

Edmondson Park Precinct 3

Proposed Development of the former Ingleburn Army Camp
Campbelltown Road, Edmondson Park

Statement of Heritage Impact

DA Application



Prepared for
Liverpool City Council

February 2023 • Issue A
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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and purpose of the report

This Heritage Impact Statement has been prepared to accompany a DA for the proposed development within the precinct of the former army camp at Edmondson Park, adjacent to the Ingleburn Military Heritage Precinct. Residential redevelopment is proposed within Lot 5 DP 1272931 and Lot 3 DP 122931, 'Precinct 3', a 11.19-hectare site located to the north of Campbelltown Road and east of Zouch Road. While the development site is not identified as a heritage item, future development will be in the vicinity of and adjacent to the State heritage-listed Ingleburn Military Heritage Precinct, with the Bardia Barracks site located centrally within Precinct 3.

The report has been prepared on behalf of Landcom NSW, the current owner of the site.

1.2 Methodology and terminology

This report follows the general guidelines for Statements of Heritage Impact, set out in the NSW Heritage Manual, Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning (1996).

The report adopts the terminology defined in the *Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter*, 2013 for the conservation and management of places of cultural significance in Australia.

1.3 Author identification

This document was prepared by Jennifer Castaldi Senior Heritage Architect, and reviewed by Roy Lumby, Heritage Architect, of Tanner Kibble Denton Architects.

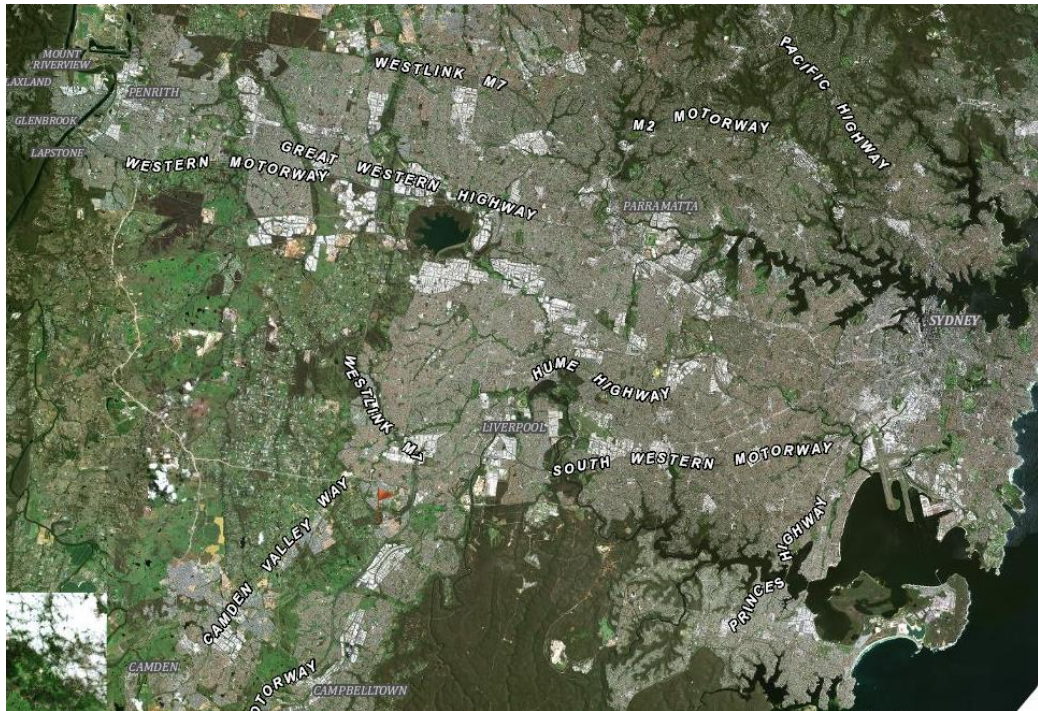
1.4 Site location and description

Edmondson Park Precinct 3 (Lot 5 DP 1272931 and Lot 3 DP 1272931) is an 11.19 Ha site located to the north of Campbelltown Road and east of Zouch Road, Edmondson Park (refer Fig.1). The subject land is within the Liverpool City Council LGA, with Campbelltown Road to the south forming the border between the Liverpool and Campbelltown LGAs.

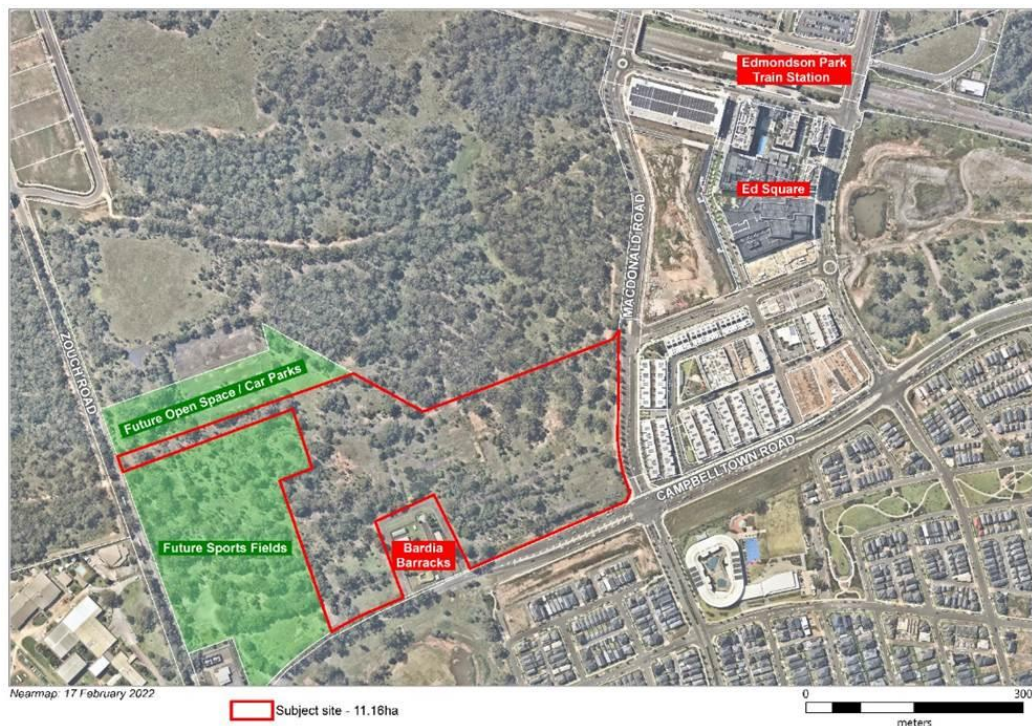
Although the surrounding area was, until recently, largely made up of rural land, the locality is undergoing transition as evidenced by recent nearby development such as the opening of the Edmondson Park Railway Station to the north, and subdivision for residential purposes to the north, south and east. This is representative of the site's location within close proximity of the future Town Centre of the Edmondson Park Release Area, which has stimulated development in the locality.

