

Middle Head, Mosman

Former Ten Terminal Regiment Barracks Buildings & Laundry

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Updated February 2022



Image: 1961 aerial showing the former Ten Terminal Regiment barracks buildings, laundry and adjacent parade ground. Source: Harbour Trust

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Executive Summary

This updated Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) provides an analysis of a proposal to undertake works at Middle Head, Sydney in association with future public domain improvements. Implementing the future public domain improvements will require the demolition of three (3) weatherboard barracks buildings (Buildings B1, B2 and B3) and one (1) weatherboard laundry (Building B4) that form part of the Ten Terminal Regiment precinct (previously the 111th Light Anti-aircraft Artillery Battery precinct) located at Middle Head.

This HIA was initially prepared in August 2020, and since that time, the community has provided additional information in relation to the history and significance of the former Ten Terminal Regiment precinct. This updated HIA takes into account the additional historical information provided to the Harbour Trust.

The former Defence lands at Headland Park, Mosman (which include the Middle Head precinct and the adjoining HMAS Penguin Naval base), are listed together on the Commonwealth Heritage List, under the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth.) as Commonwealth Heritage Place No 105541.

The Middle Head precinct is under the care and management of the Sydney Harbour Federation Trust (Harbour Trust), a Commonwealth government agency.

The report has been prepared by Lucas, Stapleton, Johnson & Partners (LSJ) on behalf of the Harbour Trust, as the proponent.

This Heritage Impact Assessment is being prepared to form part of an application that the Harbour Trust will refer to the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth). The purpose of the Heritage Impact Assessment is to identify the heritage values of the subject buildings and the precinct, examine the potential heritage impacts of the proposed works in the context of the relevant planning framework, and identify appropriate measures to mitigate potential impacts.

The assessment has been informed by the Harbour Trust's Comprehensive Plan, the Middle Head Management Plan and the *Conservation Management Plan Middle Head Sites for the Sydney Harbour Federation Trust*, prepared by Robinson & Hindmarsh Pty Ltd.

The report has been prepared in accordance with the principles of the *Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance (The Burra Charter)* and the Commonwealth Heritage Principles in accordance with the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

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1. Introduction

This updated Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) provides an analysis of a proposal to undertake works at Middle Head, Sydney in association with future public domain improvements.

Implementing the future public domain improvements will require the demolition of three (3) weatherboard barracks buildings (Buildings B1, B2 and B3) and one (1) weatherboard laundry (Building B4) that form part of the Ten Terminal Regiment precinct (previously the 111th Light Anti-aircraft Artillery Battery precinct) located at Middle Head.

This report addresses only the proposed demolition of the former barracks and laundry buildings at Middle Head.

This HIA was initially prepared in August 2020, and since that time, the community has provided additional information in relation to the history and significance of the former Ten Terminal Regiment precinct. This updated HIA considers the additional historical information provided to the Harbour Trust (see Appendix A: Bibliography).

The former Defence lands at Headland Park, Mosman (which include the Middle Head precinct and the adjoining HMAS Penguin Naval base), are listed together on the Commonwealth Heritage List, under the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth.) as Commonwealth Heritage Place No 105541.

The site also contains items with individual listings, including:

- “Ten Terminal Regiment Headquarters and AusAid Training Centre”, Commonwealth Heritage Place No. 105587.

A conservation management plan exists for the Middle Head precinct entitled *Conservation Management Plan Middle Head Sites for the Sydney Harbour Federation Trust*, prepared by Robinson & Hindmarsh Pty Ltd, dated May 2007 (*Middle Head CMP 2007*).

This Heritage Impact Assessment is being prepared to form part of an application that the Harbour Trust will refer to the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth).

The Middle Head precinct is under the care and management of the Sydney Harbour Federation Trust (Harbour Trust), a Commonwealth government agency.

In April 2019, the Australian Government announced in the 2019/2020 Budget that the Harbour Trust would receive \$22.3 million over three years, this includes funds for works at Middle Head including public domain improvements providing new accessible pathways, lookouts and other visitor facilities.

The *Comprehensive Plan 2003* for the seven harbour sites managed by the Harbour Trust sets out the Trust’s vision for the harbour sites under its control. The *Comprehensive Plan 2003* proposes the creation of a Headland Park that integrates Middle Head, Georges Heights and Chowder Bay, unifying all of the elements along the Middle Head ridgeline, from Rawson Park to Middle Head.

The *Middle Head Management Plan* was adopted by the Harbour Trust on 11th April 2017 and outlines the principal aims for the ongoing management of Middle Head. These aims are:

- Conserve and interpret the Commonwealth Heritage values of Middle Head;
- Maximise public access;
- Facilitate the adaptive re-use of the precinct's buildings for appropriate uses; and
- Integrate the precinct with adjoining lands as part of a unified Headland Park and network of open space in collaboration with the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS).

The Management Plan foreshadows the demolition of the subject buildings, which was adopted by the Harbour Trust on 11 April 2017, following extensive community consultation.

The purpose of this Heritage Impact Assessment is to identify the heritage values of the subject buildings, examine the potential heritage impacts of the proposed works in the context of the relevant planning framework, and identify appropriate measures to mitigate potential impacts.

1.1. Report Authors

This updated report was prepared by Kate Denny of this office (see attached CV). The place and surrounding areas were inspected by Sean Johnson and Kate Denny in June 2020.

1.2. Methodology

This report follows generally the methodology recommended by the NSW Heritage Office in *Statement of Heritage Impact* (Revised 2002) and is in accordance with the *Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance (The Burra Charter)*, the *NSW Heritage Office Heritage Manual* and the Commonwealth Heritage Provisions as per the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

1.3. Definition of the Place

Middle Head is located within the suburb of George's Heights, within the Local Government Area of Mosman Council and is a prominent peninsula located opposite the entry into Sydney Harbour between North and South Heads. Obelisk Bay is located on the south of the peninsula and Cobblers Bay and Hunters Bay are located on the north of the peninsula.

The Harbour Trust land at Middle Head is comprised of the former Mosman Golf Clubhouse, Ten Terminal Regiment Headquarters and Australian School of Pacific Administration (ASOPA) sites, which occupy only part of the Middle Head peninsula. HMAS Penguin is located to the west of the Middle Head precinct overlooking Balmoral Bay and the Sydney Harbour National Park covers the land to the east and south. The site is accessed via Middle Head Road which travels east-west along the main ridgeline of the Middle Head peninsula and is a continuation of Military Road at Mosman to the west (refer to Figure 1.1).

The four buildings that are the subject of this report, Buildings B1, B2, B3 and B4 form part of the former Ten Terminal Regiment Headquarters precinct and are located on the northern side of Middle Head Road, to the east of the Middle Head Oval, north of the main group of Ten Terminal Regiment buildings and west of the Middle Head fortifications located within the Sydney Harbour National Park (see Figure 1.3).

The real property definition of the Sydney Harbour Trust lands at Middle Head precinct is Lot 203 DP1022020 and part of Lot 202 DP 1022020 (refer to Figure 1.2). The subject buildings are located within Lot 203 DP1022020.

1.4. Terms

This report adheres to the use of terms as defined in the Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter* (see Appendix A).

1.5. Copyright of Images

The images and photographs (except those of the authors) used in this report have been reproduced for this report only. Copyright continues to reside with the copyright owners and permission must be sought for their use in any other document or publication.



Figure 1. 1: Street map showing location of subject property (indicated in red). Source: SixMaps



Figure 1. 2: Aerial view of the subject property showing the cadastral boundaries (outlined in orange). The real property definition of the place is Lot 203 DP1022020. Source: SixMaps



Figure 1.3: Extract from *Middle Head Management Plan* showing the location of the four subject buildings (circled in red) within the Ten Terminal Regiment Precinct. Source: Figure 1, *Middle Head Management Plan* 2007



Figure 1.4: Extract from *Middle Head CMP* showing the precincts and the location of the four subject buildings (circled in red) within the 111th Light Anti-Aircraft Artillery Battery Precinct. Source: Figure 1, *Middle Head CMP* 2007

2. Historical Development

The following information regarding the history of Middle Head and the historical development of the subject buildings has been drawn from the *Middle Head CMP* 2007. For more detail, refer to the CMP.

2.1. Chronology of the History of Middle Head

The following provides a brief outline chronology of the historical development of Middle Head. Events of relevance to the development of the Ten Terminal Regiment buildings and the three barracks buildings and laundry specifically are in bold.

