

Teneriffe, 133 Mary's Mount Road, Bradfordville: Conservation Management Strategy

FINAL REPORT

Prepared for Fraish Consulting

21 November 2017

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Glossary

CHL	Commonwealth Heritage List
CMS	Conservation Management Strategy
DP	Deposited Plan
DEE	Department of Environment and Energy
EP & A	Environment Planning and Assessment
EPBC	<i>Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
Heritage Act	Heritage Act 1977
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
m	Metre
NHL	National Heritage List
SHR	State Heritage Register
SoHI	Statement of Heritage Impact
GMDCP	<i>Goulburn Mulwaree Development Control Plan 2009</i>
GMLEP	<i>Goulburn Mulwaree Local Environmental Plan 2009</i>

Summary

Biosis Pty Ltd was commissioned by Fraish Consulting Pty Ltd to undertake a Conservation Management Strategy (CMS) for Teneriffe at 133 Mary's Mount Road, Bradfordville, NSW (study area). The purpose of the CMS is to develop conservation strategies to preserve the significance of the item.¹

The study area is a rare intact example of a late 19th century rural homestead and is an excellent example of the architecture of E.C. Manfred in the local area. The property is associated with Albert Lansdowne and Joseph Shepherd who were prominent and upstanding members of the local community. Joseph Shepherd was known as the Apricot King of NSW, a reputation derived from the yields gained from Teneriffe. The homestead is significant for its historical, aesthetic, research potential, rarity and representativeness. The homestead has significant aesthetic characteristics, in particular, its retention of its 19th century landscape context as an orchard. Archaeological remains associated with the homestead would have the potential to answer a number of research questions relating to the ownership, occupation and operation of the property during the late 19th to early 20th century.

The following recommendations have been formulated to respond to client requirements and the significance of the site. They are guided by the ICOMOS *Burra Charter* with the aim of doing as much as necessary to care for the place and make it useable and as little as possible to retain its cultural significance.²

Recommendation 1: Adoption of the CMS

As per Policy 1, the CMS should be adopted as the document guiding appropriate change to the significance of the site.

Recommendation 2: Review of the CMS

As per Policy 2, the CMS should be reviewed at least once every 10 years, or when new material which has the potential to supplant a present policy, is discovered.

Recommendation 3: Managing Change

Where changes to the study area have the potential to impact on heritage items (see Policies 3 – 8), a Statement of Heritage Impact (SoHI) should be prepared. Using this CMS as a guiding document, Statement of Heritage Impacts (SOHIs) should be prepared in accordance with the *NSW Heritage Manual 1996* and its associated guidelines. A SOHI should only be as detailed as required by the proposed work. Acceptable change should be based on Table 10.

¹ Kerr 2013

² Australia ICOMOS 2013

1 Introduction

1.1 Project background

Biosis Pty Ltd was commissioned by Fraish Consulting Park Pty Ltd to undertake a CMS for the historical homestead of Teneriffe at 133 Mary's Mount Road, Bradfordville NSW (study area) (Figure 1 and Figure 2). The purpose of the CMS is to develop conservation strategies in accordance with the guidelines of the NSW Heritage Council for preparation of a CMS and Kerr's The Conservation Plan.³

1.2 Location of the study area

The study area is located at 133 Mary's Mount Road, Bradfordville (Lot 28 DP 479) in the Goulburn Mulwaree Local Government Area (LGA), Parish of Argyle, County of Narrangarril. The study area is bordered by Mary's Mount road to the south and large lot rural properties to the east, west and north.

1.3 Heritage listings and controls

The study area is listed under Schedule 5 of the Goulburn Mulwaree Local Environmental Plan 2009 (GMLEP) as "Teneriffe", a heritage item which has been assessed as possessing local significance (Item No. I238). The item has a lot and Deposited Plan (DP) curtilage associated with Lot 28, DP 479. The item is not listed on any other statutory or non-statutory heritage registers.

Other relevant legislation, planning instruments and guidelines that have been used to inform this CMS include:

- *Environmental Protection and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act).
- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act).
- *Heritage Act 1977* (Heritage Act).
- *ICOMOS Australia Burra Charter 1999* (the Burra Charter).
- *National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act) (as amended 2010).

1.4 CMS methodology

This CMS has been prepared in accordance with the Burra Charter 2013, *The Conservation Plan* and guidelines provided by the NSW Heritage Office.⁴ The ICOMOS Burra Charter provides a framework for which heritage management in Australia is considered. The overarching guidelines are:

- Places of cultural significance should be conserved.
- The aim of conservation is to retain the cultural significance of a place.
- Conservation is an integral part of good management of places of cultural significance.

³ Kerr 2013

⁴ Australia ICOMOS 2013; Kerr 2013; Heritage Office & et al. 1996

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

Good management of sites with heritage significance requires an understanding of how to best apply the Burra Charter principles to a site.

1.5 Investigators and contributors

This report was prepared by Alexander Beben, Principal Archaeologist, Biosis Pty Ltd. This report has been reviewed by Amanda Atkinson, NSW Heritage Team Leader, Biosis Pty Ltd.

1.6 Limitations

This report is based on historical research and field investigations. It is possible that further historical research or the emergence of new historical sources may support different interpretations of the evidence in this report.

Although this report was undertaken to best archaeological practice and its conclusions are based on professional opinion, it does not warrant that there is no possibility that additional archaeological material will be located in subsequent works on the site. This is because limitations in historical documentation and archaeological methods make it difficult to accurately predict what is under the ground.

The significance assessment made in this report is a combination of both facts and interpretation of those facts in accordance with a standard set of assessment criteria. It is possible that another professional may interpret the historical facts and physical evidence in a different way.

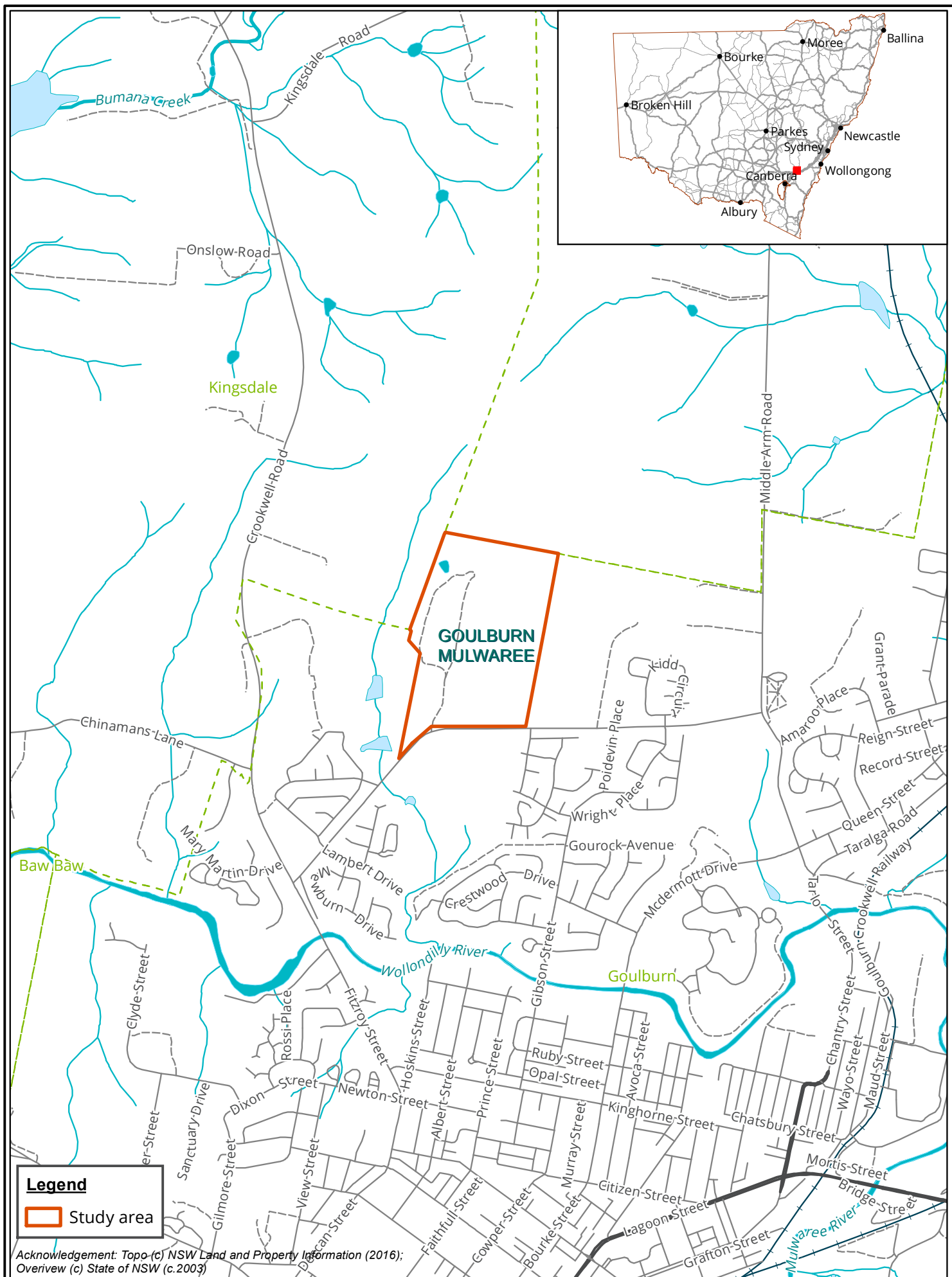
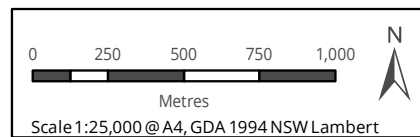


Figure 1: Location of the study area



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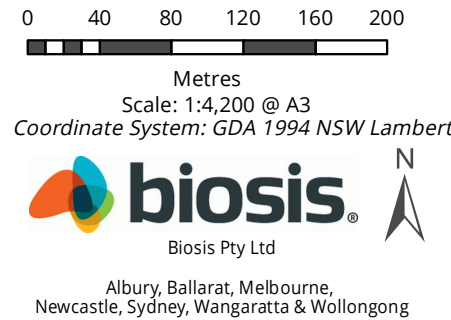
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Legend
Study area

Figure 2: Detailed aerial of the study area



2 Statutory framework

This assessment will support a development application under Part 4 of the EP&A Act. Relevant planning instruments and statutory acts are discussed below in order to frame the approval mechanisms outlined in Section 7. In NSW cultural heritage is managed in a three-tiered system: national, state and local. Certain sites and items may require management under all three systems or only under one or two. The following discussion aims to outline the various levels of protection and approvals required to make changes to cultural heritage in the state.

2.1 Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999* (EPBC Act) is the national Act protecting the natural and cultural environment. The EPBC Act is administered by the Department of Environment and Energy (DEE). The EPBC Act establishes two heritage lists for the management of the natural and cultural environment:

- The National Heritage List (NHL) contains items listed on the NHL have been assessed to be of outstanding significance and define "critical moments in our development as a nation".⁵
- The Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL) contains items listed on the CHL are natural and cultural heritage places that are on Commonwealth land, in Commonwealth waters or are owned or managed by the Commonwealth. A place or item on the CHL has been assessed as possessing 'significant' heritage value.⁶

A search of the NHL and CHL did not yield any results associated with the study area.

2.2 NSW Heritage Act 1977

Heritage in NSW is principally protected by the Heritage Act (as amended) which was passed for the purpose of conserving items of environmental heritage of NSW. Environmental heritage is broadly defined under Section 4 of the Heritage Act as consisting of the following items: 'those places, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects, and precincts, of State or Local heritage significance'. The Act is administered by the NSW Heritage Council, under delegation by the Heritage Division, OEH. The Heritage Act is designed to protect both known heritage items (such as standing structures) and items that may not be immediately obvious (such as potential archaeological remains or 'relics'). Different parts of the Heritage Act deal with different situations and types of heritage and the Act provides a number of mechanisms by which items and places of heritage significance may be protected.

2.2.1 State Heritage Register

Protection of items of State significance is by nomination and listing on the State Heritage Register (SHR) created under Part 3A of the Heritage Act. The Register came into effect on 2 April 1999. The Register was established under the *Heritage Amendment Act 1998*. It replaces the earlier system of Permanent Conservation Orders as a means for protecting items with State significance.

⁵ "About National Heritage" <http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/about/national/index.html>

⁶ "Commonwealth Heritage List Criteria" <http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/about/commonwealth/criteria.html>

A permit under Section 60 of the Heritage Act is required for works on a site listed on the SHR, except for that work which complies with the conditions for exemptions to the requirement for obtaining a permit. Details of which minor works are exempted from the requirements to submit a Section 60 Application can be found in the Guideline *Standard Exemptions for Works requiring Heritage Council Approval*. These exemptions came into force on 5 September 2008 and replace all previous exemptions.

There are no heritage items or conservation areas listed on the SHR within or adjacent to the study area.

2.2.2 Section 170 Heritage and conservation registers

Section 170 of the Heritage Act requires that culturally significant items or places managed or owned by Government agencies are listed on departmental Heritage and Conservation Register. Information on these registers has been prepared in accordance with Heritage Division guidelines.

Statutory obligations for archaeological sites that are listed on a Section 170 Register include notification to the Heritage Council in addition to relic's provision obligations.

There are no items within or adjacent to the study area that are entered on a state government Section 170 Register.

2.3 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

2.3.1 Goulburn Mulwaree Local Environmental Plan 2009

The GMLEP contains schedules of heritage items that are managed by the controls in the instrument. As the project is being undertaken under Part 4 of the EP&A Act, council is responsible for approving controlled work via the development application system. Heritage items in the vicinity of the study area are identified in Figure 3. The study area is listed as an item of local significance on the GMLEP Schedule 5:

- Teneriffe (Item No. I238), 133 Mary's Mount Road, Lot 28, DP 479

Specifically, Clause 5.10 of the GMLEP includes specific provisions that relate to the management of heritage items.

2.3.2 Goulburn Mulwaree Development Control Plan 2009

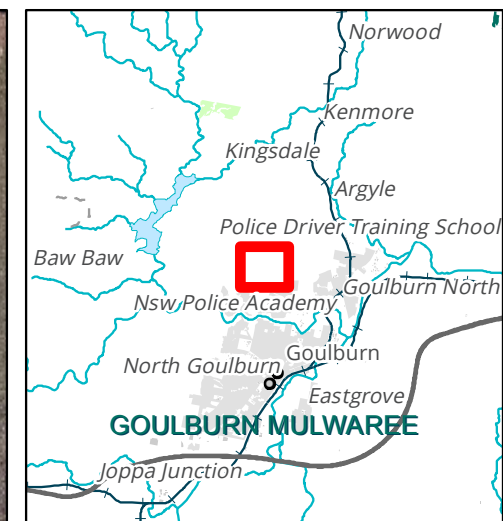
The *Goulburn Mulwaree Development Control Plan 2009* (GMDCP) outlines built form controls to guide development. The GMDCP supplements the provisions of the GMLEP. Chapter 3.1 of the GMDCP provides heritage conservation provisions in conjunction with the GMLEP. The GMDCP provides guidelines for the design and assessment of development proposals upon land containing an item of environmental heritage or land within a heritage conservation area as well as land within the vicinity of a heritage item or heritage conservation area. These matters have been considered as part of this assessment and addressed specifically in section 7.

2.4 Summary of heritage listings

A summary of the only heritage listing within the vicinity of the study area is presented in Table 1 and Figure 3.