The immediate locality is characterised by the following:

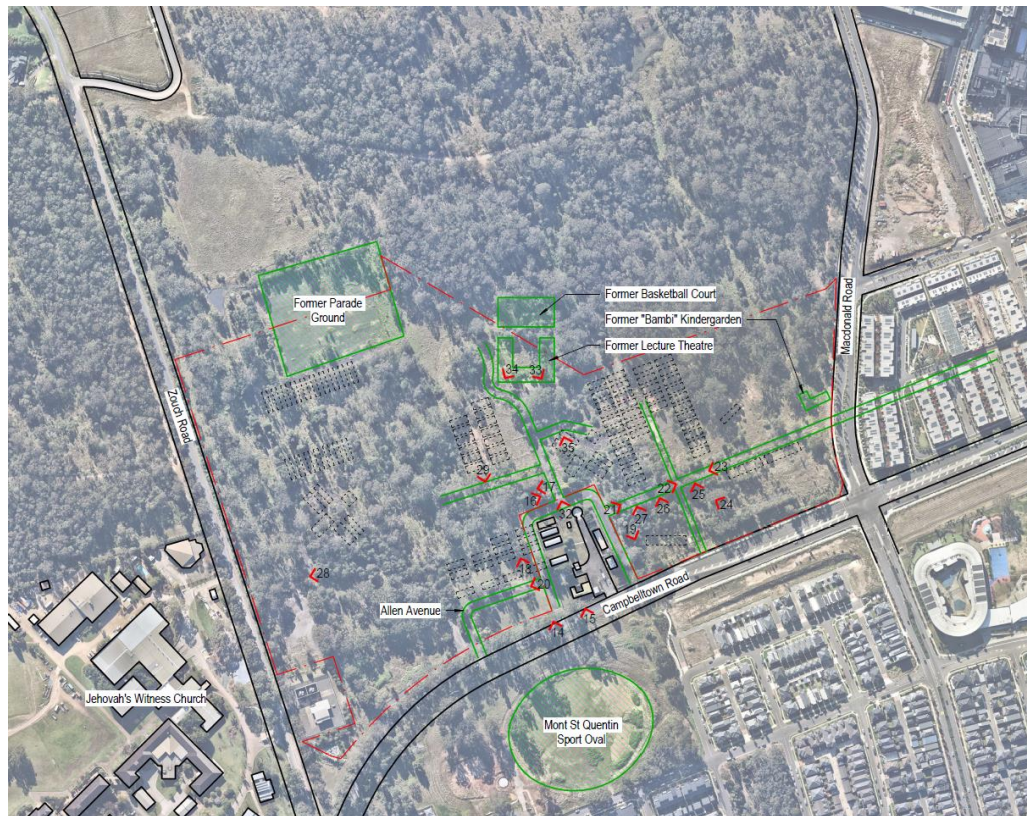
- The Edmondson Park Town Centre being developed immediately to the east;
- Edmondson Park Regional Park to the north and west
- Rural-residential lots to the north west;
- Large land holdings consisting of vacant land and scattered vegetation;
- New residential subdivisions primarily to the north and south; and
- Land used for public purposes including the Jehovah's Witness Church and Ingleburn North Public School to the south west.



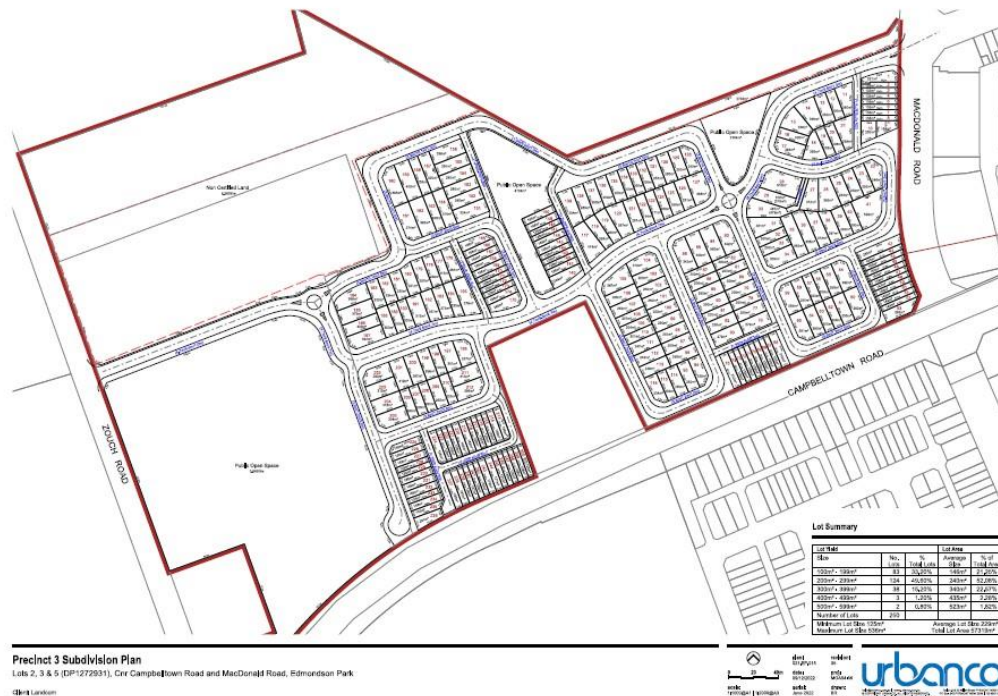
- 1 The site's location within Sydney, NSW, marked with a red flag. [Map underlay from www.maps.six.gov.au]



- 2 The boundary of Edmondson Park Precinct 3 is shown with the residential area outlined in red and the recreational area shaded in green
Source: Landcom



- 3 Edmondson Park Precinct 3 is shown outlined in red with former historical features (demolished) on the site indicated
Source: Nearmap with TKD overlay.