Date	Event
1802	A battery was constructed between Georges Heights and Middle Head. A two room powder magazine is also believed to have been built. The emplacement, carved out of the living rock, survives today, to the east of the WWII Obelisk battery.
1815	Governor Macquarie settled Bungaree and fifteen other Aboriginal adults on Middle and Georges Head.
1828	The whole of the Middle Head area was shown as King Bungaree's Farm on Florance's map of Port Jackson.
1834	Portion survey by James Larmer of 52 acres later granted to Charles Beilby and the land to the east shown as "Reserve".
1837	Beilby transferred his land to his son, Charles Frederick Beilby
1839	Beilby's properties transferred to John Terry Hughes
1840s	A track connecting Mosman with the Middle Head fortifications was constructed. The alignment of this track remains in the form of the present Middle Head Road and Old Fort Road at Middle Head.
1847	The Middle Head area was selected in a report by Major J W Baddely as the site for defence fortifications as part of an outer ring to protect the main harbour and city.
1853	Construction work was authorised on batteries for Middle and Georges Head, but work was halted on the orders of Governor Denison after his arrival. Other works, such as the completion of Fort Denison and the construction of a dry dock on Cockatoo Island were of a higher priority.
1861	Land at Middle Head notified as a Reserve as part of a blanket reservation to protect land in Government Reserves from selection under the <i>Crown Lands Alienation Act</i> of 1861
1870	Colonial Architect James Barnet was appointed to construct defences for Sydney, including Middle Head.
1871	All the land required for the Middle Head and Georges Head batteries was resumed by Government and the first gun was mounted at Middle Head.
Late 1870s	Erection of buildings at Middle Head, including barracks and officers' quarters
1915	After Federation of the Australian colonies into the Commonwealth of Australia, responsibility for defence passed to the Federal government. Thus, the military lands at Middle Head were transferred to Commonwealth control. Involvement of Australia in the Great War meant that existing military land was more intensively utilised. At Middle Head, a camp was constructed west of the existing group

Date	Event
	of buildings to the rear of the fortifications within the moat and defence area for the Royal Garrison Artillery and the Australian Engineers.
1922-1924	In 1922, the first public reference to a golf course was by Alderman Gay, Mayor of Mosman and by 1924 the first seven holes designed by David Soutar were opened for play and another two were opened late that same year. Also in 1924, Permissive Occupancy of part of Middle Head Defence Reserve was granted to Mosman Council.
1938	The government announced that a permanent School of Anti-Aircraft and Fortress Engineering would be formed at Chowder Bay.
1939	The onset of the Second World War on 3 September 1939 meant another round of construction work on the military land at Middle Head behind the fortifications.
1939 onwards	Courses for trained officers in anti-aircraft engineering at Chowder Bay and Georges Heads, and it became part of the School of Military Engineering, Anti-Aircraft and Fortress. A Camouflage Wing was later added to Georges Heads, and at Middle Head.
1940	The lease of the army land to the golf club had included a proviso to resume the land whenever necessary. In 1940, the Army officially took control of the golf clubhouse, together with the golf course.
1940-1941	The Signals Camp was erected. It appears to have been intended simply as a temporary military camp to cater for immediate needs and was therefore built of timber-framed, timber-clad huts with corrugated asbestos cement roofs. The Signal camp huts survive as the buildings of the former ASOPA.
1941	The buildings for the Anti-Aircraft and Fortress Engineering School were constructed at Middle Head (now 10 Terminal). They comprised a group of single storey brick buildings on the southern side of Middle Head Road to the west of the Middle Head fortifications.
1942	In 1942, the School of Military Engineering Anti-Aircraft and Fortress Wing moved into the 10 Terminal buildings.
1946-1947	12th Lines of Communication Signals Headquarters occupied the 10 Terminal buildings.
1947-48	Australian School of Pacific Administration (ASOPA) as well as the South Pacific Commission occupied the Anti-Aircraft and Fortress Engineering School (10 Terminal) buildings.
1951	21st Construction Regiment occupied the 10 Terminal buildings and built the oval.
1951	Drawing 8799 of 18/5/1951 shows the three barracks buildings (refer below to Figure 2.7). The drawing also shows the parade ground (which does not appear on the aerial photos until 1961). The buildings are not visible in the 1951 aerial photo.
1952	ASOPA moved out of the brick barracks and into the Signals Camp.
1952	1st Field Artillery Regiment moved into the 10 Terminal buildings.
1952	Department of Works invited tenders for the erection and completion of a timber framed ORs (Other Ranks) laundry . ¹
1953	A plan showing repairs and maintenance to 10 Terminal buildings indicates that the precinct was by then occupied by the 111th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery . (Copy of plan not included in the CMP.)
1953	Department of Works invited tenders for painting corrugated A.C (asbestos cement) roofs to new buildings. ²

¹ *Commonwealth Gazette* Issue No. 63 18th September 1952, p. 3772

² *Commonwealth Gazette* Issue No. 49 13th August 1953, p. 2258

Date	Event
1955	The three barracks buildings and laundry are visible in aerial photos.
1957	111 th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery moved to Holsworthy as part of the 1st Infantry Brigade. Armed defence of Middle Head ended.
1958	The School of Military Intelligence (or Army Intelligence Centre) moved into the 10 Terminal buildings, after being resurrected as a unit in 1955 at Kapooka.
1958	A plan shows the three barracks labelled as ORs (Other Ranks) Barracks , Numbers 8, 9 and 10. (Copy of plan not included in the CMP.)
1961	The parade ground first appears in the 1961 aerial photo (previously a carpark) (see Figure 2.10).
1963	The 1 Terminal Group moved to the 10 Terminal site. The predecessor of the 1 Terminal Group was the Royal Australian Engineers, Dock and Water Transport Units which had been set up at Chowder Bay in 1948.
1967/68	School of Military Intelligence vacated Middle Head and relocated to Woodside in South Australia.
1970s	Parts of the military lands at Middle Head were transferred to the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service to become National Park. This did not include the Middle Head Barracks and ASOPA sites.
1974	The 1 Terminal Group became the 10 Terminal Group .
1976	10 Terminal Group was renamed as 10 Terminal Regiment, Royal Australian Corps of Transport , formed as an amalgam of the Royal Australian Engineers Transportation Service (RAE) and elements of the Royal Australian Army Service Corps (RAASC).
1997	10 Terminal Regiment vacated the buildings. It was the last army operational unit to occupy Middle Head and Lower Georges Heights.
1997-1998	Middle Head Barracks was officially closed on 27 November 1997 and in 1998, Middle Head Barracks was handed to Sydney Property Disposal.
1998	An Interim Sydney Harbour Federation Trust was established by the Commonwealth Government to manage surplus Defence lands on Sydney Harbour foreshores, including Middle Head, George's Heights and Chowder Bay.
2001	The Trust was established as a statutory body under the Sydney Harbour Federation Trust Act 2001 to manage the vacated lands with the objectives of maximising public access to the sites, cleaning up contaminated areas and preserving the heritage and environmental values of the sites.

2.2. History of the Ten Terminal Regiment Precinct and Buildings B1, B2, B3 & B4

The following history of the development of the subject buildings has been drawn from the *Middle Head CMP* 2007 and the supporting inventory sheets for the four subject buildings included within the CMP, with additional research undertaken by the author of this report. Copies of the inventory sheets are provided at Appendix B of this report.

Establishment Period

The land on which Buildings B1 to B4 (the timber barracks and laundry) are constructed lies within the area of King Bungaree's farm initially settled in 1815 by Governor Macquarie (refer to Figure 2.1), although a battery had been constructed on the headland as early as 1802. King Bungaree's farm was formally granted to Charles Beilby in the 1830s (refer to Figure 2.2).

Beilby's land was resumed by the Crown for military purposes in the 1860s and 1870s (see Figure 2.3) and Britain authorised construction of a battery at Middle Head. Construction at Outer Middle Head had begun in 1854, however the main period of development began in 1871 when fortification of the site began in earnest. In 1872 the Engineers Corps of NSW was formed and subsequently facilitated much of the military construction throughout NSW.



Figure 2. 1: Detail from 1834 copy of survey of Port Jackson by Thomas Florance showing the location of King Bungaree's land at Middle Head. Source: SLNSW M Z/M2 811.15/1834/1



Figure 2. 2: Detail from 1846 map of the Parish of Willoughby showing Beilby's land at Middle Head. Source: SLNSW M Z/M2 811.141/1846/1



Figure 2. 3: Detail of 1899 map of the Parish of Willoughby showing land at Middle Head, Obelisk Bay, Chowder Bay and George's Head reserved by the Crown for defence purposes. Source: NLA Map Rm 2834

Post WWI era

Following the end of WWI and with the de-mobilisation of the armed forces, there was less military need for the defence land behind the headlands. Although the military made relatively little use of the land around Middle Head, the natural areas of Mosman had become a major attraction to locals and to visitors.

In the early 1920s, Mosman Council leased the land west of the Middle Head fortifications for use as a golf course (see Figure 2.4).

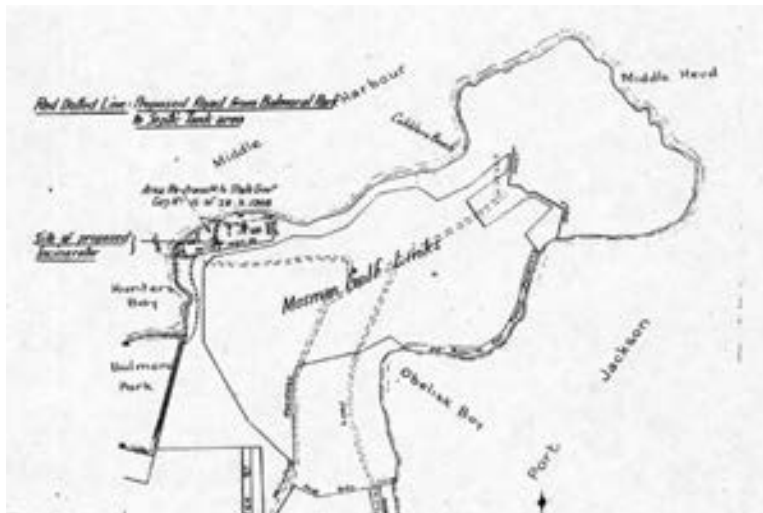


Figure 2. 4: Detail from undated plan showing the golf club lease at Middle Head. Source: Middle Head CMP, Figure 2.42/ NAA CRS SP 351/1 CL

Aerial photographs from the 1930s of Middle Head show the area later to hold the four subject buildings to have been a flat grassed area, located immediately to the west of the Royal Australian Garrison Artillery and Australian Engineers camps and the Middle Head fortifications (see Figure 2.5).



Figure 2. 5: Detail from 1930s aerial view of Middle Head and the Mosman golf course. The future location of the subject buildings is indicated with an arrow. Source: SLNSW, PXW 889

WWII era

In 1939, the government announced that a permanent School of Anti-Aircraft and Fortress Engineering would be formed at Chowder Bay. Two years previously, in 1937, the 1st Anti-Aircraft Searchlight Company had been formed in Sydney.

