

Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS							
Name of Item	'Glenlee' and site						
Other Name/s Former Name/s							
Item type (if known)	Early Settler Cultural Landscape						
Item group (if known)							
Item category (if known)							
Area, Group, or Collection Name							
Street number	80						
Street name	Boronia Parade						
Suburb/town	Lugarno					Postcode	2210
Local Government Area/s	Georges River						
Property description	Lot 1 DP 10359						
Location - Lat/long	Latitude	-33.985952			Longitude	151.051355	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone		Easting			Northing	
Owner							
Current use	Vacant						
Former Use	Matthei family landholding and oyster farm						
Statement of significance	<p>Glenlee is part of the local Aboriginal cultural landscape, with a representative range of Aboriginal archaeological sites, set within a semi-intact set of landforms. Parts of the site retain intact vegetation, landforms, soils and a creek line with a regular source of fresh running water. Within these landforms and the creek are evidence for past Aboriginal cultural practices. Midden material is present on a broad, flat landform above the steep rises from the river, and provides evidence for local Aboriginal subsistence practices, with deep deposits of shellfish remains potentially held in a carbon-rich soil matrix. Study of these could provide new information for middle to late Holocene Aboriginal economic practices across this part of the Georges River, which could be contrasted against those closer to the coast.</p> <p>The site is important to the local Aboriginal community today for its illustration of past cultural traditions, and was possibly a women's place; and as part of the broader river landscape that is emblematic of more recent First Nations and shared heritage. Themes include national history, identity, resistance, and social and cultural action.</p> <p>Originating from an 1856 land grant and developed in the early twentieth century, Glenlee represents one of the earliest settlements in the Georges River area and, retaining much of its cultural landscape, one of the most intact European riverfront settlements in NSW. Glenlee has historical, associative and aesthetic significance at a local level, with rarity and representative values at a state level. It is possible that further research may indicate that the site has social significance within the local community.</p>						

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	<p>Glenlee house, a typical Federation cottage built in 1910, was situated to take advantage of sweeping views of the grounds and river. The house was extended in the 1950s to introduce a kitchen, but is otherwise highly internally intact, retaining significant original fabric and a movable heritage collection, revealing information about life in Lugarno in the early twentieth century.</p> <p>Glenlee was owned and occupied by the Matthei family for over a century. From Hamburg, Germany, the Mattheis were one of a number of European families that settled in the Georges River area. They established an orchard, garden, vegetable garden, and a series of cultural plantings that remain legible in the landscape and that, along with a remnant irrigation system and a collection of farm machinery, demonstrate both the self-sufficiency and commercial agricultural use of early settlements. Despite the creation of the Lugarno Estate subdivision in the 1920s, much of the original estate has been retained, including significant landscape features such as stone walls, paths, and a channelled creek. The family played a significant role in the early Lugarno community, active in social groups such as the German Zither Club, and the Lugarno and District Progress Association. Their subdivision created the residential subdivision pattern of the riverfront near Lime Kiln Bay.</p> <p>Oyster farming was first introduced to Glenlee by an early owner, the prominent wool-broker JH Geddes, who brought oysters from his lease in Port Hacking. The Mattheis took over the oyster leases in 1906 and continued to operate until 1996. Remnant boat sheds, a jetty and a cable-pulley system provide evidence of this early practice, including the transportation of oysters, on the site.</p> <p>The site is highly intact, maintaining the original relationship between the house, its grounds, and the river, with significant views and vistas undisturbed by later development. The grounds also contain a variety of cultural plantings, remnant and self-seeded bushland, and local wildlife, representative of both the early presentation of the site, and the biodiversity of the Georges River area. Due to its comparative integrity, and landmark quality within the Lugarno area, Glenlee is likely to have exceptional significance within NSW as a rare, intact, early European riverfront settlement, with a high degree of representative significance as a demonstration of an early way of life, and of significant activities in NSW.</p>	
Level of Significance	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Local <input type="checkbox"/>