4. Edmondson Park Precinct 3 subdivision plan is shown outlined in red indicating the proposed residential subdivision.
Source: Landcom

1.5 Documentation

Documents referred to in this report have been prepared by Infrastructure and Development Consulting.

22-514- DA-C010 - Cover Sheet	NTS
22-514- DA-C100 - General Arrangement Plan	1:2000
22-514- DA-C105 - Notes And Legends Sheet	NA
22-514- DA-C120 - Sediment And Erosion Control Plan Sheet 1	1:500
22-514- DA-C121 - Sediment And Erosion Control Plan Sheet 2	1:500
22-514- DA-C122 - Sediment And Erosion Control Plan Sheet 3	1:500
22-514- DA-C130 - Site Cut And Fill Plan Sheet 1	1: 750
22-514- DA-C131 - Site Cut And Fill Plan Sheet 2	1: 500 & 1:100
22-514- DA-C135 - Site Sections Sheet 1	1: 500 & 1:100
22-514- DA-C136 - Site Sections Sheet 2	1:500 & 1:100
22-514- DA-C137 - Site Sections Sheet 3	1:500 & 1:100
22-514- DA-C138 - Site Sections Sheet 4	1:500 & 1:100
22-514- DA-C150 - Alignment Control Plan Sheet 1	1:750
22-514- DA-C151 - Alignment Control Plan Sheet 2	1:750
22-514- DA-C155 - Typical Road Sections Sheet 1	1:100
22-514- DA-C156 - Typical Road Sections Sheet 2	1:100
22-514- DA-C160 - Road Longitudinal Sections Sheet 1	1:500 & 1:100
22-514- DA-C161 - Road Longitudinal Sections Sheet 2	1:500 & 1:100
22-514- DA-C162 - Road Longitudinal Sections Sheet 3	1:500 & 1:100
22-514- DA-C163 - Road Longitudinal Sections Sheet 4	1:500 & 1:100
22-514- DA-C164 - Road Longitudinal Sections Sheet 5	1:500 & 1:100
22-514- DA-C165 - Road Longitudinal Sections Sheet 6	1:500 & 1:100
22-514- DA-C166 - Road Longitudinal Sections Sheet 7	1:500 & 1:100
22-514- DA-C170 - Laneway Alignment Control Plan Sheet 1	1:750
22-514- DA-C171 - Laneway Alignment Control Plan Sheet 2	1:750
22-514- DA-C175 - Laneway Longitudinal Sections Sheet 1	1:500 & 1:100
22-514- DA-C176 - Laneway Longitudinal Sections Sheet 2	1:500 & 1:100
22-514- DA-C200 - Siteworks Plan Sheet 1	1:250
22-514- DA-C201 - Siteworks Plan Sheet 2	1:250
22-514- DA-C202 - Siteworks Plan Sheet 3	1:250
22-514- DA-C203 - Siteworks Plan Sheet 4	1:250
22-514- DA-C204 - Siteworks Plan Sheet 5	1:250
22-514- DA-C205 - Siteworks Plan Sheet 6	1:250
22-514- DA-C206 - Siteworks Plan Sheet 7	1:250
22-514- DA-C207 - Siteworks Plan Sheet 8	1:250
22-514- DA-C208 - Siteworks Plan Sheet 9	1:250
22-514- DA-C209 - Siteworks Plan Sheet 10	1:250
22-514- DA-C210 - Pavement Plan Sheet 1	1:750
22-514- DA-C211 - Pavement Plan Sheet 2	1:750
22-514- DA-C215 - Retaining Wall Plan Sheet 1	1:750
22-514- DA-C216 - Retaining Wall Plan Sheet 2	1:750
22-514- DA-C230 - Temporary Basin Plan Sheet 1	As Shown
22-514- DA-C231 - Temporary Basin Plan Sheet 2	As Shown
22-514- DA-C240 - Drains Catchment Plan	1:750
22-514- DA-C245 - Music Catchment Plan	1:750
22-514- DA-C250 - Signage And Linemarking Plan Sheet 1	1:750
22-514- DA-C251 - Signage And Linemarking Plan Sheet 2	1:750
22-514- DA-C252 - Signage And Linemarking Plan Sheet 3	1:750
22-514- DA-C255 - Vehicle Simulation Plan Sheet 1	1:250
22-514- DA-C256 - Vehicle Simulation Plan Sheet 2	1:250
22-514- DA-C257 - Vehicle Simulation Plan Sheet 3	1:250
22-514- D-C258 - Vehicle Simulation Plan Sheet 4	1:250

1.6 Statutory Context

The site is Regulated by State Environmental Planning Policy (State Significant Precincts) 2005, and Liverpool LEP 2008 and Edmondson Park South Development Control Plan 2012. The site has been designed according to the principles which have been established by the Landcom Master Plan Edmondson South Precinct.

Edmondson Park is part of the South West Growth Area. Edmondson Park was one of the first Precincts to be planned in the South West Priority Growth Area. It was zoned for urban development in May 2008 under the Local Environmental Plans prepared by Liverpool and Campbelltown Councils and is also zoned under the State Significant Precincts.

The Edmondson Park South Concept Plan (MP10_0118) was approved in August 2011 by the Planning Assessment Commission and declared a State Significant Precinct. As a result, the zones and development controls applying to Edmondson Park South are now located within Schedule 3 of the State Environmental Planning Policy (Major Development) 2005. Edmondson Park South predominantly comprises the former Ingleburn army land, purchased by the NSW Government from the Commonwealth Government. The Concept Plan covers an area of 425 hectares and was prepared when Edmondson Park was still largely rural. It has since been modified a number of times.

The release of land for housing at Edmondson Park is designed to provide the residents of Sydney with a range of homes that suit different needs, budgets and lifestyle choices and to place downward pressure on housing prices. Edmondson Park is a growing Local Centre with shops and supporting services and community facilities under construction. Ed Square is the development of the new town centre at Edmondson Park.