From 1939 onwards, courses trained officers in anti-aircraft engineering at Chowder Bay and Georges Head, and it became part of the School of Military Engineering, Anti-Aircraft and Fortress. A Camouflage Wing was later added to Georges Head, and at Middle Head. The decision to train tradesmen in the necessary skills was taken in February 1940. These men were taken from applicants for these positions, and they trained at Chowder Bay before being posted to fortress and anti-aircraft units.

The buildings for the Anti-Aircraft and Fortress Engineering School were constructed at Middle Head in 1941 (now known as the 10 Terminal buildings). They comprised a group of single storey brick buildings on the southern side of Middle Head Road to the west of the Middle Head fortifications. In 1942, the School of Military Engineering Anti-aircraft and Fortress Wing moved to Middle Head.

Shortly before the construction of the 10 Terminal buildings, the Signals Camp was erected immediately to the west. It appears to have been intended simply as a temporary military camp to cater for immediate needs and was therefore built of timber-framed, timber-clad huts with corrugated asbestos cement roofs.

The land on the north side of Middle Head Road remained relatively undeveloped, other than a few scattered buildings of unknown purpose.

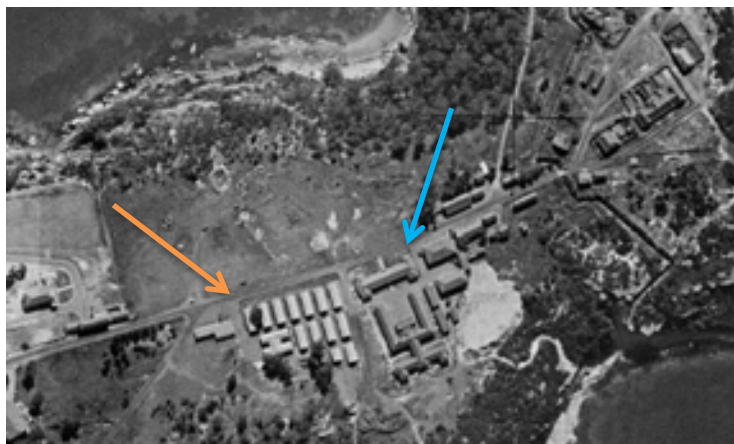


Figure 2. 6: 1943 aerial photograph showing the Anti-Aircraft and Fortress Engineering School (indicated with a blue arrow) and the Signals Camp (indicated with an orange arrow) shortly after construction. Source: SixMaps

In 1947, the Australian School of Pacific Administration (ASOPA) took over the functions previously carried out by the Recruiting Committee for the (Land Headquarters) School of Civil Affairs located at Royal Military College, Duntroon. The School moved to Middle Head, Sydney in May 1947 and shared the Anti-Aircraft and Fortress Engineering School buildings.

Korean War era

In December 1949 Robert Menzies came into power as the Prime Minister and for the first three years of his leadership a new and expansive defence plan was implemented, centred on the Communist threat of North Korea, Russia and China.

The paper “The National Security Planning and Defence Preparations of the Menzies Government, 1950-1953” by David Lee³ states that the Menzies government believed that there was an imminent threat of war within three years (from 1950) as a result of North Korea invading South Korea. This perception inspired a costly defence effort and an intensive and coordinated system of national security planning which lasted until 1954.

The government decided to massively increase the amount of money allocated to defence, adopting a three-year defence programme composed of the last two years of the Chifley government's plans plus the additional expenditure which the new government deemed necessary for greater defence preparedness. This new programme would provide for compulsory national service training, expanded citizen and permanent forces, and a large stock-piling programme. It implied an average yearly defence expenditure of £100 million, equalling about five per cent of Australia's national income.

In comparison, in the preceding post WWII years under the Ben Chifley government, it was believed that Australia was unlikely to be involved in a major war during at least the ten years after 1947, and the government exercised strict control over defence expenditure, limiting spending to about £50 million per year, concentrating on a long-term programme for home defence which allocated a sizable proportion of the defence budget to the navy, in particular submarines, and to research and development.

During the first three years of the Menzies government £466 million was expended on defence. Maintenance (pay, food, clothing, equipment and arms for the peacetime forces) ate up the bulk of this expenditure. Of this, £46.8 million, or 10.1% of the total, was spent on “buildings, works and acquisitions”.⁴ The rest was spent on the material requirements of the services, machinery, plant and equipment.

Examples of building works undertaken during the early years of the Menzies government relating to anti-communist/defence actions include:

- Avalon airport (established in 1952 when the Commonwealth purchased 4,333 acres to enable the construction and testing of the Canberra Jet Bomber Aircraft).
- Funding of the Parkes Radio Telescope in 1951 (construction completed in 1961).
- Mary Kathleen uranium mine and model town (established 1954, now only ruins remain).
- Lucas Heights reactor (commenced 1954).

By the end of 1953 a force of nearly 150,000 men including 66,000 national service personnel and 23,000 Citizen Force volunteers existed, compared to 58,000 on 30 June 1950. A national service training scheme was in operation under which 33,750 men were called up for training each year. The navy had 23 ships in commission as against 16 at the beginning of the period. The air force had almost trebled in strength. The permanent air force had increased from 9,600 to 15,500 over the period and there were also 9,500 national service personnel in training or on the reserve.

³ *War & Society*, Volume 10, Number 2 (October 1992) University of New South Wales

⁴ *Defence and Development, 1950-1953*, prepared by the National Security Resources Board

The Regiments at 10 Terminal

It is within the above context that the 10 Terminal buildings were adapted for use by the 1st Field Regiment and the 111th Light Anti Aircraft Battery (B Anti Aircraft Battery) and the three timber barracks buildings and laundry were constructed.

By 1952 ASOPA had relocated almost entirely into the buildings to the west previously occupied by the Eastern Command Signals Squadron (the Signals Camp). The former School buildings were occupied by a battery of 1st Field Artillery Regiment (later to become the 111th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery) and the 21st Construction Regiment.

The **1st Field Regiment** has existed in several incarnations since the establishment of the post Federation Military Forces.

With the creation of the Militia between the Wars, the 1st Field Regiment was raised in support of the 1st Brigade of the 1st Division. It served throughout WW2 as part of the Australian Military Forces on home defence duties.

After demobilisation at the end of WW2 a period of re-organisation of the new 'Regular' Army took place. The 1st Field Regiment was raised on 25 May 1949 at North Head, Sydney. At that time, it was the only regular artillery regiment.⁵

The **111th Light Anti Aircraft Battery** was originally formed in 1949 as B Anti-Aircraft Battery (B.A.A.), redesignated as 3rd Battery in 1952, redesignated again as 103rd AA Battery in 1954 and finally renamed in 1957 as the 111th Light Anti Aircraft Battery and left the 1st Field Regiment's Order of Battle.⁶

The **21st Construction Regiment** was raised on 29 August 1950 in NSW through the "supplementary reserve" scheme that used the resources of various government departments, including personnel, to raise a reserve military capability within the Citizens Military Force (CMF). The Regiment had its first camp at Middle Head in April 1951 with 29 officers and 163 other ranks. This was a CMF unit sponsored by the DMR, PWD and MWS & DB.

Throughout the 1950s and 60s, the regiment undertook various construction tasks around the country, moving between Middle Head and Singleton. Annual camps took place at Middle Head, North Head, Glenfield, Ingleburn, Holsworthy and Singleton.⁷

Timber Barracks and Laundry

A site plan produced in 1951 is entitled accommodation for B.A.A. (B Anti- Aircraft) and shows the three timber barracks buildings. This plan was later annotated in 1957 to identify the buildings occupied by the 111th LAA (Light Anti Aircraft) Battery including the three timber barracks buildings (see Figure 2.7). The drawing also shows the parade ground (which does not appear on the aerial photos until 1961, the area having previously been used as a car park).

According to the CMP (2007) various plans were prepared in 1953 labelled "Middle Head – III AA BTY" (3rd Anti Aircraft Battery) showing repairs and maintenance to a number of the 10 Terminal buildings (CEN 9925/A, SHFT Plans CD). Another plan of 1953 labelled "Middle Head – III LAA BTY" (3rd Light Anti Aircraft Battery) showed elevations and sections of Buildings 2 and 3 (EN 9924/A, SHFT Plans CD). (Neither plan is included in the CMP.)

They were shown on a plan of 12 March 1958, labelled as ORs (other Ranks) Barracks, Numbers 8, 9 and 10 (Plan CEN 1048, in A259/10/668 Middle Head - repair and maintenance to accommodation

⁵ Virtual War Memorial Australia "1st Field Regiment"; <https://vwma.org.au/explore/units/1100> and https://www.artilleryhistory.org/todays_gunline/1_regiment/1_regiment_home_page.html

⁶ Australian Artillery Association; https://australianartilleryassociation.com/document/artillery_unit_lineage.pdf and <http://www.diggerhistory.info/pages-conflicts-periods/vietnam/raa-svn.htm>

⁷ Wikipedia: 21st Construction Regiment, Australia

and administrative buildings, 1957-1958, NAA, NAA: MT1131/1, A259/10/668) (Plan is not included in the CMP.)

Aerial photographs indicate they were constructed between 1951 and 1955 (see Figures 2.8 and 2.9).

By 1953, the 111th LAA Battery were accommodating the 10 Terminal buildings, including (it is assumed) the timber barracks.

Based on the above information, it would appear that the timber barracks were constructed in c.1951 based on the site plan of that same date, with the laundry constructed in c.1952, based on the *Commonwealth Gazette* records. These buildings were constructed to accommodate the B Anti-Aircraft Battery (later known as 111th LAA Battery) of the 1st Field Artillery Regiment. It is feasible to assume that the timber barracks and laundry were constructed by the 21st Construction Regiment, who occupied the 10 Terminal buildings in 1951.

