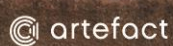


# Moorebank Precinct East

Heritage Interpretation Strategy

Report to Arcadis

February 2017



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# 1.0 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background

The Moorebank Precinct East (MPE) Project, formerly the SIMTA Project, involves the development of an intermodal terminal facility, including warehouse and distribution facilities, freight village (ancillary site and operational services), stormwater, landscaping, servicing and associated works on the eastern side of Moorebank Avenue, Moorebank. The MPE Project also includes a rail link, within an identified rail corridor, which connects from the southern part of the site to the Southern Sydney Freight Line (SSFL). The entire area, the intermodal terminal facility and rail corridor, are referred to as the MPE site. The MPE site is to be developed in three key stages:

- Stage 1- Construction of the Intermodal Terminal Facility and rail link
- Stage 2- Construction of warehouse and Distribution Facilities
- Stage 3- Extension of the Intermodal Terminal Facility and completion of Warehouse and Distribution Facilities.

To facilitate the operation of the MPE Project construction work would be carried out across the whole MPE site which would involve the demolition of all existing buildings and infrastructure. Heritage impacts are expected to include removal of 20 WWII structures, the original road and open drain alignments, original rail tracks, original underground water mains and sewerage lines, and possible impacts to potential archaeological material associated with former structures.

Artefact Heritage has been commissioned by Arcadis to prepare a Heritage Interpretation Strategy (HIS) for the MPE site. The HIS has been prepared to address Condition 14 of Minister's Conditions of Approval (CoA) for MPE Project, granted on 18 December 2015:

*Prior to the commencement of construction activities affecting the WWII store buildings, the Applicant shall prepare a Heritage Interpretation Strategy, in consultation with the Heritage Division. The Strategy shall be submitted for the approval of the Secretary with a copy provided to the Certifying Authority.*

In addition the MPE Stage 2 EIS Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment<sup>1</sup> states that

*A Heritage Interpretation Strategy should be prepared prior to the commencement of construction, outlining appropriate interpretive measure for the Proposal site in the context of the MPE site as a whole.*

A draft Heritage Interpretation Strategy for Stage 1 of the MPE Project was prepared by Environmental Resources Management Australia in December 2016<sup>2</sup>. While it has been reviewed and cited in this HIS, it is not seen as a comprehensive guide to an interpretive approach for the whole MPE site - Stages 1, 2 and 3.

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<sup>1</sup> Artefact 2016a

<sup>2</sup> ERM 2016

## 1.2 Scope of the Report

An HIS is a tool that provides a strategy for ways of transmitting messages about the cultural heritage values of a site to visitors and other audiences through interpretation. It is intended to inform and guide planning for heritage interpretation by identifying historical themes relevant to the site, and outlining strategies for presenting these through a variety of interpretive media.

The HIS is the first stage in the interpretation planning process. The next two stages are

- Developing a Heritage Interpretation Plan (HIP), including content development and design, and
- Implementation of the HIP.

Aboriginal and European heritage aspects of interpretation relating to the MPE site have been combined within this one document. This is considered appropriate as it allows for a more integrated interpretation strategy across the MPE site.

## 1.3 Methodology and Terminology

This HIS has been prepared in accordance with *the NSW Heritage Manual* (1996), NSW Heritage Office's *Interpreting Heritage Places and Items: Guidelines* (2005) and *Heritage Interpretation Policy* (as endorsed by the Heritage Council in 2005).

The *Heritage Interpretation Policy* states that:

*The interpretation of New South Wales' heritage connects the communities of New South Wales with their heritage and is a means of protecting and sustaining heritage values. Heritage interpretation is an integral part of the conservation and management of heritage items, and is relevant to other aspects of environmental and cultural management and policy. Heritage interpretation incorporates and provides broad access to historical research and analysis. Heritage interpretation provides opportunities to stimulate ideas and debate about Australian life and values, and the meaning of our history, culture and the environment.*

The NSW Heritage Office's *Interpreting Heritage Places and Items: Guidelines* provides 'The Ingredients for Best Practice' is shown in Table 1.

**Table 1: Best practice principles**

Ingredient	Outline
<b>1: Interpretation, people and culture</b>	Respect for the special connections between people and items.
<b>2: Heritage significance and site analysis</b>	Understand the item and convey its significance.

Ingredient	Outline
<b>3: Records and research</b>	Use existing records of the item, research additional information, and make these publicly available (subject to security and cultural protocols).
<b>4: Audiences</b>	Explore, respect and respond to the identified audience.
<b>5: Themes</b>	Make reasoned choices about themes, stories and strategies.
<b>6: Engaging the audience</b>	Stimulate thought and dialogue, provoke response and enhance understanding.
<b>7: Context</b>	Research the physical, historical, spiritual and contemporary context of the item, including related items, and respect local amenity and culture.
<b>8: Authenticity, ambience and sustainability</b>	Develop interpretation methods and media which sustain the significance of the items, its character and authenticity.
<b>9: Conservation planning and works</b>	Integrate interpretation in conservation planning, and in all stages of a conservation project.
<b>10: Maintenance, evaluation and review</b>	Include interpretation in the ongoing management of an item; provide for regular maintenance, evaluation and review.
<b>11: Skills and knowledge</b>	Involve people with relevant skills, knowledge and experience.
<b>12: Collaboration</b>	Collaborate with organisations and the local community.

This document has also been informed by the Australia International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) *Burra Charter*, 1999. The *Burra Charter* defines interpretation as “all the ways of presenting the cultural significance of a place”, which may be achieved through a combination of the treatment of heritage fabric, the use of the place, or activities undertaken at the place, and the introduction of material explaining this history (Article 1.17). Interpretation should provide and enhance understanding of the history, significance and meaning, as well as respect and be appropriate to the cultural significance of a place (Article 25).

The ICOMOS *Ename Charter* for interpretation of cultural heritage sites has also informed this document. In recognising that interpretation and presentation are part of the overall process of cultural heritage conservation, this Charter has established seven cardinal principles upon which interpretation should be based:

- Principle 1: Access and understanding
- Principle 2: Information sources
- Principle 3: Attention to setting and context
- Principle 4: Preservation of authenticity
- Principle 5: Planning for suitability
- Principle 6: Concern for inclusiveness
- Principle 7: Importance of research, training and evaluation.



The following definitions used within the HIS are aligned with those in the NSW Heritage Office's *Interpreting Heritage Places and Items Guidelines*:

- Aboriginal people(s) with cultural association – means Aboriginal people(s) with a cultural or historical association with an area not necessarily deriving from descent from original inhabitants. Consideration must also be given to Aboriginal people who reside in an area where there are no identified traditional owners or Aboriginal people who have traditional association to that country (see also Traditional owner).
- Aboriginal Culture – The culture of a group of people or groups of peoples comprising of the total ways of living built up and passed on from one generation to the next, and evolving over time.
- Aboriginal Heritage – The heritage of a group of people or groups of peoples is represented in all that comes or belongs to them by reason of birth and includes their spirituality, language and relationship to land. Associations mean the special connections that exist between people and an item.
- Heritage significance – refers to meanings and values in relation to the historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic importance of the item. Heritage significance is reflected in the fabric of the item, its setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects. Items may have a range of values and meanings for different individuals or groups, over time.
- Interpretation – means all the ways of presenting the significance of an item. Interpretation may be a combination of the treatment and fabric of the item; the use of the item; the use of interpretive media, such as events, activities, signs and publications, or activities, but is not limited to these.
- Interpretation plan – a document that provides the policies, strategies and detailed advice for interpreting a heritage item. It is based on research and analysis and plans to communicate the significance of the item, both during a conservation project and in the ongoing life of the item. The plan identifies key themes, storylines and audiences and provides recommendations about interpretation media. It includes practical and specific advice about how to implement the plan.
- Meanings – denote what an item signifies, indicates, evokes or expresses.
- Media – means the tools, techniques and technologies used to convey the interpretation. These can include signs, orientation, notices, guided and self-guided walks, audio guides, installations, displays, models, dioramas, exhibitions, lighting, street naming, holograms, films, video, soundscapes, oral history, maps, brochures, books and catalogues, public art, writers and artists in residence programs, events, activities, role play, demonstrations, educational programs, websites, CD ROM programs, reconstructions, sets, and replicas and other means of communication.

## 1.4 Resources

Preparation for this HIS involved consideration, review of and sourcing from the following documents:

- AHMS 2012. SIMTA Moorebank Intermodal Facility Concept Plan: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment. Appendix S of Environmental Impact Statement.
- AHMS 2015. SIMTA Intermodal Terminal Facility Stage 1: Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment. Appendix T of Environmental Impact Statement.
- Artefact Heritage 2013. SIMTA Moorebank Intermodal Facility Concept Plan: Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment. Appendix T of Environmental Impact Statement. Report to Arcadis.
- Artefact Heritage 2015. SIMTA Intermodal Terminal Facility Stage 1: Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment. Appendix U of Environmental Impact Statement. Report to Arcadis.
- Artefact Heritage 2016a. Moorebank Precinct East Stage 2: Non-Indigenous Heritage Impact Assessment. Appendix V of Environmental Impact Statement. Report to Arcadis.
- Artefact Heritage 2016b. Moorebank Precinct East Stage 2: Indigenous Heritage Impact Assessment. Appendix U of Environmental Impact Statement. Report to Arcadis.
- Artefact 2016c. Moorebank Precinct West Draft Heritage Interpretation Strategy, Report to Arcadis.
- Brooks and Associates 2001 Heritage Assessment of the Moorebank Defence National Storage and Distribution Site DNSDC. Report prepared for Dept of Defence Sydney Property Disposal Unit.
- ERM. 2016. Draft Moorebank Stage 1 Intermodal Development Heritage Interpretation Strategy. Report to Laing O'Rourke.

## 1.5 Authorship

This report has been prepared by Carolyn MacLulich (Senior Heritage Consultant, Interpretation, Artefact), with input and review by Sandra Wallace (Director, Artefact).

## 2.0 SITE CONTEXT

### 2.1 MPE Site Description

The MPE site is located approximately 27 km south-west of the Sydney Central Business District (CBD) and approximately 26 km west of Port Botany. The MPE site is within the Liverpool Local Government Area (LGA), in Sydney's South West subregion, approximately 2.5 km from the Liverpool City Centre.

The majority of the MPE site is situated within the former 'Defence National Storage and Distribution Centre' (DSNDC), on the eastern side of Moorebank Avenue. The remaining sections of the MPE site include a section of Rail Corp land and of Boot land, largely bushland, to the south of the DSNDC; a small part of the southern section of the School of Military Engineering (SME) used as a golf course, and a section of the Glenfield Waste Facility (Figure 1).

The majority of land immediately surrounding the MPE site is owned and operated by the Commonwealth and comprises:

- Former School of Military Engineering (SME), on the western side of Moorebank Avenue directly adjacent to the MPE site.
- Holsworthy Military Reserve, to the south of the MPE site on the southern side of the East Hills Passenger Railway Line.
- Commonwealth Residual Land, to the east between the MPE site and the Wattle Grove residential area.
- The recently developed Defence Joint Logistics Unit (DJLU), to the north and north-east of the MPE site.

### 2.2 Heritage Significance

The MPE site includes two heritage listed items. The Defence National Storage and Distribution Centre (DNSDC) is listed as a heritage item under the Liverpool Local Environment Plan 2008 (item 57A)<sup>3</sup> and is protected under the *Heritage Act 1977* (Heritage Act) and the EP&A Act. The proposed new rail link passes through a small part of the School of Military Engineering (SME) complex, which is also listed as a heritage item under the Liverpool Local Environmental Plan 2008 (item 57) and protected under the *Heritage Act 1977* (Heritage Act) and the EP&A Act.

This section of the HIS, adapted from the MPE Stage 2 EIS Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment and Indigenous Heritage Assessment<sup>4</sup>, includes descriptions of listed items that are to be impacted by the proposal, as well as information on Indigenous heritage issues related to the MPE site.