Appendix 16 Edmondson Park South of the State Environmental Planning Policy (State Significant Precincts) 2005 (State Significant Precincts SEPP) is the principal planning instrument that applies to the subject land. Key relevant provisions include:

- Zoning: the land is primarily zoned R1 General Residential, however part of the land (access handle) is zoned RE1 Public Recreation.
- Minimum Lot Size: the minimum lot size is 125m². Notwithstanding the above, clause 17(4) sets minimum lot sizes for various types of dwelling as follows:
 - (a) the size of any lot resulting from a subdivision of land for dwelling houses must not be less than 200m², and
 - (b) the size of any lot resulting from a subdivision of land for semi-detached dwellings must not be less than 200m², and
 - (c) the size of any lot resulting from a subdivision of land for dual occupancies must not be less than 500m², and
 - (d) the size of any lot resulting from a subdivision of land for secondary dwellings must not be less than 250m², and
 - (e) the size of any lot resulting from a subdivision of land for attached dwellings must not be less than 125m², and

- (f) the size of any lot resulting from a subdivision of land for multi dwelling housing must not be less than 1,500m², and
- (g) the size of any lot resulting from a subdivision of land for residential flat dwellings must not be less than 1,500m.

– Height of Buildings: the maximum height of buildings on the main part of the subject land is 12m and 15m. No height applies to the access handle.

1.7 Proposed development in the vicinity of the Heritage Item

The proposed works comprise the subdivision of the land within Lot 5 DP 1272931 and Lot 3 DP 1272931 known as Precinct 3, an 11.8 hectare site, into 250 residential lots. The development surrounds the Bardia Barracks site on the north, east and western sides, and will include a new subdivision providing approximately 250 dwellings inclusive of servicing i.e. water, sewer, electrical, communications, and the construction of pocket parks, streetscaping and drainage infrastructure. There are no built form or building envelopes included as part of this DA.

The heritage item known as Bardia Barracks is listed as part of the Ingleburn Military Heritage Precinct (IMHP) on the State Heritage Register (item no.01891), gazetted 15 March 2013 and is located in Lo4 DP1272931.

The Ingleburn Military Heritage Precinct is listed as a Heritage Item of State significance on Schedule 5 of the Liverpool City Council Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2008, as Part Lot 2, DP 831152, Item 37.

According to the *Liverpool LEP 2008 Section 5.10 Heritage Conservation (5)* Heritage Assessment the consent authority may, before granting consent to any development –

- (a) on land on which a heritage item is located, or
- (b) on land that is within a heritage conservation area, or
- (c) on land that is within the vicinity of land referred to in paragraph (a) or (b),

require a heritage management document to be prepared that assesses the extent to which the carrying out of the proposed development would affect the heritage significance of the heritage item or heritage conservation area concerned.

Heritage Council of New South Wales



State Heritage Register - SHR: 01891 - Plan: 2482

Ingleburn Military Heritage Precinct and Mont St Quentin Oval

Campbelltown Road Ingleburn

Gazettal Date: 15/03/2013

0 50 100 150 200 Meters

Scale: 1:3,000 ©A4

Datum/Projection: GCS GDA 1994



- 2 Curtilage of the Ingleburn Military Heritage Precinct and Mont St Quentin Oval
Source www.nsw.gov.com.au

1.8 Documents reviewed for this report

The assessment of the heritage impact of the development of Precinct 3 for has drawn on the information in previous reports as well as additional research undertaken by TKD Architects. The reference reports include:

- Ingleburn Defence Site Ingleburn, NSW Heritage Assessment Final Report Prepared for the Department of Defence, July 2010
- SEPP (Major Development) 2005
- Tanner Architects, Edmondson Park South Part 3A- Concept Plan. Statement of Heritage Impact, August 2010;
- Graham Brooks and Associates, Edmondson Park South Stage 1: History of the Ingleburn Defence Site, March 2012;
- City Plan Services, Ingleburn Military Heritage Precinct including Mont St Quentin Oval Conservation Management Plan, January 2015;
- Dix Gardner Group, NCC 2015 Assessments of buildings in the Ingleburn Military Heritage Precinct, October 2015

2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Overview of the history of the Ingleburn Military Heritage Precinct

Traditional owners of this country (now part of Liverpool Local Government Area) were the Cabrogal (Cahbrogal) clan (land around Liverpool), the Murigong (Muringong) clan (land at the Cowpastures), the Warmuli (land around Prospect) and the Gomerigal people (land around South Creek).

Colonial Liverpool:

The land around the Georges River and Liverpool was occupied by the Darug Aboriginal people prior to the arrival of British settlers in 1788. The Liverpool district was home to what the early Europeans called the Liverpool Tribe, who were in fact the Cabrogal clan of the Darug Tribe (Casey & Lowe, 2014).

Governor Macquarie selected a site for a town at Liverpool on 7 November 1810. After establishing a site in the centre of the proposed town for a church, he left the details of laying out the town in the hands of surveyor James Meehan.

After the departure of Governor Macquarie in 1821, Governor Brisbane began the relocation of convict labour from public works to assignment on private properties, on the recommendations of the Bigge Report. The official end of transportation in 1840 led to the winding down of the convict system and an economic decline for Liverpool (Casey & Lowe, 2014).

The majority of the land on which the Ingleburn Defence site was located was first granted to the first colonial surveyor, James Meehan by Governor Macquarie in the 1816. The estate, then named Macquarie Fields was purchased by Samuel Terry in 1831. Terry added to the estate which remained in the Terry family until 1877. At this time the land was subdivided with the largest land parcel, which later contained part of the Defence site, being purchased by James Ashcroft. Subsequently the intact estate was purchased by Member of the Legislative Assembly Alexander Ross in 1904 and was subdivided into two land parcels in 1917. The parcel, which later contained the Defence site, remained in the Ross family and was purchased by Frederick Moore in 1927. Moore added land to the estate and then subdivided it into a mix of small town allotments, small farm allotments and larger parcels of about 100 acres. By 1939 only a few of the allotments had been sold off (Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd, Hoxton Park Recycled Water Scheme October 2008).

Ingleburn Defence Site:

Bardia Barracks was originally known as Balikpapan Barracks and was first occupied in 1939 by members of the 16th Brigade of the 6th Division, 2nd Australian Imperial Force. The 6th Division departed in January, 1940 and soon saw action in North Africa, fighting with great distinction. Afterwards, this precinct was renamed “Bardia Barracks” as a tribute to the capture of the town of Bardia in Libya by members of the 6th Division during its first campaigns. Bardia Barracks was subsequently the primary barracks area of Ingleburn Camp and the centre of its administration. From September 1939 volunteers from the Citizens Military Forces (CMF) began their one month training for service in Australia and its Territories and another 20,000 volunteers formed the Second Australian Infantry Force.

The former Defence Site, which was originally established in 1939 on 276.8 ha of land expanded to cover an area of 311 ha. during its use as a Defence site. The introduction of universal conscription requiring all single men of 21 years of age to undergo military training in preparation for active service created the need to establish a significant network of military training facilities.