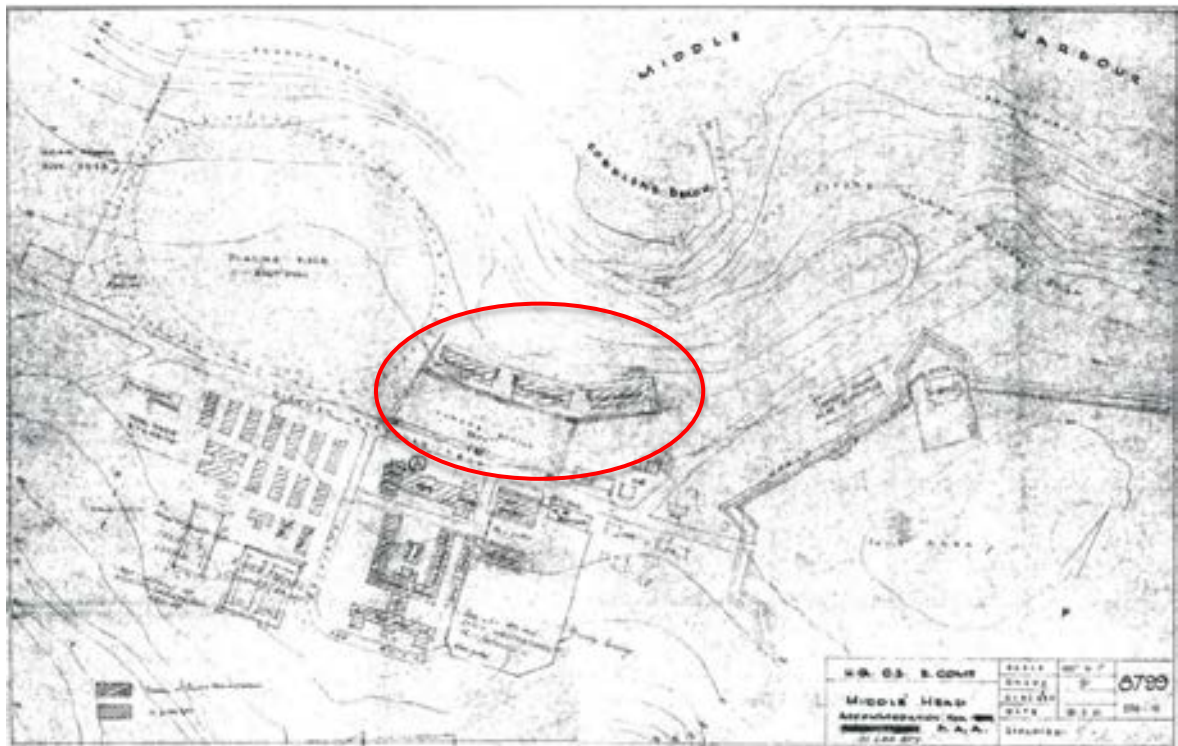


Figure 2.7: Site plan dated 18/5/1951 showing the three III LAA Battery barracks buildings and parade ground (circled). The laundry had not been constructed at this stage. The plan was annotated in 1957 indicating the new occupants of the buildings. Source: CMP 2007 Inventory Sheet for Building B1, Middle Head Accommodation III LAA Bty, 8799 HQ CE E Comd; NAA MP 927/1 A82/2/8



Figure 2.8: Detail from 1951 aerial photograph of the precinct showing the Anti-Aircraft and Fortress Engineering School and the Signals Camp. By this time the Middle Head oval had been constructed. Source: Middle Head CMP 2007, p. 279



Figure 2. 9: Detail from 1955 aerial photograph of the precinct showing the Anti-Aircraft and Fortress Engineering School and the Signals Camp, with the barracks building and laundry now constructed. Note the carpark located between B1 and Middle Head Road. Source: Middle Head CMP 2007, p. 280

The parade ground which first appears in the 1961 aerial (see Figure 2.10) in the location of the earlier car parking area, appears to have reverted to a car park by the early 1980s, as indicated by the 1982 aerial photograph (see Figure 2.11).



Figure 2. 10: Detail from 1961 aerial photograph of the precinct showing the Anti-Aircraft and Fortress Engineering School and the Signals Camp, with the barracks building and laundry and the parade ground now in place. Source: Middle Head CMP 2007, p. 281



Figure 2. 11: Detail from 1982 aerial photograph of the precinct showing the Anti-Aircraft and Fortress Engineering School and the Signals Camp, with the barracks buildings and laundry and the parade ground reverted to use as a car park. Source: Middle Head CMP 2007, p. 285

According to the inventory sheets for Buildings B1-B3 in the *Middle Head CMP 2007*, the buildings have undergone significant modifications, including:

- Re-roofing with corrugated metal sheeting;
- Demolition of chimneys;
- Timber windows replaced with aluminium windows;
- Construction of metal portico with concrete terrace to southern elevation over main entry doors;
- A terrace has been constructed on the south side of the building;
- Internal ceiling and wall linings have been replaced;

- Interior doors, door furniture, skirtings and architraves have been replaced (some original features retained);
- Fluorescent lights have been installed throughout;
- Toilets and wall and floor finishes in the amenities have been replaced;
- Fire stairs have been added at the ends of the First Floor corridor;
- External hot water heaters added to the north elevations.

Likewise, Building B4 (laundry) has also undergone similar modifications including:

- The building has been re-roofed;
- The chimney has been demolished;
- Some of the timber windows have been removed;
- Some internal ceiling and wall linings have been replaced;
- Some internal fittings and features such as skirtings and door joinery and door furniture has been replaced;
- Fluorescent lights have been installed throughout.

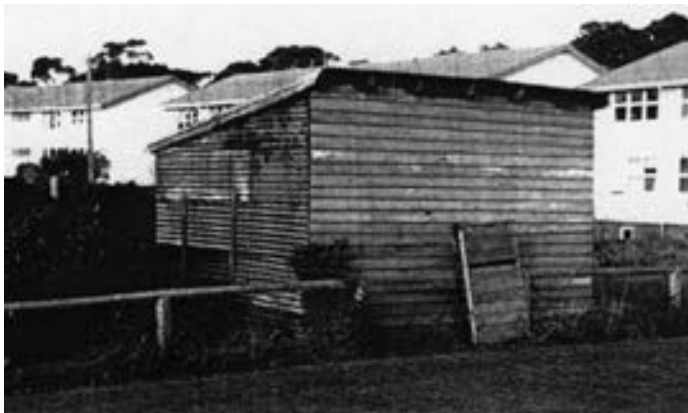


Figure 2. 12: 1965 photograph of now demolished building associated with the oval showing Buildings B1 to B3 in the background. Note the configuration of the original timber windows. Source: Middle Head CMP 2007/Report on Operation “New Broom” 1965, Photo 9, SHFT

Between 1958 and 1967, the precinct was used by the School of Military Intelligence. The Unit taught aerial photo interpretation, foreign army tactics and combat intelligence and played an important role during the Vietnam and Cold Wars. Students learnt about enemy interrogation techniques that would help them endure and resist treatment if captured. The fortification tunnels in the National Park on Middle Head were used for this purpose with a series of 'tiger cages'.

In 1963 the 1 Terminal Group moved to what is now known as the 10 Terminal site. This group became the 10 Terminal Group in 1974 which was then subsequently renamed in 1976 to 10 Terminal Regiment and occupied the buildings until 1997.

The predecessor of the 1 Terminal Group was the Royal Australian Engineers, Dock and Water Transport Units which had been set up at Chowder Bay in 1948.

All buildings for the Ten Terminal Regiment were officially closed on 27 November 1997 and in February 1998 the site was handed over to Sydney Property Disposals.

3. Physical Description of the Place

The four buildings the subject of this report are located within the former 111th Light Anti-Aircraft Artillery Battery and Ten Terminal Regiment lands on the northern side of Middle Head Road and directly east of the Middle Head Oval.

The three barracks buildings, Buildings B1, B2 and B3, were constructed between 1951 and 1955 to serve as barracks for the 111th Light Anti-Aircraft Artillery Battery. The laundry, Building B4, was constructed at the same time, in association with the barracks.

Located between Building B1 and Middle Head Road is a bitumen car park, which was initially established as a car park (based on historic aerial photographs) and was converted for use as a parade ground by the early 1960s (see Figures 2.8 and 2.10 above). By the early 1980s, this area was once again in use as a car park and continues in this use today.

1.1 The Barracks Buildings (Buildings B1, B2 and B3)

The barracks buildings are sited in a line running east-west to the south of Middle Head Road and face south.

The three buildings are essentially identical in plan, elevation, form and detailing, and consist of two storey, timber framed, weatherboard barracks on a brick base course with gabled, corrugated steel roofs, aluminium framed windows, timber framed doors and external metal fire stairs or ladders to both east and west elevations.

The buildings are accessed via their south elevations via a metal framed and roofed portico, through timber framed glazed double doors leading into a central entry lobby and stair with hallway bisecting both levels running east-west. The hallways provide access to individual bedrooms to both the north and south sides of the hall and shared bathroom facilities on each level.

The rooms immediately to the west, off the entry lobby at ground floor level retain evidence of having once been the common room, with painted brick fire surrounds still in place. The common rooms have been partitioned at some later date and the chimneys have been removed.

Internally, the buildings have simple profile timber skirtings, door architraves and internal sills, fibrous cement sheeted walls and ceilings and flush timber doors and brass door hardware. The flooring appears to be timber and is carpeted over. Little to no physical evidence of the original internal fitouts and detailing of the three timber barracks buildings survives.

According to the Middle Head CMP 2007, there has been some loss of original details to each of the barracks including replacement of timber windows, relining of interior walls and ceilings, removal of some timber joinery, upgrading of amenities and replacement of lighting.⁸

There is some evidence of water and termite damage and generally the buildings are in fair to poor condition, but of moderate integrity.

