Ann (1813-1904), Robert George (1814-1853), Eliza (1815-1896), James (1817-1899), and Joseph (1818-1899).

By his will Warby left to his wife a life interest in his property, after which it was to be divided between his surviving children. The farm then comprised 272 acres 1 rood and 15 perches. Following the death of Sarah on 19<sup>th</sup> October 1869 the children agreed to sell the property at auction on 28<sup>th</sup> February 1872. Together with another 4 acres, the land was purchased by John Benjamin Moore and Benjamin Robert Moore, licensed victuallers and sons-in-law of Joseph Warby, for the sum of £1,130/9/-.<sup>17</sup> On 12<sup>th</sup> December 1876 this land was transferred to William Fowler of Campbelltown for two thousand pounds. William Fowler was also a son-in-law of John Warby, being married to his daughter Eliza.

Nearly seventeen years later, on 28<sup>th</sup> June 1893, William Fowler made a settlement of the farm and other land for his daughter, Eliza Eve Rudd to make provisions for her livelihood. She was married to Joseph Rudd of Campbelltown and it was Eliza Eve Rudd who applied for the title of the land to be converted to Torrens Title in 1905. It appears however that the Rudds had already been operating the estate as a thoroughbred stud from the late 1870s, based on numerous advertisements placed by Joseph Rudd during this time.<sup>18</sup>

It is also during this time (late 1870s) that the name “Leumeah” first appears in reference to the Warby Estate lands.<sup>19</sup>

By the 1920s, the property was in use as a dairy and the Rudds began advertising the sale of the property. Advertisements in the early 1920s described the property as:

*“A splendid dairy farm, with excellent subdivision possibilities. The Property is known as “Leumeah” and comprises an area of 311 acres, with frontages to the main South Road and the Leumeah Road. The whole of the land is cleared excepting 30 acres and is divided into 9 paddocks, having excellent grass.*

*The residence is of stone and brick with iron roof, having 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, hall and all outoffices.*

*The Dairy outbuildings include 2 large barns of stone, one 70 x 30, with iron roofs and lofts over each, commodious stabling accommodation, and spacious chaff and store erection.*

*The Leumeah Railway Station is on the Estate, and Campbelltown Railway Station is less than a mile distant.”*<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> Advertising: *The Australian*, Friday 3<sup>rd</sup> April 1829, p. 1

<sup>16</sup> Family Notices: *The Sydney Morning Herald*, Tuesday 24<sup>th</sup> June 1851, p.3

<sup>17</sup> Vale, M.; op cit.

<sup>18</sup> Advertising: *Australian Town and Country Journal*, various dates 1878- 1883

<sup>19</sup> Advertising: *Australian Town and Country Journal*, various dates 1870s and 1880s

<sup>20</sup> Advertising: *The Sydney Morning Herald*, Wednesday 27<sup>th</sup> July 1921, p. 15

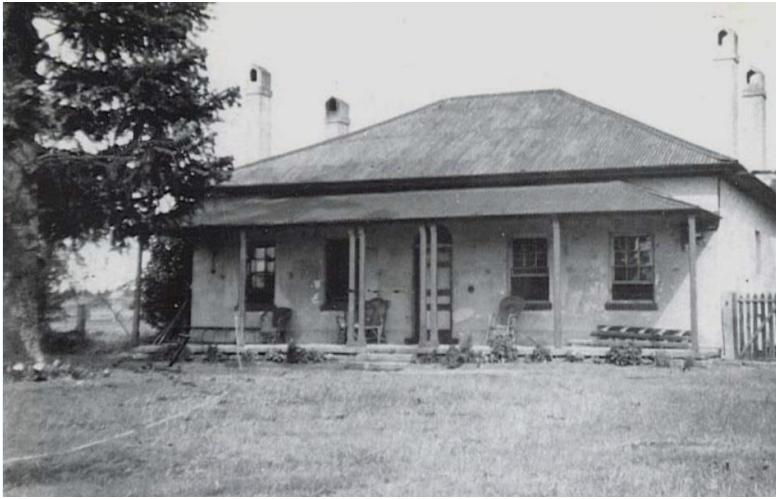


Figure 19: c1948 photograph of Leumeah House. Source: M. Vale, *Warby: My Excellent Guide*, 1993, p. 15



Figure 20: Undated photograph of Leumeah House with outbuildings. Source: M. Vale, *Warby: My Excellent Guide*, 1993, p. 15

In 1922, the property was transferred to May Eliza and Edith Clare Rudd, Eliza's daughters and subsequently they sold the land to Charles Beechworth King, a grazier residing in Sydney, on the 17<sup>th</sup> March 1924.<sup>21</sup> Thus, the remainder of the land which was originally granted in 1816 and enlarged throughout the 1820s by John Warby survived in family ownership for over a hundred years.

In 1926 the first major land subdivision of Leumeah occurred. A newspaper article at the time noted that the Leumeah Estate had been taken over by a syndicate who intended to subdivide approximately 200 acres into residential allotments and farmlets. The same article also noted that C.B. King had already recently sold the homestead, together with 20 acres to an English gentlemen.<sup>22</sup>

By the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century Leumeah House was derelict and was eventually demolished in 1963.

<sup>21</sup> Vale, M.; op cit.

<sup>22</sup> Mr C. B. King; *Lachlander, Condobolin and Western Districts Recorder* Wednesday 6<sup>th</sup> June 1926 pg. 5





Figure 21: Plan dating from the 1850s entitled “Plan of the Estate of the late John Warby Esqre. at Campbell Town”, showing the extent of the Warby Estate. Source: NLA, Map F 802

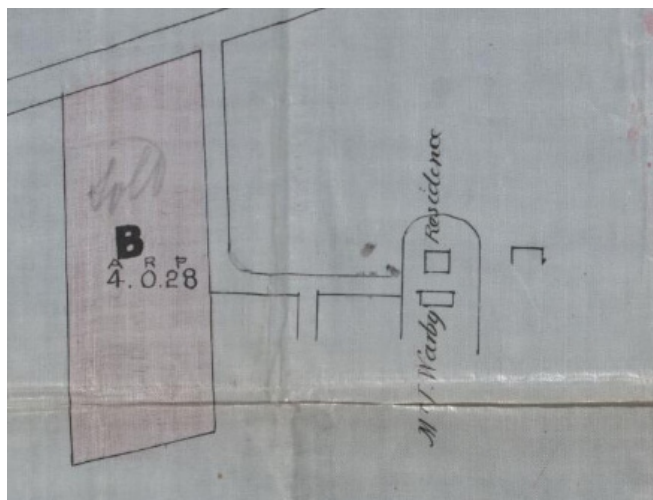


Figure 22: Detail from the 1850s plan of the Warby Estate showing the layout of the buildings. Note the driveway access into the property is from Queen Street to the north and then westwards leading to what is assumed to be the Barn. Source: NLA, Map F 802

## Warby Barn

The following information has been extracted from the State Heritage Inventory data for *Warby's Barn* (database no. 1291178).

As originally constructed, the Warby Barn was a simple rough-hewn stone structure with dressed stone quoins, a gable roof, a central arched opening with dressed stone headers to both the front and rear elevations, a single high window opening at each gable end and additional ventilation provided by a series of small regular openings that formed a pattern of diamond shapes along all four elevations (see Figures 23 and 24).

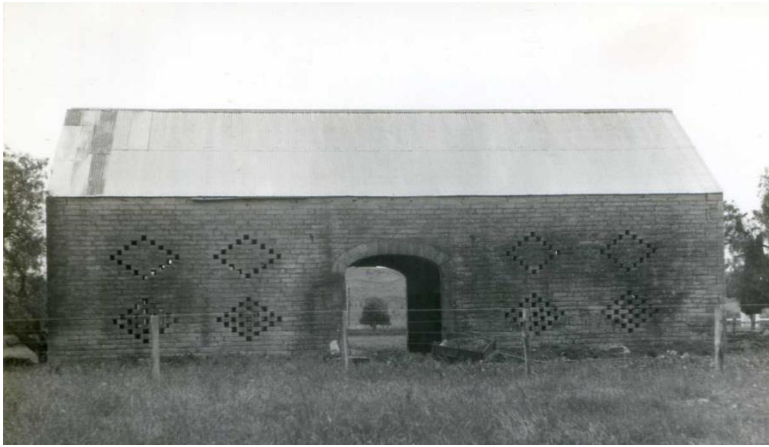


Figure 23: Undated photograph of the Warby Barn prior to conversion works. Source: M. Vale, *Warby: My Excellent Guide*, 1993, p. 16, courtesy of the Campbelltown and Airds Historical Society

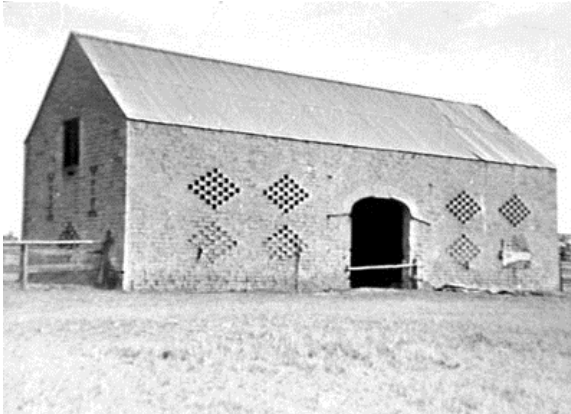


Figure 24: c1948 of the Warby Barn prior to conversion works. Source: SHI database, image copyright owner: Campbelltown & Airds Historical Society



Figure 25: c1989 photograph of the Warby Barn following conversion into apartments. Source: M. Vale, *Warby: My Excellent Guide*, 1993, p. 16

By the 1950s the barn was derelict and was initially converted into flats which had a significant impact on the heritage value of the building.

Works included infilling the diamond patterned ventilation holes and a significant amount of the walls were demolished and rebuilt with window openings with timber lintels. These openings are very large for this type of building and the proportions are incompatible with the period. The window type chosen was a grouped pair of eight pane double hung windows, but again the proportions were horizontal rather than vertical. New door openings were also introduced at ground level to both gable ends.

The centred arched opening to the front elevation was infilled with a reproduction Georgian style door with side lights with a portico over. A door opening was inserted above the central arched opening at ground level with access onto the portico. At the rear a concrete landing was attached to the building with stairs and a new floor was inserted to make the building two storey.

Since c2009, the barn building has formed part of the Colonial Motor Inn.

### Warby Stables

The following information has been drawn from the State Heritage Inventory data for *Warby's Stables* (database no. 1290065).

The stables building, as originally built, was a two-storey stone structure with an attached single storey wing that was added soon after completion with the roof extending to create a broken back profile. The stonework is rough faced but coursed with large dressed and sparrow picked flush quoins at openings and corners (as seen at the Glenalvon outbuildings). The original building was quite plain,



with one three centred archway with stone headers being its most flamboyant feature. The smaller openings were plain but each have the stone quoins. The roof was corrugated metal sheet, and there was a small brick chimney.

By the 1950s the stables building was derelict and then owner John Feeney renovated the building. By 1977 original openings were filled with new joinery and (reportedly) the original front door from the original Leumeah House was added to the building. The building was opened as Sid's Leumeah Barn Restaurant in 1979, creating confusion with Warby's Barn.

The form and the external stonework of the building are largely intact, except for some minor modification of openings. It is possible that the original stables had only bars or the like in each opening, however its use as a school room should have required windows. These windows were replaced by new windows installed in the 1970s. The ground floor openings have been filled with twelve pane timber sash windows which on casual inspection read as Georgian and as consistent with the original construction, but closer investigation reveals that they lack the detailing and proportions of a Georgian window.

The upper floor openings have six pane casement sashes. The gable end French door may date from the time of the window infills, although the quoining of a full-length opening is original. The door below has clearly been widened with the flush quoining on one side removed. The roof material has been replaced quite recently, and the pointing has all been redone. The three-centred arch has been infilled with a timber window.

Since c2011, the building has been in use as a health centre.