The 276.8 ha. parcel of land at Ingleburn was selected as the site for the first purpose-built army training defence site in Australia. The land was acquired by compulsory resumption, formally gazetted in May 1940, yet the camp received its first recruits on November 1939, long before the 333 buildings comprising the WWII training facility were completed. The facilities constructed included barrack accommodation, officer's' quarters, mess halls, sergeant's offices and mess, officers mess, ablution blocks, latrines, administration offices, transport facilities. The sleeping barracks, mess halls and offices were usually P1 type wooden huts. The Military P Huts series of huts were built in the tens of thousands during the Second World War as a robust and essentially temporary solution to a problem of expanded wartime accommodation needs.

Recruits arriving at Ingleburn received basic training and further specialised training. At Ingleburn they were trained to work as a battalion. This was followed by training at Liverpool, to work as a company. Ingleburn Defence Site also played a major role in the formation of military units, prior to their dispatch to active service during WWII. It was at Ingleburn that the first troops to see active service in WWII, the 16th Brigade of the 6th division of the Second AIF, was formed.

The Mont St Quentin Oval was initially used as the main parade ground for the Ingleburn Army Camp prior to the establishment of more parade grounds around the Defence site. It was also initially the place troops were officially farewelled on their dispatch overseas and also the place they were welcomed back on their return from active service. It was from Ingleburn that many troops were demobilised.

In 194, with the establishment of the Australian Women's Army Service, Ingleburn expanded its training role to female recruits. Women between the ages of 18 and 45 years trained in auxiliary roles such as drivers (military vehicles including 3-ton trucks), orderlies and in clerical positions. In addition to this Ingleburn was the site of the First Field Hospital, which provided training and an assembly point for field medical units.

At the end of WWII, the frenetic war time activity at the Ingleburn Defence Site abated and some land was leased out to local farmers. The site still retained a military function, becoming the home of the 1st Battalion Royal Australian Regiment. It was later home to the 4th and the 3rd Battalion Royal Australian Regiment.

The role of Ingleburn Army Camp as a training facility and in forming military units for overseas service was boosted with Australia's involvement in the Korean War from 1951 to 1953. Battalions bound for Korea were stationed at Ingleburn. One of the most marked changes to the site at this time was the introduction of housing for married personnel in areas set out as villages or suburbs. Bardia and Block H (later Valley View) villages were established on the Ingleburn Defence Site at this time. On the initiative of a number of servicemen's wives, a creche was set up and allocated one of the P1 type huts for their activities. Originally, residents from the barracks had to travel to Campbelltown or Liverpool to shop necessitating a trip of over an hour. This was the motivation for establishing the Bambi creche. It initially offered 4 morning and 5 afternoon sessions per week. Following its establishment, it grew with the addition of two more huts and became a fully accredited childcare service offering services to the defence community and later the broader community.

In 1951, Ingleburn became a major centre for training for recruits of the reintroduced compulsory National Service scheme. Coupled with the Korean War activities, this led to the expansion and development of the site and by the 1960s facilities included sporting fields, vehicle parks, a substantial recreation and training facility for the National Service men comprising 3 Romney Huts modified and assembled around a courtyard and much attention to landscaping of the camp with the planting of local and introduced species.



- 3 Part of circa 1950 aerial photograph showing rows of P1 huts to the west of Bardia Barracks and Mont St Quentin Oval. The approximate location of Bardia Barracks is highlighted.

Source: UrbanGrowthNSW with TKD Architects overlay

Training of National Service men remained a dominant role through the 1950s, when national servicemen were not required to serve overseas but provided a home defence. Through the 1960s, when this policy changed, conscripts were expected to serve in the Vietnam War. It was during this latter period that Ingleburn became associated with the anti war movement as many conscientious objectors were locked up in the Bardia guard house and cell block before being transported to the Military Prison at Holsworthy.

In 1972 National Service was abolished, ending Ingleburn's role in training for national servicemen. From 1973 to 1998 the Ingleburn Defence Site was a place of training for the largest troop of the Australian Army Reserves. In addition, during the 1970s it housed the Military Police.

In the late 1980's, the Department of Defence began to rationalise its diverse property holdings and the Ingleburn Defence Site was identified as potentially surplus to requirements. Ninety four hectares on the northern side of the site were sold to Landcom in 1990 and units were transferred to other areas.

The site was vacated by the end of 2000 with the surviving buildings being located within the boundary of what is now known as Bardia Barracks within the Ingleburn Military Heritage Precinct

Military Heritage Precinct

The Military Heritage Precinct was established in 2002 by Defence as a national memorial providing a focus for memorial and commemoration days, catering for private visits and community use. The establishment of the Military Heritage Precinct was a means of consolidating some of the remaining heritage assets on the site into one area. It conserves a selection of representative examples of buildings and memorials of significance.

The huts, which were constructed in the 1950s for the Chaplain's Office and former military Post Office facilities, are associated with the Korean War. The three earlier (1939-1945) P1 huts are examples of the style that provided the barracks accommodation and also administrative buildings. Of the three earlier barrack huts remaining in the Military Heritage Precinct, one is now used as a museum. The museum hut is a replacement of a similar hut that was in particularly poor condition.

The formal entrance gates with two brick sentry posts, small check point hut immediately behind the gates and a main guard house were constructed early in the war. The cell block located behind the guard house which contains ten cells, was a later addition in 1949.

The Military Heritage Precinct has several relocated memorials to honour those who served at the military base. A 'Memorial Grove' of commemorative pine plantings was dedicated in 1987. Originally located outside the precinct, they were relocated there in 2002. It included a commemorative garden surrounding a rectangular sandstone column with a brass plaque commemorating members of Bardia Barracks who died while on posting at that location.

A memorial to National Servicemen was inaugurated in 1997 and is the focus of ongoing annual commemorative celebrations. A memorial wall built in 2002 commemorates all infantry and training groups posted to Bardia Barracks. A paved area in the form of the 'Rising Sun' badge along with plinth and flag poles serves as a memorial to the 16th Australian Infantry Brigade which first assembled at Ingleburn in November 1939 and which went on to serve with distinction in the Middle East, Greece and Papua New Guinea, Crete, Syria, and Libya.