⁸ Robinson & Hindmarsh Pty Ltd, 2007; *Conservation Management Plan Middle Head Sites for the Sydney Harbour Federation Trust*, p. 125



Figure 3. 1: Building B3 (south elevation)



Figure 3. 2: Buildings B1 and B2 (south elevations)



Figure 3. 3: Buildings B1, B2 and B3 (north elevations)



Figure 3. 4: West elevation of Building B3.



Figure 3. 5: Front entry to Building B2 with later addition entry portico



Figure 3. 6: Later addition aluminium framed windows



Figure 3. 7: Entry lobby and stair hall in Building B2



Figure 3. 8: Typical dormitory room.



Figure 3. 9: First floor level hallway



Figure 3. 10: Amenities at first floor level.



Figure 3. 11: Former common room now partitioned with evidence of original fireplace.



Figure 3. 12: Former common room now partitioned with evidence of original fireplace.

1.2 The Laundry (Building B4)

The laundry, Building B4, was constructed between 1951 and 1955, in association with the adjacent barracks buildings. It is located at the eastern end of the row of barracks and consists of a single storey, timber framed, weatherboard on brick base course building with gabled, corrugated metal roof, timber framed louvered windows and two timber boarded doors on its southern elevation.

At the time of the site inspection, access into the building was prohibited due to the discovery of asbestos within the structure.

According to the inventory sheet for the building provided in the Middle Head CMP 2007, the flooring is concrete. It is not known whether any original fixtures or finishes survive internally.

Of the four subject buildings, the laundry is the most intact to its original configuration.



Figure 3. 13: Building B4 in its setting to the east of Building B3



Figure 3. 14: East elevation of Building B4



Figure 3. 15: West elevation of Building B4



Figure 3. 16: North elevation of Building B4 with Building B3 in background



Figure 3. 17: South elevation of Building B4



Figure 3. 18: View into former laundry space.

1.3 The Landscape Setting

Located on the northern side of Middle Head Road, opposite the main group of Ten Terminal buildings, the area of land that contains the subject buildings retains evidence of previous land forming adjustments, with a series of terraces running east-west steeping down to the north.

The southern-most terrace contains a bitumen carparking area that was initially formed as a carpark and then converted for use in the early 1960s as a parade ground. The middle terrace holds the barracks buildings and laundry, while the northern most terrace remains undeveloped and contains native vegetation regrowth that obscures views to the north to Hunter Bay and Dobroyd Point beyond.

The area is generally grassed with scattered Eucalypts, Banksias, Paperbarks and other native trees.

Concrete paths criss-cross the area connecting the car park and Middle Head Road to the barracks and the laundry. Other paths survive that would have once provided access to drying areas, although no clothes lines remain.

A concrete drain transects the site between the upper southern terrace and the middle barracks terrace.



Figure 3. 19: View of the carpark (former parade ground) looking west.



Figure 3. 20: View of Building B2 as seen from the carpark adjacent.



Figure 3. 21: View of landscape setting to the south of the barracks buildings



Figure 3. 22: Looking west along southern frontage of the barrack buildings showing the landform



Figure 3. 23: Concrete paths leading to the laundry



Figure 3. 24: Concrete path and drain running along the southern side of the barracks buildings

1.4 Views

The Middle Head CMP states that the site has significant views and vistas which should be maintained, as well as having significant vistas and panoramas of the district which should not be obscured. However, the four subject buildings have not been identified as contributing to any of the significant views or vistas in the CMP (refer to Figures 3.33 and 3.34 below).

Located as they are in the centre of the developed area of Middle Head, views of the barracks buildings and laundry are not available outside of the precinct from along Middle Head Road. In addition, as the buildings are setback from Middle Head Road at a lower ground level, only short range views of the group of buildings are available from along the roadway and from the Ten Terminal precinct to the south and from the entry to the fortifications to the east.

As the Middle Head Oval is located directly to the west of the group of buildings, views are available from the oval into the precinct.

In addition, given the topography of the Middle Head peninsula and the location of the subject buildings, views of the roofs of the barracks are also available from the north over Hunters Bay from Dobroyd Point and from Rocky Island at Balmoral Beach to the northwest. However, these views are somewhat obscured by regenerated vegetation on the northern escarpment of the headland.



Figure 3. 25: View looking north over Hunter Bay from the northern side of the barracks buildings. Dobroyd Head is right of frame in the background.



Figure 3. 26: View looking north to Dobroyd Head. Between Buildings B2 and B3.



Figure 3. 27: view looking east over the Mosman Oval. Building B1 is in the background (indicated with an arrow). Source: Google Streetview



Figure 3. 28: view of the barrack buildings behind the carpark as seen from Middle Head Road. Source: Google Streetview



Figure 3. 29: view looking east along Middle Head Road with the Ten Terminal Regiment buildings to the right and the barrack buildings and carpark on the left. Source: Google Streetview



Figure 3. 30: View looking west along Middle Head Road from the entry to the Middle Head fortifications. The barrack buildings are visible to the right (indicated with an arrow). Source: Google Streetview



Figure 3. 31: View looking southeast from Rocky Point at Balmoral to the Middle Head peninsula. Source: Google Streetview



Figure 3. 32: View looking south from Grotto Point Lighthouse to the Middle Head peninsula. The roofs of the barracks buildings are visible amongst the vegetation (indicated with an arrow). Source: Google Streetview



Figure 3. 33: Figure 6.7 in the Middle Head CMP showing views throughout the Harbour Trust lands. Source: Middle Head CMP, 2007, p. 194



Figure 3. 34: Figure 6.8 in the Middle Head CMP showing views and vistas throughout the Harbour Trust lands. Source: Middle Head CMP, 2007, p. 194

4. Heritage Status

4.1. Statutory Heritage Listings

The following heritage listings for the Harbour Trust land at Middle Head apply:

4.1.1. Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999

Commonwealth Heritage List

The Commonwealth Heritage List, established under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)*, comprises natural, Indigenous and historic heritage places which are either entirely within a Commonwealth area, or outside the Australian jurisdiction and owned or leased by the Commonwealth or a Commonwealth Authority; and which the Minister is satisfied have one or more Commonwealth Heritage values.

The four subject buildings within the former Ten Terminal Regiment precinct of Middle Head are located within the boundaries of the following precincts listed under the EPBC Act as Commonwealth Heritage Places:

- “Defence site - Georges Heights and Middle Head” (Historic Place No 105541)
- “Ten Terminal Regiment Headquarters and AusAid Training Centre” (Historic Place No. 105587)

Refer below for the identified Commonwealth Heritage Values of the above listings. Copies of the inventory sheets for the relevant listings are provided in Appendix B.

The following Commonwealth Heritage Places are located within the vicinity of the four subject buildings within the former Ten Terminal Regiment Precinct:

- “Military Road Framework - Defence Land, Middle Head Rd, Georges Heights” (Historic Place No. 105572).

4.1.2. Heritage Act 1977

The Harbour Trust land at Middle Head is not listed on the NSW State Heritage Register.

4.1.3. Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1970

Sydney Regional Environmental Plan (Sydney Harbour Catchment) 2005

Middle Head is identified as a ‘Strategic Foreshore Site’, however it is not included as a heritage site in the *Sydney Regional Environmental Plan (Sydney Harbour Catchment) 2005* heritage schedule.

Mosman Local Environmental Plan 2014

The 10 Terminal Regiment Headquarters (Lot 203 DP1022020) is identified as a local heritage item under Schedule 5 of the *Mosman Local Environmental Plan 2014* (Item No. I142).

4.2. Non-Statutory Heritage Listings

Register of the National Estate

In 2012 all references to the RNE were removed from the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) and the *Australian Heritage Council Act 2003* and the RNE now serves only as a database of heritage places. The following listings apply to the subject buildings:

- *Defence Site - Georges Heights and Middle Head, Middle Head Rd, Georges Heights* (Place ID. 102619)
- *Ten Terminal Regiment Headquarters and AusAid Training Centre, Middle Head Rd, Georges Heights* (Place ID. 103342)
- *Military Road Framework - Defence Land, Middle Head Rd, Georges Heights* (Place ID. 103266)

National Trust of Australia (NSW)

The study site lies within the National Trust's listing "Sydney Harbour Landscape Conservation Area", classified by the National Trust on 24 January 1983.

5. Heritage Values

5.1. Commonwealth Heritage Values

As the subject buildings are located within the boundaries of two Commonwealth Heritage Listed sites, the Commonwealth Heritage Values identified under each listing apply.

5.1.1. Defence site - Georges Heights and Middle Head

The Commonwealth Heritage Values for the *Defence site- Georges Heights and Middle Head* (Historic Place No 105541) are as follows:

Criterion A Processes

Middle Head documents an important story in post-contact history. In 1815, Governor Macquarie attempted to settle King Bungaree and his people on the upper areas of Middle Head.

As a natural vantage point, Middle Head and Georges Heights have played a significant role in the development of colonial and national defence policy and military training in Australia from the Napoleonic Wars until the 1960s and in the implementation of military technology important for its historic values, research and archaeological potential and social values. The evolving cultural landscapes of the headland areas, produced by over 150 years of military and naval use, and linked by a network of military roads, are important for their association with, and ability to illustrate, a broad range of processes which exemplify the strategic role of Middle Head and Georges Heights in the growth of Sydney, the Colony of New South Wales and Australia under Imperial, Colonial and Commonwealth government policies. In this respect the suite of defence related sites are particularly important in illustrating the adoption and development of military technology and the provision of housing for military personnel. The drill hall located in Headquarters 8th Brigade illustrates the universal training scheme which followed the 1909 Defence Act. The former Middle Head barracks complex is also important for its association with the Australian School of Pacific Administration and subsequently as the Commonwealth's AUSAid Centre from the 1970s.