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<sup>3</sup> The DNSDC was previously listed on the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL) but as a result of the Department of Defence vacating the DSNDC site which is owned by SIMTA, the site is no longer included on the CHL

<sup>4</sup> Artefact 2016a, 2016b

Figure 1: MPE site overview (Source: Arcadis)



## 2.2.1 Defence National Storage and Distribution Centre (DNSDC)

The DNSDC site is an area of approximately 83 hectares located on the eastern side of Moorebank Avenue. The DNSDC site has accommodated storage for military purposes since 1915, with the establishment of the nearby Liverpool camp along the banks of the Georges River during WWI. During WWII the site accommodated an ordnance depot and workshops. Twenty of the storage buildings from WWII have heritage significance, being timber post and beam or composite timber and steel structures. It is understood that the buildings were prefabricated in the United States and shipped to



Australia on US Liberty Ships.<sup>5</sup> A number of other buildings were constructed on the site, such as large storage sheds smaller ancillary, administration, and workshop buildings, and many of the buildings were refurbished, reclad and some demolished in the 1990s (Figure 6). The buildings of heritage significance on the site are:

- Fifteen warehouses of timber post and beam construction. These buildings retain their original timber structure, though they have been reclad with modern steel sheeting, and have new concrete floors. Nine of these buildings include internal bays.
- Three composite timber and steel warehouses which have three bays of timber post and beam construction on either side of a central raised bay. The central bay has a steel frame to support an overhead gantry crane.
- Two other WWII-era buildings, the Carpentry Workshop and Quarter Masters Store, which are of modified timber post and beam structures.

The MPE Stage 2 EIS Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment<sup>6</sup> noted that

*The MPE Project involves the demolition and removal of all structures on the site, which includes 20 military stores as well as their associated infrastructures and utilities. Conservation and/or adaptive reuse of some of the WWII structures proposed for demolition was considered in the initial stages of the MPE proposal for mitigation of impact on the significance of the former DNSDC site (MPE site). Suggested measures included conservation in situ and adaptive reuse of some or all of the WWII structures. It was advised that the WWII structures were not suitable for use within the context of the MPE proposal as they would need to have major conversions to meet safety and engineering requirements to enable them to service the required functions as part of the intermodal terminal facility. It was therefore proposed by the proponent to demolish all structures and utilities on the site before it be fully redeveloped. This would include earthworks and levelling of the land, and the construction a freight rail terminal, new warehousing facilities, ancillary structures, infrastructure, utilities and landscape.*

The following Statement of Significance is taken from the Australian Heritage Database entry for the DNSDC<sup>7</sup>:

*The Defence National Storage and Distribution Centre (DNSDC) is historically highly significant. As a military storage site it dates from 1915, and the Centre is important for its associations with the development of Australia's military forces prior to and during the First World War and particularly for its direct association with the military build up in the early years of the Second World War. The DNSDC has continued to play an important role in Australia's military infrastructure, right up to the present time. The place also has an association with early nineteenth century settlement in the Liverpool area. (Criterion A.4).*

<sup>5</sup> Australian Heritage Database (<http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahdb/search.pl>) entry: "Defence National Storage and Distribution Centre"

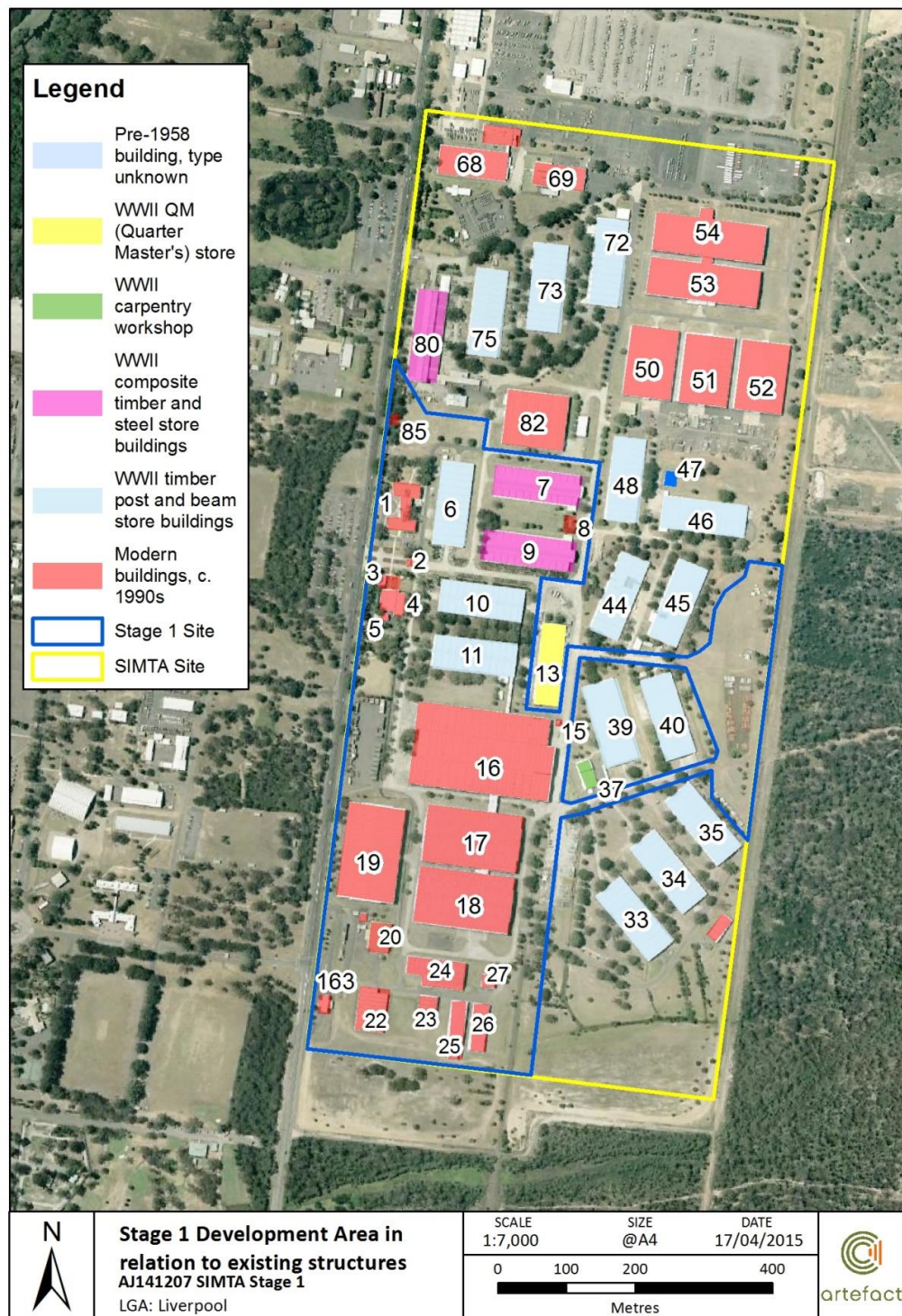
<sup>6</sup> Artefact 2016a

<sup>7</sup> Australian Heritage Database (<http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahdb/search.pl>) entry: "Defence National Storage and Distribution Centre";

*The DNSDC contains twenty Second World War post and beam warehouses, many of which, despite being re-clad, are good examples of their type. Particularly important are the fifteen timber post and beam military warehouses of the nine-bay type which played such an important role during the war and which were the widest post and beam military warehouses. Also important are the three composite steel and timber type warehouses. Post and beam military warehouses are small in number today, giving those at this site substantial rarity value. Additional interest is inherent in the fact that the buildings are understood to have been prefabricated in the United States and shipped to Australia in the early 1940s. Further, the alignment of part of the former military railway system is evidenced by the alignment and siting of some of the buildings and roads at the site. (Criteria D.2 and B.2)*

*The Centre is of social value for Defence personnel, for the Liverpool community and for the broader Sydney community on account of the long-term Defence associations with the site (Criterion G.1).*

Figure 2: Location of buildings on DNSDC site (Source: Artefact)

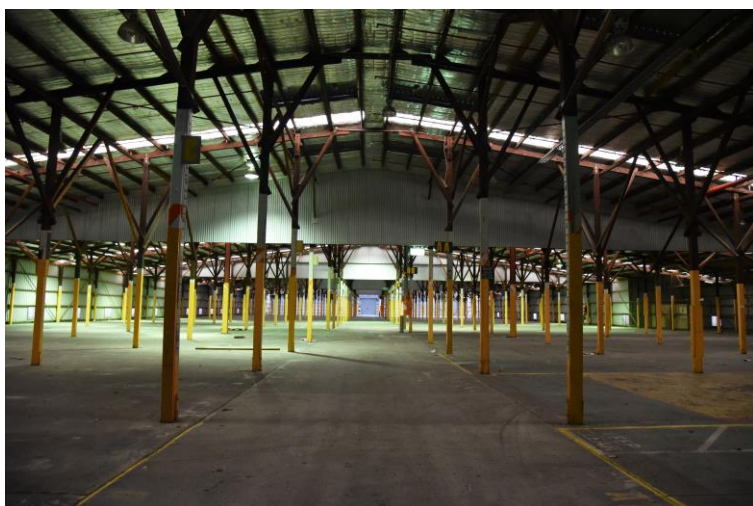




**Figure 3: Example of WWII timber post and beam construction, Warehouse 73 (Source: Artefact)**



**Figure 4: Internal views of timber post and beam construction (Source: Artefact)**





**Figure 5: Carpentry Workshop (Source: Artefact)**



**Figure 6: Rail lines at south section of site (Source: Artefact)**



### 2.2.2 School of Military Engineering (SME)

The proposed new rail link on the MPE site passes through a small part of the south of the School of Military Engineering (SME) complex, previously used as a golf course, where no structures are present. The main complex of the SME covers approximately 220 hectares between the Georges River and Moorebank Avenue, and is listed on the Liverpool LEP (2008) under its alternate name, the Australian Army Engineers Group (Item 57). All of these items and structures of the SME complex will be impacted upon by the Moorebank Precinct West (MPW)<sup>8</sup> site development, and impacts to the SME complex have been approved under the MPW Concept and Stage 1 Early Works approval. The rest of the land encompassed by Item 57 on the Liverpool LEP listing now consists mostly of bushland. Since this land was part of Liverpool's military precinct from 1915 and has remained

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<sup>8</sup> Artefact 2016c

undeveloped since the 1940s, it is possible that archaeological evidence for military activities survives there.

The following statement of significance for the SME is taken from the State Heritage Inventory listing<sup>9</sup> for the site:

*The School of Military Engineering demonstrates the military history, particularly the engineering military history of the area. The site encompasses a complex of heritage items that are associated with the Royal Australian Engineers. It traces the evolution of the technologies used by the RAE. Much of the war memorabilia on display is now rare. The site is representative of the RAE's pride in their military past and present. There is the potential to gain more information on the site from further architectural, archaeological and documentary research.*

### 2.2.3 Glenfield Farm

Glenfield Farm is listed on the State Heritage Register<sup>10</sup> and is of exceptional historical significance as one of the few surviving rural farm complexes in NSW dating from the original land grant of 1810 and still capable of use for family living and limited farming activities. The buildings on the property are located to the western part of the listed area on top of a ridge and contain a 14 room homestead, a dairy, coach house and privy. The land to the east of the site consists of former rural pastures and the original site fencing. The house overlooks the Glenfield Waste Facility and the SSFL. The 2002 Conservation Management Plan<sup>11</sup> developed for the site emphasised the importance of the views to and from the east and recommended that they be retained intact.

### 2.2.4 Aboriginal Heritage Context

Previous Aboriginal heritage assessments of the MPE site<sup>12</sup> identified that the DSNSDC site and the proposed rail corridor area are heavily disturbed and/or previously developed areas, and the potential for preservation of archaeological materials is low. In particular, the sections of the rail corridor that include the SME and the Glenfield waste depot are heavily disturbed and modified and as such, these areas would contain limited heritage constraints. Isolated Aboriginal artefacts were identified in three areas on the MPE site and were assessed as having low archaeological significance, and three areas of potential archaeological deposit (PAD) were also identified. Testing at one of the PADs (PAD 2) identified a number of artefacts in a stratified deposit. Consultation with RAPs for the MPE Project at the Concept Plan Approval stage identified an area of cultural heritage value on the western side of Georges River, abutting the rail corridor portion of the MPE site. Information relating to exact locations of Aboriginal sites should not be published or promoted in the public domain.