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DESCRIPTION	
Designer	Unknown
Builder/ maker	Unknown
Physical Description	<p>The site is a large wedge-shaped parcel of land with an area of 2.544 hectares. It contains remnant bushland, an area with tree regrowth, a natural creek line, Aboriginal grinding grooves and a small ground water hole/well, shell midden material, cultural plantings (including orchards and vegetable gardens), a single-storey cottage ('Glenlee', built c1910), several outbuildings and sheds, a stone pathway to the river, two boatsheds, and a timber jetty extending into the Georges River at Lime Kiln Bay.</p> <p>The site can be accessed by foot from the northern end of Boronia Parade, through a set of gates that lead to the centre of the site. An alternative approach can be made across the waters of Boggywell Creek, Lime Kiln Bay and Jew Fish Bay, where a wooden jetty extends over the mangrove tidal mudflats.</p> <p>Boronia Parade terminates at the entrance of the site. The site also abuts Woodcliff Parade and Bayside Drive on its northern boundary, and Ballanda Avenue on its southern boundary, to the west of Boronia Parade. The site slopes steeply from the west towards the river frontage at the east. It is divided into several distinct precincts, divided by its topography and by a natural water course that runs through the site from southwest to northeast.</p> <p>The central part of the site is relatively flat and contains an access driveway, a variety of outbuildings, an orchard, scattered fruit trees, extensive vegetable gardens and other cultural plantings. Building materials and remnant fences are scattered throughout the precinct. Where the creek passes through this part of the site, it is channelled within block sandstone banks, and traversed by small timber bridges. Where the land falls away to the northeastern part of the site, the creek becomes steep with waterfalls and pools, and is heavily vegetated. The natural creek line presents a series of parallel Aboriginal grinding grooves and a ground water hole/well, both positioned below a small waterfall and a series of deeper pools. The creek extends to the northern boundary of the site and then across the parkland (formerly the Heinrich property) that adjoins the property at the north.</p> <p>Glenlee house is located at the eastern edge of the flat, central precinct, sited on the edge of the flat plateau with the land falling steeply away to the east. It has expansive views over the Georges River to Oatley Park. The house was likely to have been deliberately sited at this location to provide panoramic views to the river and direct access both to the oyster beds at the waterfront and the gardens and orchards in the central part of the site. The house is a single-storey weatherboard and brick cottage, built on a block sandstone base. It has a hipped and gabled metal roof with decorative gable ends and front and back verandahs. Originally, the building comprised the main living wing and northern bedroom wing, and a small service wing. The house was built with three bedrooms, all on the northern side, which remain today. All three bedrooms have pressed metal ceilings.</p> <p>In about the 1950s, the house was altered to provide better amenity for the family. The southern part of the rear verandah was enclosed in brick and a larger southern wing was added to include a new kitchen and laundry. The form of the roof was altered to accommodate the southern wing. During this time, the original windows on the eastern elevation were replaced with larger windows to take advantage of the panoramic views of the river.</p> <p>A formal stone path leads down to the bottom of the site and the river's edge. A landmark Canary Island Palm marks the line of the pathway. The land at the river frontage is flat, with a stone retaining</p>

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	<p>wall, lawns, and a sandstone sea wall. The site has two extant boatsheds, one with a slipway, a timber jetty extending into the Georges River, and remnants of a boat ramp. Mangroves and Coastal Swamp Oaks (casuarinas) grow along the foreshore on either side of the boatsheds and extend across the river frontages of properties to the north and south.</p> <p>The original cable-pulley engine house is located to the south of the house. This allowed the Matthei family to bring bags of oysters upslope from the river to the house and shed using a mechanised cable-pulley system. It is not known if the engines or railings have been retained.</p> <p>The western part of the site is heavily vegetated with a combination of remnant native bushland and self-seeded regrowth, including Sydney Red Gum, Grey Gum, Sydney Peppermint, Red Bloodwood and Blackbutt. There are no structures within this area except beehives.</p>					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	<p>The Glenlee site at 80 Boronia Street is a highly intact historic cultural landscape with intact natural and cultural elements. It was occupied by a single family, the Mattheis, from about 1906 to 2021 and has seen little change since the addition of some sheds and alterations to the house in the 1950s. Parts of the site, including the remnant forest and the northern part of the natural creek line, are unchanged by human occupation of the site. Many of the significant buildings on the site, including the main house, boatsheds, former laundry, garage/storage sheds and cable-pulley engine room, are intact but in need of maintenance and repair.</p>					
Construction years	Start year C.1885	c.1906	Finish year C.1886	c.1910	Circa	<input type="checkbox"/>
Modifications and dates	<p>The site has evolved over time, with the most significant modifications were undertaken in the 1950s, including alterations to the house and the addition of the two large garage/storage sheds.</p>					
Further comments						

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HISTORY

Historical notes

The site is located on the lands of the Bidjigal people of the Eora Nation. Aboriginal people fished along the length of the Georges River and its tributaries, gathering oysters, cockles, mud whelks and mussels along the shoreline. There are many shell middens along the riverbanks, including in Lime Kiln Bay and the shores of Lugarno. Plants and animals also thrived along the river banks and the expansive forests beyond, which supplied Aboriginal people with a wide range of other foods to supplement their diet. As early as 1770, Lieutenant James Cook and crew of the *Endeavour* observed Aboriginal people on the shores of Kamay.

The First Fleet moored in Kamay in January 1788. On 20 January 1788 a party comprising Governor Phillip, Lieutenant-Governor Ross, Captain Hunter, Lieutenants Dawes and Philip Gidley King, three marines and other crew members set off in rowboats to explore the Georges River. The first meeting between the British and local Aboriginal people is believed to have occurred at 'Lance Point' and in Lime Kiln Bay near or on the subject site.