The growth of leisure and recreation in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and the establishment of Mosman Municipal Council in 1893, following the sub-divisions of the 1880s, is illustrated by a number of sites which are now important elements in the cultural landscapes associated with military use of the headlands. Important structures include the former Mosman Golf Club House of 1927 and the former 'Mosman Septic Tank' used as a swimming pool during the 1920s and which remains in use as part of HMAS Penguin, the focus of Naval training and hospitalisation in Sydney Harbour.

Attributes: *The natural and evolving cultural landscape and the evidence of a long history of use by defence, including the drill hall, the Middle Head Barracks, the Mosman Golf Club House and the HMAS Penguin swimming pool.*

Criterion B Rarity

The remnant natural vegetation is contiguous with Sydney Harbour National Park, which is considered one of the finest harbour foreshore parks in the world. A number of individual sites are important in demonstrating functions or designs of exceptional interest. Amongst others these include: the Submarine Miners Barracks and Workshops of 1890-93 at Chowder Bay; the former Military Hospital erected towards the end of the First World War; the three c.1930 roofed fuel storage tanks which were the first example of large scale camouflage in Australia; and HMAS Penguin as a purpose built naval training and hospitalisation complex.

Attributes: *The remnant natural vegetation plus the individual sites listed above.*

Criterion C Research

The evolving cultural landscapes contain a wide range of military sites, structures and complexes which are important for their ability to yield information which will lead to a wider understanding of the historical context, design, construction and operation of military barracks, defence housing, fortifications, gun batteries and defensive works in Australia from 1870 to the post war years of the twentieth century.

Attributes: *All of the built fabric and associated cultural landscapes from the earliest European defence related use of the site up to the post-war years of the twentieth century.*

Criterion D Characteristic values

The remnant natural vegetation is contiguous with Sydney Harbour National Park.

Individual sites and complexes within the relict cultural landscape areas are important for their ability to demonstrate technical innovation in the early use of concrete and the principal characteristics and operation of military barracks, drill halls, defence housing, fortifications, gun batteries and defensive technology and policy in Australia and the architectural styles employed by (NSW) Colonial architects from 1870 and Commonwealth architects from 1901.

Attributes: *Remaining natural vegetation, and the individual sites and complexes referred to above.*

Criterion E Aesthetic characteristics

The Defence Site occupies part of Middle Head and Georges Heights which are held in high esteem by Sydney residents for their natural and scenic values as a significant part of Sydney Harbour's foreshore, and as a relatively natural vantage point and landmark in an otherwise highly urbanised environment. Middle Head has featured in paintings of the Sydney Heads by artists such as Augustus Earle c.1825 and in photographic works by Holtermann c.1875 and, in conjunction with Georges Heights, has been a significant part of the cultural and social life of Sydney and the colony of NSW.

Attributes: *The ability of the public to continue to enjoy the views on, to and from the site.*

Criterion F Technical achievement

Individual sites and complexes within the relict cultural landscape areas are important for their ability to demonstrate technical innovation in the early use of concrete.

Attributes: *Relic cultural landscape areas.*

Criterion G Social value

Defence land at Georges Heights and Middle Head is important for its contribution to the Sydney Harbour foreshores and contains places, which are highly valued by the community. The headland areas are also important for their associations with recreational use, which began in the nineteenth century and for their symbolic associations as part of the setting of Sydney Harbour and the Sydney Heads.

Attributes: *Continued recreational access to and use of community areas, natural areas and foreshores.*

Criterion H Significant people

The defensive works at Middle Head and Georges Heights are particularly important for their association with; Lt Colonel J Gordon, who introduced the 'two tier' Gordon scheme for the defence of Sydney Harbour in 1845; Colonial Architect James Barnet for the design of the Artillery Barracks in 1873; and General Sir William Jervois RE and Lt Colonel Peter Scratchley, whose report of 1877 formed the basis of defence planning in Australia until after federation in 1901.

Attributes: *Not clarified.*

Criterion I Indigenous tradition

It is possible that Indigenous cultural values of national estate significance may exist in this place. As yet, the AHC has not identified, documented or assessed these values.

Attributes: *Not clarified.*

5.1.2. Ten Terminal Regiment Headquarters and AusAid Training Centre

The Commonwealth Heritage Values for the *Ten Terminal Regiment Headquarters and AusAid Training Centre* (Historic Place No 105587) are as follows:

Criterion A Processes

The 10 Terminal Regiment Headquarters and associated AusAid Training Centre is one of a number of places that are part of the larger Middle Head-Georges Heights defence site. The site is historically significant as the location of major defence works for Sydney Harbour and Port Jackson during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Buildings of particular significance include Buildings 1-21 in the AusAid Training centre and the related buildings 1, 14 and 18 in the 10 Terminal Regiment Headquarters in addition to the Headquarters Building (1), the Workshop and Rear Annexe (7 and 6), the Officer's Mess (2, 3), the Store and Duty Room and the Other Ranks buildings (Barracks 1, 2, 3).

This precinct is important historically in a number of ways. The area of the former 10 Terminal Regiment has associations with the Army Intelligence Centre, which played a notable role during the Cold War years and the Vietnam War, as well as associations with the more modern period of occupation by the Regiment itself. The AusAid Centre for Pacific Development and Training (formerly the Australian School of Pacific Administration) was used during the Second World War and at the end of the war was used to house Italian prisoners of war and internees. The AusAid Centre was itself a significant diplomatic initiative within the Pacific region, operating at the site for over 50 years. The

precinct, as a whole, helps to maintain the historical association between the military and Middle Head which has existed for more than a century.

Attributes: *The fabric, form and landscape setting of the buildings, including courtyard spaces and connecting links. Buildings of particular significance include Buildings 1-21 in the AusAid Training centre and the related buildings 1, 14 and 18 in the 10 Terminal Regiment Head quarters in addition to the Headquarters Building (1), the Workshop and Rear Annexe (7 and 6), the Officer's Mess (2, 3), the Store and Duty Room and the Other Ranks buildings (Barracks 1, 2, 3).*

Criterion B Rarity

The AusAid Centre buildings are important examples of basic army weatherboard barracks buildings of the 1930s-1940s wartime period.

Attributes: *The single storey weatherboard character of the AusAid centre buildings.*

Criterion D Characteristic values

The AusAid Centre buildings reflect the way that these structures have been able to be adapted for a wide variety of uses over the decades.

Attributes: *Evidence of adaptive reuse in the AusAid centre buildings.*

Criterion E Aesthetic characteristics

The AusAid area is a cohesive, closely sited enclave of similarly styled and clad buildings, within an area of garden beds and lawns creating a restful atmosphere. Consequently it has notable aesthetic qualities.

Attributes: *The scale of the buildings, their consistent form and style, their landscape curtilage and the spaces between the buildings.*

Criterion G Social value

The area, overlooking the harbour, has social significance for the Sydney community as well as for former and current service personnel.

Attributes: *Not clarified.*

Criterion H Significant people

The precinct has an association with the first principal of the Australian School of Pacific Administration, John Kerr who, as Sir John Kerr QC, became Governor General and figured in the controversial dismissal of the Whitlam Government in 1975. Other key associations are with James Macauley and Brigadier Alf Conlon.

Attributes: *Not clarified.*

5.2. Aboriginal Archaeological Potential

In 2004, Australian Museum Business Services (AMBS) were commissioned to undertake an archaeological survey for Aboriginal sites on eight former Department of Defence properties at Middle Head, Georges Heights and Chowder Bay, Mosman for the Harbour Trust. The study, *Archaeological Survey of Sydney Harbour Federation Trust land at Middle Head, Georges Heights and Chowder Bay, Mosman, NSW*, (AMBS 2004) involved a review of available information and data held on heritage registers for known sites in or around the SHFT lands, consultation with the

Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (MLALC), site inspection of each of the eight SHFT sites and provision of advice to the Harbour Trust regarding the management of these sites in relation to any future development.

The survey confirmed that the study sites did not contain any visible archaeological surface material, therefore no further archaeological survey is necessary or warranted unless there is variation to the redevelopment plans.⁹

In February 2006 (AMBS) prepared an addendum to their 2004 Archaeological Survey of Trust lands at Middle Head, Georges Heights and Chowder Bay. The area covered by the 2006 survey included the former Golf Clubhouse, the ASOPA buildings, the 10 Terminal buildings and Middle Head Oval.

The archaeological survey found no Aboriginal sites or objects: given the disturbed nature of the area it is very unlikely that Aboriginal cultural material would have survived the past development of the site. The report concluded that no additional archaeological survey of the property was necessary or warranted. However, due to the possible existence of sub-surface remains, where future earthworks occur, monitoring and detailed recording should be conducted by a qualified archaeologist.¹⁰

5.3. Middle Head Conservation Management Plan 2007

The *Middle Head CMP* 2007 provides the following Statements of Significance for the whole of the Harbour Trust's lands at Middle Head and for the Ten Terminal Regiment Precinct containing the four subject buildings:

5.3.1. Statement of Significance for the Study Site

The study site is significant as an important element in the entire former military reserve and defence lands at Middle Head, Georges Heights and Chowder Bay. The study site contains building complexes constructed in the early days of World War 2 in the Pacific which are tangible reminders of the type, range and standard of buildings required to mount a defence of Australia in wartime.

They also demonstrate the long association of the site with the training of defence personnel and the long-time use of the site for military purposes which has had the effect of preventing major urban development of the headland and its preservation as part of the landscaped nature of the major headlands of Sydney Harbour.

The site also contains one of the few remaining relatively intact interwar golf club houses and the physical evidence of Australia's only training institution established to train administrators and officers for Australia's overseas territories (ASOPA). The ASOPA institution was unique in Australia and is of national significance, and possibly of international significance.