Table 1 The heritage listing within the study area

Site number	Site name	Address / Property description	Listings		Significance
			Individual item	As a Conservation Area	
I238	Teneriffe	133 Mary's Mount Road, Lot 128 DP 479	Yes	No	Local



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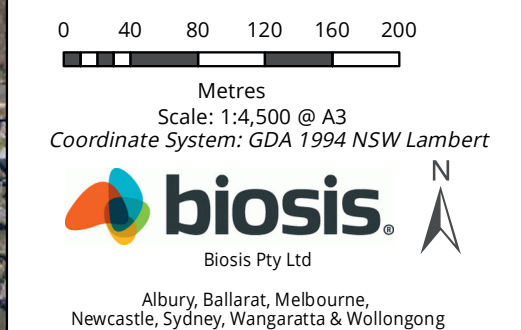
-  Study area
-  Heritage item - I238

Figure 3: Heritage items within the study area



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3 Historical context

Historical research has been undertaken to identify the land use history of the study area, to isolate key phases in its history and to identify the location of any built heritage or archaeological resources which may be associated with the study area. The historical research places the history of the study area into the broader context of the Illawarra region and specifically the Goulburn area.

3.1 Teneriffe homestead – historical development

3.1.1 Topography and resources

The study area lies within the foot slopes and creek flats forming part of the Wollondilly catchment area. In periods of high rainfall, the area is marshy supporting a wet tussock grassland community. The areas closer to the river would have been grasslands, graduating to savannah woodland on the higher slopes prior to the deforestation events by migrant settlers.

3.1.2 Aboriginal occupation (pre- 1798)

An Aboriginal cultural heritage due diligence assessment has been prepared for the site, which details its ethnographic history, cultural significance and archaeological significance; reference should be made to this report for details.⁷ Generally however, it is understood that a number of language groups lived in the Goulburn area. The Gundungarra were to the north of Goulburn, the Ngunnawal were to the south and the Wiradjuri to the west. There is evidence to suggest that conflict between Aboriginal groups and with the new settlers was an occasional event; Government dispersal of large gatherings of Aboriginal people also occurred in the region, with one example being Governor Darling's decision to disperse a large gathering in 1826. Early settler accounts mention gatherings of over 3000 people attending ceremonies in the Goulburn district.

3.1.3 Early exploration (1798 – 1815)

The first sighting of Goulburn by Europeans remained as little more than a note in a diary for twenty years. It was in the year 1798 that a party was sent by Governor Hunter to explore the southern regions of the state either in a bid to prove to the convicts that China did not lie over the mountains,⁸ or to explore some reported salt deposits.⁹ Some members of Lieutenant Henry Hacking's party continued this journey further and were the first to sight what they referred to as "*fine open country extending for a great distance*" that was to become Goulburn Downs or The County of Argyle. Governor King prohibited interference in the "*Cowpasture country*" which separated Goulburn from Sydney, and this limitation stayed in force until 1821, which possibly sets the date for settlement of the area.¹⁰

In 1814 an exploration party consisting of Hamilton Hume, Charles Throsby and James Meehan passed through the region. Hume records that he discovered the County of Argyle in that journey. In 1818 Meehan discovered Lake Bathurst and the Goulburn Downs. The explorers did not at any time pass over the present site of Goulburn, but they came as close as a few miles. Closer contact was made in the trip of 1820 when Meehan accompanied Governor Macquarie to inspect the "new country". The party crossed the site of Eastgrove and camped near Lansdowne Bridge. Explorer Oxley, Commissioner Bigge and Secretary Scott

⁷ Biosis Pty Ltd 2017

⁸ Lester et al. 1983, 83

⁹ Wyatt et al. 1941, 24

¹⁰ *ibid*

joined them from Bathurst and on the 25th of October 1820, Oxley became the first European to pass over the site of the city of Goulburn. Meehan suggested the name “Goulburn” after the Secretary of State for War and the Colonies, and Macquarie named the region “Argyle” after his home county in Scotland.¹¹

3.1.4 Early settlement (1815 – 1834)

As early as 1815 Governor Macquarie allowed stock grazing in Argyle County, the same year Bathurst was settled. However, Goulburn was not reserved for settlement, but instead became an overflow of grazing land to ease the pressure on land near Sydney. Governor Macquarie seems to have been instrumental in directing the large stockholders to Bathurst, and only the overflow to Goulburn. There were at least fourteen land holdings under ticket of occupation by 1821 in Goulburn. In the ensuing decade Crown Grants were given to the early settlers. Assistant Surveyor R. Dixon submitted a plan for a township of Goulburn Plain to the Governor, which was approved in May 1829. Assistant Surveyor Elliot was sent to mark out the subdivisions, with the aim of locating some of the discharged members of the Royal Staff Corps in the town in September of the same year. However, Governor Burke visited the township in 1832 and objected to the site of the town (presently north of Goulburn) due to the risk of flooding. He selected a new site for the town, the present site, and this was duly prepared by Assistant Surveyor Govett and laid out by Mr Hoddle in 1833. The town of Goulburn was gazetted in March 1833¹², which makes it one of the three earliest towns in Australia's interior along with Bathurst and Muswellbrook, also gazetted in 1833. The Great South Road was constructed through Goulburn and the stationing of the Towrang Stockade occurred during 1830s. In 1832 Goulburn received a postal service, and in 1834 a temporary hospital was established displaying the town's increasingly important role.¹³

3.1.5 Kenmore Estate (1830 - 1879)

The study area was originally granted to William Lithgow on 20 July 1830 as part of a 2000 acre grant. Lithgow named his property the "Kenmore Estate". Lithgow was a prominent figure in the administration of the colony acting in a number of roles from magistrate to auditor-general.¹⁴ Lithgow amassed substantial estates and would not have occupied the Kenmore Estate, leaving the administration to other individuals, in 1837 a James Atkinson is reported as being the superintendent in charge of Mr. Lithgow's estates.¹⁵ The roads the border the study area were surveyed during the 1860s, with the alignment of Mary's Mount Road (then known as the Road from Weeho to Goulburn Road) surveyed in January 1861. The study area is described as “forested land”, it should be noted that the reference to “F.R. Rossi “Kingsdale” appears to be incorrect based upon the location of topographic features such as the watercourses and river crossings (see Plate 1).

¹¹ Wyatt et al. 1941, 26

¹² Wyatt et al. 1941, 24

¹³ Lester et al. 1983, 30

¹⁴ Allan Horton, 'Lithgow, William (1784–1864)', Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/lithgow-william-2362/text3095>, published first in hardcopy 1967, accessed online 3 November 2017.

¹⁵ 1837 'Advertising', The Sydney Herald (NSW : 1831 - 1842), 7 December, p. 3. , viewed 03 Nov 2017, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article12855378>

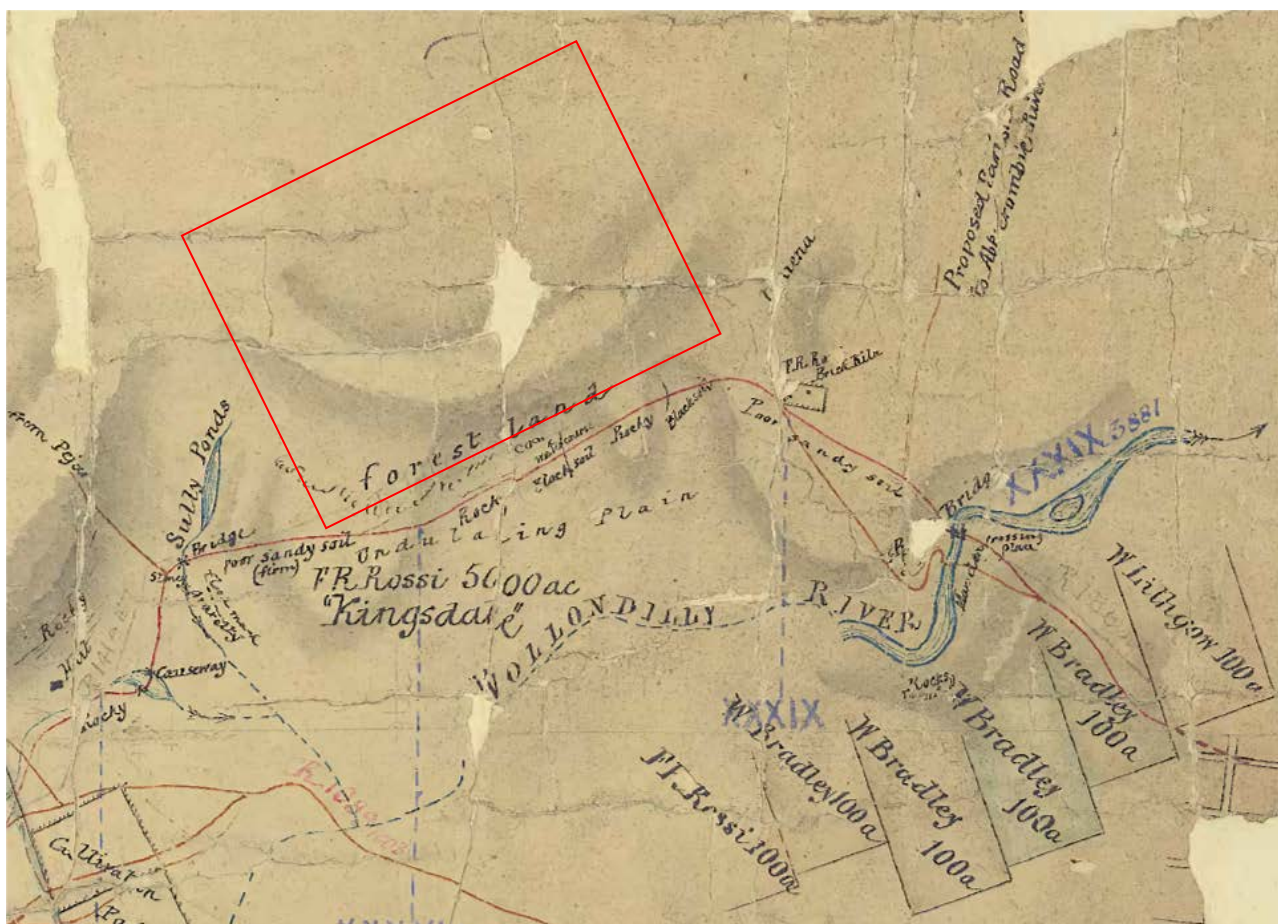


Plate 1 c. 1861 alignment of the Weeho to Goulburn Road that borders the southern portion of the study area which is identified by the red rectangle (Source: Department of Lands Crown Plan R141a.1603)

William Lithgow passed away in 1864 and his estate passed to his trustees. In 1865, Lithgow's trustees advertise his grants north of the Wollondilly River for sale. This includes the Kenmore Estate along with his neighboring grants (705 and 169 acres) and the grant made to Andrew Allen known as "Strathallen" (2000 acres). The estate is described as:

*"Lot 1,-The magnificent estate of Kenmore and Strathallen, in one lot, containing upwards of 5000 acres freehold, with Kenmore House. Splendid grazing paddocks, rich agricultural land, and commanding sites of the choicest description for valuable farms and handsome villas. This splendid property is situated within one mile of the city of Goulburn and has a frontage of nearly five miles to the Wollondilly."*¹⁶

On 22 January 1866 the Kenmore and Strathallen Estates were purchased by William Bradley, the sale comprised 5029 acres and 3 roods and consisted of eleven Crown grants.¹⁷ Bradley purchased the land for

¹⁶ 1865 'Advertising', Queanbeyan Age and General Advertiser (NSW : 1864 - 1867), 12 October, p. 3. , viewed 03 Nov 2017, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article30636183>

¹⁷ 1866 'Advertising', The Sydney Morning Herald (NSW : 1842 - 1954), 17 November, p. 2. , viewed 03 Nov 2017, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article28610256>

"...20 s, per acre..." (see Plate 2).¹⁸ The sale gives no indication of any development within the study area, Kenmore House, based on later descriptions was located within one mile of Goulburn within close proximity to the Wollondilly River which places it outside the study area.

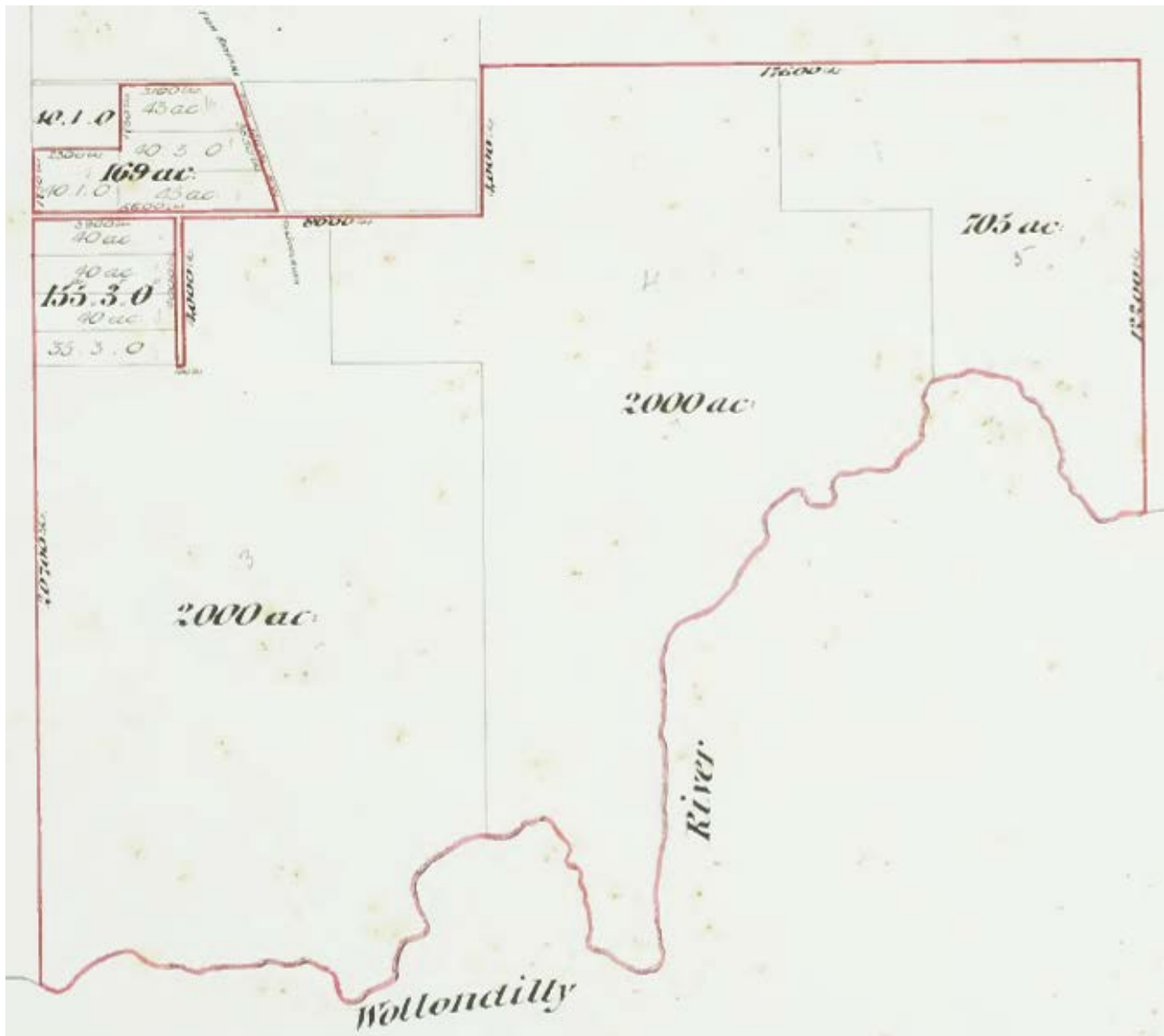


Plate 2 1866 extent of property purchased by William Bradley, the study area is identified by a red rectangle (Source: Department of Lands Torrens Title Volume 38 Folio 172)

In 1867 the road from Goulburn to Upper Tarlo was surveyed, this traversed the Kenmore Estate, near the study area. The study area is described as "*undulating open forest land grants, scrub gum, apple and box timber*" indicating that the study area remained uncleared and free of settlement prior to its purchase by William Bradley (see Plate 3). Bradley was a noted pastoralist and landowner in Goulburn during this period.