Figure 26: Undated photograph of the Warby Stables. Source: SHI database, Image copyright owner: Campbelltown City Council

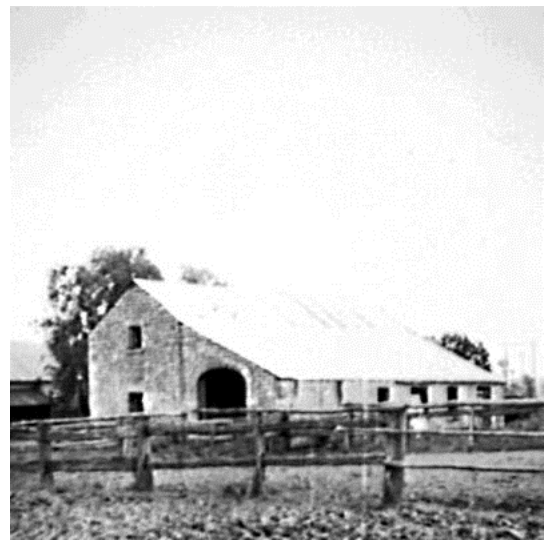


Figure 27: Undated photograph of the Warby Stables. Source: SHI database, Image copyright owner: Campbelltown City Council



Figure 28: c1989 photograph of the Stables following conversion into Sid's Leumeah Barn Restaurant. Source: M. Vale, *Warby: My Excellent Guide*, 1993, p. 19



### 3. Heritage Status

In 1985 the NSW Heritage Council received strong community representation expressing concern for the future of the Warby Barn and the Warby Stable buildings and an Interim Heritage Order was placed on both buildings. In the same year, the Heritage Office approved the conversion of Warby Barn to a Motor Inn.

In 1986 a Permanent Conservation order was placed on both buildings, but the owners at the time objected to the extent of the listing. A second Interim Conservation Order was placed in 1987 before an adjustment to the proposed boundary was agreed, and the PCO reinstated in 1988. The buildings were listed on the State Heritage Register in 1999.<sup>23</sup>

#### 3.1 Current Heritage Listings

The subject property (Nos. 22-32 Queen Street) and the Heritage Site (Nos. 12-14 Queen Street and Nos. 18-20 Queen Street) are not located within any identified Heritage Conservation Area.

The following heritage listings apply to the Warby Barn and Warby Stables:

- *Warby's Barn and Stables*, 14-20 Queen Street, are listed together on the State Heritage Register (SHR No. 00497).
- *Warby's Barn and Stables*, 12-14 Queen Street and 18-20 Queen Street, are also listed together in Schedule 5 of the Campbelltown Local Environmental Plan 2015 (Item No. I00497).

It should be noted that both listings apply only to the southern parts of the allotments that hold the individual buildings. The driveways for each property have been excluded from the formal listing of the properties. Refer to Figure 29 below.

For copies of existing heritage listings and curtilage plans, see attached.

#### 3.2 Statements of Significance

The State Heritage Register cites the following statement of significance for the **Warby Barn and Stables**:

*The Leumeah Barn (Warby's Barn) and Warby's Stable are significant remains of one of the earliest farms of the Campbelltown district. Their strong historical associations with the district's evolution and settlement pattern are reinforced by their location within a suburb names after Leumeah House. (SHR No. 00497)*

The State heritage inventory cites the following statement of significance for the **Warby Barn**:

*"Old Warby's Barn dates from a period before the development of the town of Campbelltown when the area was the rough country of the Cowpastures and is amongst a very rare group of surviving buildings in NSW dating from the pre-1820 period. The building is one of the few remnants of this period and demonstrates aspects of the early pioneering days of Colonial life. The building is associated with John Warby, an important early settler who played an important role in the early expansion and exploration of the southern areas of Sydney Town. His exploration, relationship with local Aboriginal groups, association with Macquarie and early pastoral pursuits make him an important figure in the development of the Colony of NSW, as well as the local area. Old Warby's*

<sup>23</sup> State Heritage Inventory data for *Warby's Stables*; database no. 1290065

*Barn demonstrates a high level of sophistication in its stonework detailing for the period and is evidence of a substantial and successful land holding. While generally rudimentary the building demonstrates some elements of refined design and execution, unfortunately much of this has been removed in later alterations. As an early Colonial building, the building should be regarded as an icon of Campbelltown's historic identity, and is an important structure in defining the character and creativity of this early era.*" (SHI database no.: 1291178)

The State heritage inventory cites the following statement of significance for the **Warby Stables**:

*"Old Warby's Stables date from a period before the development of the town of Campbelltown when the area was the rough country of the Cowpastures and is amongst a very rare group of surviving buildings in NSW dating from the pre-1820 period. The building is one of the few remnants of this period and demonstrates aspects of the early pioneering days of Colonial life. The building is associated with John Warby, an important early settler who played an important role in the early expansion and exploration of the southern areas of Sydney Town. His exploration, relationship with local Aboriginal groups, association with Macquarie and early pastoral pursuits make him an important figure in the development of the Colony of NSW, as well as the local area. Old Warby's Stables demonstrates a high level of sophistication in its stonework detailing for the period and is evidence of a substantial and successful land holding. While generally simple in form the building demonstrates some elements of refined design and execution such as the three centred arched opening and fine quoining and stone work. As an early Colonial building, the building should be regarded as an icon of Campbelltown's historic identity, and is an important structure in defining the character and creativity of this early era."* (SHI database no.: 1290065)

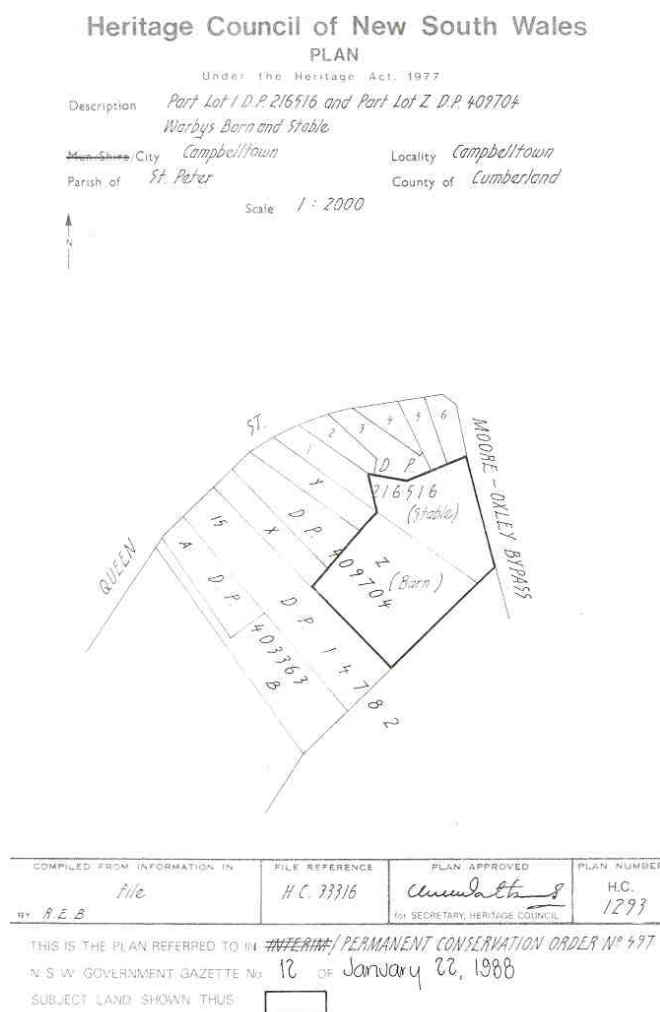


Figure 29: Heritage Curtilage for the Warby Barn and Warby Stables. Source: State Heritage Register, SHR No. 00497

## 4. The Proposal

### 4.1 Documents Describing the Proposal

The proposed works are described in the following documents:

- *Urban Design Report* prepared by Tony Owen Architects, dated June 2018
- *Landscape Design Report* prepared by *Site Image Landscape Architects*, dated June 2018.

### 4.2 Summary of Proposal

The current Planning Proposal seeks to amend the maximum height of the buildings map under the *Campbelltown Local Environment Plan* (LEP) 2015 for the properties located at Nos. 22-32 Queen Street Campbelltown.

The current maximum height provision for the subject properties as per Clause 4.3 of the *Campbelltown LEP* 2015 is 26 metres.

The Planning Proposal seeks to amend the maximum height from 26 metres to part 0 metres; 34 metres; 49.5 metres; 65 metres; 77 metres and 87 metres to facilitate the future staged development of the site for a mixed-use development incorporating six residential towers over a retail and commercial podium.

The Planning Proposal does not seek consent for development, but rather seeks only an amendment to the principal development control to allow future development applications for the site.

The Planning Proposal does not propose any works or activities to the adjacent Heritage Site at Nos. 12-14 Queen Street and Nos. 18-20 Queen Street, Campbelltown.

## 5. Heritage Impact Assessment

### 5.1 Generally

Although the current Planning Proposal does not involve any works or activities to the Heritage Site: Warby Barn and Warby Stables, due to the nature and proximity of the proposal, there is a potential for impacts on the heritage values of the Heritage Site. Specifically, the Planning Proposal seeks to allow for an increase in height for a future mixed-use development on the land adjoining Warby Barn and within proximity of Warby Stables and any such future development could result in negative visual impacts and amenity.

Given that the Warby Barn and Warby Stables sites are on the State Heritage Register, protecting the heritage values associated with the Heritage Site should therefore be a consideration for the current Planning Proposal and for any future development of the Subject Properties.

The Warby Barn and Warby Stables are of cultural significance for their historical significance, their significant associations with John Warby, Governor Macquarie, Governor King and Acting Governor Paterson; their aesthetic significance (although somewhat degraded by later modifications) as early surviving colonial agricultural outbuildings and their rarity.

However, a later history of subdivision and development within the immediate vicinity of the Heritage Site has resulted in a loss of available and potentially significant views into and out of the Heritage Site, encroachments into the visual curtilages of each building, alienation of land historically

associated with the Warby Estate, encroachments into the visual and historic relationships between the two buildings as well as later, unsympathetic additions and alterations to the buildings themselves.

Therefore, although the current Planning Proposal cannot and does not propose future works to the historic buildings, there are none the less opportunities for any future development of the Subject Properties to support and not impede any future improvements to Warby Barn and Warby Site that may be proposed.

The following issues are considered to have the potential for negative impacts on the Heritage Site- Warby Barn and Warby Stables as a result of the Planning Proposal:

## **5.2 Impacts on Views and Vistas**

As discussed above, due to later subdivisions and the configuration, height and location of late 20<sup>th</sup> century development within the immediate vicinity of the Warby Barn and Warby Stables, views from Queen Street to the heritage buildings are restricted to medium distant views down the entry driveways leading to each building.

In particular the existing building at No. 24 Queen Street (the former ten pin bowling club) limits views from Queen Street from the north and northwest to Warby Barn and the scattered development and various structures associated with the Garden Centre located at No. 2 Queen Street limits views from Queen Street from the north and northeast to Warby Stables.

As the subject site is located to the west of the Warby Barn driveway, existing views from Queen Street to the Heritage Site will not be further reduced as a result of the Planning Proposal. There is in fact, an opportunity for views to Warby Barn to be slightly improved as seen from Queen Street from the north and northwest, following the demolition of No. 24 Queen Street.

The clearest views of Warby Stables and Barn are available from the east from Campbelltown Road (see Figure 15 above). Although not principal views of the front elevations of the buildings, nevertheless, these views do allow for both buildings to be seen together and some understanding of their historic and visual relationship can be discerned from these views.

As the Planning Proposal applies to the properties to the west of the Warby Barn and Stables this important and key view of the Heritage Site from the east will be retained.

Regardless, for any future development at the Subject Properties and in order to mitigate any impacts as a result of the future introduction of buildings of height, the following **recommendations** have been made:

- Provide an appropriate visual backdrop to the Warby Barn and Warby Stables sites as seen from the east (Campbelltown Road) in terms of scale, form, materials, articulation, setbacks and landscaping.