European settlement along the Georges River was restricted to the upper reaches around Liverpool, leading to a series of skirmishes between European settlers and local Aboriginal people over access to traditional lands and resources. Tedbury, the son of Pemulwuy, was one of the leaders of the resistance groups in the district. Following the Appin Massacre, violence between the parties declined in this part of Sydney. Aboriginal people of the Georges River maintained connections with Country and made a living in the area, evidence of which is recorded from the 1820s on.

A total of 113 acres from Portion 7 of the Parish of St George was granted by purchase on 12 November 1856 to Thomas George Lee. He sold the land in August 1859 to John Huxham Blatchford, a storekeeper in the district of Braidwood. The block of land was advertised for auction sale in 1884 but did not sell at this date. In 1886 John Henry Geddes and Edmund Alexander Hungerford bought the property as tenants in common for £2,500. Hungerford sold his share in the property to Geddes two months later for £2,685. Soon after, Geddes mortgaged the land to secure £5,000 from the Bank of New Zealand. Geddes was a prominent wool-broker and owned and ran the company JH Geddes and Co.

The following year Geddes paid off the mortgage and raised a new mortgage for £6000. In about 1888 he bought 100 bags of oysters from his lease in Port Hacking to grow to full size in Lime Kiln Bay. In 1893 he applied to lease a portion of the waterfront and erect a jetty on piles in Lime Kiln Bay. Some time between 1886 and the early 1890s he erected a six-roomed wooden house fronting and overlooking the bay. Occupants of the house included a W Geddes and George Cox.

Geddes sold off a portion of five acres to George Chislett but retained the residue. He defaulted on the mortgage so the City Bank of Sydney foreclosed on the property to recover the balance of the loan. Otto Emil Matthei, a woodturner and patternmaker from Germany, is believed to have become caretaker of the property in about 1905. In 1906 he was granted two oyster leases in Lime Kiln Bay.

Otto Emil and his wife emigrated to Australia in 1891. They lived for some time in and around Campbelltown. In 1895 they moved to the inner city where Emil worked, firstly for Davies Sheppard then the Australian Needlewood Pipe Co Ltd. The family moved in 1901 to Dolls Point. By this date

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	<p>Emil was working at Wunderlichs. He took his two sons out of school to work as fishermen and oyster farmers.</p> <p>In April 1908 Otto Emil Matthei and the City Bank of Sydney entered into a contract of sale to buy part of the property. Between June 1910 and 1915 he and other male members of his family acquired the remaining portions of the 113 acres at Lugarno. About 1910 Emil built a new house on the property, which he called 'Glenlee'. In the coming years Emil sold off three small parcels of land. Wilhelm Matthei and Hans Emil Matthei sold their landholdings to Otto Emil Matthei in September 1915. Coinciding with this sale the City Bank of Sydney converted the land to Torrens title in the name of Otto Emil Matthei. Also at this time the Hurstville Council granted conditional approval for a subdivision of Matthei's land and its sale as 'Lugarno Estate'. The formal subdivision and plan of roads was approved in 1919. The allotments in the estate were progressively sold by private sale.</p> <p>From about 1915 Emil and his two sons worked exclusively as fishermen, oyster farmers and conducted fishing parties on the Georges and Woronora rivers. Following subdivision of the Lugarno Estate, Otto Emil Matthei retained Glenlee and over 6 acres of land. Until his death in 1935 Otto Emil Matthei continued to work the oyster lease with one of his sons, Hans Emil Matthei. The oyster leases were transferred to his widow, Anna Marie Matthei. William Hans Emil Matthei and Alan Charles Matthei took over the business and maintained several oyster culture leases on the Georges River.</p> <p>Members of the Matthei family continued to live at Glenlee until the death of William Hans Emil Matthei in 2018. The family surrendered their several oyster leases in Georges River in 1996. The property passed to Janine Matthei and Christine Milford.</p>
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THEMES	
National historical theme	Peopling Australia
State historical theme/s	<p>Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures—Activities associated with maintaining, developing, experiencing and remembering Aboriginal cultural identities and practises, past and present; with demonstrating distinctive ways of life; and with interactions demonstrating race relations.\</p> <p>Migration—Activities and processes associated with the resettling of people from one place to another (international, interstate, intrastate) and the impacts of such movements</p>
National historical theme	Developing local, regional and national economies
State historical theme/s	<p>Agriculture—Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes, can include aquaculture</p> <p>Environment – cultural landscape—Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings</p> <p>Fishing—Activities associated with gathering, producing, distributing, and consuming resources from aquatic environments useful to humans.</p> <p>Transport—Activities associated with the moving of people and goods from one place to another, and systems for the provision of such movements</p> <p>Technology—Activities and processes associated with the knowledge or use of mechanical arts and applied sciences</p>
National historical theme	Building settlements, towns and cities