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<sup>9</sup> State Heritage Inventory listing:

<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=1970180>

<sup>10</sup> State Heritage Register:

<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5045531>

<sup>11</sup> Mayne-Wilson & Associates 2002:116

<sup>12</sup> AHMS 2012, AHMS 2015

### 2.2.5 The Moorebank Cultural Landscape

The MPE site, as well as the MPW site, is located within a socially and historically significant landscape - the Moorebank Cultural Landscape - where built, modified and natural features reflect phases of use and associated cultural history patterns. The Moorebank Cultural Landscape was assessed in the MPW Concept EIS<sup>13</sup> as a locally distinct and representative cultural landscape, the product of numerous phases of land-use and occupation spanning Indigenous occupation through to the European settlement and the present day. For the purposes of interpretation, this assessment also applies to the MPE site. The World Heritage Committee has defined cultural landscapes as areas that *“are illustrative of the evolution of human society and settlement over time, under the influence of physical constraints and/or opportunities presented by their natural environment and of successive social, economic and cultural forces, both external and internal”*.<sup>14</sup> The Moorebank Cultural Landscape has strong associations with Thomas Moore, the Australian Army, and the Aboriginal community. It incorporates heritage landscapes surrounding the MPE and MPW sites such as Glenfield Farm, Kitchener House, and Casula Powerhouse. Furthermore, the archaeological deposits identified have the potential to yield information that would contribute to an understanding of its cultural history.

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<sup>13</sup> NOCH 2014

<sup>14</sup> World Heritage Committee 2003

## 3.0 SITE HISTORY

### 3.1 Introduction

The aim of this section is to provide an historical background for the MPE site by identifying key historical characteristics of the area and outlining major historical themes and stories for interpretation. The following historical overview has been adapted from the comprehensive Indigenous and Non-Indigenous historical summaries in the Stage 1 and Stage 2 EIS reports for MPE<sup>15</sup>. This section is provided as a background to the HIS only, to indicate the extensive and varied use of the site and surrounding area over time, and is not intended to be an example of the type or extent of any text that may be included in specific interpretive media.

### 3.2 Aboriginal History

Aboriginal people traditionally lived in small family or clan groups that were associated with particular territories or places. The language groups occupying the region surrounding the MPE site are thought to have been the Darug, the Dharawal, and the Gundungurra<sup>16</sup>. The Campbelltown area may have represented the intersection between the boundaries for these language groups, and the Narellan Valley may have been part of a 'travel corridor' facilitating movement between the northern Cumberland Plain and the Illawarra.<sup>17</sup>

The Darug language group occupied much of the Cumberland Plain between the Blue Mountains and the coast, with the language being divided into coastal and hinterland dialects.<sup>18</sup> The Dharawal language group was largely coastal and may have extended from the Shoalhaven River, north to Botany Bay and then inland to Camden.<sup>19</sup> Historical records show that the Gundungurra were located to the west and southwest of the Dharawal and into the southern Blue Mountains. It is not known whether this represented recent displacement patterns as a result of European colonisation or was part of a longer term interaction with the Dharawal.<sup>20</sup>

British colonisation had a profound effect on the Aboriginal population of the Sydney region. In the early days of the colony Aboriginal people were disenfranchised from their land as the British claimed areas for settlement and agriculture. The colonists, often at the expense of the local Aboriginal groups, also claimed resources such as pasture, timber, fishing grounds and water sources.

In the early 1800s relationships between the Aboriginal people of the Liverpool area and the European settlers were generally amicable. There are several examples of close relationships

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<sup>15</sup> AMHS 2015, Artefact 2015, Artefact 2016a, Artefact 2016b

<sup>16</sup> Attenbrow 2010:221, 222

<sup>17</sup> JMcDCHM 2007:21 after Haglund 1989

<sup>18</sup> Attenbrow 2002:34

<sup>19</sup> Attenbrow 2002:34

<sup>20</sup> Karskens 2010:496



between land owners and local Aboriginal people, including Charles Throsby who gave the Dharawal protection on his Glenfield Estate.<sup>21</sup>

Relations between Aboriginal people and colonists did not remain amicable. A sustained drought in 1814 -1815 and continued disenfranchisement led to tensions between farmers and Aboriginal people in the southwest of Sydney. Aboriginal people were accused of stealing corn and potatoes and spearing cattle, and a number of farmers were killed on their properties. In a dispatch Governor Macquarie wrote that '*The Native Blacks of this country...have lately broken out in open hostility against the British Settlers residing on the banks of the River Nepean near the Cow Pastures*'. Aboriginal people were targeted and it was ordered that Aboriginal men be strung from trees when they were killed as an example.<sup>22</sup>

Although the numbers of Aboriginal people in the Liverpool area decreased as settlers and farmers moved into the locality, communities remained living at Camden Park and along the Georges River near Liverpool.<sup>23</sup>

### 3.3 Early European Settlement and Land Use

The first European activity in the area was exploratory, shortly followed by settlement in the 1790s. The MPE site was formerly part of the Moorebank Estate that was established and built up by Thomas Moore, initially Master Boat Builder, then the new Colony's Surveyor of Timber, then the first Magistrate of Liverpool. Land grants along the Georges River in the Moorebank area were first made in 1798. These were given to military or naval officers who cleared some of the land for agricultural uses. The land that would become Moorebank was left uncleared until 1805 when Thomas Moore acquired grants along the eastern bank of Georges River. Over the next 15 years, Moore received almost 8000 acres of land in grants. Moore used the land for agricultural activities (Figure 7). Before his death, Moore transferred his Moorebank estate of approximately 6,400 acres, together with lots he owned in the township of Liverpool, to the Church of England to be held in trust (Figure 8). He similarly left his house and grounds to the church for the establishment of a college for young Protestant men, which later became the Moore Theological College which was transferred to Newtown in 1891.

The Church of England leased out the land to tenants who had poultry farms, orchards and vineyards. In the 1860s many small farmers moved away from the river after a particularly large inundation and the area became open to larger scale agriculture including dairy farming. By the mid 1880s the church sold the site under the title of Moorebank Farms Estate. The river front land, parcelled in lots from 7 to 100 acres, sold quickly and tenant farmers used the land for poultry farming, orchards, vineyards, and a dairy. Parish maps indicate that in 1888 part of the MPE site formed part of the 'PE Barker' Orchard and Vineyard (Figure 8). In 1889 - 90 the government started drilling for coal on the estate. Although coal was found, it was not mined. Through this period the Estate remained mostly uncleared and was

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<sup>21</sup> Karskens 2010

<sup>22</sup> Turbet 2011:234

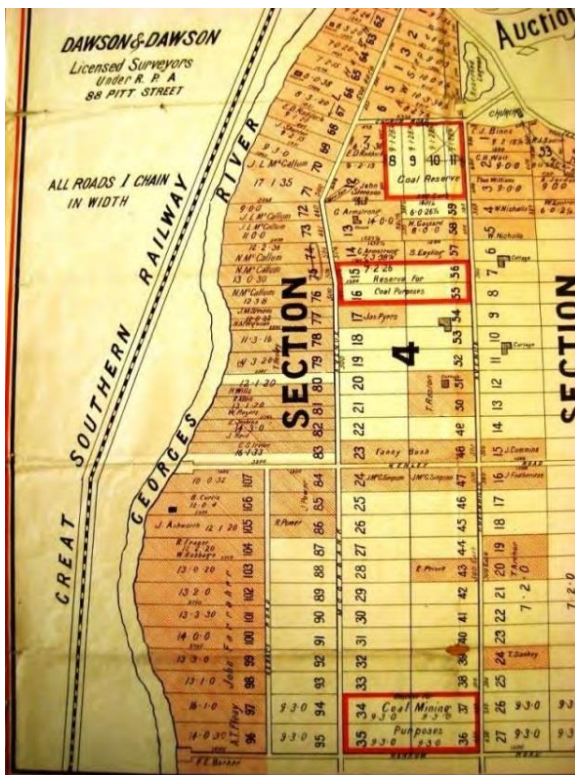
<sup>23</sup> Liston 1988

used for agriculture. In the 1930s, sandmining occurred on the eastern bank of the Georges River and a light railway to service the operation was constructed.

**Figure 7: Real estate agent's description of life on Moorebank Farms Estate c. 1888 (Source: Estate plan, Map folder 93, LFSP 1351, NLA)**



**Figure 8: Moorebank Farms Estate 2<sup>nd</sup> Subdivision, c 1888, including the northern part of the site (Source: Estate plan, Map Folder 93, LFSP 1352, NLA)**



### 3.4 Australia's Military Defence

The MPE site has a significant military history, ranging from the late nineteenth century to the present day. This section uses a chronological format to outline the various phases within the overarching military history theme.

### 3.4.1 Phase 1: Pre-WWI

From 1811 the Liverpool area was subject to extensive Defence involvement as military troops were stationed at Liverpool to protect the town and oversee convict work gangs. From 1870 annual training military camps were routinely held at Richmond, Campbell Fields, Windsor, the Royal National Park, and Campbelltown. The Easter camp was held at Campbelltown in 1891 with the artillery camping overnight near Liverpool. 1894 saw the first military use of Moorebank Estate with artillery, cavalry, light horse, engineer and medical units being used for training in mock military engagement over several days. By 1907, a military camp had been established on the eastern side of the Georges River, with a rifle range further south. The land which is currently occupied by the MPE site formed part of this large camp which also included portions of the MPW site and an area to the north, adjacent to the Georges River.<sup>24</sup>

This area would continue to be used as a training camp until Lord Kitchener's visit in 1910. Lord Kitchener was invited by Prime Minister Deakin to advise the Commonwealth on developing its land defence, as after Federation, it was felt that an overhaul of the defence system in Australia was required. Lord Kitchener, with a delegation, undertook a nationwide tour in 1910 to review the status of the Australian Army. For the duration of his stay, Kitchener stayed at Kitchener House. His visit and recommendations would result in the establishment of the Australian Imperial Forces. *The Daily Telegraph* described the area at the Liverpool camp used for the manoeuvres:

*The camp was pitched upon the paddocks to the left of the railway station on the ground that has been similarly occupied in recent years and which is nearly all included in the military manoeuvre area which the Commonwealth Government is endeavouring to secure ... the training ground embraces a stretch of country extending from Liverpool, on the southern line, across Heathcote on the Illawarra system, and it provides not only very fair opportunities for moving large bodies of troops in tactical exercises, but also has within its limits well equipped ranges for artillery and infantry shell and ball practice.*<sup>25</sup>

Kitchener recommended that large, central training grounds should be established in each State. His visit resulted in the acquisition of large areas of land around Liverpool by the Government, for use as permanent military training camps in NSW. The land was resumed in stages over the following years and included the acquisition of 883 acres near Holsworthy in 1912 for the establishment of a Remount Depot and a Veterinary Hospital for horses, followed by 16,868 acres in 1913, which included the MPE site.<sup>26</sup> Buildings that were established up to 1915 included a military isolation camp, mobilisation stores, small arms ammunition stores, a rifle range, and the official Moorebank parade ground.

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<sup>24</sup> Brooks and Associates 2002:8

<sup>25</sup> *The Daily Telegraph* 7/1/1910:7

<sup>26</sup> Brooks and Associates 2002:4

### 3.4.2 Phase 2: WWI and Interwar

By 1913, the Liverpool camp accommodated 2,000 troops in tents<sup>27</sup>, and during WWI it became the main training centre for new recruits in New South Wales. The camp extended southward from Newbridge Road for three to four kilometres along the eastern bank of the George's River, between the river and Moorebank Avenue. The buildings included a guard room, prison, ordinance store, ammunition stores, officer's mess and kitchen, numerous barrack blocks, kitchens, showers and latrines, a canteen and a billiard hall and shooting gallery. To the east of the camp was an area marked 'stores' on a 1915 plan (Figure 9), which encompassed the northern part of the current MPE site, while east of the stores area, outside the MPE site, was a rifle range.

Initially, new recruits were encamped in long lines of tents on the eastern bank of the river to the north of the MPE site, though these had been replaced with huts by the end of 1916 (Figure 10). A detailed plan of the camp from 1917 (Figure 11) shows that it was well established and included a large number of huts, kitchens, and mess buildings, as well as a saw mill, four church buildings, a post office, bank, power house, Y.M.C.A building, hospital buildings, nurses' quarters, and buildings for the Salvation Army and the Red Cross. Units that trained at the camp during the WWI included the Engineer and Field Mining companies, the field hospital, infantry and reinforcement units, and the artillery and light horse units.