## **5.3 Visual Impacts on the Heritage Site**

As the Planning Proposal seeks to allow for buildings of heights greater than 26 metres to be constructed at the Subject Properties, there is the potential for visual impacts on the historic buildings. The introduction of buildings at heights of 26 + metres to the properties adjacent to Warby Barn in particular, has the potential to result in overwhelming bulk and scale on the shared boundary between the two properties.

Although the DFO building at No. 32 Queen Street (which is at a height of approximately 12 metres) is already located adjacent to the Warby Barn, it has a generous setback which reduces any visual

impacts and appears to be at a smaller scale than it actually is when viewed from the east behind Warby Barn and Stables (see Figures 9, 10 and 13 above).

In addition the majority of other development within the immediate vicinity is located to the north of both Warby Barn and Warby Stables and therefore does not impact on the key view of the Heritage Site as seen from the east.

A similar approach therefore is recommended for the siting of any future building at the subject site. Specific **recommendations** for the future development of the Subject Properties are:

- Avoid visually overwhelming the Warby Barn site by stepping away the massing of new development from the eastern boundary.
- Retain the current vacant allotment at No. 22 Queen Street (Lot X of DP 409704) as undeveloped land to prevent further encroachments into view lines from Queen Street to Warby Barn from the north and northwest. Utilise this allotment for landscaping and shared pedestrian access.
- Establish a transition zone between the Warby Barn site and the subject property that assists in ameliorating the scale change.
- Introduce lower scale development along the shared property boundary including pedestrian access and trees.
- Locate buildings of greater height to the north of the key view line of Warby Barn and Warby Stables as seen from the east (Campbelltown Road).

#### 5.4 Impacts on the Amenity of the Heritage Site

Although typically considered a planning issue, negative impacts on the amenity of an adjoining heritage site should be considered as part of any future proposal. The loss of or reduction to the amenity of a property as a result of overshadowing, privacy and noise impacts, can result in a heritage item being seen as being less appealing for ongoing use and subsequently its ongoing care and conservation. Therefore, amenity impacts on Warby Barn and Warby Stables need to be considered with respect to the Planning Proposal and for any future development of the Subject Properties.

As the Subject Properties are located to the west of the Heritage Site, overshadowing impacts will be negligible, with the potential for shadows being cast over Warby Barn and Warby Stables not occurring until after 3.00pm, depending on the configuration and siting of any future development at the Subject Properties.

Given that the Subject Properties are zoned for mixed use: Commercial and Residential, there is the potential for overlooking, noise and light spill impacts to be introduced as a result of any future proposal. As such, to ensure impacts on the amenity of the Heritage Site are appropriately mitigated, the following **recommendations** have been made:

- Orientate future buildings to minimise overshadowing impacts to the east over Warby Barn and Warby Stables.
- Establish adequate setbacks for any future development along the shared property boundary to minimise the potential for overlooking Warby Barn and Warby Stables.
- Utilise setbacks along the shared property boundary for landscaping to ameliorate noise and light impacts and assist in minimising overlooking.

#### 5.3 Opportunities for the Heritage Site

As discussed above, although the current Planning Proposal does not involve the Heritage Site, any future development of the Subject Properties should not prejudice the future development of the Warby Barn and Warby Stables sites. Therefore, consideration has been given to the visual and spatial relationship between the Subject Properties and the Heritage Site, not only in terms of potential impacts, but also in relation to potential future development or restoration/reconstruction works to the Heritage Site.

The Warby Barn and Warby Stables are a highly significant remnant of the early years of colonial development of the Campbelltown locality and the buildings have significant associations with important historic persons of note, including John Warby, as well as Governor Macquarie, Governor King and Acting Governor Paterson. The survival of these early colonial agricultural buildings (although altered) makes them rare elements in the broader cultural landscape of Campbelltown and the former Cowpastures locality.

When glimpsed in their existing late 20<sup>th</sup> century built environment surrounded by contemporary buildings of mixed use and of varied scale, form and materials and adjacent to two busy roadways, the Warby Barn and Warby Stables are clearly from an earlier time period and are historic being traditional in form and scale and using traditional buildings materials.

In order to support any future improvements or developments to the Heritage Site, it is therefore recommended that consideration be given to the interface between the Subject Properties and the Heritage Site along the shared boundary. A method would be for elements of the colonial design language expressed in the Warby Barn and Warby Stables to be drawn on and implemented within a transition zone between the two sites in a way that softens any potential clash between colonial Campbelltown (as represented by the Warby Barn and Stables) and future Campbelltown (as represented by the future development of the Subject Properties).

Key **recommendations** for the future development of the Subject Properties that supports future improvements to the Heritage Site include:

- Develop a transition zone between the Warby Barn site and the Subject Properties that supports pedestrian use and cross links between the two sites.
- Avoid locating the mouth to the carpark, loading zones or other “back of house” services within the transition zone.
- Respond to the axes of the Warby site allowing future activities across the front of the Warby Barn and extending into the subject property.
- Incorporate historic tree species into any landscaping plan: e.g. Peppercorns and Brushbox.
- Respond to the rectilinear morphology of the original town plan of Campbelltown.
- Establish a materials palette for the public spaces that responds to the Warby site and broader historic character of Campbelltown.

## 6. Analysis of Masterplanning Option 3

The *Urban Design Report* prepared by Tony Owen Architects, dated June 2018 accompanying this Planning Proposal analyses the Subject Properties and immediate surrounds in relation to constraints and opportunities for the future development of the site, including heritage issues.

On the basis of the analysis, a master planning option has been developed that maximises the opportunities for both the Subject Properties and the adjacent Heritage Sites. This master planning option (Option 3) incorporates the recommendations as discussed above in order to mitigate any potential negative impacts the Planning Proposal and future development of the Subject Properties for mixed-use development incorporating six residential towers over a retail and commercial podium.

Option 3 demonstrates that the following positive outcomes for the Warby Barn and Warby Stables site are able to be achieved in any future development at Nos. 22-32 Queen Street:

### *Setbacks from shared property boundary*

Option 3 incorporates a 10 metre setback from the shared property boundary with further stepping away of the upper levels of the proposed towers. This approach will ensure that any new tower buildings will not visually overwhelm the Warby Barns and Warby Stables when views from the east.

The setback also ensures that existing view lines into and out of the Heritage Sites are retained as is, as the 10 metre setback retains the majority of the existing vacant allotment at No. 22 Queen Street as undeveloped land.

The setback is also of an adequate distance to form transition zone between the Subject Properties and the Heritage Sites, allowing for landscaping and pedestrian access. This softer approach along the shared property boundaries reduces constraints on any future development of the Warby Barn site in particular. It also introduces a landscaped backdrop to the Warby Barn and Stables when viewed from the east, which further reduces potential visual impacts of the future towers behind.

### ***Locating Buildings of Greater Height to the North***

Option 3 includes locating buildings of greater height to the north and north east of the Heritage Sites and therefore out of the key view line from the east from Campbelltown Road to the Warby Barn and Stables. This approach will minimise the visual impact of any future towers on views of the historic buildings and is a positive outcome.

### ***Reduce Amenity Impacts***

Both the proposed setback/transition zone along the shared property boundary and the location of the taller buildings away from the Heritage Site will result in reduced impacts on the amenity of Warby Barn and Warby Stables.

### ***Locating Services/Back of House functions away from the Transition Zone***

The master planning analysis demonstrates that vehicular traffic can be directed away from the Transition Zone along the shared property boundary ensuring that this area is reserved for pedestrian use. This approach will ensure that the separation between the sites is not reinforced by hard landscaping, ancillary features and traffic and supports cross links between the properties, which is a positive outcome for the Heritage Sites.

### ***Respond to Design Aspects of the Heritage Sites***

As a method of supporting integration between the Subject Properties and the Heritage Site and supporting cross links between the two sites, there are opportunities to respond to the historic character of the adjacent Warby Barns and Warby Stables sites within any future development at Nos. 22-32 Queen Street (as discussed above).

Option 3 draws on the orientation of the Warby Barn and Stables and utilises an existing axis line to develop an open landscaped area and shared public space at the Subject Properties. As the Warby buildings were constructed in the early 1800s, the orientation of these buildings is slightly at odds with the surrounding later 20<sup>th</sup> century development. Such anomalies in alignment are a good indication of early development within a broader urban landscape and is clearly demonstrated at the Heritage Site.

Option 3 uses the existing alignment of the Barn and Stables to establish a “forecourt axis” that defines a public open space zone linking across the sites. This zone has been further developed into a civic plaza within the Subject Properties which introduces a break in the massing of development adjacent to the Heritage Site. This civic plaza will further reduce visual impacts on the Barn and Stables.

## **7. Conclusion**

Based on the above analysis of Masterplanning Option 3 as per the *Urban Design Report* for the current Planning Proposal, in the view of this firm the future development of Nos. 22-32 Queen Street with buildings of 26+ metres in height is able to be implemented in a way that will have no or very little negative impacts on the heritage values of the adjacent Warby Barn and Warby Stables sites.



Masterplanning Option 3 also demonstrates that various opportunities exist to integrate the Heritage Site with the development site in a meaningful and sympathetic way. Opportunities exist to provide cross links between the Subject Properties and the Heritage Site, to create a transition zone that softens the separation between the development site and the heritage buildings and introduce design elements that relate to the historic character of the adjacent Warby Barn and Warby Stables sites.

As such, the current Planning Proposal to amend the maximum building height at Nos. 22-32 Queen Street **should be** approved, in relation to Heritage considerations, by the consent authority.



Kate Denny  
Lucas Stapleton Johnson & Partners Pty Ltd  
LSJ Heritage Planning & Architecture

Attachments:  
Heritage Inventory Sheets  
CV KD & IS



Home > Topics > Heritage places and items > Search for heritage

# Warbys Barn & Warbys Stables

## Item details

Name of item:	Warbys Barn & Warbys Stables
Other name/s:	The Leumeah Barn, Leumeah Barn Restaurant, Campbelltown Motor Inn
Type of item:	Built
Group/Collection:	Farming and Grazing
Category:	Stables
Location:	Lat:     -34.0581886081 Long:     150.8235198190
Primary address:	14 - 20 Queen Street, Campbelltown, NSW 2560
Parish:	St Peter
County:	Cumberland
Local govt. area:	Campbelltown
Local Aboriginal Land Council:	Tharawal

### Property description

Lot/Volume Code	Lot/Volume Number	Section Number	Plan/Folio Code	Plan/Folio Number
LOT	1		DP	216516
PART LOT	B		DP	449236

### All addresses

Street Address	Suburb/town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
14 - 20 Queen Street	Campbelltown	Campbelltown	St Peter	Cumberland	Primary Address

## Statement of significance:

The Leumeah Barn (Warby’s Barn) and Warby’s Stable are significant remains of one of the earliest farms of the Campbelltown district. Their strong historical associations with the district’s evolution and settlement pattern are reinforced by their location within a suburb names after Leumeah House.   (Branch Managers Report to the Heritage Council 24 April 1985)

**Date significance updated:** 22 Oct 12

*Note: The State Heritage Inventory provides information about heritage items listed by local and State government agencies. The State Heritage Inventory is continually being updated by local and State agencies as new information becomes available. Read the **OEH copyright and disclaimer**.*

## Description

**Designer/Maker:**     John Warby

Construction years:	1816-1816
Physical description:	Both buildings are simple sandstone structures rectangular in shape with gable roofs. The barn had large central arched openings in front and rear and symmetrically placed patterned ventilation gaps in the stonework. These have been removed through the insertion of windows and doorways. The stables are less altered. Porches have been added to both buildings. (Branch Managers Report to the Heritage Council 24 April 1985)
Physical condition and/or Archaeological potential:	Archaeological potential is high.
	Date condition updated:14 Mar 01
Current use:	Commerical
Former use:	Barn & Stores