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State historical theme/s	Towns, suburbs and villages—Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages
	Land Tenure—Activities and processes for identifying forms of ownership and occupancy of land and water, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal
	Accommodation—Activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and particular types of accommodation
National historical theme	Working
State historical theme/s	Labour—Activities associated with work practises and organised and unorganised labour
National historical theme	Developing Australia's cultural life
State historical theme/s	Domestic life—Activities associated with creating, maintaining, living in and working around houses and institutions.
	Creative endeavour—Activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretive or inventive works; and/or associated with the production and expression of cultural phenomena; and/or environments that have inspired such creative activities.
National historical theme	Marking the phases of life
State historical theme/s	Persons—Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	<p>Glenlee is situated within a large First Nations cultural landscape associated with the waterways and adjacent sandstone landforms. The property traverses the steep slopes rising from the Georges River, and retains an array of physical evidence for Holocene Aboriginal cultural connections and use. The physical evidence adds to the local pattern of Aboriginal cultural heritage and history, where the four grinding grooves (clustered on the margins of a deep water pool) and water hole (on a sandstone platform adjacent to the creek) attest to use and connections with the creek line that flows through the site. The shell midden material presents a connection and evidence for Aboriginal subsistence patterns in the local area. The range of shell species connected with possible evidence (such as lithics and carbon) demonstrates the history of connection between resources in the river, and consumption on the foreshores and slopes.</p> <p>Glenlee is located within a much broader First Nations cultural landscape which is connected by the local Aboriginal peoples to the local history of resistance and resilience to invasion, and consequent activism. However, at the current time, there are no specific known attributes which link this piece of land to these factors.</p> <p>Glenlee has historical significance as a highly intact early European settlement in the Lugarno area, one which closely evidences the early use and occupation of the land. Originating from an 1856 land grant, the site was first occupied by JH Geddes who engaged in oyster cultivation in Lime Kiln Bay from 1888, a practice which had begun two years prior and would continue through to 1996 at Glenlee. Following Geddes' bankruptcy, the land was foreclosed on by the City Bank of Sydney and leased to the Matthei family, who eventually purchased the site, developing it into a self-sufficient settlement replete with a homestead, orchards, vegetable gardens, fruit trees and oyster farms. The evidence of which remains clearly legible and highly intact in the landscape.</p>

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	<p>Since the Lugarno Estate subdivision initiated by Otto Matthei in c1920, the site's boundaries have remained unchanged. The continuous ownership by the Matthei family for over a century has preserved the house and much of the grounds, making it an excellent example of an early phase of European riverside settlement. The integrity of the house, its interiors and its movable heritage collection provide a 'snapshot' of life in an early settlement, and the daily life of a regional family in the early twentieth century.</p> <p>The site also has historical significance for its connection to the significant practice of oyster farming in the Georges River. Cultivation of oysters in Lime Kiln Bay near the subject site began in 1886 and was a profitable commercial enterprise. The Matthei family, who took over the leases in 1906, continued oyster farming at the site through to 1996. The Mattheis were some of the most prominent oyster farmers in the Georges River area and the practice was one of their primary sources of income.</p> <p>Significant intact features that evidence the historical significance of the site include Glenlee house, the movable heritage elements, the boatsheds and jetty, the cable-pulley engine shed, the orchard, vegetable gardens, cultural plantings, landscape features and outbuildings.</p> <p>Glenlee has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	<p>Glenlee has associative significance at a local level for its connection to the Matthei family, who occupied the site continuously for over a century. Originally granted to absentee owner Thomas George Lee in 1856, the site came to be owned by prominent wool broker JH Geddes. While it appears the first structure on the site (since demolished) was constructed during Geddes' ownership, his most significant contribution to the site was the introduction of oysters from his lease in Port Hacking. The site came to be owned by a German immigrant family from Hamburg, the Mattheis, who built Glenlee house soon afterward.</p> <p>The Mattheis were among the early settlers in the area who established farming and orcharding on the site. The Mattheis were particularly involved in developing oyster farming in the area. They were involved in the social life and émigré community of the Lugarno area, being active in the local German Zither Club. They were heavily involved in the Lugarno and District Progress Association, and as such actively contributed to the development of the wider Lugarno area. Like many early settlers, the family subdivided their land, selling off portions which helped to establish early residential development along the riverfront throughout the twentieth century. The family occupied the site for over a century, and continued oyster farming at the site for 90 years. Their continuous occupation of the site gives Glenlee associative significance to the local community.</p> <p>Glenlee has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	<p>Glenlee has aesthetic significance to the Lugarno area as a highly intact representation of a Federation European settlement. Glenlee house, built c1910, is a good representation of a modest weatherboard cottage, constructed on sandstone foundations. Despite the introduction of a kitchen extension in the 1950s, the house is highly intact, retaining significant original details including pressed metal ceilings, a fanlight, and decorative gables. The kitchen is similarly representative of a typical 1950s kitchen retaining original joinery and fixtures.</p> <p>Typical of early settlements, Glenlee responds to the natural landscape and topography of the site, situated on a slope and oriented to face the river, taking advantages of the sweeping views across the grounds to the waterfront. These views remain undisturbed and represent the relationship between early settlements and the river. The grounds retain early orchards, gardens, vegetable gardens and</p>