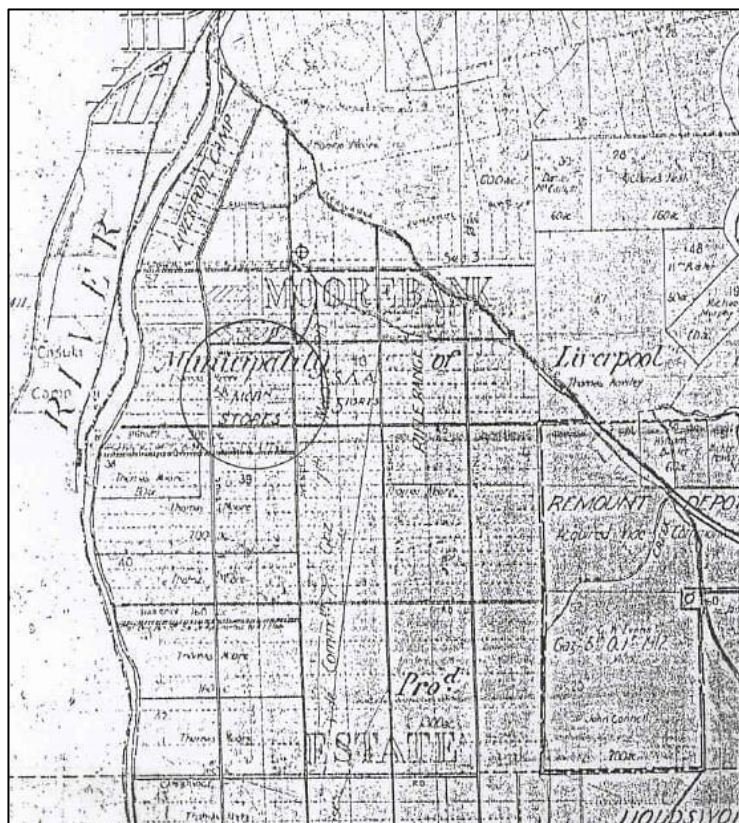
Although these facilities were outside the MPE site, this demonstrates the extent of military occupation of the area and provides context to the assessment of heritage significance for the MPE site.

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<sup>27</sup> SMH 3/1/1913:10



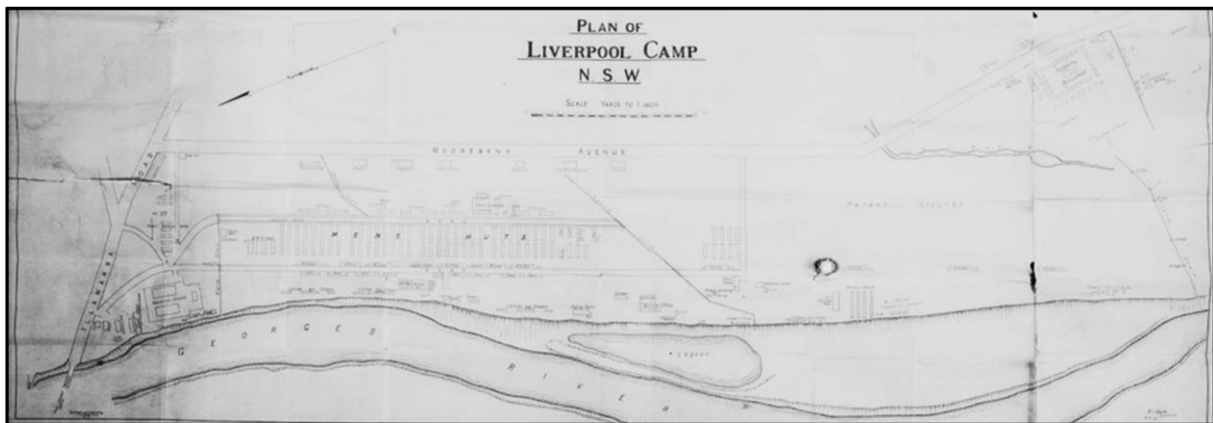
**Figure 9: Plan of the Liverpool Manoeuvre Area c.1915 (Source: Brooks and Associates 2002:7)**



**Figure 10: Accommodation huts, Oct 1916 (Source: AWM, ID No: C01205)**



**Figure 11: Plan of Liverpool Camp, 1917 oriented north (Source: Liverpool City Council)**



The Remount Depot established at Holsworthy in 1912 approximately four kilometres south-east of the Liverpool camp was responsible for purchasing, breaking in, and caring for military horses. Initially, it mainly supplied horses for artillery and transport, but during WWI it provided mounts for the enlisted Light Horsemen who came from other parts of NSW and Queensland to enrol, train, and embark from Sydney. By 1914, a Veterinary Section was also established at Holsworthy, to care for the horses (Figure 12).

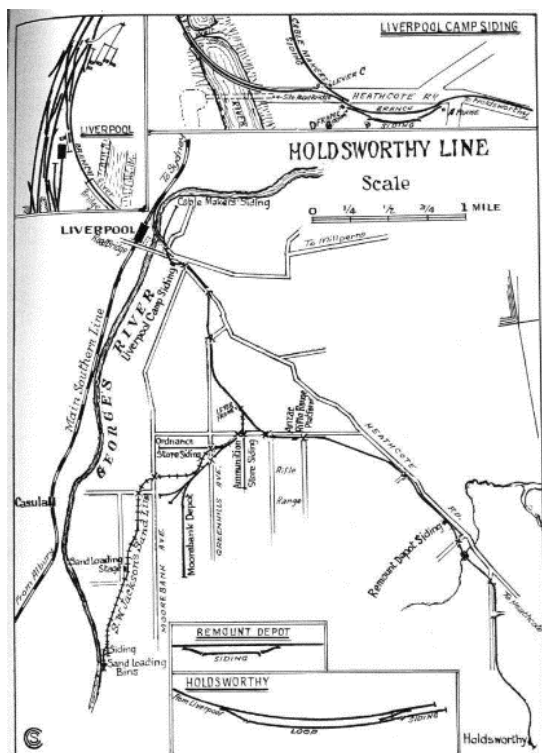
Also located at Holsworthy was a large internment camp for 'enemy aliens' and prisoners-of-war, which became known as the German Concentration Camp. The area occupied by the camp was never clearly defined, but measured approximately 1.5 kilometres by one kilometre, and was located south of the Remount Depot and Veterinary Section.

Internees from the German Concentration Camp assisted in the construction of new railway lines to link the different military establishments at Liverpool and Holsworthy. The Government wanted the new lines to service the Liverpool camp, the Artillery Range to its east, ordnance and ammunition stores two miles from the main camp, the Remount Depot, Veterinary Section, and German Concentration Camp. Construction of the line began in February 1917 and was completed in January 1918, with additional sidings added in the following years. First the Ordnance Store Siding opened in April 1919, followed by the Ammunition Stores Siding on Anzac Road which opened in October 1920. These rail sidings were located just to the north of the MPE site. The facilities at Liverpool and Holsworthy continued to be used for military training during the interwar years, although on a much reduced scale.

Figure 12: 1917 plan showing Liverpool camp, the Remount Depot, the Veterinary Section, and the Holdsworth internment camp located north of the MPE site (Source: Ludlow & Snowden 1993:56)



Figure 13: Plan showing rail lines (Source: P. Neve, Australian Railway Historical Society Bulletin no. 322, August 1964)





### 3.4.3 Phase 3: WWII

The beginning of WWII necessitated the nation-wide expansion of sites associated with defence training, manufacture, and storage. In the Liverpool area there was an enormous expansion of army installations, with about 40,000 troops in-training at Liverpool, Holsworthy, and Ingleburn<sup>28</sup>. The School of Military Engineering (SME) was established to the south of Liverpool camp in 1939, immediately after the declaration of war. During the war 7,450 students were trained at the school.<sup>29</sup> By 1943, the area of Liverpool camp between the Georges River and Moorebank Avenue accommodated the Armoured Fighting Vehicle Trade Training Centre (AFVTTC), and the Australian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers (AEME), while a sub depot had been established on the southern corner of Moorebank Avenue and Anzac Road to the north-west of the MPE site.

In 1943, it was proposed that Ordnance Stores should be established at Moorebank for the 5<sup>th</sup> Australian Base Ordnance Depot and a plan for the proposed layout was drawn up. In January 1944, urgent approval was sought for the construction of four of the proposed storehouses (Numbers 10, 11, 12 and 13) due to a shortage of storage facilities in the area. Approval was granted in February, and these buildings formed the first construction phase of the depot, now known as the DNSDC.<sup>30</sup> A plan from April 1944 (Figure 17) shows the proposed layout of the completed depot, which was to include:

- 17 stores (400' x 150' in size).
- Two crane served stores (400' x 150').
- 19 offices attached to each store (40' x 20').
- One transit store (500' x 83'4").
- Office acc. inside transit store.
- One cinematograph store (60' x 40').
- Two inflammable stores (100' x 50').
- 20, 000 square feet of equipment shelters.
- One traffic control building (18' x 17'8").
- One strong room (50' x 50').
- One Depot Administration building in three blocks (135'4" x 111' combined size).
- One combined garage, service station, fire station, P.O.L store, Tpt office (97' x 25').
- One SW guard house (60' x 20').
- One case making building (3,750 square feet).
- Seven men's latrines.
- Three AWAS latrines.
- Three AWAS latrines and rest rooms

<sup>28</sup> Department of Defence 'History of the 5th Brigade' [http://www.army.gov.au/HQ5BDE/Unit\\_History.asp](http://www.army.gov.au/HQ5BDE/Unit_History.asp).

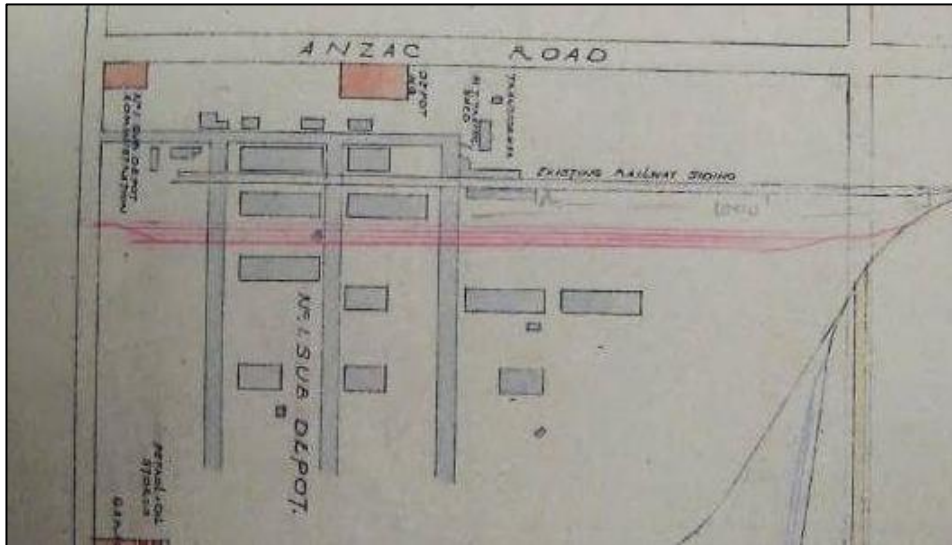
<sup>29</sup> Liverpool Library Local Studies pamphlet *'The Army at Liverpool'*

<sup>30</sup> Letter from Quarter-Master General 16/2/44, NAA: SP459/1, 420/7/1153