The Chowne Club yardarm flagpole commemorates the Chowne Club, formerly located opposite the Barracks Entry gates on Campbelltown Road, which was built in the late 1950's. The red brick building was first used as a soldier's canteen and later as an education centre. It was named after Lt. Albert Chowne, who was awarded the Military Medal for valour and posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross for bravery leadership and devotion to duty at Dagua, Papua New Guinea, on 25 March 1945. Lt Chowne first served with the 2/13 Battalion at Ingleburn.

3 HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

3.1 Existing statement of significance

The following statement of heritage significance is extracted from the State Heritage Register listing for the Ingleburn Military Heritage Precinct and Mont St Quentin Oval item:

The Ingleburn Military Heritage Precinct and Mont St Quentin Oval is of heritage significance as the entry point and command precinct of the first purpose built military training camp for WWII. The camp later became known as Ingleburn Defence site. The Ingleburn Defence site was also the place from where the first Australian troops to see active service in WWII at the town of Bardia, (the 16th Brigade of the 6th Division of the Second AIF) formed up. The Mont St Quentin Oval was most likely to be initially utilised as a parade ground for WWII troops at the site and was where the troops were formally farewelled before being shipped overseas, prior to the construction of official parade grounds. It is also of significance as one of the States key defence sites which coordinated the formation, training and dispatch of troops for most theatres of warfare during the 20th century.

The site's heritage significance is enhanced through its association with many military units which gave distinguished service in WWII such as the 16th Brigade of the 6th Division of the Second AIF, the first Australian unit to see armed conflict and the 2/13th Battalion variously known as the 'devils own' or the 'rats of Tobruk' for their determined fighting during the siege of Tobruk. It also has historic associations with units fighting in the Korean War and the Vietnam War as well as with other social trends during the Vietnam War such as the anti war lobby.

It is of State heritage significance for its association with generations of ex-servicemen who have passed through the site either en route to active service in overseas theatres of war or for National Service training. Items within the precinct and the Mont St Quentin are imbued with symbolic meaning for those associated with the place. The Bardia Barracks Entrance Gates symbolise the entrance to army life and the brick sentry boxes are symbolic of the long term military presence on site.

The Military Heritage Precinct established in 2002, is also significant as a good representative example of a command precinct for a large Army training site in NSW and Australia. The P1 type huts, guard house and cells as well as the former parade ground with its entry gates and viewing dias are characteristic of military infrastructure and are able to demonstrate the principal characteristics of military training sites. The Military Heritage Precinct and Mont St Quentin Oval is also representative of the historic military uses of the larger former Military Camp.

3.2 The Use of the Barracks

The Bardia Barracks entrance precinct, comprising entrance gates, Guard House and Cell Block, Chaplain's Office and Post Office, is significant as a landmark for the local community symbolising the important role played by the Army in this area. The area symbolises the entry to army life, an event which

was formative in the lives of thousands of people who served in training at Ingleburn. The entry gates are associated with the establishment of military barracks on the site from 1939 and with Bardia Barracks in particular. The formal entrance gates with two brick sentry boxes and a small check point hut immediately behind the gates and main Guard House were constructed early in World War II and are symbolic of the military presence at the site. The Cell Block behind the Guard House was constructed later in 1949 and is historically significant as part of Bardia Barracks, with the introduction of conscription and in particular, and their use during the Vietnam War. The cells block is a representative example of aspects of defence force discipline.

Five wooden huts survive on the site. The three remaining P1 huts on the site represent examples of a standard design of prefabricated hut which was widely used by the military in great numbers on defence sites from 1939-1946. The evolution of the P1 hut standard model made it easy to adapt and re-use the huts for a range of other functions, such as administration buildings and mess halls. The huts were formed around a basic rectangular building unit that served many purposes, but its basic function was as barracks sleeping accommodation. There were five, later 6, casement windows along each side and a single door in either end wall.

The use of the huts enabled the site to be developed. Several versions of the basic rectangular timber framed weatherboard clad gabled roofed huts were used on the site and are strongly associated with different phases of development at the facility. The two later huts were constructed in the 1950's to provide a Chaplain's office and post office and are associated with the Korean War.

The landscape of the base developed from an improved wooded grassland into that of a grid and block pattern around which there were rows of ordered uniform buildings separated by areas of open space and remnant bushland. The early geometric layout was softened by landscaping of both introduced natives and exotic trees, in the postwar years. With most of the buildings now removed from the site it is the landscaping which delineates the layout of the former buildings and the associated recreational garden areas and roadways dissecting the site.

3.3 Remnant Former Bitumen Roads and Structures in Precinct 3

A physical inspection of the Precinct 3 site revealed that the layout and fabric of many of the original bitumen roads through the former military precinct remain intact but are largely concealed by vegetation.

Formerly there were a variety of amenity buildings in the Military Barracks, usually located between the parallel rows of barracks buildings. The earliest forms, (c.1940), were adaptations of the P1 type barracks, being timber framed, rectangular, gable roofed buildings clad in corrugated iron sheeting with corrugated Asbestos Cement roofs. Vents and louvered windows were located just below eave level. More recent examples were either constructed of concrete blocks with skillion roofs, red brick masonry or other utilitarian materials.



9. View west from ring road along Allen Avenue
Source: TKD Architects, 2022



10. View east from the ring road to Stevens Road.
Source: TKD Architects, 2022



11. View east along retained bitumen Stevens Road to the east of the Barracks within Precinct 3.
Source: TKD Architects, 2022



12. View west along retained bitumen Stevens Road to the east of the Barracks within Precinct 3.
Source: TKD Architects, 2022



13. Retained timber telegraph pole with attached street light along the former bitumen roads within Precinct 3. Source: TKD Architects, 2022



14. Retained masonry gateposts and bitumen paving to the east of Bardia Barracks within Precinct 3. Source: TKD Architects, 2022



15. Remnant low painted masonry walls and bitumen paving to the east of Bardia Barracks within Precinct 3. Source: TKD Architects, 2022



16. Retained low face brick masonry walls and bitumen paving to the east of Bardia Barracks within Precinct 3. Source: TKD Architects, 2022