## History

Historical notes:	<p>Campbelltown:</p> <p>Permanent European settlement in the Campbelltown area had begun in 1809 as an alternative to the flood-prone Hawkesbury district. Work on a road from Sydney to Liverpool was started in 1811. It was opened in August 1814 and was soon extended further south to Appin. This road, variously known as Campbelltown Road, Appin Road or the Sydney Road, passed through Campbelltown. The section through the town was called the High Street until the last decade of the 19th century when it was renamed Queen Street (Orwell &amp; Peter Phillips, 1995, vol.2, 1-2).</p> <p>The land on which the Queen Street cottages stand was part of a grant of 140 acres to Joseph Phelps in 1816. He had been working the land for some years before receiving formal title to it. Phelps was one of the farmers of Airds and Appin who subscribed funds for a Sydney courthouse in July 1813. His grant was seized, possibly as soon as it was formally issued, by the Provost Marshal, William Gore in lieu of payment by Phelps of debts totalling 170 pounds. The land was auctioned in January 1817 to William Bradbury for 100 pounds plus twelve cattle and the grain produced from the crop growing on the land (ibid, 1995).</p> <p>Immediately north of Phelps' grant, Assistant Surveyor James Meehan had informally reserved 175 acres for a village (AMCG, 1994 say 'in 1815'.) In 1816 most of the land in the area was granted, leaving a portion of 175 acres unalienated, and surrounded by several grants (AMCG, 1994, 9).</p> <p>The reserved land was formally declared a town by Governor Macquarie in December 1820 and named Campbelltown in honour of his wife (Elizabeth)'s family (ibid, 1995).</p> <p>William Bradbury (1774-1836) a native of Birmingham, was transported to NSW aboard the 'Guildford' in 1812. His wife Elizabeth remained in England but his daughter, Mary (1797-1852) followed her father to Australia in 1815. Bradbury had no other children in NSW, though he established a relationship with a woman named Alice and in April 1836 married a Campbelltown widow, Catherine Patrick, nee Acres (c.1801-1883). Bradbury died two months later (ibid, 1995, 2).</p> <p>Governor Macquarie visited Campbelltown in January 1822. He and his party ate a 'hearty' breakfast at 'Bradbury's', indicating that Bradbury had built an inn. This was probably the inn later known as the Royal Oak, on the western side of the High Street. Macquarie noted in his journal that 'Bradbury is building a very good two storey brick house on his own farm and on a very pretty eminence immediately adjoining Campbell-Town as an inn for the accommodation fo the public, and having asked me to give his farm a name, I have called it Bradbury Park. In 1826 Bradbury Park House was considered by William Dumaresq, inspector of roads and bridges, as the best building in Campbelltown when he reported on buildings suitable for military use (ibid, 1995, 2).</p>
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As the main street of Campbelltown, High Street or Sydney Road and later Queen Street, was at the edge of town, one side of the street was not within the town boundary while the other was. Canny traders soon realised that either side of the main road was as good as the other and leased or bought land from the grantees bordering the town proper. By the 1840s more than a few shops and hotels occupied the western side of the High Street. The coming of the railway in 1858 also aided in securing the commercial focus of the town on Queen Street (AMCG, 1994, 9).

The Queen Street terraces were identified by Helen Baker (Proudfoot) in the early 1960s as a unique group of two-storey late Georgian vernacular buildings which were considered to form the only surviving late-1840s streetscape within the County of Cumberland. The buildings were acquired by the Cumberland County Council and its successors, the State Planning Authority and Department of Planning, to ensure their preservation (ibid, 1995, 1).

Warby's Barn:

John Warby (1744? - 1851), a convict, explorer and later farmer was convicted at Hertford England on 3 March 1791 and sentenced to transportation for seven years. He reached Sydney in February 1792 in the ship , 'Pitt'. On 12 September 1796 he married another convict, Sarah Bentley (1780-1869) who had arrived in the Indispensable in April 1796 at Parramatta. They had nine sons and five daughters. One of the sons, John Warby was the first settler in the North Gundagai area.

Warby settled on 50 acres at Prospect after his sentence expired. In 1803 he was appointed stockman of the wild cattle at large in the Cowpastures.

Warby became well known as an explorer and guide in the Camden area and Burragorang Valley, leading Governor Macquarie and his party from Prospect Hill through the Cowpastures in November 1810 and again in October 1815 on an expedition along the Nattai River.

In June 1816 and at the age of 49, he was rewarded for his public services with a grant of 260 acres at Campbelltown. In the same year Warby built the first three rooms of Leumeah House, the stables and the barn. Further work to the main house using sandstock bricks was subsequently done in 1826. At one time there were no less than 40 servants housed in the stables to service the needs of the Warby establishment, At age 84 John Warby died on 12 June 1851. Sarah Warby lived on at Campbelltown and died there on 19 October 1869 (Australian Dictionary of Biography).

Leumeah House was demolished in 1963, but the barn and stables associated with the farmstead survived.

In 1962 Mr John Feeney purchased The Leumeah Barn (Warby's Barn) and Warbys Stables which were now in a derelict condition. Mr Feeney restored and renovated the building converting it into a residence. In completing the work care was taken not to alter the exterior of the building and to retain many of the original features such as the fire place, half log roof beams, the carriage arch and the window and door openings. (Feeney, 2012)

In 1979 Mr Feeney sold the property and the barn was converted into a block of flats and the stables into a restaurant called Sids Leumeah Barn Restaurant (Branch Managers Report, 24 April 1985)

During 1985 the Heritage Council received community strong representation expressing concern for the future of Warby's Barn and Warby's Stable. On 24 March 1985 the Heritage Council recommended the placing of an Interim Heritage Order over Warby's Barn and Warby's Stable. An Interim Heritage Order was placed on 31 May 1985. The order was placed to provide time for further inquiry and investigation to determine whether it was necessary to warrant the making of a Permanent Conservation Order.

On 26 June 1985 the Heritage Council approved, subject to conditions, the conversion of Warby's Barn to a Motor Inn.

On 25 November 1986 the Heritage Council recommended placing a Permanent Conservation order over Warby's Barn and Warby's Stable. Public notice was given of the proposal to place a Permanent Conservation Order. The Heritage Council received an objection to the extent of the listing.

To ensure continued protection a second Interim Conservation Order was placed 22 May 1987. Following discussion with the owner of Warby's Barn and Warby's Stable an adjustment to the proposed boundary of the Permanent Conservation Order was made. The objection to the Permanent Conservation Order was subsequently withdrawn.

The Permanent Conservation order was placed on 22 January 1988. Warby's Barn and Warby's Stable was listed on the State Heritage Register on 2 April 1999.

By 2011 after being empty for a number of years Warbys Barn was converted into a health centre. (Feeney 2012)

Historic themes

Australian theme (abbrev)	New South Wales theme	Local theme
2. Peopling-Peopling the continent	Convict-Activities relating to incarceration, transport, reform, accommodation and working during the convict period in NSW (1788-1850) - does not include activities associated with the conviction of persons in NSW that are unrelated to the imperial 'convict system': use the theme of Law & Order for such activities	Farming by emancipated convicts on land grants-
3. Economy-Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture-Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes, can include aquaculture	Clearing land for farming-
3. Economy-Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture-Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes, can include aquaculture	Ancillary structures - wells, cisterns-
3. Economy-Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture-Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes, can include aquaculture	Farming by convict emancipists-
3. Economy-Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture-Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes, can include aquaculture	Farming with convict labour-
3. Economy-Developing local, regional and national	Exploration-Activities associated with making places previously unknown to a cultural group known to them.	(none)-

economies		
3. Economy- Developing local, regional and national economies	Pastoralism-Activities associated with the breeding, raising, processing and distribution of livestock for human use	(none)-
4. Settlement- Building settlements, towns and cities	Land tenure-Activities and processes for identifying forms of ownership and occupancy of land and water, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal	Changing land uses - from rural to suburban-
4. Settlement- Building settlements, towns and cities	Land tenure-Activities and processes for identifying forms of ownership and occupancy of land and water, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal	Granting Crown lands for private farming-
4. Settlement- Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages-Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages	Developing suburbia-
4. Settlement- Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages-Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages	Vernacular towns serving a specific industry-
9. Phases of Life- Marking the phases of life	Persons-Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Aaron Muron Bolot, architect-

Procedures /Exemptions

Section of act	Description	Title	Comments	Action date
57(2)	Exemption to allow work	Standard Exemptions	<div>SCHEDULE OF STANDARD EXEMPTIONS</div> <div>HERITAGE ACT 1977</div> <div>Notice of Order Under Section 57 (2) of the Heritage Act 1977</div> <div>I, the Minister for Planning, pursuant to subsection 57(2) of the Heritage Act 1977, on the recommendation of the Heritage Council of New South Wales, do by this Order:</div> <div>1. revoke the Schedule of Exemptions to subsection 57(1) of the Heritage Act made under subsection 57(2) and published in the Government Gazette on 22 February 2008; and</div> <div>2. grant standard exemptions from subsection 57(1) of the Heritage Act</div>	Sep 5 2008

			<p>1977, described in the Schedule attached.</p> <p>FRANK SARTOR</p> <p>Minister for Planning</p> <p>Sydney, 11 July 2008</p> <p>To view the schedule click on the Standard Exemptions for Works Requiring Heritage Council Approval link below.</p>	
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 **Standard exemptions** for works requiring Heritage Council approval

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
Heritage Act - State Heritage Register		00497	02 Apr 99	27	1546
Heritage Act - Permanent Conservation Order - former		00497	22 Jan 88	12	0374

References, internet links & images

Type	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Writt en		1985	Branch Managers Report to the Heritage Council	
Writt en			Australian Dictionary of Biography	
Touri sm	Attraction Homepage	2007	Campbelltown Heritage Walk	<a href="#">V i e w d e t a i l</a> 
Writt en	Mr John Feeney	2012	The restoration and renovation of The Leumeah Barn Warby's Stables	
Writt en	Orwell & Peter Phillips Architects	1995	Conservation Management Plan - 288-294 Queen Street, Campbelltown	

Note: internet links may be to web pages, documents or images.





(Click on thumbnail for full size image and image details)

Data source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

<b>Name:</b>	Heritage Office
<b>Database number:</b>	5045445
<b>File number:</b>	S90/03564 & HC 33316

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# Warby's Barn

## Item details

Name of item:	Warby's Barn
Other name/s:	Leumeah Barn Restaurant, Campbelltown Motor Inn, Former Leumeah House Group
Type of item:	Built
Group/Collection:	Farming and Grazing
Category:	Stables
Location:	Lat: 150.82351982 Long: -34.05818861
Primary address:	18 Queen Street, Campbelltown, NSW 2560
Parish:	St Peter
County:	Cumberland
Local govt. area:	Campbelltown

LEP listing: Current property boundary - see attached plan. (NB: the State Heritage Register listing includes both Warby's Stables and Warby's Barn)

## Boundary:

### All addresses

Street Address	Suburb/town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
18 Queen Street	Campbelltown	Campbelltown	St Peter	Cumberland	Primary Address

## Statement of significance:

Old Warby’s Barn dates from a period before the development of the town of Campbelltown when the area was the rough country of the Cowpastures and is amongst a very rare group of surviving buildings in NSW dating from the pre-1820 period. The building is one of the few remnants of this period and demonstrates aspects of the early pioneering days of Colonial life. The building is associated with John Warby, an important early settler who played an important role in the early expansion and exploration of the southern areas of Sydney Town. His exploration, relationship with local Aboriginal groups, association with Macquarie and early pastoral pursuits make him an important figure in the development of the Colony of NSW, as well as the local area. Old Warby’s Barn demonstrates a high level of sophistication in its stonework detailing for the period and is evidence of a substantial and successful land holding. While generally rudimentary the building demonstrates some elements of refined design and execution, unfortunately much of this has been removed in later alterations. As an early Colonial building, the building should be regarded as an icon of Campbelltown's historic identity, and is an important structure in defining the character and creativity of this early era.

Note: This inventory sheet is not intended to be a definitive study of the heritage Item, and

the information it provides may not be complete. Further research is recommended as part of the preparation of development proposals affecting the Item.