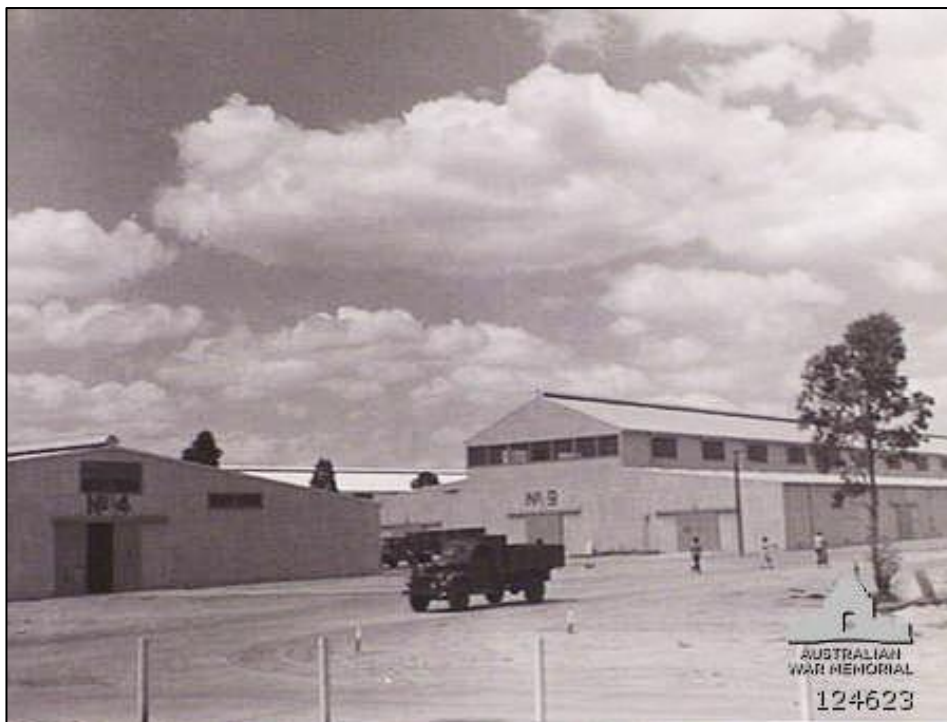


**Figure 15: Detail of No. 1 Sub depot on corner of Anzac Rd and Moorebank Avenue 16/9/43 to the north-west of the MPE site (Source: NAA: SP459/1, 420/7/1153)**



In April 1944, the AFVTTC transferred to the Ingleburn army camp, and the vacated Liverpool camp buildings to the west of Moorebank Avenue were then used to accommodate the personnel of 5 Aust. BOD, as well as the 8<sup>th</sup> Australian Advanced Workshops of the AEME, who had been transferred from Bathurst. By 1945, the Australian Women's Army Service (AWAS) was also housed there.

**Figure 16: 5th Aust. BOD exterior view of No. 9 Bulk (Crane Served) Technical Store Shed, 23/1/46 (Source: AWM, ID No. 124623)**



[illegible]

Aerial photographs of the MPE site show that little change occurred at the site between the late 1940s and early 1990s (Figures 18 and 19). In the early 1990s, the site became the DNSDC as part of a reorganisation of defence supply services and warehousing arrangements. During the refurbishment of the DNSDC, five of the original 20 timber post and beam store buildings were demolished and replaced with larger modern buildings. The remaining 15 timber post and beam WWII store buildings were retained and reclad in about 1990. Modern steel sheeting replaced the original asbestos walls and new concrete floors were laid. The site comprised of 20 of these WWII store buildings - 15 of timber post and beam construction, 3 of composite timber and steel construction, the Quarter Master's Store and the Carpentry Workshop.

 artefact



**Figure 18: Aerial photograph showing the Ordnance Depot/DNSDC in 1951 (Source: Brooks and Associates 2002:9)**



**Figure 19: 2011 aerial photograph of the DNSDC (Source: Artefact)**





#### 3.4.5 Phase 5: Recent years

In recent times, the Department of Defence's lease for the ceased and the site was has been vacated. As a result of Defence vacating the former DSNDC site, the site is no longer included on the Commonwealth Heritage List.

### 3.5 Surrounding Landscape

The following section outlines significant heritage items within the surrounding landscape of the MPE site. Of particular significance is Glenfield Farm, as the views from the farm will be impacted by the development at the MPE site.

#### 3.5.1 Glenfield Farm

Glenfield Farm, located at 88 Leacocks Lane, Casula, is one of the few surviving rural properties dating from an 1810 land grant (Figure 20). The house was occupied by Dr Charles Throsby a prominent historical figure, who arrived in Australia in 1802 as a surgeon, and was granted 950 acres of land in Casula.<sup>32</sup> He built a farmhouse on the property in 1817. In the 20th century it was associated with James Leacock. The oldest section of Glenfield Farm was built in 1817, with later additions between 1820 and 1840, and again in the 1890s and 1932.

**Figure 20 Glenfield farm house in 1985 (Source: Campbelltown City Library)**



#### 3.5.2 Kitchener House

Kitchener House/located on Moorebank Avenue is a federation bungalow constructed between 1895 and 1905 (Figure 21). It was built on land originally granted to Thomas Moore in 1810. The house was said to be constructed by William Alexander Smith who purchased the property after Moore's land was subdivided. Smith established an orchard and vineyard on the property. The residence was originally known as "Arpafeelie" but was renamed after Lord Kitchener, who stayed at the residence in

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<sup>32</sup> OEH 1997 *Glenfield Farm*

1910 during a visit to review the Australian Army. Kitchener recommended the setting up of a permanent army establishment in the area.

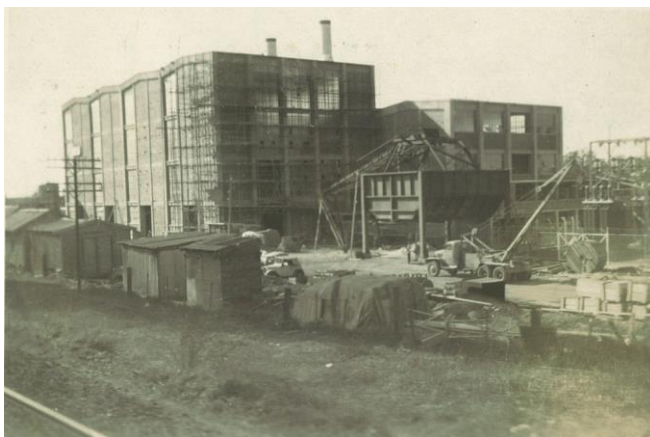
**Figure 21: Kitchener House, 1910 (Source: Australian War Memorial)**



### 3.5.3 Casula Powerhouse

Casula Powerhouse represents the growth and development of Casula in the mid twentieth century (Figure 22). Casula was changing from a small farming community to a larger residential area. The powerhouse was constructed in the 1950s to meet the needs of the growing demand in the area, whilst providing employment opportunities to the locals.<sup>33</sup> It was closed in 1976 and acquired by the Liverpool Council, and first opened as an Arts Centre in 1994.

**Figure 22: Casula Powerhouse in 1953 (Source: Liverpool City Library)**



### 3.5.4 Collingwood House

On the western side of the George's River, Eber Bunker, known as the 'father of Australia's whaling industry', was initially granted 400 acres of land which he named Collingwood where he built a grand residence between 1881 and 1857. Collingwood farm grew wheat, grazed cattle and operated a flour mill. Dairy and tenant farming were undertaken on the property. Following Bunkers' death, his land underwent significant change as a result of disposal and development. This area was developed as a golf course in the later twentieth century, and has also seen the recent construction of the Southern

<sup>33</sup> OEH 2004 *Powerhouse Regional Arts Centre*

Sydney Freight Line. The original house, known as Collingwood House, is a rare example of modified colonial Georgian residence that demonstrates the evolution of domestic colonial architecture and its adaptation to the Australian environment, and was State Heritage listed in 2006 (Figure 23).

**Figure 23: Collingwood House (Source: Heritage Council of NSW)**






## 4.0 HISTORICAL THEMES

### 4.1 MPE Site Historical Themes

To successfully interpret a site, the contextual background should be presented in a way that is clear, concise, easily accessible, informative and engaging. Successful interpretation is best achieved by structuring the interpretive approach around key themes or stories directly associated with the site in order to provide a clear context for understanding the heritage values of the site.

The Heritage Council of NSW (2001) has established thirty-two NSW Historical Themes to connect local issues with the broader history of NSW and the nation. Historical themes provide a context within which the heritage significance of an item can be understood, assessed and compared. Themes help to explain why an item exists, how it was changed and how it relates to other items linked to the theme. The historical themes which relate to the MPE site are listed in Table 1.

**Table 2: Historical themes**

Australian Historic Theme	NSW Theme
<b>Peopling Australia</b>	<b>Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures</b>
	The Liverpool district was home to the Cabrogal clan of the Darug tribe, with Dharawal, Darug and Gundungurra thought to be the main language groups. In the early 1800s generally amicable relationships existed between local Aboriginal people and European settlers but European expansion throughout the Cumberland Plain displaced Aboriginal people from their traditional land and cut off access to many resources.
<b>Developing local, regional and national economies</b>	<b>Agriculture</b>
	The site was initially developed for the Moorebank Estate and later the Church of England for agricultural purposes from the early 1800s to the early 1900s. The regional landscape retained the agricultural presence up until the mid-twentieth century.
<b>Developing local, regional and national economies</b>	<b>Environment – cultural landscape</b>
	The subdivision of the Moorebank Estate and the development of the Moorebank Defence area is reflective of the cultural landscape of the region. The area remained rural with mostly agricultural land use surrounding the defence land.



**Australian Historic Theme****NSW Theme****Developing local, regional and national economies****Events**

The MPE site is connected to WWI and WWII in its use as an Ordinance Store and as part of the School of Military Engineering, all associated with significant events in the history of Australia.

**Developing local, regional and national economies****Pastoralism**

The development of Moorebank Estate, initially owned by Thomas Moore and later the Church of England, for pastoral industry purposes in the nineteenth century demonstrates this theme.

**Developing local, regional and national economies****Transport**

An example of a military storage area used throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century, which included the movement of goods and preparation of equipment for war efforts. A railway system was constructed in 1917/1918 to link the different military establishments at Liverpool and Holsworthy, with sidings constructed north of the MPE site.

**Building settlements, towns and cities****Land Tenure**

The early nineteenth century land grants were part of the land tenure of the area. This was demonstrated in the subdivision into various estates, such as the passing of Moorebank Estate to Church of England in the mid nineteenth century.

**Governing****Defence**

The site demonstrates the historic and contemporary role of Defence in Australia's response to war, from the initial use in early 1900s to the present, and the surrounding military use of the area over a considerable time period, particularly the Liverpool Training Camp. It demonstrates the process of military storage and distribution in Australia, and the built heritage related to that process.

**Developing Australia's cultural life****Creative endeavour**

The WWII timber post and beam, and composite timber and steel, buildings on the MPE site demonstrate the planning and construction of Defence storage buildings within the Australian context, using Australian timbers and other materials.

## 4.2 Key Stories for Interpretation

The MPE site is part of a rich and extensive landscape with diverse histories and, as such, the number and range of key historic themes that provide context for understanding the landscape is great. In order to simplify the interpretive structure and to provide some major anchor-points, three key interpretative stories have been identified which encapsulate the historical evolution of the MPE site. The key stories have been developed through the analysis of the historic themes outlined above.

The key stories are a vehicle for structuring information to convey the layered history of the site and its cultural landscape. They have been grouped chronologically to distinguish the three broad phases of use of the site over time. Key stories for interpretation at the MPE site consist of the following:

- Aboriginal history
- Early settlement and land use
- Australia's military defence (military storage and distribution)

These three interpretive focal points would form the basis for developing the content and structure of a detailed Heritage Interpretive Plan, and will allow interpretive media to be arranged in accessible groupings.

## 5.0 CONSULTATION

A key component for developing this HIS has been community and stakeholder consultation. This has occurred with Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs), with the local historical society (Moorebank Heritage Group) and with Defence. Consultation with the NSW OEH Heritage Division, a requirement of Condition of Approval 14, has also commenced and the final HIS is to be submitted to the Heritage Division by the Department of Planning. A summary of the consultation process with these groups is given below, together with any major considerations raised by the groups. A detailed consultation log is included in Appendix A.

### 5.1 Consultation with NSW Heritage Division

A copy of the draft of the HIS was sent to the Heritage Division on 13 February 2017. Two follow-up phone calls were made and one email was sent on 15 and 16 February 2017. On 20 February the Heritage Division confirmed that the draft HIS had been received, however they require that the Department of Planning as the consent authority submit requests for compliance with conditions for State significant developments and, once the Heritage Division has received the final HIS from the Department of Planning, they will proceed with a review.