17. Retained bitumen area to the west of Bardia Barracks in Precinct 3
Source: TKD Architects, 2022

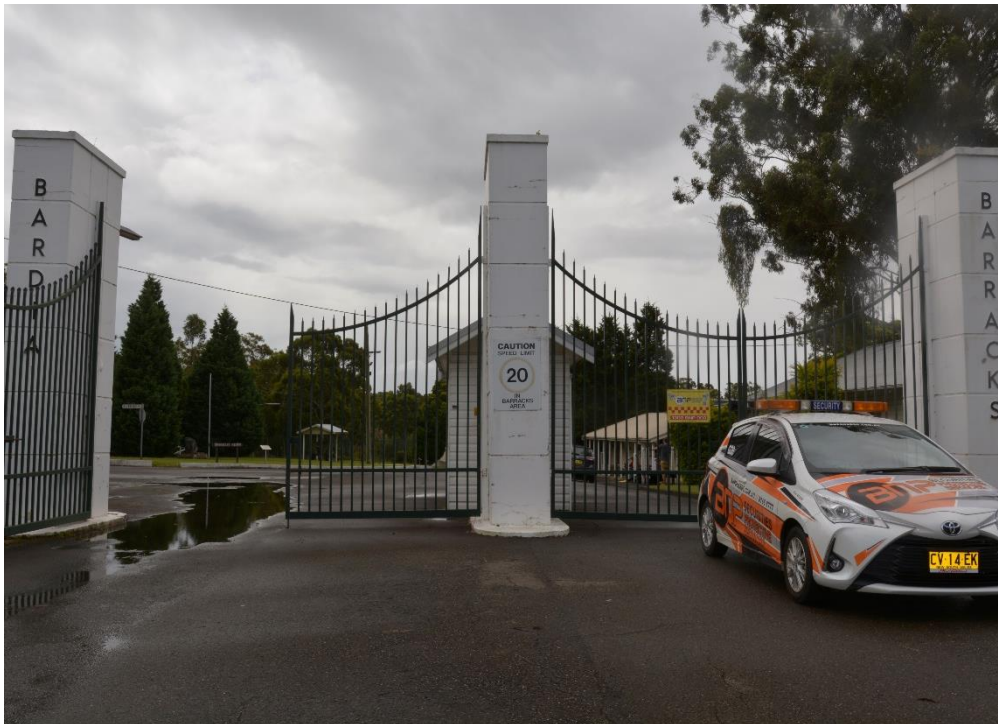


18. Remnant kerb and guttering and stormwater drain on the site in Precinct 3.
Source: TKD Architects, 2022

3.4 Views of Heritage Precinct



19. View west along front brick wall at Campbelltown Road entry to the Barracks and Sentry box
Source: TKD Architects, 2022.



20. Southern elevation of the entry gates of Bardia Barracks as viewed from Campbelltown Road
Source: TKD Architects, 2022.



21 View West to the National Service Memorial from the central car park
Source: TKD Architects, 2022.



4 View east along the metal palisade fence and the ring road on the northern boundary of the site
Source: TKD Architects, 2022.



5 View south to the site from the ring road outside the metal palisade fence
Source: TKD Architects, 2022.



6 View south along the metal palisade fence and the ring road on the eastern boundary of the site
Source: TKD Architects, 2022



7 View south along the western boundary of the site from the ring road
Source: TKD Architects, 2022



5. View east along the ring road at the rear of
Bardia Barracks.



6. View west along the ring road at the rear of
Bardia Barracks.



7. View north along the ring road on the western boundary of Bardia Barracks.



8. View south along the ring road on the western boundary of Bardia Barracks.

4 ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE IMPACT

This section of the report identifies and assesses the potential heritage impacts associated with the proposed works in the vicinity of Bardia Barracks, which is within the Ingleburn Military Heritage Precinct.

The proposal has been designed to avoid, minimise or mitigate potential adverse impacts on its heritage significance as much as possible.

The proposal is assessed in the following sections against:

- State Environmental Planning Policy (State Significant Precincts) 2005 Appendix 16
- The Liverpool City Council Local Environment Plan (LEP) 2008
- The Edmondson Park Development Control Plan 2012

4.1 State Environmental Planning Policy (State Significant Precincts) 2005 Appendix 16

Heritage provision	Comment
Part 2 – Provisions relating to the development in Edmondson Park South Site	
33 Heritage Conservation	
(1) Objectives The objectives of this clause are-	
(a) to conserve the environmental heritage of the Edmondson Park South site, and	The proposed works are broadly consistent with the objectives of the SEPP for heritage conservation as they conserve the heritage significance of the setting and views of the subject site known as Bardia Barracks, which is within the Ingleburn Military Heritage Precinct.
(b) to conserve the heritage significance of heritage items and heritage conservation areas including associated fabric, settings and views, and	
(c) to conserve archaeological sites, and	
(d) to conserve places of Aboriginal heritage significance.	There is no physical impact on Bardia Barracks associated with the works
(5) Heritage impact assessment The consent authority may, before granting consent to any development—	
(a) on land on which a heritage item is located, or	
(b) on land that is within a heritage conservation area, or	
(c) on land that is within the vicinity of land referred to in paragraph (a) or (b), require a heritage management document to be prepared that assesses the extent to which the carrying out of the proposed development would affect the heritage significance of the heritage item or heritage conservation area concerned.	This report, which is a management document, represents the required heritage management document for the assessment of heritage impacts to the heritage item in the vicinity of the proposed works. The heritage significance of the adjacent site has been considered and the contribution of the views to and from the site have been established, and duly considered in light of relevant policies and statutory requirements. This report has found that heritage impacts from the proposed works will be negligible given the retention and conservation of significant views and landscape elements. Future development on the subject site may have the potential to impact on the heritage significance of Bardia Barracks. This development will be the subject of a separate heritage assessment.

4.2 Liverpool City Council Local Environmental Plan 2008

The proposed works are assessed against the following relevant provisions of the Liverpool City Council Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2008:

Heritage provision	Comment
<p>(1) Objectives The objectives of this clause are as follows—</p> <p>(a) to conserve the environmental heritage of Liverpool,</p> <p>(b) to conserve the heritage significance of heritage items and heritage conservation areas, including associated fabric, settings and views,</p>	<p>The proposed works are broadly consistent with the provisions of the Liverpool City Council LEP as they conserve the heritage significance of the setting and views of the subject site known as Bardia Barracks, which is within the Ingleburn Military Heritage Precinct.</p>
<p>(5) Heritage assessment</p> <p>The consent authority may, before granting consent to any development—</p> <p>(a) on land on which a heritage item is located, or</p> <p>(b) on land that is within a heritage conservation area, or</p> <p>(c) on land that is within the vicinity of land referred to in paragraph (a) or (b), require a heritage management document to be prepared that assesses the extent to which the carrying out of the proposed development would affect the heritage significance of the heritage item or heritage conservation area concerned.</p>	<p>This report represents the required heritage management document for the assessment of heritage impacts to the heritage item in the vicinity of the proposed works. The heritage significance of the adjacent site has been considered and the contribution of the views to and from the site have been established, and duly considered in light of relevant policies and statutory requirements. This report has found that heritage impacts from the proposed works will be negligible given the retention and conservation of significant views and landscape elements</p>

4.3 Edmondson Park South Development Control Plan 2012

The proposed works are assessed against the following relevant provisions of the Edmondson Park Development Control Plan 2012, which will be read in conjunction with Schedule 3 of the Major Development SEPP. Schedule 3 of the Major Development SEPP is the principal environmental planning instrument applying to Edmondson Park South. Under Schedule 3, a Concept Plan has also been prepared for the site for a mixed use development comprising a town centre and surrounding residential areas with community and open space facilities. If there is any inconsistency between the DCP and Schedule 3 of the Major Development SEPP or the Edmondson Park South Concept Plan, the SEPP and/or Concept Plan will prevail.