5.3.2. Statement of Significance for the Precincts

School of Military Engineering (later 10 Terminal Regiment) Precinct:

The 1941 permanent brick buildings of the School of Military Engineering represent a method of building common before World War 2 but which was rapidly superseded by the exigencies of the war and the need to erect standardised buildings rapidly. However, the permanent nature of the buildings represents a long-term commitment by the defence forces to the use of Middle Head as an area of on-

⁹ AMBS, 2004; Archaeological Survey of Sydney Harbour Federation Trust land at Middle Head, Georges Heights and Chowder Bay, Mosman, NSW; p. 30

¹⁰ Harbour Trust, 2017; *Middle Head Management Plan*, p. 47

going military training. It was probably the only permanent school of military engineering erected during World War 2 and, as such, is extremely rare.

The style of building was emulated at the contemporary 12th Lines of Communication complex at Boronia Park (Gladesville) but that complex has been substantially altered for its current use as part of a retirement village. The building provides physical evidence of the standard of accommodation at permanent training facilities in the war period and the layout of the complex remains intact; exhibiting the symmetrical, ordered layout one would expect of military institutions.

Architecturally, the brick buildings of the School of Military Engineering is similar to the other brick buildings constructed during World War 2 in the HMAS Penguin base area.

5.3.3. Significance of the Individual Buildings

Gradings of Significance

The *Middle Head CMP* 2007 provides the grading of significance for the principal components of the Middle Head precinct. In the context of the whole of the Harbour Trust lands at Middle Head, the subject buildings B1, B2, B3 and B4 have been graded as being of Moderate significance (see Figure 5.1).

The former 111th Light Anti-Aircraft Artillery barracks and laundry appear to have been graded as moderate significance as they are post WWII structures, whilst the majority of the other buildings within the Middle Head precinct date from 1941.



Figure 5. 1: Figure ES2 from the Middle Head CMP showing the gradings of significance for the buildings and major site features located within the Harbour Trust lands at Middle Head. The four subject buildings are graded as being of Moderate significance. Source: Middle Head CMP, 2007, p. xi

Inventory Sheets

The inventory sheets for Buildings B1, B2, B3 and B4 provide an assessment of significance and Statement of Significance for each building individually. The same Statement of Significance for all four buildings has been utilised in the Inventory Sheets and so the statement prepared for Building B1 also applies to Buildings B2, B3 and B4. Refer to copies of inventory sheets included at Appendix B.

Assessment of Significance of Buildings B1, B2, B3 & B4:

(a) Course or Pattern of History (State Criterion (a))

Building B1 [and B2, B3 and B4] of 10 Terminal provides evidence of the long standing tradition of the use of Middle Head for military purposes.

(b) Uncommon or Rare (State Criterion (f))

Part of possibly the only surviving complex of post-World War 2 two storey (or even single storey) timber barracks buildings in Australia.

(c) Contribute to an understanding (State Criterion (e))

Providing physical evidence of standardised military accommodation facilities erected after World War 2.

(d) Principal Characteristics (State Criterion (g))

The rectangular shaped plan layout remains substantially intact, including divisions between rooms and the shared amenities.

(e) Aesthetic Characteristics (State Criterion (c))

The deliberate utilitarian nature of the design is typical of permanent military buildings in the post-war period.

(f) Creative or Technical Achievement (State Criterion (c))

The building[s] is[are] representative of the permanent facilities constructed during the post-war period.

(g) Community Association (State Criterion (d))

Associated with the training of military personnel.

(h) Association with Life and Works (State Criterion (b))

No particular associations have been identified.

Statement of Significance

The former post-World War 2 army two storey timber barrack buildings and the associated laundry building at Middle Head form an exceptionally rare collection of such barracks at a National level. No other single examples or groups have been located on National or State register lists.

Building B1 [and B2, B3 and B4] of 10 Terminal is of significance as a part of the post-war phase of construction of 10 Terminal (the School of Military Intelligence) and as physical evidence of the series of permanent training facilities erected after World War 2 in Australia.

Building B1 [and B2, B3 and B4] is of significance as part of a group of rare two storey timber barracks buildings. The complex of two storey timber barracks buildings is a rare survivor when compared to the military barracks buildings listed on the various national and state registers.

Aesthetically the building[s] is[are] typical of the simple buildings built for the military and in the civilian sphere after the war.

5.3.4. Discussion regarding Significance of the Barracks Buildings

As discussed, the four subject buildings have been graded as being of Moderate significance within the *Middle Head CMP* 2007 (refer to Figure 5.1 above). As per the publication *Assessing Heritage Significance* (NSW Heritage Office, 1996), items of Moderate significance are considered to be altered or modified elements and elements with little heritage value, but which contribute to the overall significance of a place.

The subject buildings have been identified as being significant for the following reasons (refer to Statement of Significance above):

- As an exceptionally rare collection of such barracks at a National level. No other single examples or groups have been located on National or State register lists.
- For contributing to the post-WWII phase of construction of the Ten Terminal Regiment;
- As evidence of a series of permanent training facilities erected post-WWII in Australia;
- For being aesthetically typical of post-WWII buildings constructed for both the military and non-military (civilian).

The recognised heritage values of the subject buildings relate, for the most part, to the contribution that the buildings make to the historical development of post-WWII military activities within Australia.

Given that the subject buildings were only used as residential barracks and associated domestic functions and were not associated with specific or specialised military functions or operations, in our view, the contribution that the subject buildings make to the history of the military in Australia is very low. All military bases across Australia provide housing on base and these are typically barrack type buildings and it is a practice that continues today. As Australia contains a high number of operational and former military bases, the majority of which include defence housing of various dates, forms and styles, it can be said that Buildings B1, B2, B3 and B4 are no more significant or contributory than any other defence housing buildings.

However, the statements that Buildings B1, B2, B3 and B4 are an “exceptionally rare collection of such barracks” requires further consideration.

The Rarity of the Barracks Buildings

The *Middle Head CMP* 2007 included an analysis of two storey barracks buildings as part of the assessment of significance of the subject buildings and notes that Australia has a number of substantial barrack buildings dating from the nineteenth century, of which there are two distinctive two storey types: a long range with a two storey verandah or projecting verandah at the first floor and a pavilion type with a wrap-around verandah, generally to three sides. Similar buildings were used as military hospitals. These two forms are derived from barracks developed for the tropics and precedents can be found, designed by the Royal Engineers, in the Caribbean.¹¹ However, these buildings are typically brick or stone in construction.

It is further noted that the two storey barracks constructed at Middle Head are timber, whereas, with the gradual increasing availability of building materials after WWII, most of the barracks constructed came to be constructed of masonry. The CMP states “the extent to which two storey timber barrack buildings survive is difficult to determine as no two storey timber examples were located in the Australian Heritage Places Inventory. This does not mean however that examples of buildings of this type do not survive as timber buildings”.¹² Based on the lack of evidence and the absence of similar

¹¹ *Middle Head CMP* 2007, p. 146

¹² *Ibid.* p. 147

type buildings included in heritage registers, the CMP draws the conclusion that Buildings B1, B2 and B3 appear to be rare.

In the preparation of this heritage impact assessment, additional research has been undertaken by this firm to attempt to clarify the rarity or otherwise of the subject barracks buildings. In undertaking this research, the report *Department of Defence Timber Buildings 1939 to 1945*, prepared by the Department of Architecture, University of Tasmania, dated 1995 has provided the most comprehensive analysis of timber barrack buildings located to date.

This report notes that during WWII, Australia's defence infrastructure was expanding and the need to house troops led to the expansion of existing training camps such as Broadmeadows in Victoria, Kelvin Grove in Queensland, Northam Camp in WA, and to the establishment of new ones, such as Puckapunyal in Victoria. Most buildings in these personnel intensive camps were the army 'P' series of huts, designed to be constructed by local labour, using readily available timber. These huts were similar to the semi-permanent accommodation provided for most armies in the world at that time.

The design of the 'P' series hut provided a simple gabled building, accommodating a platoon of men in an open single room. A series of 'P' huts survive at Middle Head, forming the Signals Camp within the ASOPA precinct. Standardised, cheap and reliable, the form of the 'P' hut was adapted to become messes, laundries, guard houses, headquarters, Q stores and RAP stations. In addition to the 'P' huts and their variants, drill halls and larger Q store buildings were constructed in timber. These were again simple gabled roof buildings with timber truss roofs with spans up to about 15 m.¹³



Figure 5. 2: Former Signals Camp 'P' hut buildings at the ASOPA precinct at Middle Head prior to adaption into offices. Source: www.visitsydneyaustralia.com.au



Figure 5. 3: Example of a 'P' hut constructed post war (constructed between 1950 and 1956) at the Ingleburn Military Heritage Precinct. Source: State Heritage inventory, SHR No. 01891

According to the *Timber Buildings* report, as the numbers of Allied troops in Australia in the 1940s increased, the defence building program that had begun in 1939 redoubled to house personnel and equipment under the control of the Allied Works Council (AWC) operating out of Melbourne. Working in co-operation with the various branches of the Australian and US military, initially through the Administrative Planning Committee, the AWC took the role of project and construction manager for national defence projects. The works directorate included engineering, architectural, administration and air services sections. This central agency was then mirrored in state based organisations that carried out the work set by the central agency or built varied standardised designs to meet local demands.¹⁴

This two tier system had a noticeable effect on the design of war time structures. The majority of buildings conformed to standardised national designs, prepared by the central agency or with their involvement. However, regionally unique and individualistic buildings were scattered amongst them, designed by local AWC staff to suit a local purpose.¹⁵

¹³ Department of Architecture, 1995; *Department of Defence Timber Buildings 1939 to 1945*, University of Tasmania, p. 9

¹⁴ Ibid. p. 11

¹⁵ Ibid. p. 11

The influence of the US military in the types of timber construction employed was probably very strong. While Australian architects and engineers did not exploit development in timber technology before the war, timber construction was widely accepted in the United States and the US military introduced proven technologies and designs to Australia.