¹⁸ 1866 'ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.', *Empire* (Sydney, NSW : 1850 - 1875), 27 February, p. 3., viewed 03 Nov 2017, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article63244082>

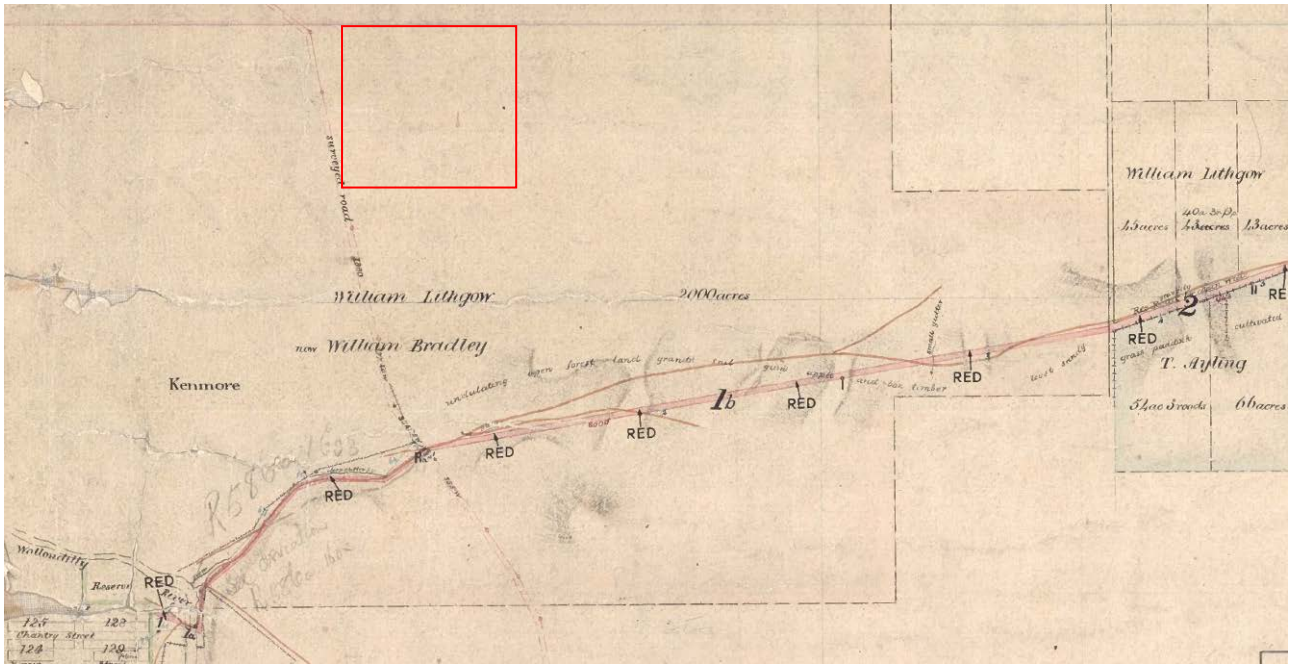


Plate 3 1867 survey of the Goulburn to Tarlo Road, the study area is identified by a red rectangle (Source: Department of Lands Torrens Crown Plan R586.1603)

Following William Bradley's death in 1868, the Kenmore Estate was sold at an upset price after an attempted auction to Alexander Smith and Edward Knox. In 1874, Kenmore is advertised for sale as part of "*Magnificent freehold estates...formerly belonging to the estate of the late William Bradley, Esq*".¹⁹ The Kenmore estate is described during this time as:

KENMORE, 6430 ACRES, adjoining Kingsdale, having a large frontage to the Wollondilly River, which divides it from the northern boundary of the city and suburbs of Goulburn. The greater portion of this estate is cleared and the whole, excluding about 300 area, well enclosed with a good fence, and sub-divided into grazing and cultivation paddocks. A large area consists of the richest soil, and the splendid fattening qualities of the whole is unequalled in the locality. This favourably situated estate will be sold in one lot, or, if desired, sub-divided as follows:

LOT 1.-2500 ACRES. Immediately adjoining Kingsdale, close to the bridge on the Wollondilly. This portion will include the homestead, Kenmore House, a comfortable family residence, distant about a mile from the railway station, with stables, barn, sheds, stockyards, and numerous out-offices.

LOT 2.-2600 ACRES, with extensive frontage to the Wollondilly River, all richly-grassed land, a large portion of which is suitable for agricultural purposes.

*LOT 3.-860 ACRES, Towrang, divided from portion of lot 2 by the river, and well-known as Irby's farm."*²⁰

There is no information relating to the configuration of the proposed lots, however the study area given its location on the grants border with Kingsdale is likely to have been located within Lot 1. In 1875, the land was transferred by fee simple to Thomas Lewis. A year later Septimus Faithful Gibson was the transferee of the

¹⁹ 1874 'Advertising', The Sydney Morning Herald (NSW : 1842 - 1954), 19 October, p. 7. , viewed 03 Nov 2017, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article13344068>

²⁰ 1874 'Advertising', The Sydney Morning Herald (NSW : 1842 - 1954), 19 October, p. 7. , viewed 03 Nov 2017, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article13344068>

lands and in 1879 the land titles was transmitted to James Govan and Andrew Gibson Blomfield.²¹ Govan and Blomfield advertised the estate for subdivision:

The grandest subdivision into farms that has ever been submitted in the south. Surveyor Sawtell has just completed the subdividing of this magnificent estate into 45 splendid agricultural & grazing farms. Including some of the most enchanting sites for gentlemen's country residences. Kenmore itself, with its beautiful Homestead, orchard, garden grounds, cultivation paddocks and improvements. Will be submitted with 230 acres of rich cultivation & grassed lands. The frontage is the Wollondilly; the beauty of the scenery is grand and cannot be surpassed, if equaled, in the south. The farms range thus: 15 from 16 acres up to 50, 11 from 50 acres up to 150, 18 from 150 acres up to 320.

This splendid subdivision is divided only by the river from the boundary of the Municipality of the City of Goulburn, where within the last five years suburban land has increased from £5 to £50 an acre for gentlemen's residences, whilst farming land in the vicinity is rapidly advancing to that value commensurate with the importance which the Capital of the South is assuming. The survey is a grand one, the characteristics of which are: Suitable areas for agricultural and grazing land combined, Ample access by main roads to the city and river, Choice aspects for building sites

*Survey considered so that buyers may increase their areas without severance, small or large buyers' interests being thus studied. Every Farmer should inspect this property, and his is possibly the only chance of ever obtaining farms so near within two miles of such an important city.*²²

The study area was subdivided as lot 28, which consists of 152 acres, 3 roods and 13 perches, which is identified as "Good cultivation land". Kenmore House is identified within Lot 1 of the subdivision plan (see Plate 4).

²¹ NSW Department of Lands, Torrens Title documents Volume 38 Folio 172, Volume 110 Folio 95, Volume 225 Folio 187, Volume 268 Folio 11 and Volume 470 Folio 88.

²² 1879 'Advertising', The Goulburn Herald and Chronicle (NSW : 1864 - 1881), 20 September, p. 5. , viewed 03 Nov 2017, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article101447448>

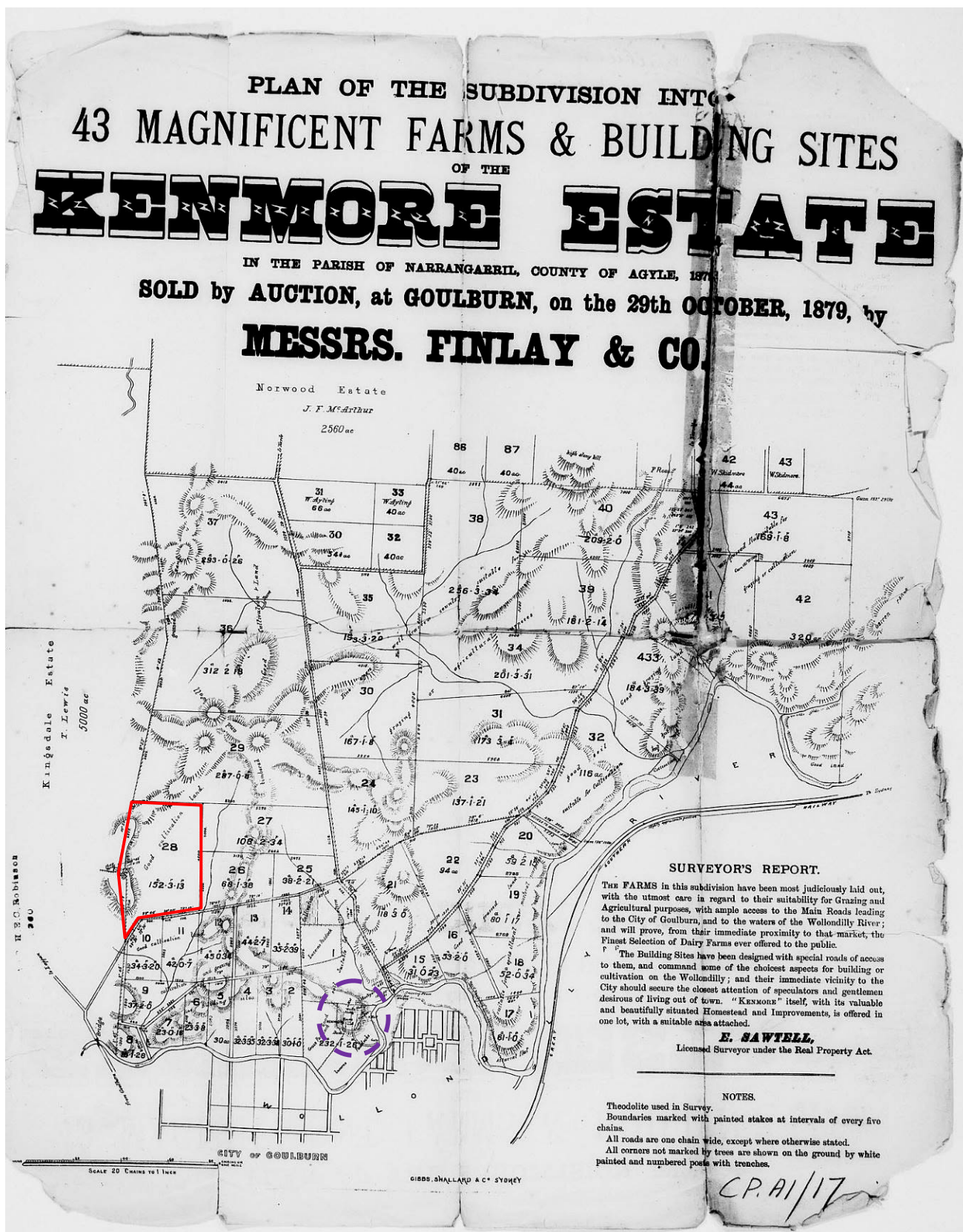


Plate 4 c.1879 subdivision of the Kenmore Estate, the study area is identified by a red rectangle and Kenmore House is a blue circle (Source: Mitchell Library CP A1/17)

3.1.6 Wallace Vale (1879 – 1887)

Lot 28 was sold to Albert Lansdowne for £4 15 per acre.²³ Albert Lansdowne, who was born in Goulburn was the youngest son of Mr. James Lansdown who was one of the pioneers of the district. Lansdowne was a prominent member of the local community and active public servant. Lansdowne was an alderman of the municipality, stood as a candidate for the Goulburn state electorate, prominent member of the Church of England and member of the Goulburn Agricultural, Pastoral and Historical Society. Away from his public commitments, Lansdowne worked as a teacher at Tiranna School before owning a number of local grocery businesses in Goulburn.²⁴ Lansdowne after purchasing Lot 28, named the property Wallace Vale and built a residence on the property, these are likely to have been the first buildings within the study area.²⁵ The Theft of a gun was reported in 1881, with Lansdowne employing Robert Hazelwood at Wallace Vale with him residing in a hut with a stone chimney.²⁶ Wallace advertised Wallace Vale as being for sale in 1887, the property was advertised for sale by auction. The advertisement describes the “Splendid homestead and estate “Wallace Vale, Kenmore” as:

The above Valuable property, consisting of 152 ½ acres of most fertile land, securely fenced and subdivided into paddocks. Orchard of 13 acres, paled in, and planted with 500 choice fruit trees, 7 years old. Twenty acres under crop, well-watered by dams, tanks &c. Substantial stone house of 4 rooms, two roomed stone cottage, sheds and numerous outbuildings.”²⁷

The description of the property indicates that Lansdowne developed the study area as a farm and orchard between 1879 and 1887. This included the construction of two stone houses (one of which presumably was the hut occupied by Hazelwood) along with numerous landscape features and outbuildings. The stock and equipment from the property were advertised on 23 April 1887 and the study area was reported as being sold to Frederick Shepherd on 23 April 1887 for £2100.²⁸

3.1.7 Frederick Shepherd and Teneriffe (1887 – present)

Upon purchasing the study area, Shepherd renamed the property Teneriffe and commissioned E.C. Manfred to extend the existing homestead. E.C. Manfred was a prominent local architect and surveyor who is responsible for the design of numerous public and private buildings within Goulburn during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.²⁹ Manfred’s architectural contribution to the historical character of Goulburn was immense with many of his buildings being listed on the GMLEP. The alterations to the c.1879 stone house constructed by Lansdowne included the addition of a new brick top floor, new front and large windows on the ground front floor. The building has an iron roof and a verandah supports on timber posts

²³ 1879 'COMMERCIAL.', The Goulburn Herald and Chronicle (NSW : 1864 - 1881), 1 November, p. 3. , viewed 03 Nov 2017, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article101444738>; Department of Lands Torrens Title Volume 504 Folio 143

²⁴ 1915 'Death of Mr. A. Lansdowne, Goulburn.', The Scrutineer and Berrima District Press (NSW : 1892 - 1948), 10 July, p. 2. , viewed 03 Nov 2017, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article133369815>

²⁵ *Ibid*;

²⁶ 1881 'GOULBURN POLICE COURT.', Goulburn Evening Penny Post (NSW : 1881 - 1940), 19 November, p. 6. , viewed 03 Nov 2017, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article102819688>

²⁷ 1887 'Advertising', Goulburn Evening Penny Post (NSW : 1881 - 1940), 12 March, p. 3. , viewed 03 Nov 2017, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article98468569>

²⁸ 1887 'Advertising', Goulburn Evening Penny Post (NSW : 1881 - 1940), 23 April, p. 5. , viewed 01 Nov 2017, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article98469452>; 1887 'COMMERCIAL.', Goulburn Herald (NSW : 1881 - 1907), 30 April, p. 6. , viewed 02 Nov 2017, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article99902298>; Department of Lands Volume 504 Folio 143.