**Date significance updated:** 07 Aug 09

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Description

Designer/Maker:	John Warby
Construction years:	1816-1820
Physical description:	<p>Old Warby’s barn was a very simple structure built from rough hewn coursed sandstone. It had gabled ends and was 70’ x 28’ (21.5m x 8.5m) in floor area, and 18’ (5.5m) high to the eaves. The roof pitch is a steep 45°, as it was common for Georgian outbuildings to have a more picturesque roof form. The building had only two high simple windows at either end, and two matching three centred arched openings in the middle of the long side elevation. Additional ventilation was provided by a series of small regular openings that formed a pattern of diamond shapes along the side elevations. As with the stables, the rough stone was dressed around openings and on corners into quoins. However the stonework for the stables is somewhat less refined than the stables, which may mean that the stables was one of the earliest buildings built by Warby, who was well established on this site by 1816.</p> <p>The building was modified to be a residence in the 1950s. Unlike the modifications to the stables, the changes to the barn have had a significant impact on the heritage value of this building. The diamond patterned ventilation holes were removed and a significant amount of the wall demolished and rebuilt with window openings with timber lintels. These openings are very large for this type of building and the proportions are incompatible with the period. The window type chosen was a grouped pair of eight pane double hung windows, but again the proportions were horizontal rather than vertical. The existing windows in the end gable walls were infilled with salvaged stone. The three centred arched openings also appear to have been removed during the process. At the rear a concrete landing has been attached to the building, with concrete stairs to the car park. A new floor was introduced to make the building two storey. It is likely that this is a concrete slab built into the existing walls. At the front, a gabled portico was added to the entry, most likely for the 1985 Motel rather than the 1950s residence.</p> <p>These changes are substantial and have impacted upon the integrity of the heritage fabric.</p>
Physical condition and/or Archaeological potential:	<p>The building is significantly modified with most of the original features now obscured or removed. Original stonework remains but even this has been substantially altered. The overall form of the building remains but the character of the place has been substantially changed.</p> <p>The building most likely had no original floor, and the later works would have removed any deposits. The archaeological potential is low.</p>
	<p><b>Date condition updated:</b>14 Mar 01</p>
Modifications and dates:	<p>c1816 Barn constructed as one of the earliest buildings on the site</p> <p>c1950s Building derelict, new openings in side walls, stonework substantially altered, end openings infilled, arches removed, new ground and upper floor slabs installed, converted to residences</p> <p>1985 Conversion to motel. Unknown internal works, new porch.</p>
Current use:	Motel
Former use:	Barn Outbuilding

History

Historical notes:	The original inhabitants of the Campbelltown area were mostly people of the Dharawal (sometimes referred to as Tharawal) language group, who ranged from the coast to the east, the Georges River in the west, north to Botany Bay and south to Nowra. However, Campbelltown was a meeting point with the Dharug language group (whose area extended
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across the Blue Mountains), and early history of the area includes references to both peoples. (Liston, Carol: Campbelltown: The Bicentennial History, 1988; [www.abc.net.au/indigenous](http://www.abc.net.au/indigenous)). Mount Annan, to the south-west of the Campbelltown City Centre, was known as Yandel'ora to its original owners, the Dharawal people and was an important meeting place for Aboriginal people from as far away as northern Queensland and southern Victoria. ([http://www.daff.gov.au/natural-resources/landcare/publications/making\\_a\\_difference\\_a\\_celebration\\_of\\_landcare/section\\_6\\_-\\_indigenous\\_landcare](http://www.daff.gov.au/natural-resources/landcare/publications/making_a_difference_a_celebration_of_landcare/section_6_-_indigenous_landcare))

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

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

By 1809, 34 settlers had received grants in the newly named Minto district (named after Lord Minto, the Governor-General of India) in the northern portion of Campbelltown. Many of these early settlers were Irish, including surveyor James Meehan, who allocated himself a generous portion (now Macquarie Fields). Prominent settlers included surgeon Charles Throsby, who was allocated 600 acres (now Glenfield), Dr William Redfern (Campbellfield), Dr Robert Townson (Varroville) and Richard Brooks (Denham Court).

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

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

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

Convict and explorer John Warby (1774-1851) was an important figure in the history of Campbelltown. He was convicted at Hertford, England, on 3 March 1791 and sentenced to transportation for seven years. He reached Sydney in February 1792 in the Pitt. In 1796 he married Sarah Bentley (1780-1869), a convict who had arrived in the Indispensable in April 1796; they had nine sons and five daughters. After his sentence expired Warby acquired fifty acres (20 ha) at Prospect and in 1803 was appointed stockman of the wild cattle at large in the Cowpastures.

The track from Warby's house at Prospect to the Cowpastures (Camden) was surveyed by James Meehan in 1805 and became Cowpasture Road. In 1806 a Government order was published prohibiting residents from crossing to the west side of the Nepean River. John Warby was one of three people excepted from the order.

In 1806 Warby was a constable of Camden County, and he was one of those who signed a respectful address to Governor William Bligh on 1 January 1808. He guided Governor Lachlan Macquarie and his party from Prospect Hill through the Cowpastures in November 1810 and again in October 1815 on an expedition into the rough country along the Nattai River. He was one of the first to explore the Oaks, the Bargo area and the Burragorang Valley, and continued to be in demand as a guide, including being appointed as guide to Wallis in the latter's punitive expedition against the Dharawal people in 1816. He was therefore among those rewarded for visiting Aboriginal tribes in the inland area and for arresting Patrick Collins, a bushranger, and also guiding soldiers who were pursuing Aboriginal tribes (ADB Online).

Warby was granted 260 acres (105 ha) in the Campbelltown area in 1816. The new town of Campbelltown immediately abutted Warby’s grant. He set about building a house and outbuildings and by November 1816 was tendering to supply the Government with meat. By October 1826 Leumeah (as Warby called his grant) was the centre of a small pastoral empire. Warby had purchased 400 acres (160 ha) of land to add to 400 acres he had been granted. 300 acres (120 ha) were cleared and he had 120 head of cattle and 17 horses. He had built a barn, 70’ x 28’ (21.5m x 8.5m) and a granary, stable, storeroom and cowhouse under one roof. The Stable building was a substantial and well-built structure which demonstrates the attention to detail of a building belonging to an important Colonial figure. The adjacent building, known as Warby’s Barn was also built between 1816 and 1826. It was stone and early photographs show a utilitarian structure with ventilation holes rather than windows. His holdings were carefully described in a memorial dated 18 October 1826 while unsuccessfully applying for an additional grant of land. (cited in Vale, M., Warby: my excellent guide, St Ives, c1995, p. 30).

John Warby died in 1851 and his wife Sarah lived to 1869. The railway came through in 1856, taking much of the central portion of Warby’s land. By 1911 the area to the east of the railway line, which included Leumeah House, the barn and the stables had been extensively subdivided, though a 'hay shed' (possibly the barn or stables) stood on 30 acres in the ownership of Alfred M. Rose of Woodbine. Several dairies are listed in this area and Leumeah was likely to have been one of them. Leumeah House was derelict and was demolished in about 1963.

By the 1950s the barn was derelict. It was converted into flats by removing the ventilation openings and cutting new openings for windows. The new openings housed twin eight pane double hung windows in wide openings rather than conform to Georgian proportions. The central opening was infilled with a doorway and a portico added.

During 1985 the Heritage Council received strong community representation expressing concern for the future of Warby's Barn and Warby's Stable and placed an Interim Heritage Order on both buildings. In 1985 the Heritage Office approved the conversion of Warby’s Barn to a Motor Inn. In 1986 a Permanent Conservation order was placed on the buildings, but the owners objected to the extent of the listing. A second Interim Conservation Order was placed in 1987 before an adjustment to the proposed boundary was agreed, and the PCO reinstated in 1988. The buildings were listed on the State Heritage Register in 1999.

The building now (2009) forms part of the Colonial Motor Inn. (2009).

Historic themes

Australian theme (abbrev)	New South Wales theme	Local theme
3. Economy- Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture-Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes, can include aquaculture	Clearing land for farming-
3. Economy- Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture-Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes, can include aquaculture	Pastoralism - grazing sheep, cattle, goats or other animals-
3. Economy- Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture-Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes, can include aquaculture	Farming by convict emancipists-
3. Economy- Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture-Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes, can include aquaculture	Farming with convict labour-
3. Economy- Developing local, regional	Exploration-Activities associated with making places	Exploration in

and national economies	previously unknown to a cultural group known to them.	the local area-
4. Settlement- Building settlements, towns and cities	Land tenure-Activities and processes for identifying forms of ownership and occupancy of land and water, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal	Changing land uses - from rural to suburban-
4. Settlement- Building settlements, towns and cities	Land tenure-Activities and processes for identifying forms of ownership and occupancy of land and water, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal	Granting Crown lands for private farming-
4. Settlement- Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages-Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages	Developing suburbia-
4. Settlement- Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages-Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages	Vernacular towns serving a specific industry-
9. Phases of Life-Marking the phases of life	Persons-Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Governor Lachlan Macquarie, 1810-1821-

Assessment of significance

- SHR Criteria a)  
[Historical  
significance]

Old Warby’s Barn dates from a period before the development of the town of Campbelltown when the area was the rough country of the Cowpastures. The building is one of the few remaining structures from the first quarter of the 19th Century in NSW and provides tangible evidence of utilitarian farming buildings in this pioneering period.
- SHR Criteria b)  
[Associative  
significance]

Old Warby’s Barn is associated with John Warby, an important early settler who played an important role in the early expansion and exploration of the southern areas of Sydney Town. His exploration, relationship with local Aboriginal groups, association with Macquarie and early pastoral pursuits make him an important figure in the development of the Colony of NSW. The site remained in the possession of the Warby family for a century.
- SHR Criteria c)  
[Aesthetic  
significance]

Old Warby’s Barn demonstrates a high level of sophistication in its stonework detailing for the period and is evidence of a substantial and successful land holding. While generally rudimentary the building demonstrates some elements of refined design and execution such as the three centred arched opening and the stone quoins. Unfortunately later alterations have significantly impacted its character.
- SHR Criteria d)  
[Social significance]

All historic buildings in Campbelltown are socially significant to the residents who formed the small country town before the regional development dramatically reshaped the Macarthur region. They also continue to provide important markers of local identity in a rapidly changing environment.


The Liverpool - Campbelltown area is one of the few centres in Australia alongside Windsor-Richmond, Millers Point, Parramatta, Morpeth, and parts of Sydney and Tasmania where there is a rich collection of surviving Georgian buildings. This is an important element in the identity of Campbelltown that is important to historians, architects and other professions interested in this period throughout Australia, and makes the region one worthy of study
- SHR Criteria e)  
[Research potential]

Old Warby’s Barn retains some of its early colonial construction and can provide important information on early Colonial coursed stonework and shell lime mortar, with the possibility of early timber roof framing and sub-surface archaeological deposits.
- SHR Criteria f)  
[Rarity]

Old Warby’s Barn is amongst a very rare group of surviving buildings in NSW dating from the pre-1820 period.
- Integrity/Intactness:

The building has been adapted to several different uses over the years, each of which is reflected in the fabric seen today. The primary conversion from a storage barn with inbuilt ventilation to a building used for human habitation has had the greatest physical impact, and in particular the creation of double window openings in the main facade. The overall scale and form of the building however remains substantially intact and highly legible. The relationship with the adjacent Stables building also contributes to the integrity of the group as a rare example of a substantial surviving early Colonial farm building group.

Assessment criteria:

Items are assessed against the  **State Heritage Register (SHR) Criteria** to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

Recommended management:

This item is listed on the State Heritage Register. Any new works should be sensitive to heritage fabric and should be accompanied by a Statement of Heritage Impact or Conservation Management Plan. Works will require a Section 60 application under the NSW Heritage Act, unless exemptions for minor works have been sought from the NSW Heritage Council and granted under Section 57 of the Act. A development application to Council will also be required in accordance with the heritage provisions of the relevant Local Environmental Plan: in general, development consent is required for any external works other than maintenance of existing fabric on a like for like basis, and for structural works to the interior (for example removal of a structural wall).

Development applicants are strongly encouraged to consult with both Council planning staff and the NSW Heritage Branch prior to planning extensions or alterations.

- Continued occupation, care and maintenance.
- No new openings to external walls should be permitted
- Any new work must respect the spatial relationship between Warby's Stables and Barn and not interrupt or compromise the visual and physical links between the two and their setting.
- Any proposed works will need to comply with integrated development procedures for buildings listed on the SHR including the submission of a heritage impact statement with a Sect 60 application alongside the development application to Council. Pre-development consultation is strongly recommended.