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	<p>fruit trees, with associated landscape elements such as stone retaining walls and stairways, paths, irrigation systems, and cultural plantings, which are characteristic of an early settlement.</p> <p>The scenic character of the site is enhanced by the bushland and tree regrowth which separates the site from surrounding development, preserving its historically isolated setting, as well as a natural water course, and a creek that has been channelled with block sandstone banks. The site has landmark quality in the surrounding area, representing one of the few remaining riverside settlements, and is highly visible along the waterfront, with the boatsheds and jetty visible from Oatley Park.</p> <p>The site retains an array of Aboriginal archaeological evidence. The grinding grooves, water hole and setting of the creek hold an aesthetic value which has been identified as important to the local Aboriginal community.</p> <p>Glenlee has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	<p>The Glenlee site remains one of the most prominent areas in Lugarno. Its aesthetic and historic qualities are well known and appreciated throughout the local community, whose strong connection to the site is evident in the 'Save Glenlee' campaign, supported by a petition raised by a local MP with over 1,200 signatures. This level of community interest suggests that the site holds social significance in the Lugarno area. Historically, Glenlee had social significance among the community of early settlers residing in the area, and within local immigrant social groups, such as the German Zither Club.</p> <p>With evidence of Aboriginal activity on the site, including grinding grooves, a water hole/well, and shell midden material, it is likely that the site holds significance to the local Aboriginal community.</p> <p>Further consultation with the local Aboriginal community may identify associations between the landform on the south of the river, the suburb of Lugarno, and patterns of Aboriginal resistance, resilience and activism.</p> <p>A thorough, formal social values assessment should be undertaken, but it is likely that Glenlee, at 80 Boronia Parade, Lugarno, has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	<p>As part of the local First Nations cultural landscape (criterion A), the range of evidence within the site has the potential to yield new information and understanding of these connections, notably from the middle to late Holocene. The shell midden material in particular holds the potential to provide evidence for changing Aboriginal subsistence patterns, notably through the period when sea levels fell to their current levels. This evidence could provide insight into the species of shellfish and vegetation at the water's edge and on the slopes around the creek.</p> <p>Further research, investigations and connections with the local Aboriginal community may be found as the community considers and reconnects with the site and wider region.</p> <p>As a site of oyster farming throughout the twentieth century, with a remnant boatshed, jetty, cable-pulley engine shed and movable heritage, there is potential for the site to reveal information on oyster farming practices in the Georges River. As JH Geddes brought oysters from his lease in Port Hacking to Lugarno, it is possible that the areas of Lime Kiln Bay and the jetty associated with Glenlee may display higher biodiversity in comparison to neighbouring sites.</p> <p>Glenlee is representative of early twentieth-century agricultural practices, common to early settler estates. The site retains areas of the original gardens, along with farming machinery and irrigation systems. It is possible that the Matthei family employed early construction, farming or irrigation techniques common in Germany, which could provide insight into early twentieth-century immigrant practices in NSW. Similarly, the integrity of the house interiors and movable heritage may provide</p>

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	<p>insight into life in regional NSW in the early twentieth century, and the cultural life in Lugarno specifically.</p> <p>Due to the variety of landscapes and habitats across the site, encompassing waterfronts, landscaped gardens, and self-seeded bushland, there is potential for the site to yield information regarding the biodiversity of the Georges River area, and changing patterns in its flora and fauna. The site has a range of planted trees and gardens, some of which are likely to date from the early establishment of the site, in the early 1900s.</p> <p>With respect to Aboriginal cultural and archaeological heritage, Glenlee has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	<p>Largely established in the early twentieth century, and developed by the Matthei family, Glenlee is a highly intact early European riverfront settlement with an associated cultural landscape. Despite subdivisions, Glenlee retains much of its original estate and is a rare example of an intact riverfront settlement in NSW. Glenlee house is a modest cottage which, despite later extension, is highly internally intact. The house also contains a significant movable heritage collection which encompasses material relating to the Matthei family and the Lugarno area across the twentieth century. The integrity of the interiors of the house and its collection are likely to be rare within Lugarno, and have potential to be rare within regional NSW.</p> <p>The early orchards, vegetable gardens, fruit trees, and cultural plantings introduced by the Matthei family remain legible in the landscape and are revealing of early agricultural practices. The historic relationship between the house, grounds and river has been maintained, and the significant views to and from Georges River, and early access paths and stairs which lead to the river, have been conserved. Glenlee similarly retains evidence of significant marine activity including a jetty, boatsheds and remnants of a cable-pulley system which demonstrate the use of the river for transportation and attest to a significant period of oyster farming undertaken on the site. The integrity of the setting is rare in comparison to similar settlements which remain in NSW.</p> <p>The century-long occupation of the Matthei family and continued oyster farming practice over a century is representative of the experience of many early European settler families and is a relatively rare example of such use and continuity within NSW.</p> <p>As a location with specific physical evidence of Aboriginal activity (both grinding grooves and shell midden material), the site is rare in the Lugarno suburb. This range of evidence is not rare at the wider LGA level. If the site is judged to meet this criterion for Aboriginal cultural heritage, it would be significant at the local level.</p> <p>Glenlee has cultural significance at a state level under this criterion.</p>
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	<p>The First Nations archaeological evidence, notably the grinding grooves set within the intact flowing creek, are good representative examples of the site type. The grinding grooves are deeply incised and easily identifiable; they hold good educational potential to demonstrate past Aboriginal lifeways.</p> <p>The high degree of integrity and intactness of both the house and its setting make the Glenlee site representative of an early European riverfront settlement, both within the Lugarno area, and NSW more broadly. Glenlee house is a typical Federation cottage, showing the regional preference for weatherboard construction. The introduction of the kitchen in the 1950s is typical of the adaptation of early houses to suit modern needs. The interior of the house is otherwise highly intact, retaining</p>