²⁹ Penalver et al. 2013; Johns 1974, 44

with fretwork at the capitals. The work was completed by Thomas Wilkinson for £1203.³⁰ Plans of the additions indicate that the c.1879 house consisted of an L-shaped four room building (see Plate 5 to Plate 9).



Plate 5 1887 design specification for Teneriffe, showing front elevation (Source: Goulburn Historical Society)

³⁰ Goulburn Historical Society E C Manfred collection, Specification and Memorandum

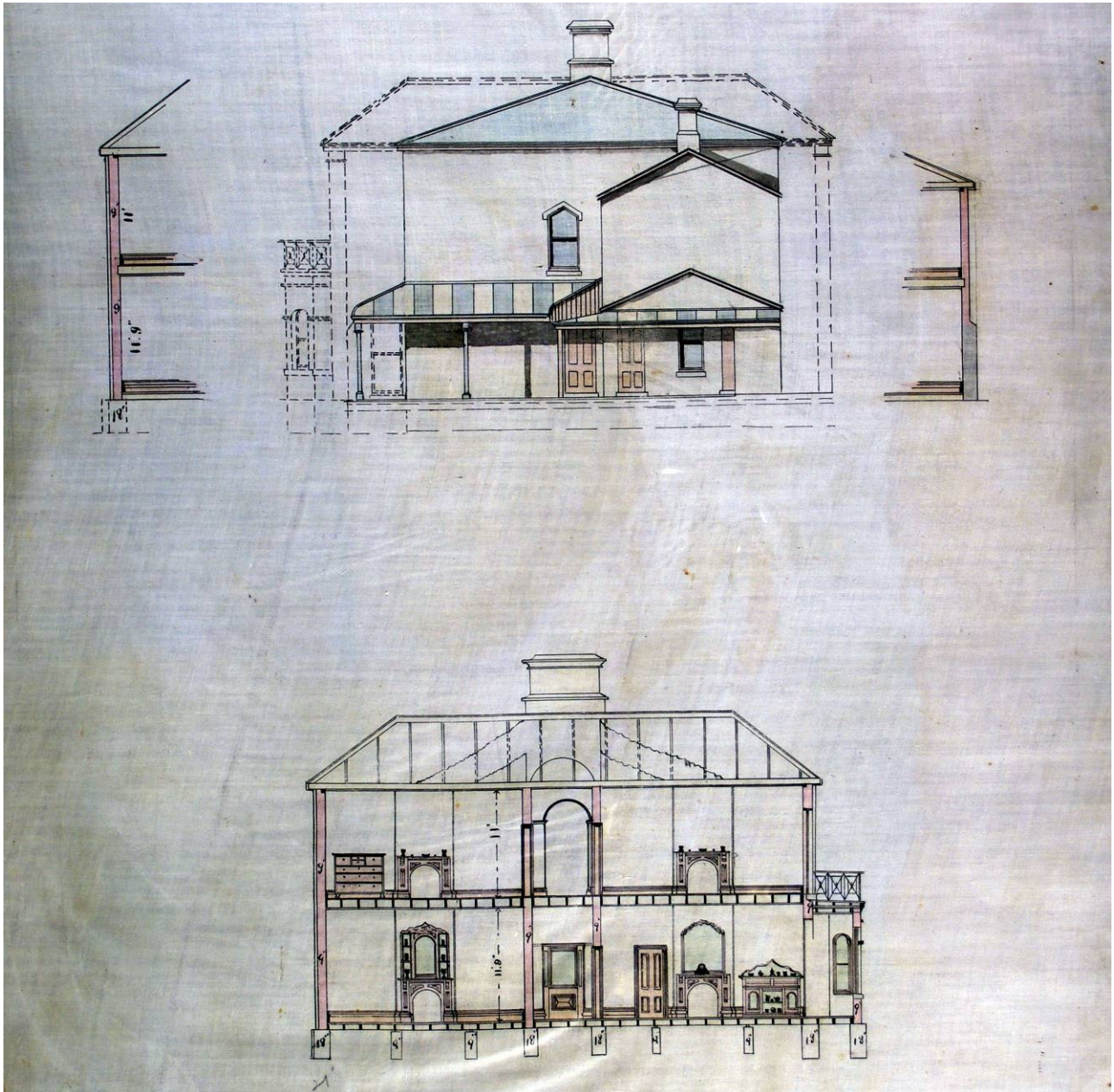


Plate 6 1887 design specification for Teneriffe, showing rear elevation and internal cross section (Source: Goulburn Historical Society)

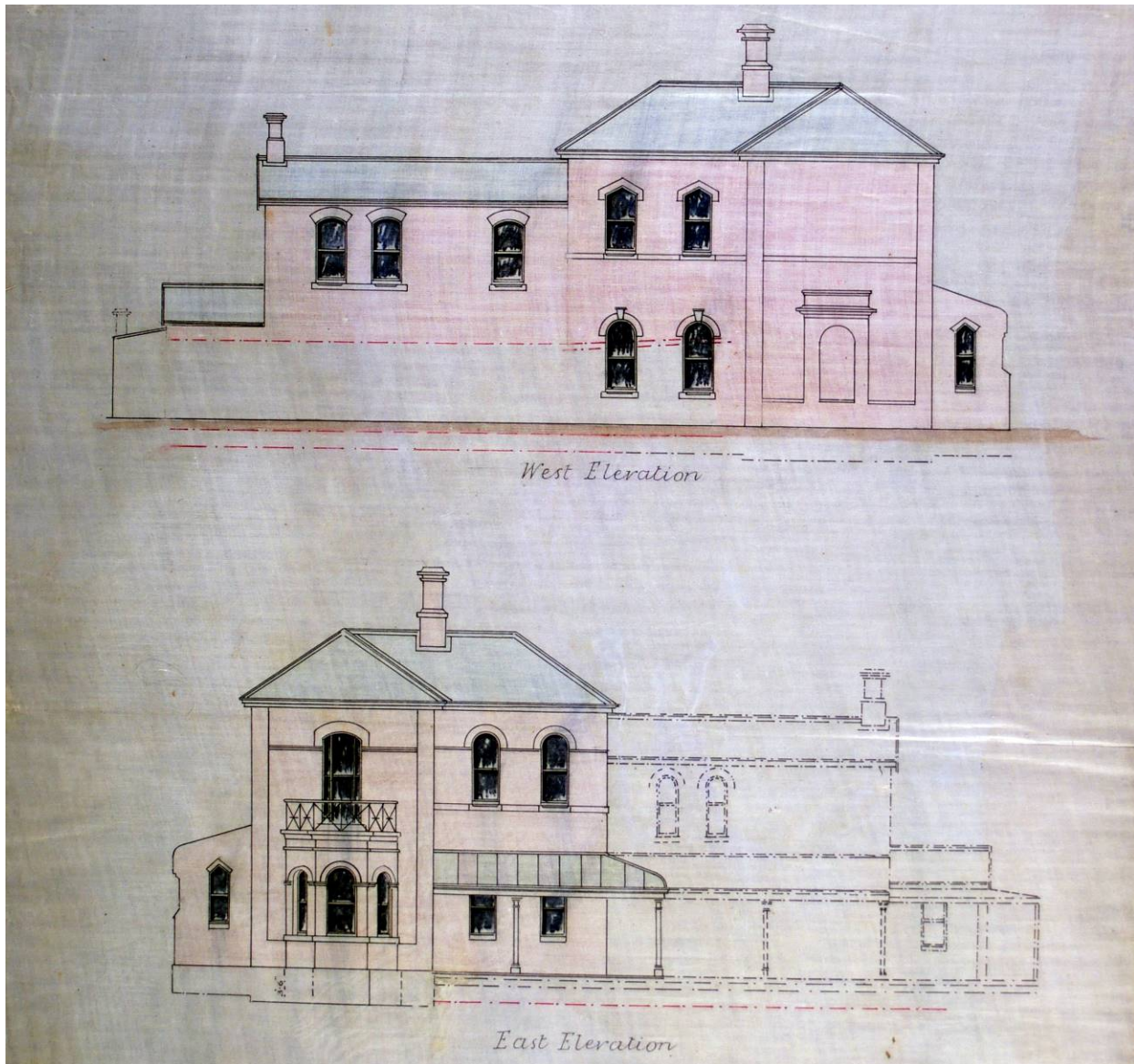


Plate 7 1887 design specification for Tenerife, showing west and east elevations (Source: Goulburn Historical Society)

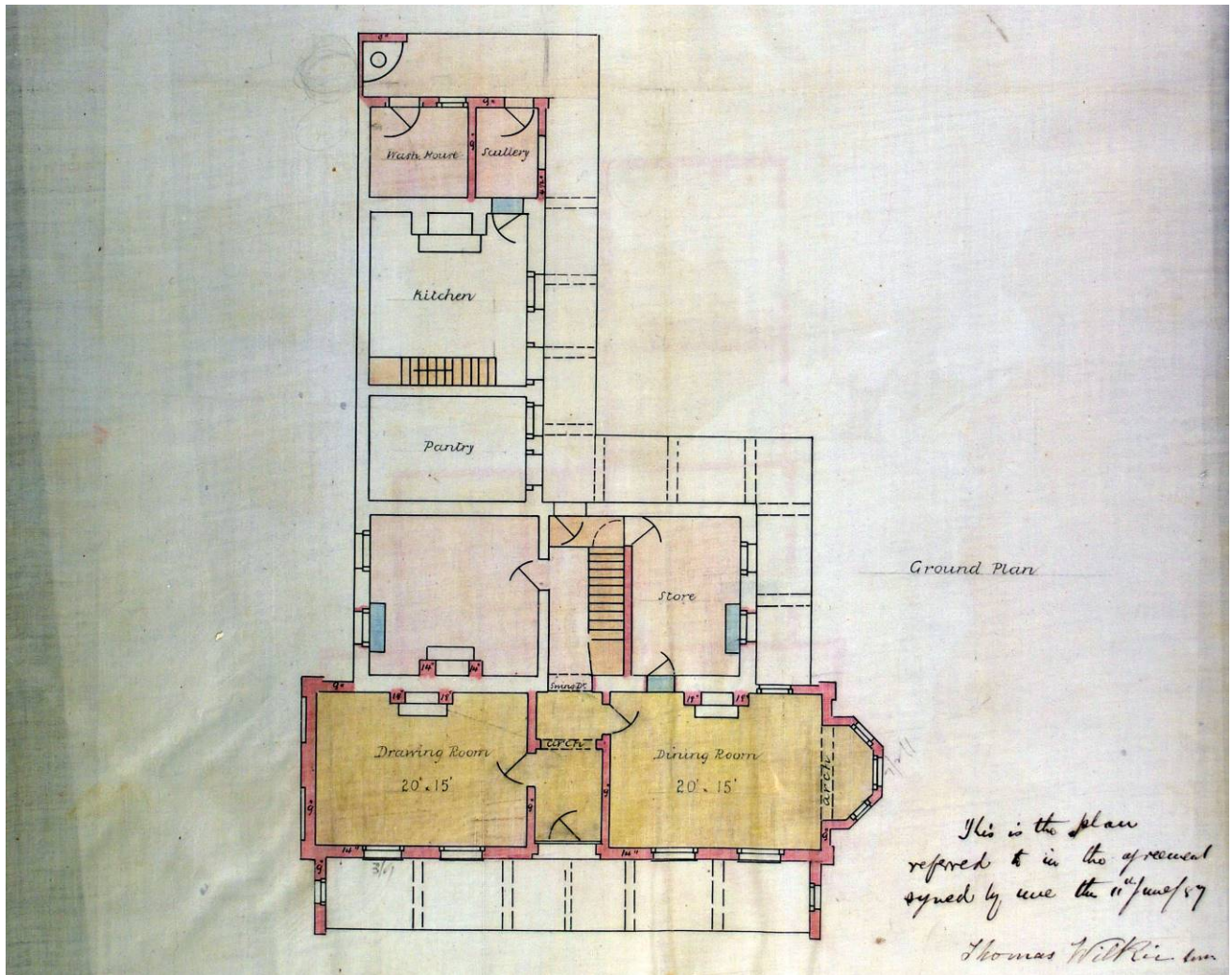


Plate 8 1887 design specification for Teneriffe, showing ground floorplan, note red walls appear to denote brick additions to the existing building (Source: Goulburn Historical Society)

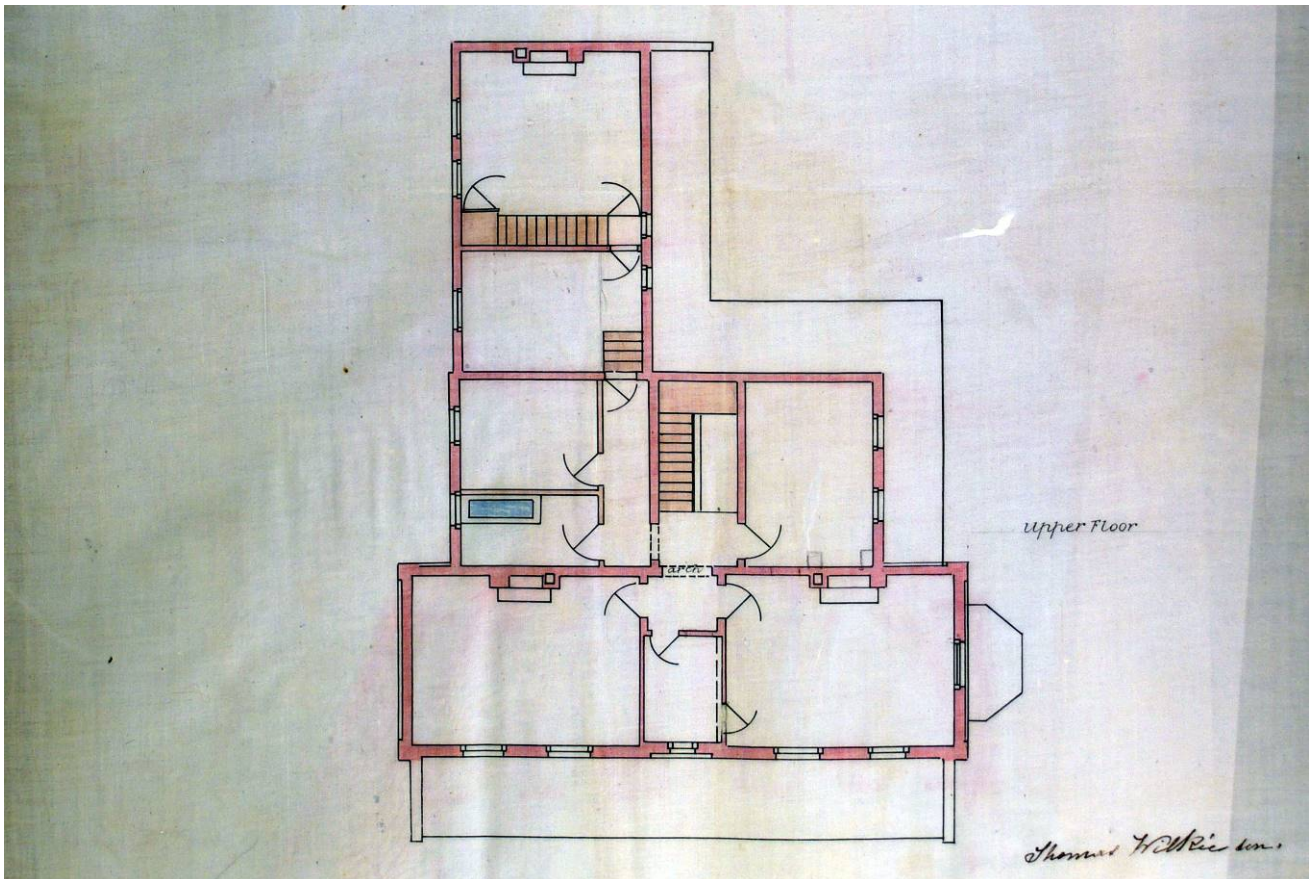


Plate 9 1887 design specification for Teneriffe, showing upper floorplan, note red walls appear to denote brick additions to the existing building (Source: Goulburn Historical Society)

Like Lansdowne, Shepherd operated the study area as an orchard with considerable success. Shepherd was able to raise huge crops of apricots and eventually becoming known as "The Apricot Kind of NSW" after Teneriffe yielded more apricots than any other farm in NSW.³¹ Frederick Shepherd passed away in 1923, however the property appears to have remained in the possession of the Shepherd family in the form of Anna Louisa Gibbon Shepherd and later Frederica Mary Cuthbertson and Alexander John Hutchinson.³² A photograph of Teneriffe dating to 1910 indicates that the main homestead was surrounded by an established garden consisting of trees and mature shrubs (see Plate 10).