Development control	Comment
2.0 The Vision for Edmondson Park South	
2.1 Desired Outcomes	
<p>The high value natural habitat provides a visual backdrop and usable open space for the residents.</p> <p>New development will integrate with the existing characteristics, surrounding land uses and will take into consideration the heritage significance of the site.</p> <p>The historical and environmental context adds to the sense of place and character of Edmondson Park South.</p>	
Heritage - Desired outcomes	
24. Where possible, heritage structures are adapted and used by the community to contribute to sense of identity and understanding of the place.	The heritage structures in the vicinity of the site ie: Bardia Barracks, have been preserved and will be adapted for reuse as community facilities.
25. Important indigenous heritage is preserved in open spaces.	
26. The military history of the site is communicated to future residents.	<p>The military history will be communicated by preservation of the built items in Bardia Barracks and interpretation within the Barracks site. The structures, landscape and memorials will be accessible for appreciation by the community.</p> <p>Interpretation does not form part of this development application.</p>
3.0 Urban Structure and Public Domain	
Table 4 – Road Type Characteristics	
Campbelltown Road (sub Arterial Road)	
3. Acknowledges the presence of existing heritage items adjacent the road and facilitates pedestrian access and view lines between the Bardia Barracks and the Mont St Quentin Oval	<p>The ring road around the Bardia Barracks site will be retained and a visual connection will be preserved providing view lines between the new development and Bardia Barracks</p> <p>View lines between the Barracks site and Mont St Quentin Oval are not affected by the proposed works.</p>

Development control	Comment
<p>3.6 Heritage Conservation and Interpretation</p> <p>The Edmondson Park South Part 3A Concept Plan Statement of Heritage Impact (Tanner Architects, August 2010) includes the detailed assessment of heritage impact of future development within Edmondson Park South and recommendations for heritage interpretation. Development is to consider the recommendations of the Statement of Heritage Impact and the assessment of future development applications is to consider the issues resolved as part of the Concept Plan process.</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.To retain and manage the heritage values of Edmondson Park South. 2.To undertake new development in a manner that respects and enhances the significance of heritage items and their settings. 3.To ensure appropriate management of Aboriginal heritage. 	<p>Consideration has been given to the recommendations of the original The Edmondson Park South Part 3A Concept Plan Statement of Heritage Impact (Tanner Architects, August 2010).</p> <p>The heritage values of the state heritage listed Bardia Barracks site will be retained and managed and the new development will be undertaken in a respectful manner which enhances the significance of the heritage item and setting</p> <p>Provision is made in the proposed works for landscaping along the boundaries of the Bardia Barracks site, which along with the road reservations around its site will provide a buffer and curtilage that will aid in minimising the impacts of the future development on subdivisions adjacent to the Barracks.</p>

5 ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE IMPACT

The proposed works for the subdivision of the land known as Precinct Three into 250 lots, inclusive of servicing i.e. water, sewer, electrical, communications, and the construction of pocket parks, streetscaping and drainage infrastructure have been assessed against the relevant provisions of the State Environmental Planning Policy (State Significant Precincts) 2005 Appendix 16, the Liverpool City Council Local Environment Plan (LEP) 2008 and the Edmondson Park Development Control Plan 2012

There will be no built form or building envelopes included as part of this DA. Built development in Precinct 3 will be subject to separate and future development applications.

The proposed works are broadly consistent with the provisions of the Liverpool City Council LEP as they conserve the heritage significance of the setting and views of the subject site known as Bardia Barracks, which is within the Ingleburn Military Heritage Precinct. There is no physical impact on the Bardia Barracks site or items within it. Earthworks in the vicinity of the Barracks site are relatively minor and will not impact visually or physically on it.

The objectives of the Edmondson Park Development Control Plan 2012 will be satisfied by the proposal and ensuring that the military history will be conserved, and the structures, landscape and memorials will be accessible for appreciation by the community. The proposed development allows sufficient open space and provides for future planting around the Barracks site, which will enhance its curtilage and assist in minimising impacts on the future development in Precinct 3.

The proposed development acknowledges the presence of existing heritage items adjacent to Campbelltown Road and facilitates pedestrian access and view lines between the Bardia Barracks and

the Mont St Quentin Oval. The context of the buildings and monuments on the site will be conserved within the site boundary and the existing circuit road around the heritage precinct will be retained with a batter to suit the level change between the heritage site allowing for the preservation of significant views to and from the site.

Heritage impacts from the proposed works will be negligible given the retention within the site and the curtilage provided by future landscaping and roads around the perimeter of the Barracks site. The development has been considerate of the conservation of views and setbacks around significant structures, landscape elements and monuments.

6 CONCLUSION

The proposed subdivision of land surrounding the State Heritage listed site Bardia Barracks into 250 lots will respect the heritage significance of the site. The context of the buildings and monuments on the site will be conserved within the site boundary and the existing circuit road around the heritage precinct will be retained with a batter to suit the level change between the heritage site allowing for the preservation of significant views to and from the site.

The Bardia Barracks site which is adjacent to the development site has cultural significance as a former military training camp for the servicemen who have passed through the site, either en-route to active service in overseas theatres of war, or for National Service training. Although the site is a small, retained portion of the former extensive Barracks site, the remaining structures and landscape elements are representative of the layout, and setting, proportions of the site in its former role as a training facility.

The proposed subdivision of land adjacent to the Bardia Barracks site has been designed to respect the heritage significance of the place in terms of setting, scale, form, and landscaping. There will be no adverse heritage impacts from this development.