Recommendations

Management Category	Description	Date Updated
Statutory Instrument	List on a Local Environmental Plan (LEP)	07 Jan 10

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
Local Environmental Plan	Campbelltown LEP 2015	I00497	11 Mar 16		
Local Environmental Plan	Urban Area LEP		22 Feb 02	48	1049

Study details

Title	Year	Number	Author	Inspected by	Guidelines used
Campbelltown City Council Heritage Review	2009		Paul Davies Pty Ltd	James Nicholson	No

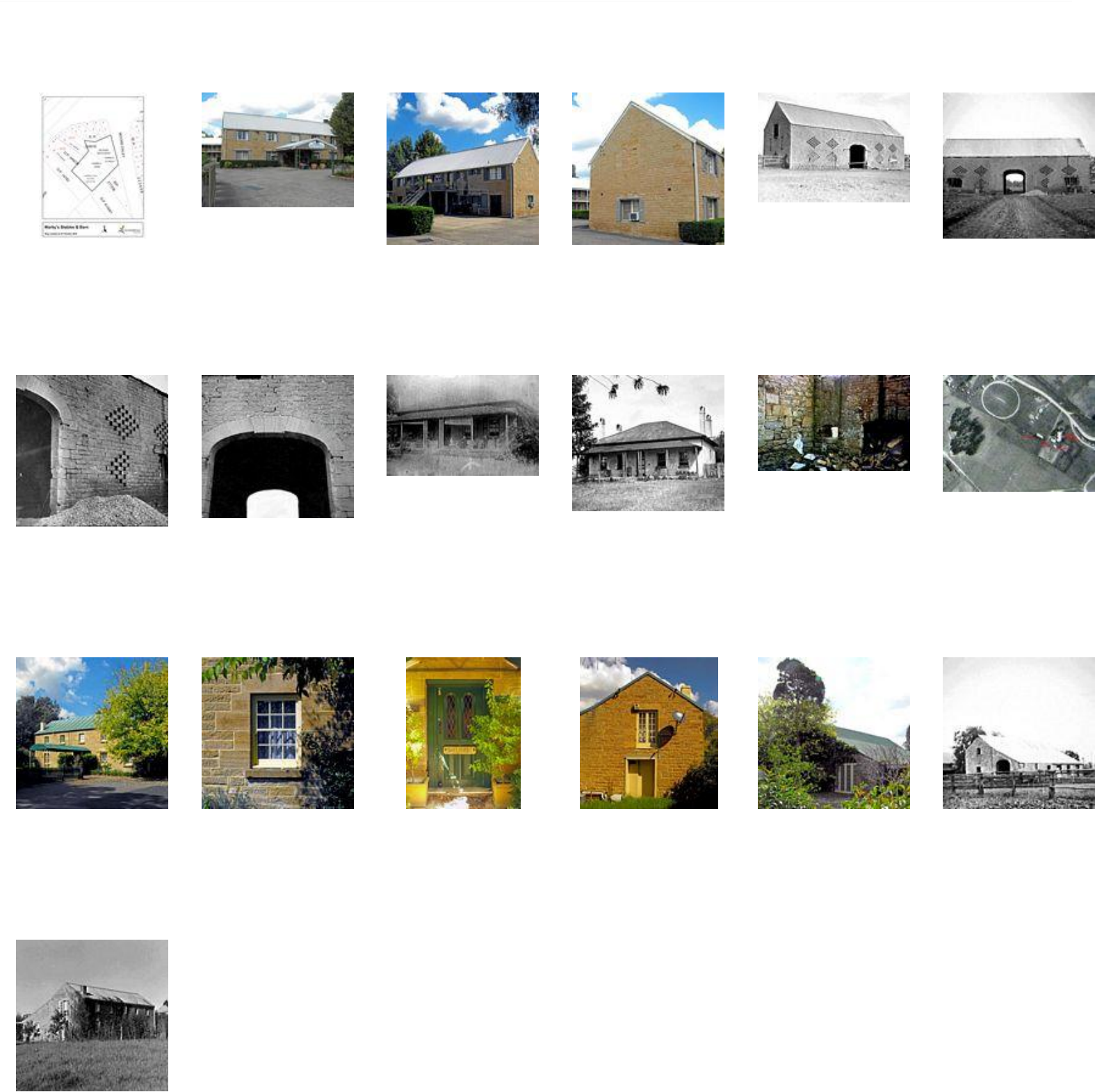
References, internet links & images

Type	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Tourism		2007	Campbelltown Heritage Walk	
Written		1985	Branch Managers Report to the Heritage Council	
Written			Australian Dictionary of Biography	



Tourism	Attraction Homepage	2007	Campbelltown Heritage Walk	

Note: internet links may be to web pages, documents or images.



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# Warby's Stables

## Item details

Name of item:	Warby's Stables
Other name/s:	Sid’s Leumeah Barn Restaurant; Former Leumeah House Group
Type of item:	Complex / Group
Group/Collection:	Farming and Grazing
Category:	Stables
Primary address:	12-14 Queen Street, Campbelltown, NSW 2560
Local govt. area:	Campbelltown
	LEP listing: Current property boundary - see attached plan. (NB: the State Heritage Register listing includes both Warby's Stables and Warby's Barn)

## Boundary:

### All addresses

Street Address	Suburb/town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
12-14 Queen Street	Campbelltown	Campbelltown			Primary Address

## Statement of significance:

Old Warby’s Stables date from a period before the development of the town of Campbelltown when the area was the rough country of the Cowpastures and is amongst a very rare group of surviving buildings in NSW dating from the pre-1820 period. The building is one of the few remnants of this period and demonstrates aspects of the early pioneering days of Colonial life. The building is associated with John Warby, an important early settler who played an important role in the early expansion and exploration of the southern areas of Sydney Town. His exploration, relationship with local Aboriginal groups, association with Macquarie and early pastoral pursuits make him an important figure in the development of the Colony of NSW, as well as the local area. Old Warby’s Stables demonstrates a high level of sophistication in its stonework detailing for the period and is evidence of a substantial and successful land holding. While generally simple in form the building demonstrates some elements of refined design and execution such as the three centred arched opening and fine quoining and stone work. As an early Colonial building, the building should be regarded as an icon of Campbelltown's historic identity, and is an important structure in defining the character and creativity of this early era.

Note: This inventory sheet is not intended to be a definitive study of the heritage Item, and the information it provides may not be complete. Further research is recommended as part of the preparation of development proposals affecting the Item.

**Date significance updated:** 24 Dec 09

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## Description

<b>Builder/Maker:</b>	John Warby
<b>Construction years:</b>	1816-1820
<b>Physical description:</b>	<p>The stables building, as originally built, was a two storey stone structure. An attached single storey wing was added soon after completion and the roof extended to create a broken back profile. The stonework is rough faced but coursed with large dressed and sparrow picked flush quoins at openings and corners (similar to Glenalvon’s outbuildings). The original building was quite plain, with one three centred arch with stone headers being its most flamboyant feature. The smaller openings were plain but each have the stone quoins. The roof was corrugated metal sheet, and there was a small brick chimney.</p> <p>The form and the external stonework of the building are largely intact, except for some minor modification of openings. It is possible that the original stables had only bars or the like in each opening, however its use as a school room should have required windows. These windows were replaced by new windows installed in the 1970s. The ground floor openings have been filled with twelve pane timber sash windows which on casual inspection read as Georgian and as consistent with the original construction, but closer investigation reveals that they lack the detailing and proportions of a Georgian window. The upper floor openings have six pane casement sashes. The front door is reputedly salvaged from the original Leumeah house. The gable end French door may date from the time of the window infills, although the quoining of a full-length opening is original. The door below has clearly been widened with the flush quoining on one side removed. The roof material has been replaced quite recently, and the pointing has all been redone. A clumsy porch had been introduced over the entry but has recently been removed. The three centred arch has been infilled with a timber window.</p>
<b>Physical condition and/or Archaeological potential:</b>	<p>The building has been substantially altered from its utilitarian purpose, but retains the overall form and fabric of the original stables. The original internal fittings and finishes have almost certainly been removed.</p> <p>The original building may have had a floor, and if so the archaeological potential is very high. If there was no original floor, or this floor had been disturbed, removed or replaced, then the archaeological potential would be lower.</p> <p><b>Date condition updated:</b>24 Dec 09</p>
<b>Modifications and dates:</b>	<p>Unknown date (soon after original construction) - the evidence of the fabric suggests that the rear section was added in materials and style consistent with the original construction.</p> <p>c1970: Altered to accommodate restaurant</p>
<b>Current use:</b>	Restaurant
<b>Former use:</b>	Stable Outbuilding

## History

<b>Historical notes:</b>	<p>The original inhabitants of the Campbelltown area were mostly people of the Dharawal (sometimes referred to as Tharawal) language group, who ranged from the coast to the east, the Georges River in the west, north to Botany Bay and south to Nowra. However, Campbelltown was a meeting point with the Dharug language group (whose area extended across the Blue Mountains), and early history of the area includes references to both peoples. (Liston, Carol: Campbelltown: The Bicentennial History, 1988; <a href="http://www.abc.net.au/indigenous">www.abc.net.au/indigenous</a>). Mount Annan, to the south-west of the Campbelltown City Centre, was known as Yandel’ora to its original owners, the Dharawal people and was an important meeting place for Aboriginal people from as far away as northern Queensland and southern Victoria. (<a href="http://www.daff.gov.au/natural-resources/landcare/publications/making_a_difference_a_celebration_of_landcare/section_6_-_indigenous_landcare">http://www.daff.gov.au/natural-resources/landcare/publications/making_a_difference_a_celebration_of_landcare/section_6_-_indigenous_landcare</a>)</p> <p>With the establishment of the convict colony in Sydney Harbour in 1788, the displacement of Aboriginal people began. A smallpox epidemic decimated many of the coastal clans, but was less destructive amongst the inland peoples.</p>
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Escaped cattle from the settlement moved south and bred in the Campbelltown/Camden area and after their discovery in 1795, the area became known as The Cow Pastures (or Cowpasture). In 1805, John Macarthur obtained a grant of 5,000 acres (later expanded to 10,000 acres) in the area, some of the best grazing land then known in the colony.

By 1809, 34 settlers had received grants in the newly named Minto district (named after Lord Minto, the Governor-General of India) in the northern portion of Campbelltown. Many of these early settlers were Irish, including surveyor James Meehan, who allocated himself a generous portion (now Macquarie Fields). Prominent settlers included surgeon Charles Throsby, who was allocated 600 acres (now Glenfield), Dr William Redfern (Campbellfield), Dr Robert Townson (Varroville) and Richard Brooks (Denham Court).

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The track from Warby's house at Prospect to the Cowpastures (Camden) was surveyed by James Meehan in 1805 and became Cowpasture Road. In 1806 a Government order was published prohibiting residents from crossing to the west side of the Nepean River. John Warby was one of three people excepted from the order.

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Warby was granted 260 acres (105 ha) in the Campbelltown area in 1816. The new town of Campbelltown immediately abutted Warby's grant. He set about building a house and outbuildings and by November 1816 was tendering to supply the Government with meat. By October 1826 Leumeah (as Warby called his grant) was the centre of a small pastoral empire. Warby had purchased 400 acres (160 ha) of land to add to 400 acres he had been granted. 300 acres (120 ha) were cleared and he had 120 head of cattle and 17 horses. He had built a barn, 70' x 28' (21.5m x 8.5m) and a granary, stable, storeroom and cowhouse under one roof. The Stable building was a substantial and well-built structure which demonstrates the attention to detail of a building belonging to an important Colonial figure. The adjacent building, known as Warby's Barn was also built between 1816 and 1826. It was stone and early photographs show a utilitarian structure with ventilation holes rather



than windows. His holdings were carefully described in a memorial dated 18 October 1826 while unsuccessfully applying for an additional grant of land. (cited in Vale, M., Warby: my excellent guide, St Ives, c1995, p. 30).