³¹ 1922 "THE APRICOT KING.", Goulburn Evening Penny Post (NSW : 1881 - 1940), 11 February, p. 2. (EVENING), viewed 03 Nov 2017, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article99207173>

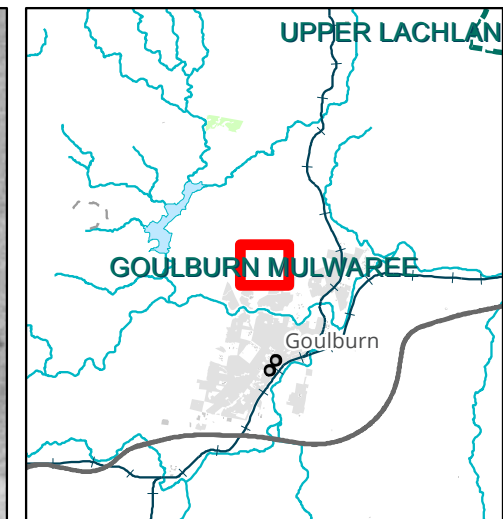
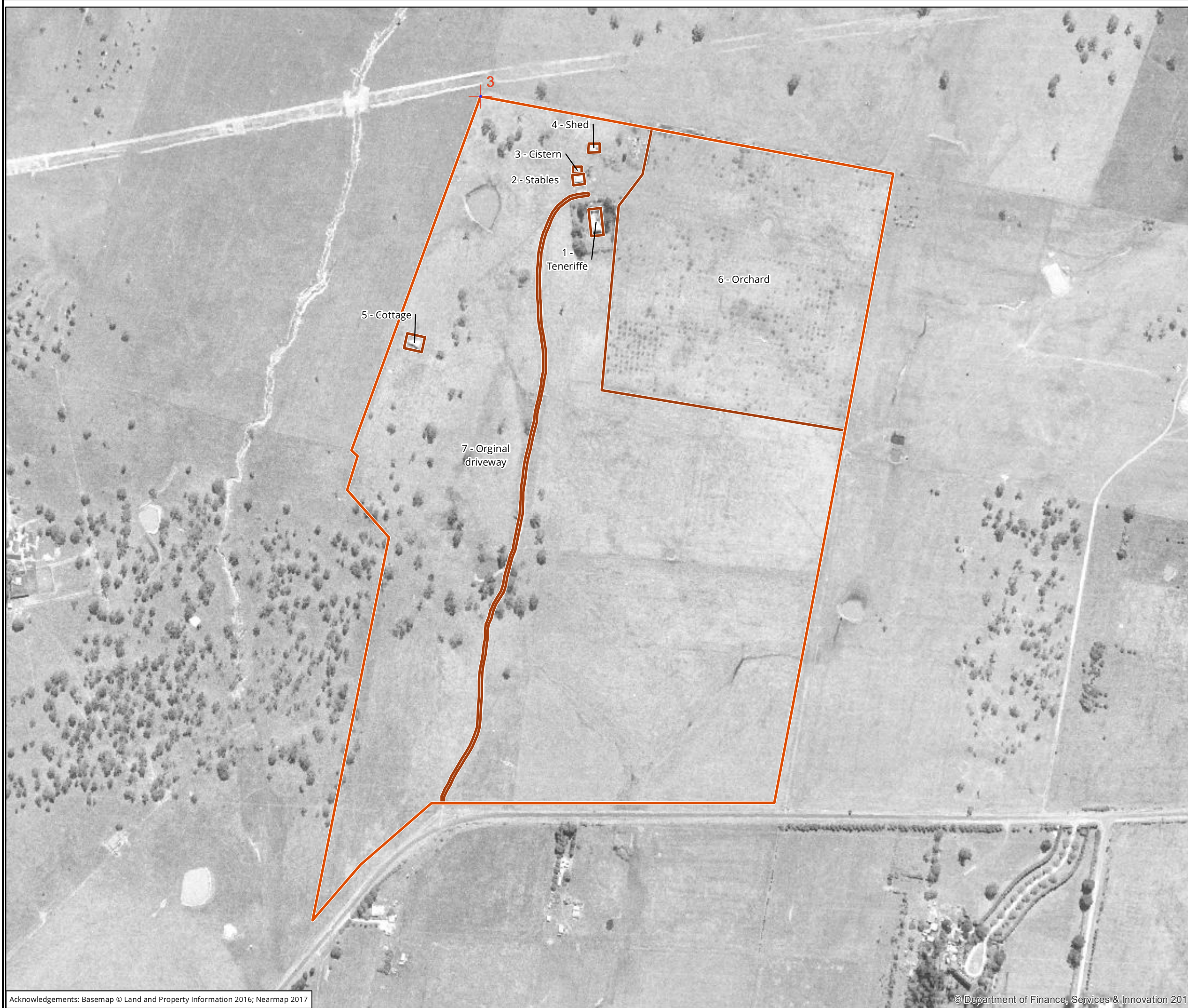
³² NSW Department of Lands Volume 504 Folio 143, Volume 7631 Folio's 5 to 7.



Plate 10 1910 photograph of Tenerife (Source: Steve Hazelton)

The study area was tenanted from 1964 until its purchase in 1973 by Jumad Pty Ltd and later James Hughes in 1975. The earliest evidence of the configuration of the study area can be seen in historical aerials dating from 1967 and 1975 that show the homestead [1], stables [2], cistern [3], shed [4], cottage [5], orchard [6], original driveway alignment [7] and school house [8] (Figure 4 and Figure 5. The rotunda built school house was apparently utilised by governesses employed to teach the Shepherds children.³³ During this time the homestead fell into disrepair with the house eventually becoming derelict and stables to the rear had collapsed [2] and rotunda school house [8] removed. In 1985 the study area was purchased by Steve Hazelton, at this time the homestead had been subject to a three fires and vandalism. The property had been subject to an auction in 1964 which resulted in the removal of a large amount of internal and external fabric. Other items including the all the doors, iron lace from the Juliet balcony and lead flashing had been stolen (see Plate 13).

³³ 1966. "Teneriffe" – Past and Present", Goulburn Evening Post, 1 February 1966, p. 6



Legend



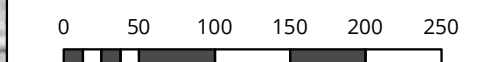
-  Study area
-  Historic features

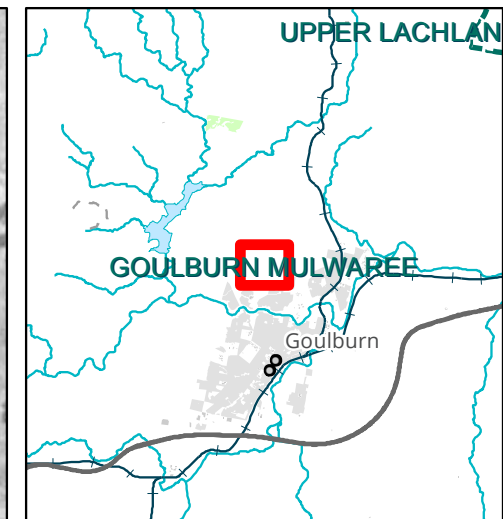
Figure 4: Location of historical features within the study area - 1967



Metres
Scale: 1:5,000 @ A3
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 NSW Lambert



Matter: 26241
Date: 06 November 2017,
Checked by: SJK, Drawn by: GD, Last edited by: gdavies
Location: \\bio-data-01\matters\26200s\26241\mapping\26241_F4_Aerial1967



Legend



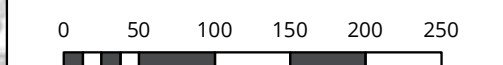
-  Study area
-  Historic features

Figure 5: Location of historical features within the study area - 1975



Metres
Scale: 1:5,000 @ A3
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 NSW Lambert



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Date: 06 November 2017,
Checked by: SJK, Drawn by: GD, Last edited by: gdavies
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Plate 11 c.1970s photograph of Teneriffe showing garden (Source: Steve Hazelton)

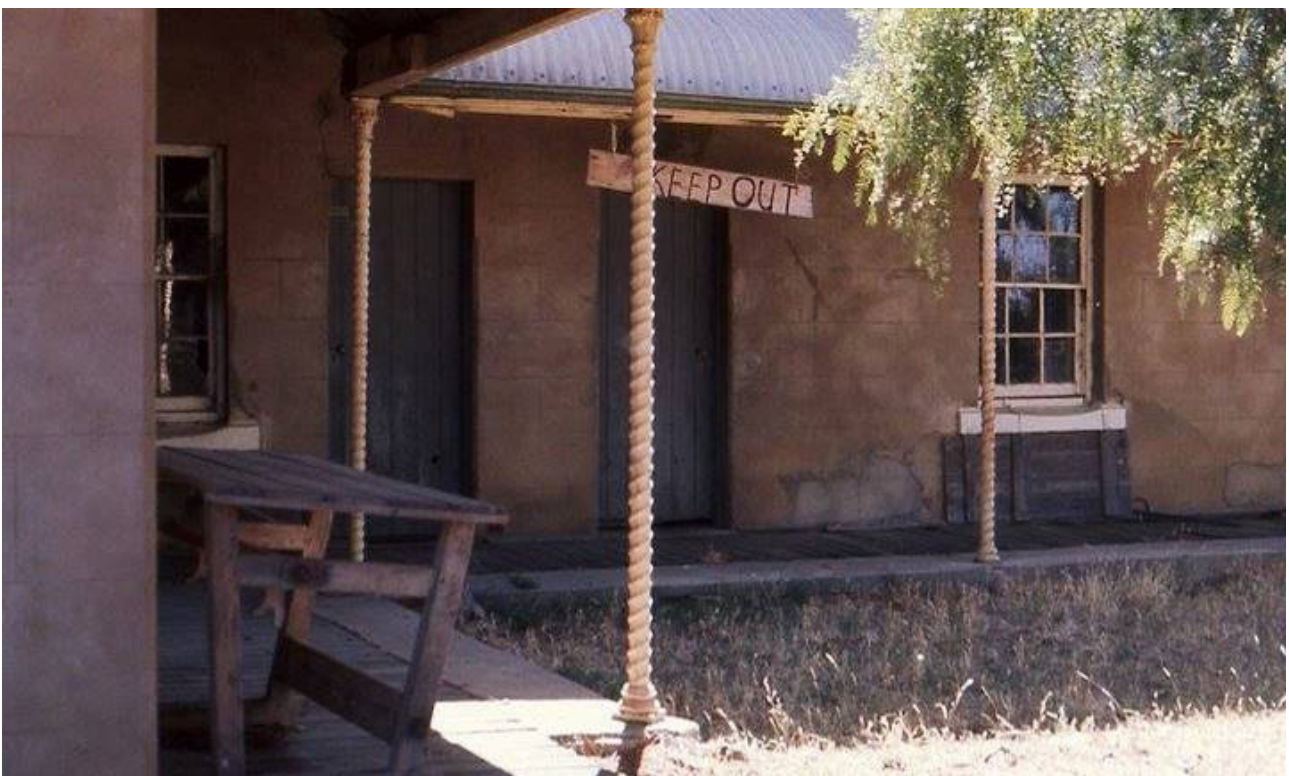


Plate 12 c.1975 photograph showing rear courtyard (Source: Steve Hazelton)

From 1985 to present the homestead has been subject to extensive repairs to resolve the structural damage to the walls and floors. This included major underpinning of the foundations and the like for like replacement of walls with rubble and nineteenth century brick from demolished buildings in Goulburn along with the majority of the internal fixtures and fittings. The verandah was extended to include the sides of the house, which was a departure from the E.C. Manfred design in order to prevent water sinking the foundations. The cottage [5] was renovated in order to act as a home whilst the main homestead was restored.³⁴



Plate 13 c.1985 photograph of Teneriffe showing the extent of damage to the property (Source: Steve Hazelton)

³⁴ Unknown. 'Restoring Tenerife. Better Homes Quarterly. Sourced from Goulburn Historical Society.

3.2 Chronology of the study area

Based upon the historical research presented it is possible to summarise the chronology of the study area, this is presented in Table 2.

Table 2 Chronological development of the study area

No.	Feature / Element	Date
1	Homestead "Teneriffe"	c.1879 – present
2	Stables	c.1879 – c.1994
3	Cistern	c.1879 – present
4	Shed	c.1967 – present
5	Cottage	c.1879 – present
6	Orchard	c.1879 – present
7	Original driveway	c.1879 – present
8	Rotunda school house	c.1887 – c.1985

3.3 Research themes

Contextual analysis is undertaken to place the history of a particular site within relevant historical contexts in order to gauge how typical or unique the history of a particular site actually is. This is usually ascertained by gaining an understanding of the history of a site in relation to the broad historical themes characterising Australia at the time. Such themes have been established by the Australian Heritage Commission and the NSW Heritage Office and are outlined in synoptic form in New South Wales Historical Themes.³⁵

There are 38 State Historical Themes, which have been developed for New South Wales, as well as nine National Historical Themes. These broader themes are usually referred to when developing sub-themes for a local area to ensure they compliment the overall thematic framework for the broader region. A review of the contextual history in conjunction with the Goulburn thematic study has identified one historical theme which relates to the occupational history of the study area.³⁶ This is summarised in Table 3.

³⁵ NSW Heritage Council 2001

³⁶ Lester et al. 1983

Table 3 Identified historical themes for the study area

Australian theme	New South Wales theme	Local theme
Settlement	Settling Goulburn	Occupying large grants
		Orcharding
Making a living	Working on the land	Working on a farm
Housing and accommodation	Rural housing	Building homesteads
		Creating domestic gardens and landscapes
		Works of E.C. Manfred

4 Physical inspection

A physical investigation of the study area was undertaken on 26 October 2017, attended by Alexander Beben (Principal Archaeologist) Biosis Pty. Ltd. The principle aims of the survey were to identify heritage values associated with the study area; this included any heritage items (Heritage items can be buildings, structures, places, relics or other works of historical, aesthetic, social, technical/research or natural heritage significance. 'Places' include conservation areas, sites, precincts, gardens, landscapes and areas of archaeological potential).