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	<p>significant original fabric and a movable heritage collection which are representative of the typology, and of the evolution of regional housing more generally.</p> <p>The grounds of Glenlee continue to communicate the site's early function, retaining remnants of the orchard, vegetable garden, and cultural plantings, representative of both the self-sufficiency of the settlement, and the use of the land for commercial agriculture. The important relationship between the river and the settlement is seen in the retention of the jetty and boatshed, providing both transport and industry. The remnants of the cable-pulley system on the site, primarily the shed which housed the system's engine, is a key element which provides evidence of the oyster farming which occurred at the site until 1996. These marine elements are representative of the type and scale of infrastructure employed at oyster farming estates and of the techniques and means by which small growers conducted their farming.</p> <p>The site also retains significant remnant and self-seeded bushland, suggestive of the pre-1788 character of the area. It demonstrates a variety of wildlife species and natural and cultural plantings that are characteristic of the Georges River area.</p> <p>For First Nations heritage, Glenlee, at 80 Boronia Street, Lugarno, has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion. For European heritage values, Glenlee has cultural significance at a state level under this criterion.</p>
Integrity	<p>The site at 80 Boronia Street is a highly intact historic cultural landscape with intact natural and cultural elements. It has been occupied by a single family since 1906, and has seen little change since the addition of some sheds and alterations to the house in the 1950s. Parts of the site, including the remnant forest and the northern part of the natural creek line, are unchanged by human occupation of the site.</p> <p>'Glenlee' house is highly intact, with little change since the 1950s. The house includes fabric from 1910, including the original main wing and the northern wing clad in weatherboard and the original front and rear doors with coloured glazing and fanlights. One brick chimney remains above the original northern wing. The 1950s fabric, including the kitchen joinery and breakfast bar with stools, laundry and southern wing, remain intact. The building's historical sightlines to the river are also retained, as is infrastructure and outbuildings associated with the use of the river, vegetable gardens and orchards.</p> <p>The two boatsheds and jetty are highly intact but are in a poor condition. Timber piers and boards of the jetty are deteriorated, and repairs are evident to the jetty and both boatsheds. The clarity of their form and the interpretability of their use is unaffected by their condition. These structures show little modification and provide ready evidence of the means and use of the river by the Matthei family over the twentieth century, retaining their association with the activities and processes which once occurred at the site.</p> <p>Several of the outbuildings are also intact, particularly the laundry to the west of the main house, the two large garage/storage sheds added in the 1950s, and the cable-pulley engine shed. All of these buildings retain their original form and fabric, but require some repair and maintenance. The cable-pulley engine shed is also intact, but the timber is in poor condition and the pulley system has been removed. This shed provides direct evidence of commercial oyster harvesting at the site, though its former function is not readily apparent.</p> <p>The orchards, fruit trees, vegetable gardens, cultural plantings, and stone paths and retaining walls remain in their historic location and largely intact. The orchard and vegetable gardens were still being maintained at the time of writing this report. Additional cultural plantings near the foreshore date from</p>

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	<p>the twentieth century and provide evidence of the beautification undertaken by the Matthei family. These include the landmark Canary Island Palm by the stone path and the surrounding Monterey Palms.</p> <p>The bushland and natural creek line are also highly intact. The bushland has started to expand through self-seeding into areas of the site that were previously cleared.</p>
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HERITAGE LISTINGS

Heritage listing/s	No current statutory listings
	Listed on the National Trust NSW Heritage Register (non-statutory listing)

INFORMATION SOURCES

Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.				
Type	Author/Client	Title	Year	Repository
Listing Report	National Trust	Lugarno Early Settler Cultural Landscape	2021	National Trust
Historical Report	Georges River Council	Glenlee: 80 Boronia Parade Lugarno (Lot 1 DP 10359)	2021	Georges River Council