John Warby died in 1851 and his wife Sarah lived to 1869. The railway came through in 1856, taking much of the central portion of Warby’s land. By 1911 the area to the east of the railway line, which included Leumeah House, the barn and the stables had been extensively subdivided, though a 'hay shed' (possibly the barn or stables) stood on 30 acres in the ownership of Alfred M. Rose of Woodbine. Several dairies are listed in this area and Leumeah was likely to have been one of them. Leumeah House was derelict and was demolished in about 1963.

By the 1950s the stables building was derelict. Owner John Feeney renovated the building. By 1977 original openings were filled with new joinery and the original front door from Leumeah House was added to the building. The building was opened as Sid’s Leumeah Barn Restaurant in 1979, creating confusion with Warby’s Barn.

During 1985 the Heritage Council received strong community representation expressing concern for the future of Warby's Barn and Warby's Stable and placed an Interim Heritage Order on both buildings. In 1986 a Permanent Conservation Order was placed on the buildings, but the owners objected to the extent of the listing. A second Interim Conservation Order was placed in 1987 before an adjustment to the proposed boundary was agreed, and the PCO reinstated in 1988. The buildings were listed on the State Heritage Register in 1999.

The building is presently a restaurant (2009).

Historic themes

Australian theme (abbrev)	New South Wales theme	Local theme
3. Economy- Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture-Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes, can include aquaculture	Pastoralism - grazing sheep, cattle, goats or other animals-
4. Settlement- Building settlements, towns and cities	Land tenure-Activities and processes for identifying forms of ownership and occupancy of land and water, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal	Granting Crown lands for private farming-

Assessment of significance

<b>SHR Criteria a)</b> [Historical significance]	Old Warby’s Stables date from a period before the development of the town of Campbelltown when the area was the rough country of the Cowpastures. The building is one of the few remaining structures from the first quarter of the 19th Century in NSW and provides tangible evidence of utilitarian farming buildings in this pioneering period.
<b>SHR Criteria b)</b> [Associative significance]	Old Warby’s Stables is associated with John Warby, an important early settler who played an important role in the early expansion and exploration of the southern areas of Sydney Town. His exploration, relationship with local Aboriginal groups, association with Macquarie and early pastoral pursuits make him an important figure in the development of the Colony of NSW. The site remained in the possession of the Warby family for a century.
<b>SHR Criteria c)</b> [Aesthetic significance]	Old Warby’s Stables demonstrates a high level of sophistication in its stonework detailing for the period and is evidence of a substantial and successful land holding. While generally rudimentary the building demonstrates elements of refined design and execution such as the three centred arched opening and the stone quoins. The later alterations have not obscured its early character or its craftsmanship.
<b>SHR Criteria d)</b> [Social significance]	All historic buildings in Campbelltown are socially significant to the residents who formed the small country town before the regional development dramatically reshaped the Macarthur region. They also continue to provide important markers of local identity in a rapidly changing environment.

The Liverpool - Campbelltown area is one of the few centres in Australia alongside Windsor-Richmond, Millers Point, Parramatta, Morpeth, and parts of Sydney and Tasmania where there is a rich collection of surviving Georgian buildings. This is an important element in

the identity of Campbelltown that is important to historians, architects and other professions interested in this period throughout Australia, and makes the region one worthy of study.

**SHR Criteria e)**  
[Research potential]

Old Warby’s Stables retains its early colonial construction and can provide important information on early timber roof framing and construction, early Colonial coursed stonework, and shell lime mortar. The site also has the potential to have retained sub-surface archaeological deposits which are likely to have research potential.


**SHR Criteria f)**  
[Rarity]

Old Warby’s Stables is amongst a very rare group of surviving buildings in NSW dating from the pre-1820 period. Considering its age it demonstrates a high level of intactness as part of one of NSW's earliest surviving farm compound complexes.

**Integrity/Intactness:**

The building has been adapted to several different uses over the years, each of which is reflected in the fabric seen today. The building however remains substantially intact and highly legible. The primary conversion from stables to a building used for human habitation has had the greatest physical impact, although most of the fabric has survived in situ, which is rare for a building of this age. The relationship with the adjacent Barn building also contributes to the integrity of the group as a rare example of a substantial surviving early Colonial farm building group.

**Assessment criteria:**

Items are assessed against the  **State Heritage Register (SHR) Criteria** to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

Recommended management:

This item is listed on the State Heritage Register. Any new works should be sensitive to heritage fabric and should be accompanied by a Statement of Heritage Impact or Conservation Management Plan. Works will require a Section 60 application under the NSW Heritage Act, unless exemptions for minor works have been sought from the NSW Heritage Council and granted under Section 57 of the Act. A development application to Council will also be required in accordance with the heritage provisions of the relevant Local Environmental Plan: in general, development consent is required for any external works other than maintenance of existing fabric on a like for like basis, and for structural works to the interior (for example removal of a structural wall).

Development applicants are strongly encouraged to consult with both Council planning staff and the NSW Heritage Branch prior to planning extensions or alterations.

- Continued occupation, care and maintenance.
- No new openings to external walls should be permitted
- Any new work must respect the spatial relationship between Warby's Stables and Barn and not interrupt or compromise the visual and physical links between the two and their setting.
- Any proposed works will need to comply with integrated development procedures for buildings listed on the SHR including the submission of a heritage impact statement with a Sect 60 application alongside the development application to Council. Pre-development consultation is strongly recommended.

Recommendations

Management Category	Description	Date Updated
Statutory Instrument	List on a Local Environmental Plan (LEP)	07 Jan 10

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
Local Environmental Plan	Urban Area LEP		22 Feb 02	48	1049
Local Environmental Plan	Campbelltown LEP 2015	I00497	11 Mar 16		

Study details

Title	Year	Number	Author	Inspected by	Guidelines used
Campbelltown City Council Heritage	2009		Paul Davies Pty	James	

Review			Ltd	Nicholson	N o
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## None

Note: internet links may be to web pages, documents or images.



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Registered Architect No. 4728

*Associates:*

Kate Denny, B.A., M.Herit. Cons.

Michael Gunn, B.Des.Stud., B.Arch.  
Registered Architect No. 9913

*Consultant:*

Clive Lucas, O.B.E., B.Arch., D.Sc.(Arch.)(*honoris causa*), Sydney  
L.F.R.A.I.A. Registered Architect No. 2502

LUCAS  
STAPLETON  
JOHNSON



LSJ Heritage Planning & Architecture

## CURRICULUM VITAE

### KATE DENNY BA, MHerit. Cons. (Hons)

Education: University of Sydney, Masters of Heritage Conservation (Hons.), 2004  
University of Sydney, Bachelor of Arts (Anthropology, Art History), 1994

Employment: Lucas Stapleton Johnson & Partners as Heritage Planner since April 2010.  
Taylor Brammer Landscape Architects as Heritage Assistant 2007 -2010  
Conybeare Morrison as Heritage Specialist, 2006  
Leichhardt Council as Development Assessment Assistant, 1999-2005

Recent work includes:

#### *Conservation Management Plans*

- Hyde Park Barracks, Sydney
- Juniper Hall, Paddington
- Sydney General Post Office, Sydney
- Brisbane General Post Office, Sydney
- Roseneath Cottage, Parramatta
- 14 Hickson Road, Walsh Bay
- Woolloomooloo Finger Wharf, Woolloomooloo
- Goods Island Lighthouse, Torres Straits
- Booby Island Lighthouse, Torres Straits
- Double Island Point Lighthouse, Queensland
- Major House, Lower Fort Street, Millers Point
- Vernon's Flats, Lower Fort Street & Trinity Avenue, Millers Point
- Steven's Building, Windmill Street, Millers Point
- (former) Shipwright's Arms Hotel, Windmill Street, Millers Point
- Bronte House, Bronte
- Experiment Farm Cottage, Harris Park
- University of Sydney Grounds (Camperdown and Darlington campuses)
- Mallet Street Campus, University of Sydney
- Blackburn Building, University of Sydney
- Exeter Park and School of Arts Building, Exeter, NSW
- Mining Museum, George Street, The Rocks
- Milton Terrace, 1-19 Lower Fort Street, Millers Point
- Braemar, Springwood
- Penshurst Street Baby Health Clinic (former), Penshurst
- Cabarita Federation Pavilion, Cabarita Park
- Penshurst Street Baby Health Centre, Penshurst
- Windmill Street, Trinity Avenue and Kent Street (various), Millers Point

*Heritage Studies and Assessments*

- Lansdowne, 3 Anderson Street, Neutral Bay
- (former) Metropolitan Remand Centre, Glebe
- Gap Bluff, Sydney Harbour National Park, Watsons Bay
- Millers Point heritage strategy, Department of Family and Community Services
- Ku-ring-gai Council Review of Potential Heritage Items
- Kirribilli Village and Milson Point Railway Station, Ennis Road, Kirribilli
- Hunter Region Rural Homestead Complexes comparative study for the NSW Heritage Office
- Catherine Hill Bay Conservation Area Heritage DCP
- NSW Parliament House, Macquarie Street, Sydney
- Pier One, Walsh Bay
- Willoughby Council Heritage Review
- St Paul's College, University of Sydney
- St Andrew's Anglican Church, Summer Hill
- St Andrew's College, University of Sydney

*Interpretation Plans and Strategies*

- Queen Mary Building, University of Sydney
- New Law Building, University of Sydney

*Heritage Development Work (applications to consent authorities)*

- Roseneath Cottage, Parramatta
- Swifts, Darling Point Road, Darling Point
- Juniper Hall, Paddington
- Martin Place, Sydney
- Telford Lodge (Place), 159 Brougham Street, Kings Cross
- Ennis Road shops and North Sydney Train Station Entry, Kirribilli
- Greenwich Baths, Lane Cove
- Craignairn, Burns Road, Wahroonga
- Craigmyle, Burns Road, Wahroonga
- Queen Mary Building, University of Sydney
- Sydney GPO, Martin Place, Sydney
- Former Police Station, 103 George Street, The Rocks
- St Keirans, Fairfax Road, Bellevue Hill
- Tresco, Elizabeth Bay
- Woolloomooloo Finger Wharf (residential component), Woolloomooloo
- Our Lady of Mercy College, Parramatta
- Blackburn Precinct and Vet Science Precinct, University of Sydney
- Donald Bradman's boyhood home, 52 Shepherd Street, Bowral
- Old AMP Building, Circular Quay
- Adelaide Villa, 48 Botany Street, Bondi Junction
- Lyndoch Place, 2 Barker Road, Strathfield
- Hazelmere, 49 Queen Street, Woollahra
- Lipson, 70 Jersey Road, Woollahra
- 198 Queen Street, Woollahra (former Woollahra Grammar School)
- Lane Cove Council (Heritage Assessment Officer services- ongoing)

*Assistance in preparing statements of evidence for NSW Land Environment Court:*

- Bidura and (former) Metropolitan Remand Centre, Glebe
- 139 Goods Street, Parramatta
- Lansdowne, 3 Anderson Street, Neutral Bay
- Hazelmere, 49 Queen Street, Woollahra
- Clovelly Hotel, Clovelly
- Banksia, 3 Beach Street, Double Bay

**February 2017**

Ian Stapleton, B.Sc.(Arch.), B.Arch., Grad.Dip.Env.Law, F.R.A.I.A.  
Registered Architect No. 4032 Nominated Architect

Sean Johnson, B.A., Dip.Arch., M.Sc.(Arch.Cons.), R.A.I.A.  
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*Associates:*

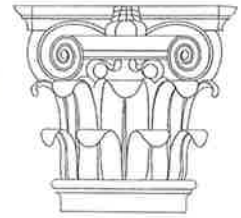
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**LUCAS  
STAPLETON  
JOHNSON**



**LSJ Heritage Planning & Architecture**

## **CURRICULUM VITAE**

### **IAN STAPLETON**

Nominated Architect for Lucas Stapleton Johnson & Partners Pty Ltd

B.Sc.(Arch.), B.Arch., Sydney, F.R.A.I.A.