4.1 Typical features of nineteenth century homesteads

The historical context presented in Section 2 describes the study area as having a history of occupation associated with a nineteenth century homestead and orchard. In the context of this assessment it is necessary to define what a nineteenth century rural complex is. Godden Mackay and Logan Pty Ltd as part of their comparative study of Wombo Homestead defined a nineteenth century homestead complex as:

*"...a homestead complex of an owner engaged in pastoral-based activities (compared to town or company pursuits) with various early outbuildings. In some examples, the residences will have been altered or replaced by later owners/development, in others, the outbuildings have been renewed."*³⁷

Homestead complexes normally consist of a house, with separate kitchen, quarters for house staff and stables. Separate kitchens were normally detached from the main house as these buildings were at high risk of catching fire. The kitchen block, stables and quarters for house staff were normally situated in close proximity to the main house for ease of access and practicality.

4.2 Cultural landscape assessment

The purpose of this section is to provide an analysis and description of the study area as part of a cultural landscape. The cultural landscape concept emphasises the landscape-scale of history and the connectivity between people, places and heritage items. It recognises the present landscape is the product of long-term and complex relationships between people and the environment. For the purposes of this report cultural landscapes are defined as: '... those areas which clearly represent or reflect the patterns of settlement or use of the landscape over a long time, as well as the evolution of cultural values, norms and attitudes toward the land.'³⁸

4.2.1 An overview of cultural landscapes

In order to fully understand the heritage significance of the study area it is necessary to consider the character of the landscape within which it is situated. The heritage value of a landscape may be related to its aesthetic, archaeological, historical, scientific, social, or architectural values, each or all of these values can exist at any one time. The identification of these values is important in discussing the study area and its constituent elements heritage significance.

³⁷ Godden Mackay Logan Pty Ltd 2010, 51

³⁸ Context P/L et al. 2002

Three general landscape categories have been developed and applied by heritage organisations to assist in understanding different types of landscapes:³⁹

- Designed landscapes: Those that are created intentionally such as gardens, parks, garden suburbs, city landscapes, ornamental lakes, water storages and campuses.
- Evolved landscapes: Those that display an evolved land use in their form and features. They may be 'relict' such as former mining or rural landscapes. They may be 'continuing' such as modern active farms, vineyards, plantations or mines.
- Associative cultural landscapes: Those are landscape features that represent religious, artistic, sacred or other cultural associations to individuals or communities.

4.2.2 Teneriffe as a cultural landscape

The study area is located within a designed landscape which has been cleared and adapted for the purpose of farming and specifically orcharding, an activity for which the property was associated with for much of its occupation. The cultural landscape associated with Teneriffe can be divided into two landscape zones: the agricultural landscape and homestead garden.

The study area appears to have been cleared during mid-nineteenth century during its transition from being the part of the Kenmore Estate and subdivided into smaller farms. The landscape has been heavily modified for agriculture, with internal and external boundaries formed by timber fencelines, modified and natural vegetation. The surrounding landscape typifies the exploitation of every suitable portion of land for agricultural purposes. The homestead is situated on a prominent hillslope with prominent views overlooking the surrounding landscape to the views to the south and east of the Wollondilly River, Kenmore and Goulburn (see Plate 14 and Plate 15). Prominent, modified landscape elements such as the formal entrance to the property via Mary's Mount Road contribute the setting of the homestead. The formal entranceway, whilst having been subject to upgrades and alteration appears to occupy an alignment which has been in use since the 1960s and possibly earlier. Around the homestead a garden was cultivated, much of this has been removed with few mature plantings remaining. The landscape around the homestead still retains fruit trees that once formed the late nineteenth century orchard and form a prominent backdrop to the homestead.

³⁹ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation 2012, 88



Plate 14 View to the south of the study area showing fenced lines, cleared landscape with the Wollondilly River and Goulburn (Source: Biosis 2017)



Plate 15 View to the east of the study area showing the remnant plantings comprising the orchard and Kenmore (Source: Biosis 2017)

4.3 Built fabric assessment

The study area contains a range of built fabric. This can be summarised as a nineteenth century homestead complex with formal entranceway and gates. The study area contains a range of recent structures including metal sheds, posts and fence lines, watering troughs and machinery which do not form a significant component of the study area. A number of mature remnant plantings are present which may date to the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

4.3.1 Teneriffe homestead complex

The built fabric within the study area represents a homestead complex that has been modified over time, and consists of three main phases:

- c.1879 single storey stone cottage that forms the central portion of the building.
- 1887 E.C. Manfred additions constructed from brick and form the front portion of the building, including the façade of the building and second storey (see Plate 16).
- Post 1987 restoration and addition that comprise a range of historical fabric from other buildings.

During the site inspection it was noted that new additions to the building including a stone conservatory to the eastern elevation, rear pantry and semi constructed extension on the western elevation have been constructed from reused nineteenth century brick and stone, making the immediate interpretation of the building difficult (Plate 17 and Plate 18). The configuration of the Teneriffe homestead, largely confirms to the floor plan created by E.C. Manfred, with minor additions in the form of recent internal walls to form W.C.s. A large amount of the cream rendering, installed as part of the 1887 additions has been removed, which allowed for a detailed inspection of the built fabric and interpretation of the phases of occupation associated with the homestead (see Plate 19).

The interior of the building consists predominantly of either modern plasterwork or refurbished nineteenth century fabric from other buildings. Whilst these elements contribute to the building, they are not considered to form part of the original fabric of the building and are not discussed in detail as part of the built fabric assessment.

The phases associated with Tenerife are delineated in Figure 6 and Figure 7.



Plate 16 South facing main façade of Teneriffe homestead (Source: Biosis 2017)



Plate 17 Western elevation of Teneriffe homestead showing semi-complete extensions to rear and west (Source: Biosis 2017)



Plate 18 Eastern elevation of Teneriffe homestead showing extension (Source: Biosis 2017)

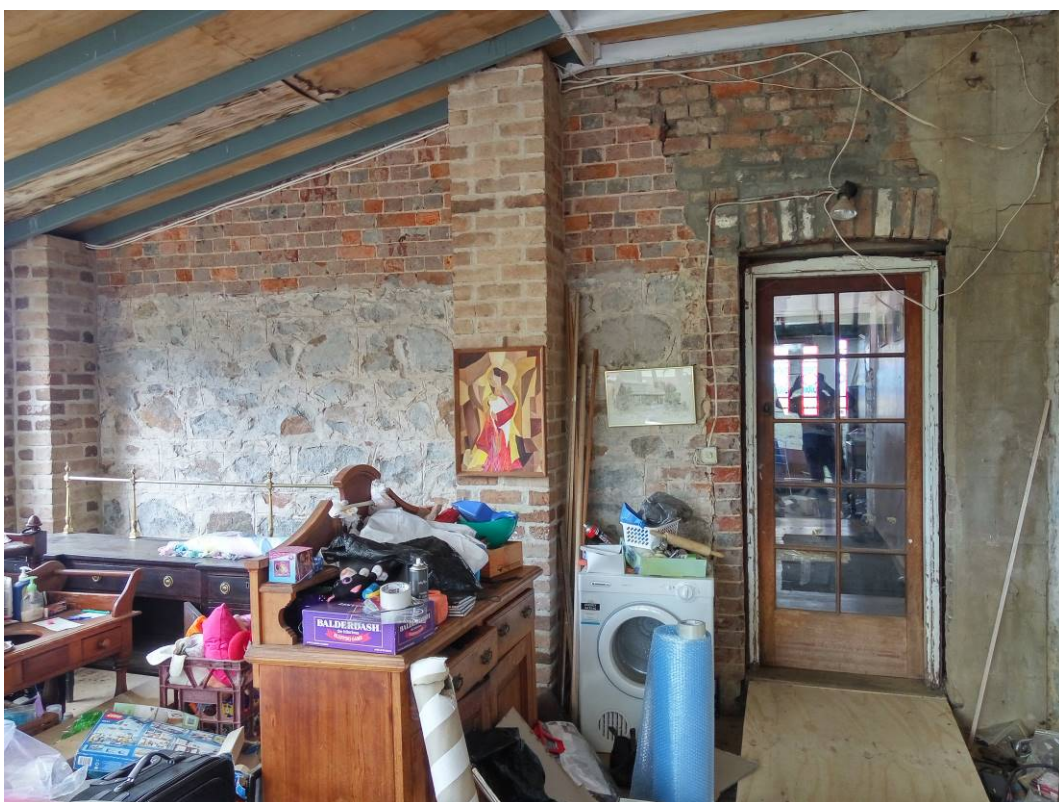


Plate 19 Exposed building fabric including c.1879 rubble walls, 1887 brick additions and modern additions (Source: Biosis 2017)

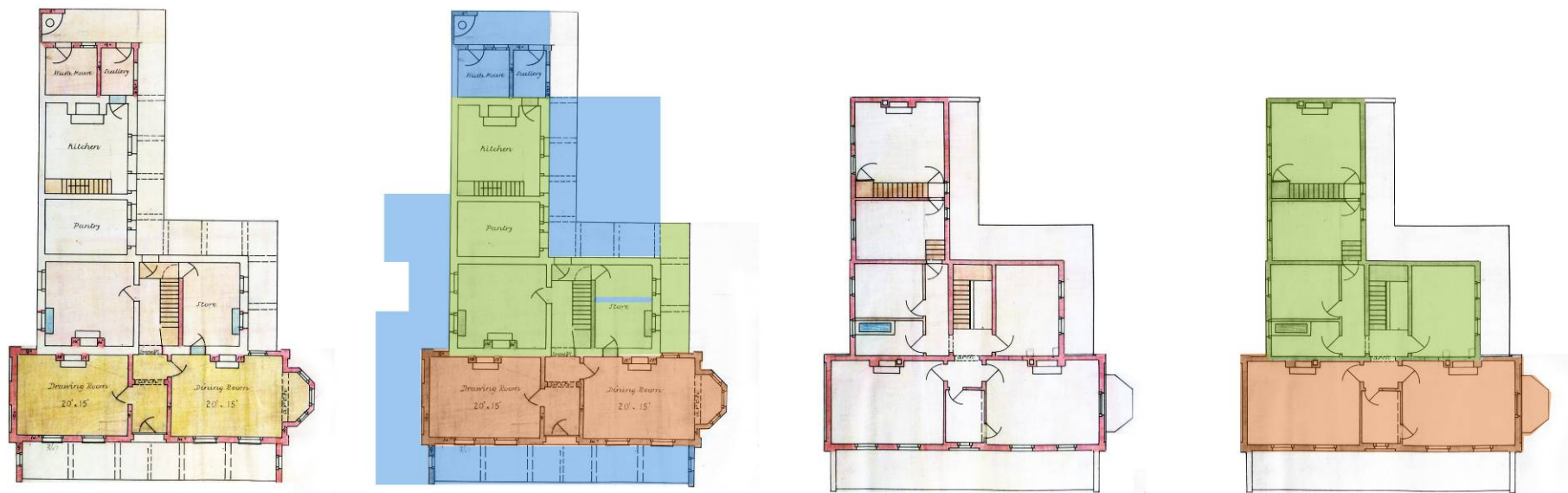
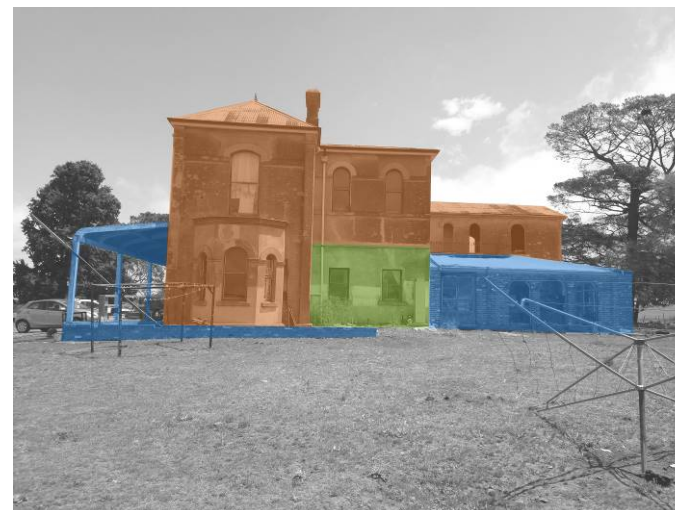


Figure 6 Internal configuration of the Teneriffe homestead complex (Source: Biosis 2017)

*** The floorplans and elevations consist of the 1887 E.C. Manfred floorplan (left) and phases (Green = c.1879, Red = 1887 and Blue = post 1985 or removed).*



Phasing of front elevation



Phasing of eastern elevation



Phasing of western elevation



Oblique photograph showing the phasing of the rear and western elevation

Figure 7 Phasing of key elevations associated within the Teneriffe homestead complex (Source: Biosis 2017)

4.3.2 Outbuildings

A number of outbuildings were identified including:

- A brick and stone floor associated with the former stables [2] dating to c.1879 (see Plate 20).
- A brick cistern [3] dating to c.1879 measuring approximately 2 metres in diameter with metal cover (see Plate 21).
- Metal outbuilding [4] dating to the 20th century (see Plate 22).
- Cottage [5] which has been heavily modified, but could be the second stone cottage dating to c.1879.
- A modern (post 1985) shed [9] is located to the west of the house.



Plate 20 **Remains of stables dating to c.1879 (Source: Biosis 2017)**



Plate 21 Cistern dating to c.1879 (Source: Biosis 2017)



Plate 22 20th Century metal outbuildings (Source: Biosis 2017)

4.4 Archaeological assessment

The Heritage Act includes provisions to protect a range of heritage items including relics. The definition of an archaeological 'relic' under the Heritage Act (as amended in 2009) states that a relic is an archaeological deposit, resource or features that has heritage significance at a local or state level. Given that the identification of the significance of a deposit, artefact, object or material evidence it is necessary to consider a number of factors when assessing the archaeological potential of the study area.⁴⁰ The purpose of the section is to:

- Establish the nature of the archaeological resource (i.e. archaeological deposits, artefacts, objects or material evidence) which is likely to be present within the study area.
- Evaluate the integrity or intactness of archaeological remains based upon similar or local excavated examples. The assessment of intactness outlines the anticipated level of preservation of the archaeological resource through observations made during the physical inspection, disturbances caused through the history of use and occupation and geophysical investigations which have been undertaken.
- Once the nature of the archaeological resource and its integrity has been established, outline the potential for remaining archaeological remains to answer meaningful research questions is discussed.

4.4.1 Archaeological resource

This section discusses the potential archaeological resource within the study area. The purpose of the analysis is to outline what archaeological deposits or structures are likely to be present or are present within the study area and how these relate to the history of land use.

Archaeological resources likely to be present within the study area are likely to consist of structural and depositional remains associated with homestead and its associated outbuildings. Archaeological deposits in the form of subfloor deposits have the potential to occur within the footprint of the original homestead. Unfortunately, despite a rigorous search of crown plans and title documents there is limited information on the precise location and configuration of the homestead complex at Teneriffe or its associated outbuildings prior to the 1960s. There are references to house employing staff to assist in the operation of the house and orchard and there are references to the study area containing a two roomed stone cottage, sheds and numerous outbuildings. It is likely that the two room cottage is the cottage located to the west of the homestead [5], however access to the property was not possible, so this cannot be confirmed. A stable block [2] and cistern [3] were also identified and are likely to date to this period. These buildings along with the later 20th century shed [4] are visible along with the rotunda school on the 1967 aerial. Outbuildings and associated deposits likely to be present archaeologically would consist of stabling blocks, dairy sheds, privies, employee quarters and other buildings are likely to have been located close to the house. These are likely to consist of foundations, post holes which surround occupational deposits.