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations	<p>'Glenlee', 80 Boronia Street Lugarno, should be listed as a heritage item within Schedule 5 of the Georges River Local Environmental Plan.</p> <p>A copy of this inventory sheet should be provided to Heritage NSW to assist in the assessment of the current nomination of the site on the NSW State Heritage Register.</p> <p>A comprehensive conservation management plan for the site should be prepared to guide future uses and development of the site to ensure the retention and conservation of its heritage values.</p> <p>Further consultation be undertaken with the local Aboriginal community to better understand local social and intangible connections.</p> <p>The Aboriginal objects held within the house be inspected (these were not sighted by GML or the MLALC), confirmed to be Aboriginal objects (or otherwise), and an attempt at understanding provenance be made.</p>
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SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION

Name of study or report	'Glenlee', 80 Boronia Parade, Lugarno—Heritage Assessment	Year of study or report	2021
Item number in study or report	n/a		
Author of study or report	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	Date	December 2021

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Glenlee house, showing the original front verandah and 1950s southern addition, as viewed from the west.				
Image year	2021	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Glenlee house, showing the original front verandah and northern weatherboard wing.				
Image year	2021	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	A view of the rear façade of Glenlee house.				
Image year	2021	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

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Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Glenlee house, showing the original northern weatherboard wing and brick chimney.				
Image year	2021	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Glenlee house, showing the rear original door and fanlight in the living room.				
Image year	2021	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Glenlee house, showing the dining area adjacent to the rear verandah and new rear windows.				
Image year	2021	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

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Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Glenlee house, showing the 1950s kitchen, including original joinery, breakfast bar and stools.				
Image year	2021	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	The orchard, with Glenlee house behind.				
Image year	2021	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

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Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	One of the vegetable gardens on the site.				
Image year	2021	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	The creek line located near Glenlee house.				
Image year	2021	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	The waterfall on the site.				
Image year	2021	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	The weatherboard garden shed, as viewed from the south.				
Image year	2021	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

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Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	The weatherboard garden shed, as viewed from the north.				
Image year	2021	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	The two boatsheds, as viewed from the original stone path.				
Image year	2021	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	The jetty, adjoining the southern boatshed.				
Image year	2021	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View from Georges River of the jetty and boat sheds, with Glenlee house behind.				
Image year	2021	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View from the site to Lime Kiln Head.				
Image year	2021	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

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Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Remnant native forest on the site.				
Image year	2021	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Canary Island Palm tree at the bottom of the site, near the boatsheds and jetty.				
Image year	2021	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Aerial photograph of the site (cropped).				
Image year	2021	Image by	Nearmap	Image copyright holder	Nearmap



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Aerial photograph of the site (cropped).				
Image year	1930	Image by	NSW Spatial Services	Image copyright holder	NSW Spatial Services