Born: Orange, New South Wales, 1951

Educated : Wolaroi College (now Kinross), Orange, NSW (Dux of School, 1969)  
University of Sydney graduating:  
B.Sc.(Arch.) with 1st class honours in 1974  
B.Arch. with 1st class honours in 1976  
Grad. Dip Env. Law, 2007

#### **Personal Awards include:**

Arthur Baldwinson Memorial Prize (Australian architectural history), 1973

Board of Architects Prize, 1975

RAIA (NSW) Adrian Ashton Award for Architectural Journalism, 1983

National Trust of Australia (NSW), Voluntary Service Medallion, 2001

#### **Employment History:**

Employed in Sydney in Government Architect's Office 1976-77

Employed by Fisher Lucas, Architects 1977 - 1981, Associate Partner 1979

Associate Partner Clive Lucas Pty. Ltd. 1981 - 1983

Director Clive Lucas & Partners Pty. Ltd. 1983 - 1988

Director Clive Lucas, Stapleton & Partners Pty. Ltd. April 1988 to date

#### **Registrations & Memberships:**

Registered as an architect in NSW 16th October 1979 and enrolled in the Division of Chartered Architects on 1st December 1983, Reg. No.4032

Registered as an architect in Tasmania and Victoria, Reg. No. 4219

Registered as an architect in Queensland, Reg. No. 4109

Fellow of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects, member No.646

Life Member of National Trust of Australia (NSW)

Member of Australia ICOMOS

#### **Architectural conservation projects include:**

- . Glenlee House, Menangle Park, NSW (1823)
- . Housing at Woolloomooloo, Sydney (1850s-1910s)
- . Willandra, Ryde, Sydney (1840s)
- . Junior Medical Officer's House, Port Arthur, Tasmania (1840s)
- . Pitt Street (Congregational) Church, Sydney (1841)
- . Victoria Barracks, Paddington (1840s-1920s)
- . Commandant's Hs., Port Arthur, Tas. (1830s-60s)
- . Boronia Restaurant, Mosman, Sydney (1886)
- . The Hermitage, The Oaks, NSW (1841)
- . Kirribilli House, Sydney (1856), Stage I
- . Her Majesty's Theatre, Ballarat, Victoria (1874-1905)

RAIA Merit Award 1979

RAIA Merit Award 1980

RAIA Merit Award 1981

RAIA Merit Award & L.  
Macquarie Award 1983

RAIA Merit Award 1984

RAIA Merit Award 1985

RAIA Merit Award 1986

RAIA Merit Award 1987

. Minter Ellison Building (old MLC Building), Sydney (1938) (foyers)	BOMA Certificate of Merit Award, 1991
. The Edward Winter House, Telopea, Sydney (Walter Griffin, 1935)	
. Blackdown Homestead, Bathurst, NSW (1823)	
. The Swan Brewery, Perth, WA (1879) (quality control)	
. The Merchant's House, The Rocks, Sydney (1848)	
. The Palmhouse, Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney (1912)	
. Sydney GPO, No.1 Martin Place, Sydney (from 1864)	State MBA Award, Entertainment/Hospitality, 2000; PCA (NSW) Rider Hunt Award 2001; API Development & Heritage Awards, 2001
. Wyoming, Balmain, Sydney (1881)	
. Woolloomooloo Finger Wharf, Sydney (1911-15)	Waterfront Centre USA, Annual Top Honor, Excellence on the Waterfront, 2000; State MBA, Excellence in Construction Award, 2001
. Macleay Museum, Sydney (1887) (exterior works)	
. St. John's, Darlinghurst (1858 & 1886) (stone spire conservation)	National Trust of Australia (NSW) Heritage Award, 2002
. Wesley College, University of Sydney (1916)	
. Walsh Bay Redevelopment (1900-1920)	RAIA Lloyd Rees Award, 2005 RAIA Walter Burley Griffin Award, 2005
. Four historic glasshouses, Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney (1898 – 1908)	
. Muritai, Cremorne, Sydney (1909, Waterhouse and Lake)	
. Redstone (Winter House), Dundas, Sydney (1935, Walter Griffin)	
. The Briars, Woolstonecraft (1914, Donald Esplin)	
. Vet Round House, University of Sydney (1920, Leslie Wilkinson)	National Trust of Australia (NSW) Conservation Award, 2012
. Restoration and rejuvenation of Sir Donald Bradman's Boyhood Home, Bowral NSW (1890)	National Trust of Australia (NSW) Joint Top Conservation Award, 2013 Wingecarribee Shire Council Heritage Award (Overall Winner), 2013 AIA Architecture Award (Conservation) 2015
. Bronte House (c.1845, Mortimer Lewis)	

**New construction projects include:**

. Bennett Residence, Bayview, NSW (1999)	State and National MBA House of the Year, Open Category, 2000
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Currently heritage architect for Sydney GPO (from 1864); Norwood, Goulburn, NSW (1830s) and Figtree House, Hunters Hill (1830s).

**Special Projects/Appointments include:**

- Consultant to the Heritage Council of Western Australia for the brokering of the Heritage Agreement for the Swan Brewery, Perth, 1993-4
- Consultant to the NSW Heritage Office for statutory approvals for the Parramatta Rail Link Project, 2003.
- Consultant to Heritage Office of Queensland for Pioneer Council Chambers, Mackay (1935, Harold Brown, architect), 2008 and 2010.



- Reference committee to Sydney City Council for Commonwealth Bank Building (Money Box Bank), Sydney, 2008 and 2010.
- Consultant to University of Sydney for refurbishment of the Fisher Library, 2012-13
- Expert Member, Waverley Development Approvals Panel, 2013 – to date
- Expert Member, Inner West Council (formerly Leichhardt) Development Approvals Panel, 2014 – to date
- Expert Member, Parramatta Independent Hearing and Assessment Panel (IHAP), August 2016 – to date
- Expert Member, Strathfield Independent Hearing and Assessment Panel (IHAP), 2017 - to date

**Conservation Reports include:**

- . Mulgoa Valley, NSW
- . Victoria Barracks, Sydney
- . Kirribilli House, Sydney
- . Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area (KAVHA), Norfolk Island
- . The Treaty House, Waitangi, New Zealand
- . Booloominbah, University of New England, Armidale, NSW
- . The Swan Brewery, Perth
- . Maatsuyker Island, Barrenjoey, and 15 other Australian lightstations
- . Bondi Pavilion, Sydney
- . Woolloomooloo Finger Wharf, Sydney
- . Walsh Bay Redevelopment Area, Sydney
- . The Strand Arcade, Sydney
- . Macquarie Lighthouse, Sydney
- . Snapper Island, Sydney
- . Macleay Museum, University of Sydney
- . Rose Cottage, Wilberforce, NSW
- . Assessment of 23 contemporary houses in Woollahra Municipal Council area for heritage listing
- . Fisher Library, University of Sydney
- . Cabarita Federation Pavilion, Cabarita, NSW
- . University of Sydney, Camperdown and Darlington Campuses
- . Many houses in Millers and Dawes Point Village Precinct, Sydney
- . Double Island Point, Booby Island and Goods Island Lighthouses, Queensland
- . General Post Offices, Sydney and Brisbane

**Heritage Impact Statements for alterations include:**

Igloo House, Sydney (1953), Harry Seidler architect  
 Brett and Wendy Whiteley House, Sydney (1908)  
 Woolloomooloo Finger Wharf (1915)  
 Our Lady of Mercy College, Parramatta (from 1840)  
 Roseneath, Parramatta (c.1837)  
 Norwood, Goulburn (c.1837)

**Expert Witness engagements include:**

St. John's, Paddington, Sydney (from 1842), Henry Robertson and David McBeath architects, for South Sydney Council  
 Joylen (Lyon & Cottier House), Balmain, Sydney (1880s), for Leichhardt Council  
 Strathmore, Cremorne Point, Sydney (1915), Edwin Orchard architect, for North Sydney Council  
 Villa Floridiana, Hunters Hill, Sydney (1850s), Jules Joubert, for Hunters Hill Council  
 Parklands, Blackheath, NSW (1878), John Pope estate, for Chase Properties  
 St Kieran's, Bellevue Hill (1905), Maurice Halligan architect, for Woollahra Municipal Council  
 Forrest Hill precinct, Vic, for City of Stonnington, Victoria  
 Bidura Metropolitan Remand Centre, Glebe, NSW, Edmund Blacket architect, for City of Sydney Council

**Participations and Appointments include:**

- 1975-78, tutor in graphic communication, School of Architecture, University of Sydney.
- Since 1980, visiting lecturer at various Sydney schools of architecture and building.
- In June 1980 was participant in UNESCO ICOMOS Historic Quarters Seminar and Training Course in - Czechoslovakia (historic town conservation).
- In July 1985 participated in Attingham Summer School in the U.K. (British country houses).
- In 1988 guest lecturer for UNESCO and ICOMOS at Regional Training Seminar for Cultural Personnel in Asia and the Pacific, Tokyo, Nara and Kyoto, 8 - 21 November 1988.
- In 1992 was conference convenor for Australia ICOMOS, international committee meetings, events and conference: "Whose Cultural Values?", 14-22 November 1992.
- In 1995 was co-organiser of Australia ICOMOS, Workshop on World Heritage Criteria for Associative Cultural Landscapes, 27-29 May 1995.
- In 2000 was conference convenor for the National Trust of Australia (NSW) conference "Adaptive Re-use, Creativity and Continuity", Sydney 9-10 November, 2000

**Publications include:**

*Architects of Australia* (Bruce Dellit & Emil Sodersten), Macmillan, 1981 (co-author)  
*The Sydney Morning Herald*, Articles on restoration and architecture, 1981 - 1990  
*How to Restore the Old Aussie House*, Flannel Flower Press, Editions: 1983, 1991 & 2008  
*Colour Schemes for Old Australian Houses*, Flannel Flower Press, 1984 (co-author)  
*More Colour Schemes for Old Australian Houses*, Flannel Flower Press, 1993 (co-author)  
*Australian House Styles*, Flannel Flower Press, Editions: 1997 and 2010 (co-author)  
*The Illustrated Burra Charter*, Australia ICOMOS, 1992, co-project manager  
*New Taxation Incentives in Australia*, International Symposium: The Heritage and Social Changes, ICOMOS Bulgaria, October 1996  
*Australian Lighthouses*, Historic Environment, Vol.12, numbers 3 & 4, 1997  
*Thumbs up for the Finger Wharf*, Sydney Morning Herald, 7th August 2000  
*Recycling Heritage - Or Re-Vitalising*, Reflections, October-January 2001  
*Edwin Roy Orchard, Architect, Rediscovered*, Reflections, May-July 2003  
Contributions to *Encyclopaedia of Australian Architecture*, Cambridge University Press (4 entries), 2008  
*Sydney GPO – Ten years on*, Architecture Bulletin, November/December 2009  
*The Veterinary Round House at the University of Sydney*, Trust News Australia, August 2013  
*Restoration of Sir Donald Bradman's Boyhood Home*, National Trust Magazine, May-June 2014  
*Housing a Legend*, Inside History, January-February 2014  
*The Trust's Early Role In Saving Bronte House*, National Trust Magazine, August-October 2016

**Professional Committee Involvements include:**

- Chairman, Historic Buildings Committee of the RAI (NSW Chapter) 1983 - 1988
- Councillor of the RAI (NSW Chapter), 1983 - 1988, 1990 - 1994
- Joint researcher/author and co-ordinator of the *List of 20th Century Buildings of Significance* of RAI (NSW Chapter), 1978 - 1988
- President Australia ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites), 1992 - 1994, executive committee member 1982 - 1988, 1990 - 1995, Honorary Secretary, 1986 - 1987, Vice President 1994 - 1995
- Member Architects Advisory Committee of the National Trust of Australia (NSW), 1986 - 2008
- Member of the Technical Advisory Group on Materials Conservation of the Heritage Council of NSW, 1983 - 1993
- Member of the National Advisory Committee of the Tax Incentives for Heritage Conservation Scheme (Department of Communications and the Arts), 1995 to 1999
- Member Australia ICOMOS committee to review the *Burra Charter*, 1996 - 1999.
- Member DOCOMOMO Australian Working Party, 2001.
- Member Wingecarribee Shire Council Heritage Advisory Committee, 2011 to date

**March 2017**