Other archaeological features likely to be present close to the homestead are likely to consist of wells, privies and rubbish pits; however these normally present as small (sub-3m) circular or rectangular stone or clay lined features. These archaeological remains have the potential to contain archaeological relics as a result of slow depositional sequences or focused backfilling activities, however as no evidence for their location can be determined it is difficult to ascertain whether they will be located within the study area. Other archaeological

⁴⁰ NSW Department of Planning/Heritage Council of NSW 1993; NSW Heritage Branch, Department of Planning 2009

remains which may have been located in this area may include features including flower beds, plantings and drainage and are likely to consist of stone, timber or clay lined cut and fill features. The area to the east of the homestead there is an area that is likely to contain archaeological remains associated with the 19th Century orchard. These archaeological remains are likely to be associated with timber storage buildings, cobble surfaces, post holes and ridge and furrow. These are likely to present as ephemeral features rather than substantial archaeological remains.

4.4.2 Integrity of sub-surface deposits

This section discusses how the sequence of land use activities has impacted upon relics which may be present within the study area. To date no archaeological excavations have been conducted on the Teneriffe homestead which makes an analysis of the preservation of archaeological resources difficult. Based upon the physical inspection and the lack of development within the vicinity of the study area it is likely that considerable and substantial archaeological remains dating from the late 19th to 20th century occupation of the study area remain largely undisturbed in areas which have not been subject to development. Subfloor deposits within the footprint of the original homestead [1] and potentially the cottage [5], are likely to be intact and largely undisturbed. Underpinning of the foundations and subsequent renovations may have impacted upon archaeological resources within the homestead, however the extent of these impacts is unknown. The stable [2] is likely to consist of substantial archaeological remains including the floor, wall foundations and potential occupational deposits. The cistern [3] appears to have not been subject to a backfill deposit and consists solely of structural remains. Evidence of the rotunda school [8] and other structures associated with orcharding are likely to have been timber structures within shallow foundations which are likely to present as ephemeral archaeological features. The level of preservation associated with these is unknown; however it is doubtful that substantial remains beyond post holes, footing stones and floor surfaces remain following their demolition.

4.4.3 Research potential

Archaeological research potential refers to the ability of archaeological evidence to provide information about a site that could not be derived from any other source and which contributes to the archaeological significance of that site. Archaeological research potential differs from archaeological potential in that the presence of an archaeological resource (i.e. archaeological potential) does not mean that it can provide any additional information that increases our understanding of a site or the past (i.e. archaeological research potential).

The research potential of a site is also affected by the integrity of the archaeological resource within a study area. If a site is disturbed, then vital contextual information that links material evidence to a stratigraphic sequence may be missing and it may be impossible to relate material evidence to activities on a site. This is generally held to reduce the ability of an archaeological site to answer research questions. The assessment of the research potential of a site also relates to the level of existing documentation of a site and of the nature of the research done so far (the research framework), to produce a 'knowledge' pool to which research into archaeological remains can add.

Developing local, regional and national economies : commerce and building settlements

Teneriffe homestead would have encompassed a range of structures dating from the c.1879 to the 1920s, which would have the potential of domestic and commercial activities relating to the period. Should any features be discovered they would have the potential to answer questions relating to the construction, occupation and operation of a significant regional homestead. Specifically, any artefact assemblages would have the potential to provide insights into the lifestyle and economy associated with the owners and community which would have existed around the homestead complex. Any assemblages would have the potential to yield comparisons to other archaeological sites both locally, regionally and at a state level. Evidence of land formation practices and the alteration of the landscape in the vicinity of a rural homestead could have the potential to inform us of the efforts made to adjust the Australian landscape to be more like a British manor garden manner of the 19th century. Whilst this information would assist in understanding the setting of Teneriffe homestead and tastes of the Lansdowne and Shepherd family, it has limited potential to answer any significant research questions.

Areas of little archaeological research interest

The archaeological remains relating to un-stratified relics, ephemeral evidence of orcharding such as former fence lines and holding pens or the later occupation of the study area have a limited potential to answer research questions relating to the development and nature of occupation of the study area which would not be better answered by documentary sources.

4.4.4 Summary of archaeological potential

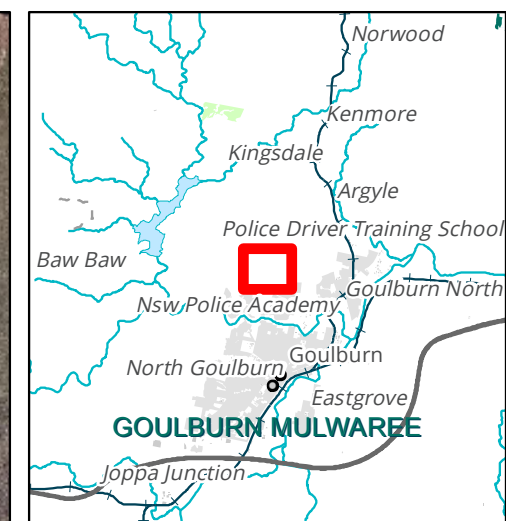
Through an analysis of the above factors a number of assumptions have been made relating to the archaeological potential of the study area, these are presented in Table 4 and Figure 8.

The assessment of archaeological potential has been divided into three categories:

- **High archaeological potential** – based upon the historical context and documentary evidence presented within this report there is a high degree of certainty that archaeologically significant remains relating to this period, theme or event will occur within the study area.
- **Moderate archaeological potential** – based upon the historical context and documentary evidence presented within this assessment it is probable that archaeological significant remains relating to this period, theme or event could be present within the study area,
- **Low archaeological potential** – based upon the historical context and documentary evidence presented within this assessment it is unlikely that archaeological significant remains relating to this period, theme or event will occur within the study area.

Table 4 Assessment of archaeological potential

Probable Archaeological Features	Feature(s)	Established Dates	Archaeological Potential
Subfloor deposits (within homestead), outbuildings including stables, kitchens, and tenants residences.	Demolition fill, sub-floor deposits, construction cuts, backfilled pits	c.1879 - present	High
Wells, refuse pits and privies	Cuts and backfill artefact bearing deposits.	c.1879 - 1946	Moderate
Evidence of orcharding including holding pens, work surfaces and post holes.	Compacted deposits, metalling, kerbing, post holes, drainage features	c.1879 – c.1925	Low
Pathways and avenues to Teneriffe homestead	Compacted deposits, metalling, kerbing, drainage features	c.1879 - present	Low
Evidence of land formation practices and alteration of the landscape	Garden beds, landscaping.	c.1879 - present	Low



Legend

Study area

Archaeological potential

High

Low

Figure 8: Archaeological potential

0 40 80 120 160 200
Metres

Scale: 1:4,500 @ A3
Coordinate System: GDA 1994 NSW Lambert



Albury, Ballarat, Melbourne,
Newcastle, Sydney, Wangaratta & Wollongong

Matter: 26241
Date: 03 November 2017,
Checked by: SJK, Drawn by: GD, Last edited by: gdavies
Location: \\bio-data-01\matters\26200s\26241\mapping\26241_F8_ArchPot

5 Significance assessment

An assessment of heritage significance encompasses a range of heritage criteria and values. The heritage values of a site or place are broadly defined as the 'aesthetic, historic, scientific or social values for past, present or future generations'.⁴¹ This means a place can have different levels of heritage value and significance to different groups of people.

The significance of a site is commonly assessed in terms of historical and scientific values, particularly by what a site can tell us about past lifestyles and people. A detailed set of criteria for assessing the State's cultural heritage was published by the (then) NSW Heritage Office. These criteria are divided into two categories: nature of significance, and comparative significance.

Heritage assessment criteria in NSW fall broadly within the four significance values outlined in the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter.⁴² The Burra Charter has been adopted by State and Commonwealth heritage agencies as the recognised document for guiding best practice for heritage practitioners in Australia. The four significance values are:

- **Historical** significance (evolution and association).
- **Aesthetic** significance (scenic/architectural qualities and creative accomplishment).
- **Scientific** significance (archaeological, industrial, educational, research potential and scientific significance values).
- **Social** significance (contemporary community esteem).

The NSW Heritage Office issued a more detailed set of assessment criteria to provide consistency with heritage agencies in other States and to avoid ambiguity and misinterpretation. These criteria are based on the ICOMOS Burra Charter. The following SHR criteria were gazetted following amendments to the Heritage Act that came into effect in April 1999:

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

⁴¹ NSW Heritage Office, 2001

⁴² Australia ICOMOS 2013

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

5.1 Levels of heritage significance

Items, places, buildings, works, relics, movable objects or precincts can be of either local or State heritage significance, or have both local and State heritage significance. Places can have different values to different people or groups.

Local heritage items

Local heritage items are those of significance to the local government area. In other words, they contribute to the individuality and streetscape, townscape, landscape or natural character of an area and are irreplaceable parts of its environmental heritage. They may have greater value to members of the local community, who regularly engage with these places and/or consider them to be an important part of their day-to-day life and their identity. Collectively, such items reflect the socio-economic and natural history of a local area. Items of local heritage significance form an integral part of the State's environmental heritage.

State heritage items

State heritage items, places, buildings, works, relics, movable objects or precincts of State heritage significance include those items of special interest in the State context. They form an irreplaceable part of the environmental heritage of New South Wales and must have some connection or association with the State in its widest sense.

The following evaluation attempts to identify the cultural significance of potential archaeological relics with the study area at Wongawilli. This significance is based on the assumption that the site contains intact or partially intact archaeological deposits.

5.2 Evaluation of significance

The study area has been subject to a prior assessment of significance, which forms part of the State Heritage Inventory (SHI) listing. The assessment has identified that the statement of significance does not incorporate a comprehensive assessment of the significance of the study area and as such an evaluation is presented below.

Criteria A: An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

The study area is historically associated with the process of clearing and settling land. It forms part of a 2000 acre portion of land granted to William Lithgow on 20 July 1830 as Kenmore Estate. The study area then went on to be owned by William Bradley and eventually subdivided and then sold to Albert Lansdowne and his family in 1879. Teneriffe (initially known as Wallace Vale) was constructed shortly after the purchase of the land and formed part of an orchard established by Lansdowne. The study area was sold to Joseph Shepherd in 1887, who engaged E.C. Manfred to extend the homestead into its current form. Joseph Shepherd, later became known as the "Apricot King of NSW" due to the substantial yields he obtained from the study area. Teneriffe was an important focal point for the local community and is distinctive as one of many buildings designed by E.C. Manfred.

The study area satisfies this criterion at **local** level.

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

The study area is associated with Albert Lansdowne and Joseph Shepherd both of whom were prominent local businessmen. In particular, Lansdowne was a well-known and respected public servant. The study area, through its 1887 additions has a strong association with E.C. Manfred and forms part of his large body of work within Goulburn.

The study area satisfies this criterion at **local** level.

Criteria C: An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area).

The study area is important in demonstrating the aesthetic characteristics of a substantially intact example of an 1879 rural homestead that has then been subject to substantial renovations in 1887. The renovations made by E.C. Manfred, a notable local architect result in the homestead contributing to a larger corpus of buildings of significance to the history of Goulburn. Teneriffe is encompassed by a landscape dominated by open paddocks which has been modified for the orcharding. This landscape, although reduced through the clearance of this vegetation and encroaching subdivision still encompasses all of the 1879 subdivision of the study area purchased by Lansdowne. This has enabled the homestead to retain its rural character and uninterrupted visual relationships with the surrounding landscape.

The study area satisfies this criterion at **local** level.

Criterion D: An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

The study area does not have a strong or special association with any community or cultural group in Goulburn or NSW.

The study area **does not** satisfy this criterion at a local or state level.

Criterion E: An item has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

Any archaeological remains associated with the late 19th century occupation of the study area have the potential to yield information relating to the people utilised in the operation and construction of the early dairy and homestead, their origins and background. Specifically, any artefact assemblages would have the potential to provide insights into the lifestyle and economy associated with the owners and community which would have existed around the homestead complex. Any assemblages would have the potential to yield comparisons to other archaeological sites both locally, regionally and at a state level. Unlike larger homesteads in the local and regional area, Teneriffe did not play a pivotal role in the administration or economic development of Goulburn.

The study area satisfies this criterion at **local** level.

Criterion F: An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the area's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

The study area contains Teneriffe homestead which is one of a number of surviving historical rural homesteads in Goulburn. The house is rare in that it contains an 1879 stone cottage, which was then altered in 1887 by E.C. Manfred. The homestead is located within a landscape which has been largely retained and as

such possesses a rural character that has become increasingly uncommon in the local area. Potential archaeological remains associated with the homestead would be rare in a local context.

The study area satisfies this criterion at **local** level.

Criterion G: An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places, or cultural or natural environments. (or a class of the local area's cultural or natural places, or cultural or natural environments).

The study area is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics relating to late 19th century rural colonial homesteads in Goulburn. The homestead retains much of its original integrity and its surrounding setting.

The study area satisfies this criterion at **local** level.

5.3 Evaluation of elements which comprise the study area

A five-tier system has been adopted to clarify the significance of elements within the site and is based upon the grading listed in "Assessing Heritage Significance"⁴³. In this context, an element is a specific heritage item that contributes to the overall heritage significance of the site. The term interpretation or interpretability is used in the sense of the ability to explain the meaning of the place/item, so as the significance of the place understood. The five tier system is outlined in Table 5.

Table 5 Grading of significance

Grading	Justification	Status
Exceptional	Rare or outstanding element directly contributing to an item's local or State listing.	Fulfills criteria for local and State significance.
High	High degree of original fabric. Demonstrates a key element of the item's significance. Alterations do not detract from significance.	Fulfills criteria for local or State listing.
Moderate	Altered or modified elements. Elements with little heritage value, but which contribute to the overall significance of the item.	Fulfills criteria for local or State listing.
Little	Alterations detract from significance. Difficult to interpret.	Does not fulfill criteria for local or State listing.
Intrusive	Damaging to the item's heritage significance.	Does not fulfill criteria for local or State listing.

This five tier system has been used to evaluate the elements which comprise the study area, a significance grading for each element of the study area is presented in Table 6 and Figure 9.