### 5.2 Consultation with Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) for Aboriginal Heritage Interpretation

Aboriginal community consultation has been conducted throughout the MPE Concept Approval and EIS review processes. Eight RAPs are registered for the MPE project, and all were contacted via email on 19 January 2017 inviting comment on a draft outline of the possible approach to interpretation, key historic themes to be addressed, and possible interpretive media, by 1 February 2017.

The RAPs contacted were:

- Tharawal Local Aboriginal Land Council (TLALC)
- Cubbitch Barta Native Title Claimants Aboriginal Corporation (CBNTCAC)
- Darug Tribal Aboriginal Corporation (DTAC)
- Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments (DACHA)
- Tocomwall
- Darug Land Observations (DLO)
- Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation (DCAC)
- Darug Aboriginal Landcare Inc (DALI).

Five responses were received. The remaining three RAPs were contacted again on 13 February 2017, however no response was received. The responses were:

- DCAC: stated that DCAC support the summary report on possible approaches to interpretation at Moorebank East. They expressed concern that the number of groups consulted was high, and stated that many were not from the area.
- DLO: stated that DLO supports the possible interpretative approaches to the Moorebank Precinct East site.
- TLALC: requested confirmation that there would be no mention of any locations of aboriginal artefact finds at the MPE site in any interpretation, and did not consider it appropriate to display reconstructions of any artefacts. TLALC also requested that, as the QR codes that are to be placed on interpretive panels would lead viewers to a central website with further information about the MPE site's history, that TLALC website (and that of all RAPs, if agreed) be included as links on this central website.
- Tocomwall – Tocomwall responded that they declined to comment unless payment was made.
- DTAC – stated that DTAC agreed with the methodology and supported this project.

### 5.3 Consultation for European Heritage Interpretation

A meeting to discuss the approach to European heritage interpretation at the site was held on 23 January 2017 with the Moorebank Heritage Group (MHG) (including local historians, local museum curator, former Defence worker). At the consultation meeting, the general interpretative approach was discussed, including key themes to be covered and possible interpretive media. There was strong support for the approach, and the range of possible media was discussed. Important feedback was provided by the group and is summarised as:

- the need for interpretation to address the context of the surrounding area and its heritage and connections, not just the land of the site itself.
- the need to balance interpretive content to address earlier time periods (in particular, early settlement and land use) as well as the more recent military history of the site.
- the importance of developing a joint Interpretive Plan for both the MPW and MPE sites, as the histories of both sites are so similar, in relation to Aboriginal history, early settlement and land use, and then military ownership.
- following on from that, the importance of grouping interpretive displays for both the MPW site and the MPE site together at one location, so that the shared history of the sites, as well as some of the different military uses, can be interpreted in a cohesive context.
- the importance of having some publically accessible space to display interpretation of both the MPW and the MPE sites at one location, including a small number of public car parking spaces.
- the importance of both on-site interpretation (to create a sense of place and history) and off-site interpretation, like a website (to provide access to the wealth of information about the area).

Details of feedback and responses are provided in the consultation log in Appendix A.



The Moorebank Heritage Group will be an important and informative contact in the next stage of the process, the development of detailed content in a Heritage Interpretation Plan.

## 5.4 Consultation with Defence

Department of Defence A/Assistant Director Environment & Sustainability Service Delivery Division, Estate & Infrastructure Group, Northern NSW, was contacted via email on 31 January 2017 inviting comment on a draft outline of the possible approaches to interpretation, key historic themes to be addressed, and possible interpretive media. The following response was received on 6 February 2017: “The MPE Heritage Interpretation Strategy (HIS) adequately addresses any issues of interest to Defence, and to other matters of heritage significance.” (See consultation log in Appendix A).

## 6.0 INTERPRETIVE STRATEGIES

### 6.1 Interpretive Approach

The key interpretative principles for the MPE site heritage interpretation are as follows:

- present the MPE site, part of the Moorebank Cultural Landscape, as a locally distinct and representative cultural landscape which is the product of numerous phases of land-use
- incorporate documentary research and graphic material to illustrate and express the historic significance of the site in a clear and engaging manner
- ensure that interpretive media are accessible and designed to engage and stimulate interest
- collaborate with Traditional owners and relevant Aboriginal groups to ensure interpretation strategies adhere to the cultural heritage significance of the area
- ensure that on-site interpretive media are developed in a way that complements the facility/landscape design of the site and the historical characteristics of the area and surrounding landscape.

The interpretive approach outlined in this HIS addresses both the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage aspects of the site. However, it must be noted that the heritage values of the cultural and natural environment of the area are specifically significant to Traditional owners, local Aboriginal groups and local Aboriginal residents of Liverpool/Moorebank area. Any interpretive approach employed would need to acknowledge Traditional owners of the land, consider the significance of the landscape to Aboriginal people, and respect connections which may not be visible in the landscape today but which are key to Aboriginal relationships with the river and surrounding landscape.

### 6.2 Audience Identification.

Heritage interpretation is most effective when potential audiences are identified and specifically targeted. It is important to define audience categories to ensure that interpretive media - their location, orientation, content and design - are designed to provide engaging and informative experiences relevant to those audiences.

Due to the industrial nature of the MPE site, it is unlikely that public access will be available or encouraged. Therefore consideration of both on-site and off-site interpretation approaches should be included in order to reach as broad an audience as feasible, and to encourage public appreciation but not necessarily encourage visitors to the site.

On-site audiences include:

- on-site employees (many with connections to the local area)
- on-site visitors (largely limited to visitors associated with the facility's activities, temporary contractors)

Off-site audiences are broader, including:

- Aboriginal groups and individuals with a connection to the area
- local community with an interest in the site and its history
- local history groups
- enthusiasts of military history, including military history associations and organisations
- secondary school Australian history students

### 6.3 Interpretive Constraints of the Site

In relation to interpretive possibilities, the MPE site has two main constraints:

- The site will not be a public venue, and therefore on-site audiences are largely confined to specific groups as identified above. While part of the site will be accessible to the public (such as the entrance/exit areas, retail sections, car parks, some internal roads and the Freight Village <sup>34</sup>), it is unlikely that this facility would attract many public visitors.
- European heritage items and elements which have not been identified for adaptive re-use, interpretation off-site or relocation will be demolished. An archival recording of all European heritage items has been undertaken. Aboriginal heritage items within the MPE site will be subject to mitigation measures, such as reburial of found artefacts at appropriate locations. As such, no items or elements will remain in-situ to be the subject of interpretation. The aim of on-site interpretation will be therefore to create a sense of place, commemorating the heritage values of the site.

### 6.4 A Joint Approach to Interpretation for MPE and MPW Sites

The two sites which make up the Moorebank Precinct development – Moorebank Precinct East (MPE) and Moorebank Precinct West (MPW) – share a common history. Their proximity, on each side of Moorebank Avenue, means that both sites have a similar Aboriginal history, both were part of the land parcels of the 1880s, both were associated with early military activity in the area, and both were Defence sites for different military usage. Therefore, the key interpretive stories for both sites are largely the same, with a different focus for the extensive military uses at both sites.

Key interpretive stories at MPE site	Key Interpretive stories at MPW site
Aboriginal history	Aboriginal history
Early settlement and land use	Early settlement and land use.
Australia's military defence - military storage and distribution WWI/WWII	Australia's military defence - early years/WWI - later years/School of Military Engineering/WWII

<sup>34</sup> A 'Freight Village' is planned to provide appropriate support services on-site, including on-site management and security, meeting rooms, driver facilities and convenience, retail and business services for employees and site visitors.

For these reasons it is suggested that the majority of the interpretation for the two sites be placed in one location to avoid any repetition of information and to provide a cohesive context. Where relevant, this has been identified in discussion of potential interpretive media in section 6.5 below.

## 6.5 Potential Interpretive Media

Because of the constraints outlined above, a two-pronged interpretive approach is suggested which addresses both the value and significance of the site itself, and provides access to some of the wealth of stories and information about the site that exists in various depositories. By providing these two layers of information and access, the widest possible audiences can potentially be reached. The two interpretive approaches are:

- on-site interpretation, closely integrated with the site design and landscaping; and
- off-site interpretation.

As outlined in section 6.2 above, because of the shared early history and later Defence usages of both the MPW site and the MPE site, the interpretive media suggested are similar for both sites.<sup>35</sup> As such, rather than repeating the information at two locations (one at MPW and one at MPE) it is suggested that one area within either the MPE site or the MPW site is chosen as an interpretive area and that the key stories for both sites be interpreted at that location.

Six possible options for interpretative approaches for the MPE site have been identified. These include five on-site and one off-site interpretive approaches. For each interpretive approach detailed below, a description is given, key themes and possible locations for each interpretive media have been identified, and examples of similar media shown. Additional sections outlining the value of developing connections with key organisations and of developing a maintenance plan have also been included.

### 6.5.1 Option 1 (on-site): Interpretive Panels

Well-designed and written interpretive panels are an excellent media for effectively conveying key messages. If integrated into the design of the site/facility, they can be strategically located to gain appropriate exposure. If a number of panels are installed, each can carry a key message in a clear, concise manner. It is envisaged that three separate panels each addressing one of the key themes, or a wall area where three component panels could be accommodated, could be incorporated in this way<sup>36</sup>. Images could include maps, paintings and sketches of the Moorebank site during Aboriginal occupation, early European settlement and various military uses/occupation. Photographs would also be an appropriate method of creating a visual interpretation of the more recent history of the site.

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<sup>35</sup> Artefact 2016c

<sup>36</sup> If the interpretation for both the MPW site and the MPE site were to be located in one area, then there would be no need to reproduce the Aboriginal history and the Early Settlement and Land Use panels which cover key themes for both sites, as the information would be the same. This would result in five (5) interpretive panels in total.



There are also numerous images of the surrounding site that could be used to provide a contextual reference to the Moorebank Cultural Landscape. Panels would need to be designed and constructed to minimize any maintenance.

### **Key themes**

Key themes appropriate for interpretive panels:

- Aboriginal history
- Early settlement and land use
- Australia's military defence

### **Possible locations**

To be accessible to the widest possible audience, interpretive panels should be located in the Freight Village which will be used by staff daily and will be a focal point for on-site visitors. Placing interpretive panels on publicly accessible external walls or immediate surrounds of cafés, retail buildings or administrative buildings is a possible option, as these locations provide some opportunities for accessible engagement. The precise locations will be determined during detailed design.

**L: Gully Walk, Blue Mountains, interpretive panels (Source: [naturetourismservices.com.au](http://naturetourismservices.com.au))**

**R: Munmorah interpretive panels (Source: [centralsigns.com.au](http://centralsigns.com.au))**



**Adelong Goldmine interpretive panels (Source: [www.littlewood.com.au](http://www.littlewood.com.au))**





L: Uluru interpretive panel (Source: redarrow.com.au)

R: La Vieille prison entrance panel (Source: <http://www.ameriquefrancaise.org>)



L: Sister Cities Par, Philadelphia (Source: phillarchaeology.net)

R: Hyde Park Barracks external panels (Source: [cdn.tourbytransit.com](http://cdn.tourbytransit.com))



L: Upper Landing historical display, Poughkeepsie (Source: [timelysigns.com](http://timelysigns.com))

R: Racoon Valley trail interpretive panels (Source: [raccoonrivervalleytrail.org](http://raccoonrivervalleytrail.org))



L: Old Beechy Rail Trail (Source: nuttshell.com.au)

R: Colorado School of Mines (Source: C.Desmoineaux)



### 6.5.2 Option 2 (on-site): Interpretive Artefact Displays

Interpretive displays of artefacts would provide access to relevant and representative archaeological finds from the site, and enable viewers to more readily visualise the phases of previous use of the site. While highlighting archaeological finds, devices such as photographs, historical images, oral history quotes and minimal text could support the objects and provide a context for appreciating the heritage significance of the area. Any consideration of displaying reconstructions of Aboriginal artefact finds (stone knapped reconstructions only should be considered) should be further discussed with RAPs.