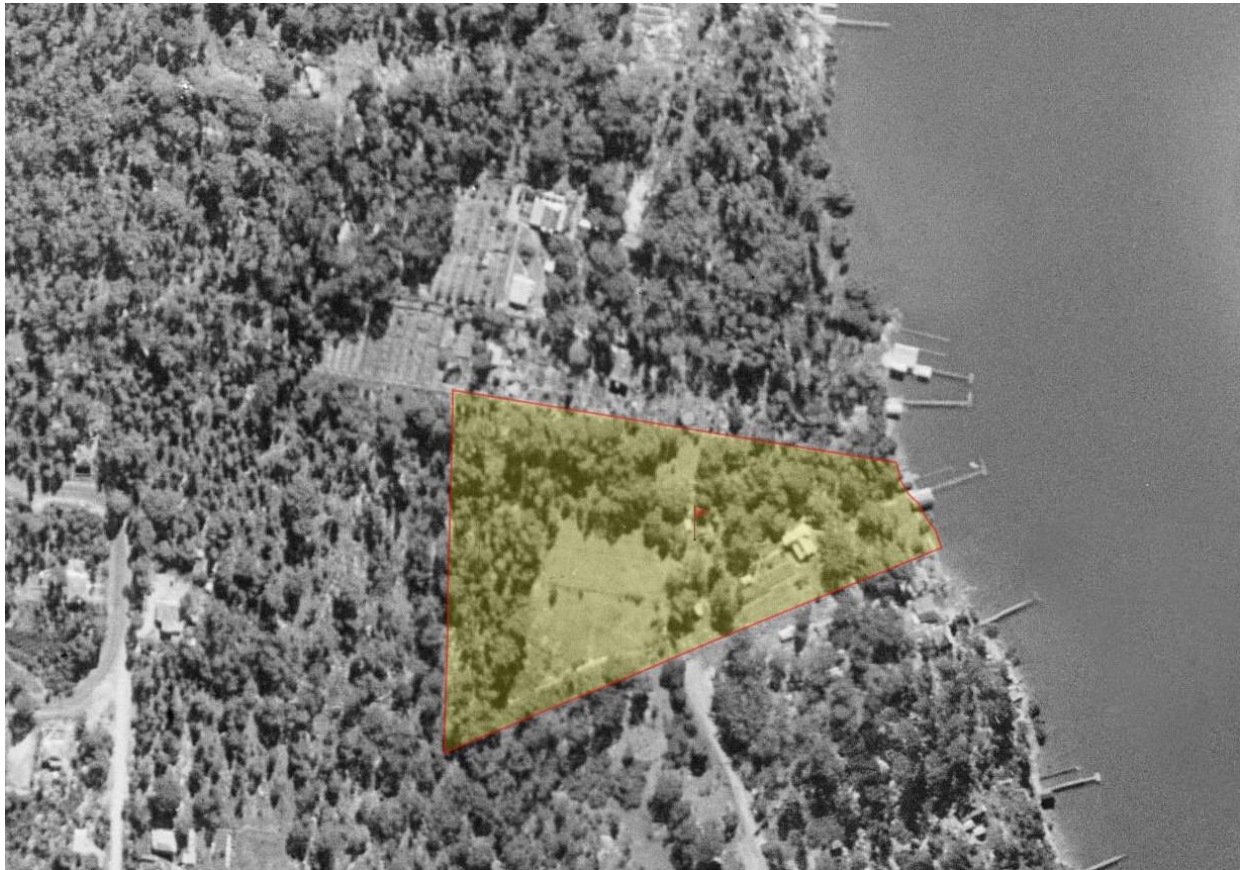


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Aerial photograph of the site (cropped).				
Image year	1943	Image by	NSW Spatial Services	Image copyright holder	NSW Spatial Services



Heritage Data Form

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Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Aerial photograph of the site (cropped).				
Image year	1961	Image by	NSW Spatial Services	Image copyright holder	NSW Spatial Services



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Matthei family at Geddes homestead.				
Image year	1908	Image by	Unknown	Image copyright holder	Out of copyright

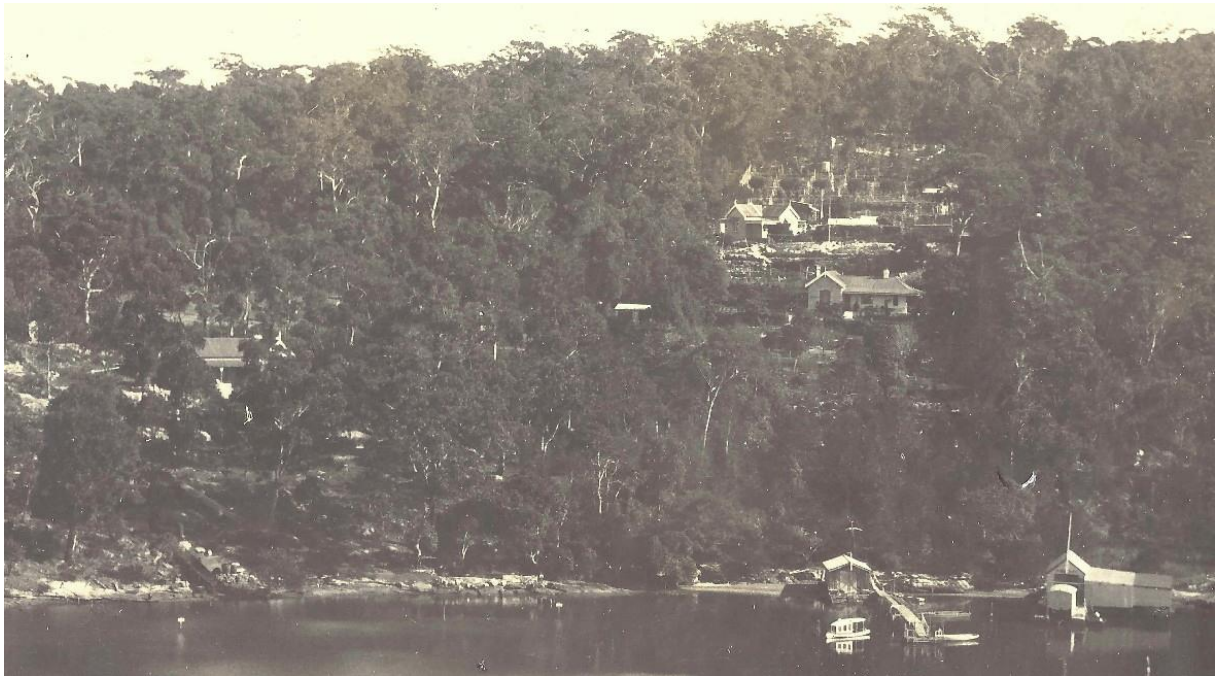


Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View west across Lime Kiln Bay to Lugarno, showing the Geddes homestead and Glenlee on top of the hill above the wharf and boatshed.				
Image year	After 1910	Image by	Unknown	Image copyright holder	Out of copyright



Heritage Data Form

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Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Matthei family and the newly completed Glenlee house.				
Image year	c1910	Image by	Unknown	Image copyright holder	Out of copyright



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Anna Marie Matthei on the steps at the foot of the property, with Glenlee visible at the top of the hill.				
Image year	1910s	Image by	Unknown	Image copyright holder	Out of copyright



Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Cottage garden alongside Glenlee.				
Image year	1920s	Image by	Unknown	Image copyright holder	Out of copyright