⁴³ NSW Heritage Office 2001

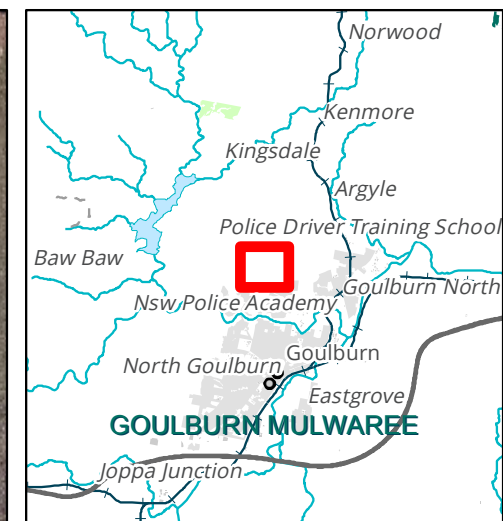
Table 6 Schedule of element significance for the study area

No.	Element	NSW Heritage Criteria							Significance Grading
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
1	Teneriffe homestead (overall)	X	X	X		X	X	X	Exceptional
-	1879 components	X	X	X		X	X	X	Exceptional
-	1887 extensions	X	X	X		X	X	X	Exceptional
-	Modern additions			X					Little
2	Stables	X				X	X		High
3	Cistern			X					High
4	Shed			X					Little
5	Cottage	X		X		X	X	X	High
6	Orchard	X							Moderate
7	The formal entrance including access road.	X		X					Moderate
8	Rotunda school	X							Moderate
9	Modern shed			X					Little

5.1 Statement of Significance

The study area is a rare intact example of a late 19th century rural homestead and is an excellent example of the architecture of E.C. Manfred in the local area. The property is associated with Albert Lansdowne and Joseph Shepherd who were prominent and upstanding members of the local community. Joseph Shepherd was known as the Apricot King of NSW, a reputation derived from the yields gained from Teneriffe. The homestead is significant for its historical, aesthetic, research potential, rarity and representativeness. The homestead has significant aesthetic characteristics, in particular, its retention of its 19th century landscape context as an orchard. Archaeological remains associated with the homestead would have the potential to answer a number of research questions relating to the ownership, occupation and operation of the property during the late 19th to early 20th century.

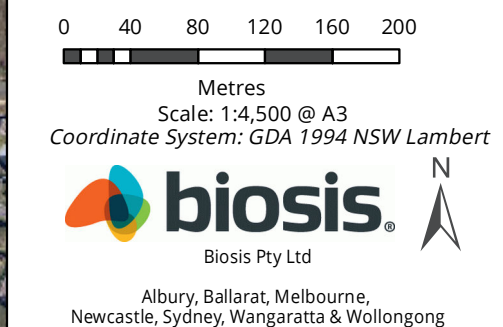
The study area is considered to be significant at a **local** level.



Legend

- Study area
- Curtilage

Figure 9: Curtilage associated with Teneriffe and location of significant heritage elements



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 Date: 21 November 2017,
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 Location: P:\26200s\26241\Mapping\26241_F9_Curtilage

6 Conservation strategy

6.1 Objective

The objectives of the policies in this plan are to achieve the conservation of the cultural heritage significance of the Teneriffe. The statements of significance set out in Section 5 has been used as a principal basis for future management planning and work.

6.2 Basis of approach

The challenge for heritage conservation at this site is to incorporate sound conservation policy with the requirements of ongoing maintenance in an isolated location. The underlying philosophy in the management of cultural heritage is based on the ICOMOS Burra Charter, which is to do as much as necessary and as little as possible. The approach to the development of the conservation policy is to retain and conserve the site elements of exceptional and high significance and develop policies to inform and guide management of the study area.

6.3 Statutory compliance

Heritage items within the study area are protected by the Heritage Act and the GMLEP 2009. A SoHI should be prepared for elements of the site that are of moderate to exceptional significance, if an action is likely to impact the fabric or setting of the element. The document can use the history in this CMs and address the policies to ensure that change is managed to ensure that significance of the site is not compromised. The detail in the SoHI should be guided by the significance of the element and the level of change proposed. Proposals to introduce change should be made with the guidance of a qualified heritage practitioner to reduce delays in obtaining approvals.

The purpose of the SoHI should be to ensure that change to the item is managed appropriately and that these works comply with 5.10 of the GMLEP 2009. Specifically, development consent is required then demolishing, moving or altering the exterior of a heritage item. Alteration of the interior fabric of Teneriffe will not require any further approval due to the removal of all original fabric. However, any future changes to the structure of Teneriffe will need further approval.

6.4 Statement of conservation policy

The following policies are recommended for the conservation and future development. The implications of each policy for individual site elements (individual buildings, plantings or landscape elements) that contribute to the overall significance of the place are shown in Table 10.

6.5 Conservation strategies

Strategy 1: Adoption of this CMS

The owner should adopt this CMS for the study area as the document guiding appropriate change to the significance of the site. This CMS sets out a strategy for managing the place to best maintain its cultural significance whilst ensuring high operational standards.

The management of the property, its future development, and ongoing maintenance, must be undertaken in a manner which permits the Conservation Strategy to be implemented. It is important that the Conservation Policy is retained and understood by all those connected with the use, future development and maintenance of the property. This includes the property owners and management, as well as any consultants and contractors involved with work on the site.

Strategy 2: Review of strategy

That the CMS should be reviewed on a regular basis, preferably at least once every ten years, or when new material which has the potential to supplant a present policy, is discovered. A reviewed CMS would also be required if operations on the site ceased and the use changed. This will ensure that new material or analysis can be properly assessed and if necessary incorporated into revisions of the CMS.

6.6 General strategies

Strategy 3: Retention of key heritage elements

Elements of exceptional and high significance must be managed in accordance with their level of significance. That is:

- Elements/items of exceptional or high significance should be retained, maintained and preferably utilised; some change is acceptable and should be guided by a SoHI.
- Elements/items of moderate significance should be retained, maintained and utilised. Changes to these items is acceptable as long as those changes are guided by a SoHI and do not detract from the significance.

In addition, key elements/items of significance should not be demolished or removed and maintenance actions should be undertaken to stabilise their condition. Elements of little, intrusive or no significance need only be retained and conserved where required. However, if demolition or removal is required, then consideration should be given to the impact of this action on the conservation of the exceptional, high and moderate significance site elements. Demolition or removal of elements of little, intrusive or no significance do not require heritage documentation; however the date of removal should be recorded in the CMS.

Strategy 4: Modifications, additions and extensions

Part 5.10 of the GMLEP 2009 requires that a development consent is sought for any of the following work:

- The demolition, movement, or alteration of the exterior of the heritage item.
- Altering the heritage item by making structural changes to its interior. It should be noted that the study area does not contain any interior fittings that are considered to be significant.
- Disturbing or excavating an archaeological site. It should be noted that the interior of the main homestead and its immediate surrounds is likely to contain archaeological remains, any excavations in these areas are likely to encounter relics. In such an instance, approvals under Section 140 of the NSW Heritage Act 1977 must be obtained in conjunction with a development consent. Further information is contained in Strategy 8.

When planning to make additions or extensions to the heritage item, these should be sympathetic but visually distinct from the original fabric of the item. At present a number of additions and extensions to the item have been made which utilise 19th century fabric which constitutes “faux heritage” and could be intrusive to the significance of the item.

It is strongly advised that any work to the item is completed in accordance with a SoHI which assists in managing the significance of the item and determines the nature of relevant approvals.

Strategy 5: Implement a maintenance plan for the study area

All work to the significant heritage elements, will be required to be undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the Burra Charter. A maintenance plan has been formulated for the property and its heritage elements.

Strategy 6: Interpretation and access to information

The study area is currently a private property within no formal access for members of the general public. This reduces the potential for effective interpretive opportunities for the study area.

In the event that the function of the property changes to one that allows or facilitates public access the study area may have the potential to be interpreted in a variety of ways. Themes that the study area could communicate to the general public would include but are not limited to nineteenth tenant farming and land ownership. In this eventuality an Interpretation Strategy should be prepared that explored the communication of these and other themes as part of the new use of the item.

The interpretation plan should be formulated using the following policies and procedures:

- Australia ICOMOS. 2013. The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance.
- NSW Heritage Office. 2005. Heritage Information Series: Interpreting Heritage Places and Items Guidelines.
- Australia ICOMOS. 2013. Practice Note: Interpretation.

These guidelines outline a methodological approach which identifies several key steps in establishing a heritage interpretation plan for the study area.

Strategy 7: Recording Heritage Items

Where an item or element is to be altered, a record of the physical condition should be prepared prior to any works commencing. This record should entail photographs and an inventory of components, finishes, fittings and other details as appropriate. Any archival recordings should be undertaken in accordance with the following Heritage Branch guidelines:

- *How to prepare archival recordings of heritage items* (Heritage Office 1996).
- *Photographic recording of heritage items using film or digital capture* (Heritage Office 2006).

Policy 8: Archaeology

The majority of the study area has been assessed as possessing low archaeological potential; however there are areas around the homestead complex have been assessed as possessing moderate archaeological potential. For work which may impact upon "relics" in areas of moderate potential a SoHI should be prepared that considers impacts upon 'relics'. If necessary a permit and/or exception under Section 139 of the Heritage Act may be required. The legislative requirements of Section 139 of the Heritage Act are outlined below.

Permits and/or exceptions under the Heritage Act

Section 139 of the Heritage Act protects archaeological 'relics' from being 'exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed' by the disturbance or excavation of land. This protection extends to the situation where a person has 'reasonable cause to suspect' that archaeological remains may be affected by the disturbance or excavation of the land. This section applies to all land in New South Wales that is not included on the State Heritage Register.

Amendments to the Heritage Act made in 2009 changed the definition of an archaeological 'relic' under the Act. A 'relic' is defined by the Heritage Act as:

"Any deposit, object or material evidence:

(a) which relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and

(b) which is of State or Local significance.

It should be noted that not all remains that would be considered archaeological are relics under the NSW Heritage Act. Advice given in the Archaeological Significance Assessment Guidelines is that a "relic" would be viewed as a chattel and it is stated that *"In practice, an important historical archaeological site will be likely to contain a range of different elements as vestiges and remnants of the past. Such sites will include 'relics' of significance in the form of deposits, artefacts, objects and usually also other material evidence from demolished buildings, works or former structures which provide evidence of prior occupations but may not be 'relics'."*⁴⁴

Section 139 of the Heritage Act requires any person who knows or has reasonable cause to suspect that their proposed works will expose or disturb a 'relic' to first obtain an Excavation Permit from the Heritage Council of NSW (pursuant to Section 140 of the Act), unless there is an applicable exception (pursuant to Section 139(4)). Excavation permits are issued by the Heritage Council of New South Wales in accordance with sections 60 or 140 of the *Heritage Act*. It is an offence to disturb or excavate land to discover, expose or move a relic without obtaining a permit. Excavation permits are usually issued subject to a range of conditions. These conditions will relate to matters such as reporting requirements and artefact cataloguing, storage and curation.

Exceptions under Section 139(4) to the standard Section 140 process exist for applications that meet the appropriate criterion. An application is still required to be made. The Section 139(4) permit is an exception from the requirement to obtain a Section 140 permit and reflects the nature of the impact and the significance of the relics or potential relics being impacted upon.

If an exception has been granted and, during the course of the development, substantial intact archaeological relics of State or local significance, not identified in the archaeological assessment or statement required by this exception, are unexpectedly discovered during excavation, work must cease in the affected area and the Heritage Office must be notified in writing in accordance with section 146 of the *Heritage Act 1977*. Depending on the nature of the discovery, additional assessment and, possibly, an excavation permit may be required prior to the recommencement of excavation in the affected area.

Discovery of unanticipated historical relics

In areas of low archaeological potential the following contingency plan must be implemented in instances where historical cultural material is discovered or unearthed by works on site:

⁴⁴ NSW Heritage Branch, Department of Planning 2009, 7

- Discovery: Should unanticipated historical material be identified during any works, works must cease in the vicinity of the find.
- Notification: NSW Heritage Office must be notified of the find.
- Management: In consultation with NSW Heritage Office and a qualified archaeologist, an impact assessment should be undertaken and management strategy developed to manage the identified historical cultural material. A subsidence monitoring program may be required for historical sites.
- Recording: The find will be recorded in accordance with the requirements of NSW Heritage Office guidelines.
- Permit: A permit in accordance with section 139 of the Heritage Act may be required. This is explained in detail in the preceding section.

Discovery of unanticipated human remains

The following contingency plan describes the actions that will be taken in instances where human remains or suspected human remains are discovered. Any such discovery in the study area will follow these steps.

- Discovery: If suspected human remains are discovered all activity in the vicinity of the human remains must stop (to ensure minimal damage is caused to the remains), and the remains must be left in place and protected from harm or damage.
- Notification: Once suspected human skeletal remains have been found, the Coroner's Office and the NSW Police must be notified immediately. Following this, the find must be reported to the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) and it is recommended that it is also reported to the Illawarra Local Aboriginal Land Council.
- Management:
 - If the human remains are of Aboriginal ancestral origin an appropriate management strategy will be developed in consultation with a heritage specialist, registered Aboriginal parties and OEH.
 - If the human remains are identified as historical relics then an appropriate management strategy will be developed in accordance with a heritage specialist and NSW Heritage Council.
 - If the exhumation of human remains is subsequently required, these works may require a permit under the *Public Health Act 1991* and advice should be sought from an appropriate heritage specialist.
- Recording: The find will be recorded in accordance with the requirements of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* and OEH guidelines as applicable and registered on the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) register (if applicable).
- Recommencement of works: Works are to recommence only after all previous steps have been taken, an adequate management strategy is in place and authorisation has been received from the Department of Planning and Infrastructure.

Discovery of unanticipated Aboriginal cultural material

The following contingency plan describes the actions that must be taken in instances where Aboriginal cultural material is discovered or unearthed by works onsite:

- Discovery: Should unanticipated Aboriginal cultural material be identified during any works, works must cease in the vicinity of the find.

- Notification: OEH must be notified of the find.
- Management: In consultation with OEH, registered Aboriginal parties and a qualified archaeologist, an impact assessment should be undertaken and management strategy developed to manage the identified Aboriginal cultural material.
- Recording: The find will be recorded in accordance with the requirements of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* and OEH guidelines.
- Permit: An Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) will be required under Section 90 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.

Note: It is an offence to harm Aboriginal objects and fines or imprisonment may apply.

Table 7 Summary of site elements and their conservation requirements

Biosis ID	Element	Significance	Applicable Conservation Policies (marked with X if applicable)							Statement of Heritage Impact Required (Y = Yes, N = No, U = Unacceptable action, C = acceptable for conservation purposes only, acceptable, N/A = Non applicable)	
			Policy 3	Policy 4	Policy 5	Policy 6	Policy 7	Policy 8		Demolition or Removal	Alteration of fabric
1	Teneriffe homestead (overall)	Exceptional	X	X	X	X	X	X	U		Y
-	1879 components	Exceptional	X	X	X	X	X	X	U		Y
-	1887 extensions	Exceptional	X	X	X	X	X	X	U		Y
-	Modern additions	Little		X			X		C		C
2	Stables	High	X	X	X	X	X	X	U		Y
3	Cistern	High	X	X	X	X	X		U		Y
4	Shed	Little		X			X		C		A
5	Cottage	High	X	X	X	X	X	X	U		Y
6	Orchard	Moderate				X	X		A		A
7	The formal entrance including access road.	Moderate	X			X	X		Y		Y
8	Rotunda school	Moderate				X	X	X	U		N/A

7 Recommendations

The following recommendations have been formulated in regards to the study area:

Recommendation 1: Adoption of the CMS

As per Policy 1, The CMS should be adopted as the document guiding appropriate change to the significance of the site.

Recommendation 2: Review of the CMS

As per Policy 2, the CMS should be reviewed at least once every 10 years, or when new material which has the potential to supplant a present policy, is discovered.

Recommendation 3: Managing Change

Where changes to the study area have the potential to impact on heritage items (see Policies 3 – 8), a Statement of Heritage Impact (SoHI) should be prepared. Using this CMS as a guiding document, SoHI's should be prepared in accordance with the *NSW Heritage Manual 1996* and its associated guidelines. SOHI should only be as detailed as required by the proposed work. Acceptable change should be based on Table 10.

8 References

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