#### **Key themes**

Key themes chosen will depend on the artefacts located during the archaeological investigations, but could potentially include:

- Aboriginal history (stone knapped reconstructions of artefacts only, and only if agreed by RAPs).
- Early settlement and land use
- Australia's military defence

#### **Possible locations**

Two possible types of displays could be considered: incorporating artefacts into paving inlays in toughened perspex boxes or recessing small display cases into walls. Both options could be located within the Freight Village for accessibility and security reasons, and should be incorporated into the overall design of the space. The size of the display/s will depend on the size and number of artefacts chosen from those located during the archaeological investigations.



**L: Embedded wall display cases incorporating artefacts located at 161 Castlereagh Street, Sydney (Source: Artefact)**

**R: Relic showcase in building aperture, Rocks Discovery Museum. (Source: 3-D Projects)**



**L: National Museum of Australia display (Source: nma.gov.au)**

**R: Under floor display of artefacts (Source: <http://seattleglassblock.blogspot.com.au>)**



### 6.5.3 Option 3 (on-site): Paving Inlays

Paving inlays are a subtle method of conveying historic and contextual information without distracting viewers from the surrounding landscape and structures. They carry 'bites' of information which are easily absorbable and memorable. A paving inlay map of the unique layout of the MPE site could be a feature of the interpretation area. Selected archaeological finds from the site could also be incorporated into the paving by placing them in perspex inlays. Small architectural elements, such as original plaques/ commemorative engraved stones, could also be incorporated into paving inlays. Single objects displayed this way in a series of small toughened perspex boxes embedded in the paving can provide access to relevant and representative information from the site, and enable viewers to more readily visualise the phases of previous use of the site. This form of interpretation also has the ability to create a narrative as paths are traversed. As paths will be used daily and



frequently by employees and visitors to the site, this interpretive device has the ability to reach all on-site audiences.

Themes could be interpreted via textual references and geometric markers. Text could include information relating to dates, quotes, or specific events. Geometric markers could include horizontal lines placed in the position of earlier significant structures or event locations. A potential list of significant dates, events and locations would need to be developed in consultation with Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal stakeholders. If Aboriginal artefacts are to be included in display inlays, they are to be reconstructions only.

Materials used for inlays could consist of brass, stainless steel or masonry such as sandstone. Toughened glass or perspex boxes could be used for object display inlays. Typography and colours should complement the landscape design and the historical characteristics of the area and surrounding landscape.

### **Key themes**

Key themes appropriate for paving inlays:

- Aboriginal history
- Early settlement and land use
- Australia's military defence

### **Possible locations**

Location options for paving inlays could include each side of the precinct's perimeter roads (perhaps linking with the placement of architectural elements) and frequently used pathways around the Freight Village. Location for a paving inlay map could be at the allocated interpretive area.

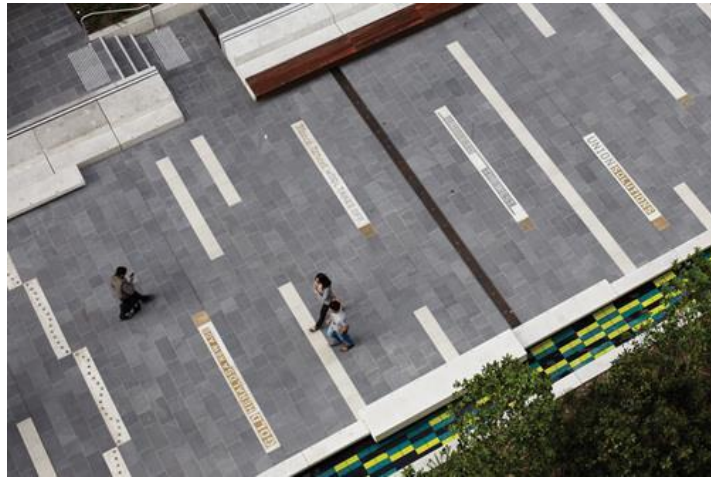
**L: Objects embedded in flooring, National Media Museum (Source: <https://www.dexigner.com>)**

**R: Darling Quarter brass paving inlay (Source: Elkemo)**



**L: Darling Quarter brass and stainless steel paving inlay. (Source: Elkemo)**

**R: Pirrama Park brass inlay into concrete pavement (Source: Elkemo)**



**L: Paving inlay map of Chesapeake Bay, Baltimore Aquarium (Source: <http://worldlandscapearchitect.com>)**

**R: Pavement map of Medieval London (Source: <https://segd.org/dimensional-maps>)**



#### 6.5.4 Option 4 (on-site): Adaptive re-use of Architectural Elements

Architectural elements from previous on-site structures can be considered for adaptive re-use to support interpretation of the site. These include timber beams from the WWII timber post and beam, structures. Large timbers could be re-used as either as impressionistic sculptural elements or in a functional manner as walkway/directional signage/shelters, displayed with accompanying signage which provides factual information about the element's original context or QR codes which link to a website. Such structures/elements would need to be closely integrated into the landscape design of the site.



### Key themes

Key themes appropriate for the adaptive re-use of architectural elements:

- Australia's military defence

### Possible locations

Architectural elements, such as a groupings of timber posts and beams, would be best located near the Freight Village, near the site entrances/exits or car parks so as to have the maximum exposure. Associated signage would provide contextual information about the structures/elements' original uses, and would need to be designed and constructed to be weather sturdy so as to minimize any maintenance. The exact locations would need to be assessed once the specific elements have been chosen.

**L: Recycled beams as canopy (Source: [europaconcorsi.co](http://europaconcorsi.co))**

**R: Outside shelter, Maruja Primary School using timber beams (Source: [thors.com.au](http://thors.com.au))**



**Interpretive panel constructed using original timbers, Point Gellebrand (Source: [challisdesign.com.au](http://challisdesign.com.au))**



**L: Timber beam seating (Source: [bbstimbers.co.nz](http://bbstimbers.co.nz))**

**R: Wooden slabs as steps (Source: [heritagebarns.com](http://heritagebarns.com))**



#### 6.5.5 Option 5 (on-site -> off-site): QR Codes

QR codes (Quick Response Codes) are a simple and effective way of accessing layered interpretive information. They are two-dimensional barcodes which, when scanned by a smartphone (most smartphones have a QR APP), direct users to a URL/website. At the MPE site, incorporation of QR codes in on-site panels or architectural elements could lead users to a website with relevant layered information. The main role of QR codes is to provide a link between the on-site media (interpretive panels, architectural elements, display) and the off-site media (website). QR codes are free, though they must be linked to a URL/website which requires development and some maintenance (see option 6.5.6 below).

The audiences using QR codes would be the same as those for the on-site panels and architectural elements themselves, but the advantage of this device is that it can provide access to much more in-depth information where users control the level of information they wish to explore.

**L: QR code on River Walk, San Antonio, USA (Source: [mysanantanio.com](http://mysanantanio.com))**

**R: QR code at Thaddeus Mosley exhibition, New York (Source: [qfuse.com](http://qfuse.com))**





### 6.5.6 Option 6 (off-site): Website

A website is one of the most flexible and accessible of interpretive devices available. It can reach an extremely wide audience, and be promoted with little effort. It provides a vehicle for layering of information, and easy access to a wide range of images, photographs and historical information.

A website could include both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal historical contextual information, images, maps, etc. (including Aboriginal archaeological and cultural context, European historical context, and geomorphological context) and so would provide the opportunity to access much more detailed information than would appear on on-site panels. By linking the on-site media via QR codes to the website, a wealth of information would therefore be accessible on-site with no extra investment. Similar websites have been created with historical military information for the Ingleburn Army Camp: 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Royal Australian Regiment at [www.1rar.org.au/ingleburn/](http://www.1rar.org.au/ingleburn/), and the Royal Australian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers at [www.nsw.raeme.org.au/index.php/publications/articles/17-history-of-ingleburn-army-camp](http://www.nsw.raeme.org.au/index.php/publications/articles/17-history-of-ingleburn-army-camp).

The audience for such a website is very wide. It could include individuals or groups interested in local military history or local area history, military enthusiasts, historical researchers, Aboriginal groups and individuals, and senior secondary history students.

#### *Key themes*

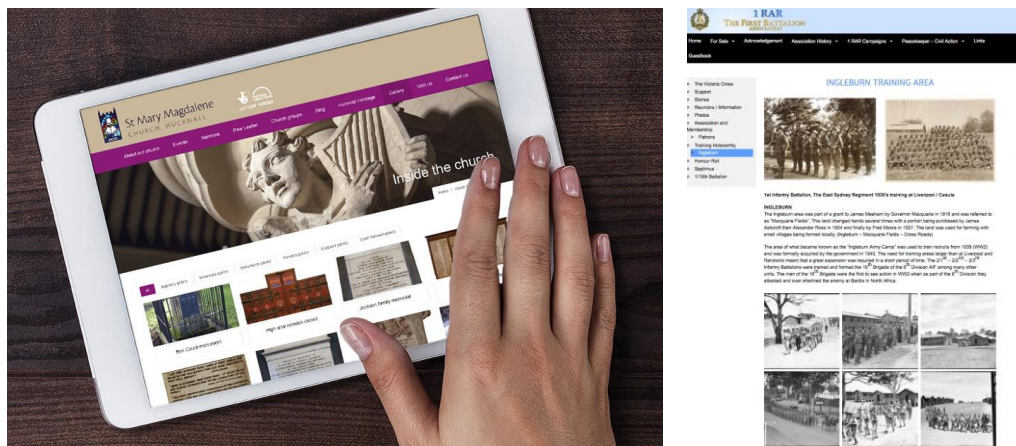
Key themes appropriate for a website:

- Aboriginal history
- Early settlement and land use
- Australia's military defence

#### *Possible locations*

The website would include information pertaining to both the MPW and the MPE site, as much of the sites' histories are shared. It could be hosted by SIMTA during the life of the development of the site, and then transfer over to the Moorebank Logistic Park website when the facility is complete. A key aspect would be ongoing maintenance of the site: while it is not anticipated that any updating of historical information would be regularly required, an active comments/feedback section would allow an ongoing connection with the community.

## Website examples: L: St Mary Magdalene church, R: Ingleburn military training area



## 6.6 Off-site relationships: Relationships with Holsworthy Barracks and Liverpool City Council

The nearby Australian Army Museum of Military Engineering, under the Army History Unit, at Holsworthy Barracks is a new facility, opened in July 2015, which collects, preserves and exhibits the history of the Australian Army Engineer and Survey Corps. No items from the MPE site have been salvaged as part of the Museum's collections as significance is primarily related to the warehouse structures themselves. However, as the MPE site's history is interconnected with the overall military history of the area, it would be advantageous for the management of the completed MPE site to maintain positive relationships with the Museum, so as to enable inquiries about the history of the site to be handled productively.

There may be the opportunity to open a dialogue with Liverpool City Council to request the Council to consider installing interpretive signage about the MPE and MPW sites in nearby public areas, such as Rifle Range Park, to reach a wider local community. The decision and any subsequent development of interpretive signage would be the responsibility of the Council.

## 6.7 Maintenance

Any on-site panels, structural elements or display areas will require some on-going maintenance, such as regular cleaning and perhaps periodic remedial work. The work should be coordinated within the normal site maintenance duties. If artefacts are displayed, an Object Management Plan will be developed which will address any on-going care or maintenance required.

The maintenance of a website will need to be managed by the website host. If the host is SIMTA, and then the resulting Moorebank Logistics Park, the maintenance could form part of the organisation's general website maintenance.

## 7.0 CONCLUSIONS

### 7.1 The Proposed Strategy

This HIS has been prepared to comply with the heritage management and mitigation measures included in the Conditions of Approval, and in accordance with the *NSW Heritage Manual*, the NSW Heritage Office's *Interpreting Heritage Places and Items: Guidelines*, and the NSW Heritage Council's *Heritage Interpretation Policy*.

Six options for interpreting the significant historic themes of the MPE site have been outlined in this HIS: five on-site interpretive options (to create a sense of place and history) and one off-site interpretive option (to provide access to the wealth of information about the area). These are:

#### *On-site:*

- Option 1: Interpretative panels (3) – at the Freight Village area  
(NB: if a single location for both MPE panels (3) and MPW panels (4) is chosen, then the total number of panels encompassing both sites would only be 5 due to the shared early histories of the sites)
- Option 2: Interpretive Artefact Displays – at the Freight Village area, either as paving inlays or recessed cases
- Option 3: Paving inlays – site entrance/exit areas, pathways
- Option 4: Adaptive re-use of architectural elements – at the Freight Village area, site entrance/exit areas
- Option 5: QR codes – incorporated into panels -> linking to website

#### *Off-site:*

- Option 6: Website – SIMTA (then Moorebank Logistics Park) as host

When finalising which of the above options to employ, it is important to take into account the need to address the context of the surrounding area – the Moorebank Cultural Landscape, of which both MPE and MPW are a part – and its heritage and connections, and to consider the value of providing both on-site interpretation (to create a sense of place and history) and off-site interpretation (to provide access to the wealth of information about the area).

### 7.2 The Next Steps

This HIS has provided the strategy for interpreting the MPE site and satisfies the first step in the interpretation planning process. Following client review and confirmation of the preferred interpretive media and locations, the next steps in the process are the development of a Heritage Interpretation Plan (content development and detailed design), and then implementation.

It is recommended that:

- This report should be submitted for review and comment by the client and design team who would provide final confirmation of the preferred heritage interpretation media to be employed, and the feasibility of developing a Heritage Interpretation Plan to address both the MPW and MPE sites jointly.
- This report should be submitted to NSW Heritage Division for review and comment.
- Once the preferred options for interpretation - themes, locations and media - have been confirmed by the client and the project/design team, the next stage of developing a detailed Heritage Interpretation Plan should be undertaken. This will include the following:
  - developing content for the interpretive media chosen (drafting text, sourcing images, consulting with relevant groups);
  - selecting and sourcing high resolution images for use in interpretive media;
  - seeking permission for use or copyright of selected images;
  - preparing final text for interpretative media;
  - providing an overview maintenance strategy; and
  - undertaking detailed design of the interpretive media chosen, working with graphic, website and/or landscape designers.

Implementation of the Heritage Interpretation Plan would be the final step.

- Should media which will include themes relating to Aboriginal heritage be adopted for interpretation, consultation with RAPs should be undertaken in developing content.
- Should media which will include themes relating to the site's military history be adopted for interpretation, consultation with relevant stakeholders including the MHG and Defence should be undertaken in developing content.
- A copy of the HIS should be provided to relevant stakeholders for information.



## 8.0 REFERENCES

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## 9.0 APPENDIX A

### 9.1 Consultation Log: MPE HIS

Agency	Contact	Action Date	Outcome/Notes	Comments /Feedback	Response
Office of the Environment and Heritage, Heritage Division	Darby Foto	13/02/2017	Draft HIS report emailed to Heritage Division.		
		15/02/2017	Artefact phoned Heritage Division.	Heritage Division confirmed they had received the draft HIS. Message then left with Darby Foto for follow-up.	
	Rebecca Newell	16/02/2017	Artefact phoned Heritage Division. Directed to Rebecca Newell (HD archaeologist). Left message.		
	Rebecca Newell	16/02/2017	Artefact emailed Heritage Division. (Rebecca Newell).		
	Rebecca Newell	20/02/2017	Rebecca emailed Artefact to clarify process.	Rebecca stated in email "requests for compliance with conditions for State significant developments such as these, need to come to the Heritage Division through the Department of Planning as the consent authority and not through archaeologists or project applicants. As this has not occurred, we are not currently processing this request. Once we have received this information from the Department of Planning we will be able to proceed with the review."  Consultation closed.	

Agency	Contact	Action Date	Outcome/Notes	Comments /Feedback	Response
<b>Tharawal Local Aboriginal Land Council (TLALC)</b>	Denise Ezzy	19/02/2017	Denise was contacted via email and sent a copy of the draft HIS approach, with a letter requesting comments by 1 Feb 2017.		
		01/02/2017	Denise sent an email with two questions; what does using reconstructions entail, and what are QR codes. Artefact phoned to respond. TLALC happy with reply. Confirmation email with TLALC response sent 01/02/2017.	<p>1. TLALC requested that there be no mention of any locations of aboriginal artefact finds at the MPE site in any interpretation, and did not consider it appropriate to display reconstructions of any artefacts.</p> <p>2. TLALC requested that their website (and that of all RAPs, if agreed) be included as links on the central website, one of the proposed strategies.</p>	<p>Artefact responded in the phone conversation 01/02/2107, and followed up with an email on same date, that there would be no mention of any locations of aboriginal artefact finds at the MPE site in any interpretation, that TLALC's comment about not using reconstructions of artefacts would be noted in the HIS, as would their request about website links (Section 2.2.4, 5.1.2)</p> <p>Consultation complete.</p>
<b>Cubbitch Barta Native Title Claimants Aboriginal Corporation (CBNTCAC)</b>	Glenda Chalker	19/02/2017	Glenda was contacted via email and sent a copy of the draft HIS approach, with a letter requesting comments by 1 Feb 2017		
		13/02/2017	A follow up email was sent. No response.		
		16/02/2017	Phone call made, no answer.	Consultation complete.	
<b>Darug Tribal Aboriginal Corporation (DTAC)</b>	John Riley	23/02/2017	John was contacted via email and sent a copy of the draft HIS approach, with a letter requesting comments by 1 Feb 2017.		



Agency	Contact	Action Date	Outcome/Notes	Comments /Feedback	Response
		13/02/2017	A follow-up up email was sent. John phoned Artefact.	Via phone on 13/02/2017, DTAC expressed agreement with the methodology of the HIS and support for the project.	Via phone on 13/02/2017, Artefact responded acknowledging the feedback, and requesting the feedback in an email. No email received.  Consultation complete.
<b>Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments (DACHA)</b>	Celestine Everingham	20/02/2017	Celestine was faxed a copy of the draft HIS approach, with a letter asking for comments by 1 Feb		
		13/02/2017	A follow-up text was sent. No response.	Consultation complete.	
<b>Tocomwall</b>	Danny Franks/ Sarah Franks	19/02/2017	Danny/Sarah were contacted via email and sent a copy of the draft HIS approach, with a letter requesting comments by 1 Feb 2017		
		20/02/2017	Danny sent email to Artefact	Danny requested that he be the sole contact for Field Work. He declined to comment on the HIS unless payment was involved.	Artefact responded on 25/01/2017 that the client had indicated that no payment can be available for voluntary review of a short document.  Consultation complete.
<b>Darug Land Observations (DLO)</b>	Gordon Workman/ Jamie Workman	19/02/2017	Gordon was contacted via email and sent a copy of the draft HIS approach, with a letter requesting comments by 1 Feb 2017		
		31/01/2107	Letter received from DLO.	DLO stated "Darug Land Observations Pty Ltd has reviewed the draft Heritage Interpretation Strategy Consultation, and supports the possible interpretative approaches to the Moorebank East site." "	Artefact responded via email on 31/01/2107 acknowledging the feedback.  Consultation complete.

Agency	Contact	Action Date	Outcome/Notes	Comments /Feedback	Response
Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation (DCAC)	Justine Coplin	19/02/2017	Justine was contacted via email and sent a copy of the draft HIS approach, with a letter requesting comments by 1 Feb 2017		
		05/02/2107	Letter received from DCAC.	<p>DCAC stated 'we support the summery report.' and gave additional information: "We have received the Interpretation at Moorebank East site, We would like to add that our sites are a complex and not all separate sites and recommend that the connections are interpreted throughout the project. Information gathered during these projects is of high significance, once our sites are gone there is no other evidence of the sites or connections. This area has shown in recent excavations and surveys that this is a Darug landscape and there are still numerous parts of our histories to be recorded. Darug people stayed in this area to present times, the oral histories of this area support the families staying here for thousands of years.</p> <p>Within this document the amount of groups for consultation is high with many groups not from this area, we do not support personal profit groups and also do not support any input that they have into the recommendations. Apart from the amount of people consulted we support the summery report. "</p>	<p>Artefact responded via email on 06/02/2017 acknowledging the feedback.</p> <p>Consultation complete.</p>
Darug Aboriginal Landcare Inc	Rich Fields	19/02/2017	Rich was contacted via email and sent a copy of the draft HIS approach, with a letter		

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(DALI).			requesting comments by 1 Feb 2017.		
		13/02/2017	A follow-up up email was sent. No response..	Consultation complete.	
<b>Department of Defence</b>	Robert Kolano, A/Assist.Dir, Envmt & Sustainability Service Delivery Div, Estate & Infrastructure Grp, Nth NSW Manager	30/01/2017	Robert contacted via email asking for comments.		
		06/02/2017	Email response received from Robert.	Defence response: "The MPE Heritage Interpretation Strategy (HIS) adequately addresses any issues of interest to Defence, and to other matters of heritage significance."  Consultation complete.	
<b>Moorebank Heritage Group (MHG)</b>	Phil Hurren, Pam Brown, Vicki Andrews	09/01/2017	Email to MHG to arrange consultation meeting. Meeting planned for 23/01/2017 at Moorebank.		
		23/01/2017	Meeting with MHG, Artefact, Tactical and Arcadis reps. at Moorebank, 10.15-11.30am.	The following comments were raised at the meeting:  1. MHG raised the need to address the context of the surrounding area and its heritage and connections, not just the land of the MPE site itself.  2. MHG discussed the need to balance	The following responses were given at the meeting:  1. Agreed that this was an important point and would be included in the MPE HIS. This point had also been raised at the MPW HIS meeting, and was included in the MPW HIS.( Section 2.2.5)  2. The themes suggested for the MPE addressed

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				<p>interpretive content to address earlier time periods as well as the more recent military history of the site, and requested that the Early Settlement and Land Use theme be included in MPE site interpretation (as the site had been part of the Moore Estate, as was the MPW site).</p> <p>3. MHG raised the importance of developing a joint Interpretive Plan for both the MPW and MPE sites, as the histories of both sites are so similar, in relation to Aboriginal history, early settlement and land use, and then military ownership.</p> <p>4. MHG requested there be a small number of public car parking spaces at interpretive area.</p> <p>5. MHG asked for clarification of the items left on-site at MPE, in particular the cranes, and items outside the building areas - memorials and rail sidings.</p> <p>6. MHG queried if there would be a maintenance/conservation plan developed if artefacts were to be put on display.</p> <p>7. MHG asked what would occur if artefacts of significance were located.</p> <p>8. MHG queried whether any rail tracks could be included in the paving inlays, perhaps as part of an in-paving map.</p>	<p>earlier time periods than the military usage. It was agreed to include Early Settlement and Land use as a major theme. (Section 4.2)</p> <p>3. Agreed that this was desirable, and would be included as a recommendation in the MPE HIS. (Section 6.4)</p> <p>4. This was noted.</p> <p>5. It was explained that Defence had removed all items they wished to salvage and that an Archival Recording was to take place so any remaining items would be identified.</p> <p>6. A maintenance plan would be flagged in the HIS, and when/if artefacts were to be displayed a maintenance/ conservation plan would be developed. (Section 6.7)</p> <p>7. It was explained that, depending on the origin of the artefact (Indigenous or non-Indigenous), there were standard procedures to be put into place to ensure the artefacts were properly recorded, stored and managed.</p> <p>8. This was noted and will be considered.(Section 6.5.3)</p> <p>9. This was noted, and will be considered when/if a website were to be developed for the site. (Section 6.5.6)</p> <p>10. The location of these items will be checked during the Archival Recording.</p> <p>11. Tactical noted this for future reference, as the rail line is outside the footprint of the current</p>



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				<p>9. MHG stated that, if a website were to be developed, then they would like to see a feedback/inquiry section so interested parties' queries/comments could be addressed.</p> <p>10. MHG mentioned the existence of some memorial plaques on MPE site and a large army map on the wall of the admin bld.</p> <p>11. MHG requested some portions of the rail lines, so that they could include them in the interpretation area they are planning for the nearby Harris Creek Bridge</p> <p>12. The re-use of timber posts for the WWII structures was discussed.</p>	<p>Stage 1 works.</p> <p>12. Tactical explained that 1600 linear meters of timber posts were being salvaged for interpretive use. Only vertical posts salvaged, as the rafters and purloins had been subjected to falling asbestos dust. (Section 6.5.4)</p> <p>Email sent to MHG on 24/01/2017 acknowledging their feedback.</p> <p>Consultation complete.</p>



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