By the end of the war, although major new facilities were still being constructed in early 1945, the driving urgency that had characterised construction and planning three years earlier had passed and the AWC was incorporated into the new Department of Works. This department in turn became the Department of Works and Housing.¹⁶

For the Allied defence forces in Australia, after a period of consolidation, demobilisation began and a review was made of post war defence infrastructure needs. A core of establishments was retained and surplus ones sold off or mothballed. No longer required, buildings needing maintenance were demolished.

Timber Building Types

The *Timber Buildings* report included a Building Inventory identifying the timber buildings known to be built during WWII and were categorised into types based on their use and design. The majority were identified as being of standardised designs, while others were either variants of the standardised designs, as one of a group of major unique buildings or minor miscellaneous structure built in accordance with local practice. The report identifies two building types that appear to relate to the form and style of the subject buildings at Middle Head. These are: the Trussed Roof Building T7 and the Miscellaneous Building M2.

The Trussed Roof timber building includes the most varied designs reflecting the diversity of functions that needed a building larger than a hut but not as big as a standardised store building. Of the types of truss designs included in the Building Inventory, it is probable that the majority were regional or site specific designs. Only building type T5 was a standard design while type T6 was a variation on standard post and beam construction, both used as store buildings.¹⁷

The Trussed Roof Building T7 is identified as being a 10-15 metre wide two storey building with a gabled or hipped roof constructed of trusses and the Timber Buildings report identifies that it was used at Chowder Bay for accommodation, Enoggera as an office, Camp Victoria, Bendigo as a garage and Watsonia as headquarters.¹⁸



Figure 5. 4: The T7 trussed roof building as categorised in the Timber Buildings report. Source: Timber Buildings report, 1995, Attachment 2, p. 4

The Miscellaneous Building M2 is identified as being a gabled roof building up to 5 m wide, of which numerous were located throughout Australia for a variety of uses.¹⁹

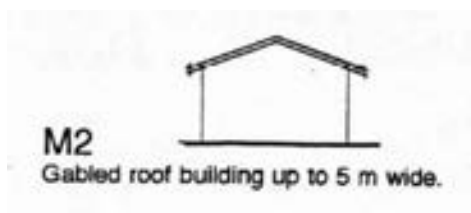


Figure 5. 5: The M2 timber building as categorised in the Timber Buildings report. Source: Timber Buildings report, 1995, Attachment 2, p. 8

¹⁶ Ibid. p. 12

¹⁷ Ibid. p. 34

¹⁸ Ibid. p. 99

¹⁹ Ibid. p. 114

The following examples of similar two storey timber buildings as Buildings B1, B2 and B3 at Middle Head have been identified:

Surviving Examples



Figure 5. 6: South elevation of Barracks Block 2.
Source: *Conservation Management Plan for the Former Army Maritime School Chowder Bay*, Brian McDonald & Associates, 2003, p. 26

Barracks Block 2, Chowder Bay, Sydney

Barracks Block 2 is the earliest of the accommodation buildings at Chowder Bay, constructed in 1950. Following the war former Chowder Bay Army Maritime School became the base for the Army's Water transport training – the RAE Transport Training School. Additional buildings were erected for lecture rooms, sleeping accommodation, an Officer's Mess and an ablution block during this period to cater for the increased numbers of personnel. Of these only Barracks Block 2 remains and has been adapted for use as a café/restaurant. The precinct is under the care and management of the Harbour Trust.



Figure 5. 7: Artillery Drill Hall at Gona Barracks in 2003. Source: State of Queensland: Queensland Heritage Register: Gona Barracks

Artillery Drill Hall, Gona Barracks, Kelvin Grove, Brisbane

The Gona Barracks was built from c1914 to 1960s, for the purpose of military training for specialist units of compulsory militia forces. The 1915 Artillery drill hall addresses the central parade ground area and is a long, predominantly single-storey building constructed of timber weatherboards, with a two-storey section at the western end, reflecting its original construction as two separate buildings. The two-storey section of the building to the west features original flanking single-storey wings.



Figure 5. 8: 1930s photography of Cerberus and Geelong Houses. Source: Navyhistory.org.au

Cerberus and Geelong Houses, HMAS Creswell, Jervis Bay

Originally constructed in 1915 as trainee common rooms and dormitory style accommodation. In 1980 Geelong House was demolished and in 2011 it was completely reconstructed on the same site and Cerberus House underwent total renewal.

Demolished Examples



Figure 5. 9: Albert Park barracks, Victoria in 1970.
Source: NAA, 30769370



Figure 5. 10: Albert Park barracks, Victoria in 1970.
Source: NAA, 30769360



Figure 5. 11: WRAAC barracks at Watsonia base, Victoria. Source: NAA 30113413



Figure 5. 12: Bendigo Army Headquarters barracks block 1969. Source: NAA 30291251

Conclusion

Based on the above, it can be seen that Buildings B1, B2 and B3 are later examples of the type of timber buildings constructed throughout Australia during the latter half of WWII and into the Post War and Korean War periods to accommodate the Allied forces. Seemingly based on the simple form of the 'P' hut, the two-storey timber barrack building displayed similar detailing including the gable roof form, entries located at the gable ends of the buildings (either the main or secondary entry) and air vents under the gable.

As with the 'P' hut, these building types appear also to have been designed to be semi-permanent structures to accommodate the immediate needs of the defence forces and were quick and easy to erect and adaptable to climatic conditions as well as specific needs of the base.

Although thousands of timber buildings were erected during and after WWII by the defence forces, few remain. As the numbers of personnel diminished following the war, so did the requirement to retain and maintain this range of semi-permanent structures.

As such, although Buildings B1, B2 and B3 at Middle Head appear to be rare survivors of the post WWII/Korean War period of the defence forces, the absence of other surviving examples is not unexpected given that these types of buildings were never designed or intended for permanence.

It should also be noted that Buildings B1, B2 and B3 are not aesthetically notable, being based on standardised designs for trussed roof timber buildings constructed in large numbers during and post WWII. Neither do the buildings represent any particular technical or architectural achievement, again, as they are based on standardised designs. They do however represent a time of pragmatic development of the Anti-Aircraft and Fortress Engineering School in the post WWII era, although this is not considered to be of historical significance.

6. The Proposal

The Harbour Trust *Comprehensive Plan 2007* proposes the creation of a Headland Park that integrates Middle Head, Georges Heights and Chowder Bay. The Headland Park will unify all of the elements along the Middle Head ridgeline, from Rawson Park to Middle Head.

The **vision for the park** is as a place where the area's rich natural and cultural heritage, including its early Aboriginal and military occupation will be protected and interpreted and where access will be provided to areas that have long been inaccessible to most people.

The Harbour Trust has identified the creation of the Headland Park as one of its highest priorities. Its goals are to ensure that:

- The natural and cultural assets of Middle Head, Georges Heights and Chowder Bay are conserved;
- The bushland area is increased in size;
- A network of walking tracks is created that links the various former military precincts and other places of interest; and
- Existing facilities are adaptively reused for appropriate educational, community, recreational and commercial uses.

The Middle Head precinct is the culmination of the Headland Park: a gateway to Middle Harbour from the land and water. The precinct forms an important historic area within the proposed Headland Park. The precinct will form part of the sequence of civic, village-like places along the plateau enveloped by bushland and connected by pathways integrating the Headland Park.

The primary **objectives** for the Middle Head precinct that are of relevance to the current proposal are:

- Adaptively re-use the buildings of ASOPA and 10 Terminal in a manner that retains and conveys their heritage values and contributes positively to the experience of visitors to the Headland Park.
- Allow some buildings to be modified or removed.
- Find uses for the buildings that help their conservation and that are sympathetic to their simple, institutional form and the need to open up the site to the public.
- Retain the existing pattern of development of the former bases to help form the basis of the public access and circulation network. This will be further enhanced by some additional pathways that will help to integrate with the adjacent National Park.
- Selectively remove some of the less significant landscape elements within the former bases to reveal views of the surrounding waterways and headlands, and to improve the clarity of the setting of each of the elements that make up the site and its history: the fortifications, the barracks, ASOPA, and the Golf Clubhouse.

With specific reference to the subject buildings, the *Middle Head Master Plan 2017* notes the following:

The barracks are highly visible when viewed from across Middle Harbour. The barracks will be demolished, with the possible exception of Building B1, and replaced with landscaped parkland including lookouts and paths. Removal of these buildings will open up the parkland towards the fortification of Middle Head, as well as views to Middle Harbour.

The barracks building closest to the Oval (Building B1) could potentially be adapted or rebuilt for the purpose of a relocated sports pavilion. This could potentially incorporate a café, relocated from the Guardhouse. The use of the building would be for visitor-focussed facilities such as public amenities, change rooms, a covered picnic shelter and possibly a cafe.

Any replacement building must not exceed the existing building envelope of Building B1, while the component related to sports facilities must not exceed the footprint of the existing pavilion. The orientation/location of a replacement building may be modestly adjusted to achieve the best fit within the public domain (such as addressing views to the Oval and Middle Harbour, and interface with a proposed adjacent playground).

The architectural style, roof form and choice of exterior materials should interpret and be sympathetic to the existing character of the barracks building and reduce its visibility from the harbour. The visual impact of this building would be further reduced by including open-sided covered spaces, and unenclosed decks. A pedestrian ramp could be included to provide easy access to the upper level.

The laundry/wash house (Building B4) may be removed or used for amenities or as a kiosk in the newly created park.



Figure 6. 1: Extract from Figure 16 of the Middle Head Master Plan 2017.

7. Heritage Impact Assessment

As the Middle Head precinct is a Commonwealth-government owned place that is included on the Commonwealth Heritage List, the place is required to be managed in accordance with the *Commonwealth Heritage Management Principles* as set out in Schedule 7B of the *Environmental Protection & Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000* (EPBC Regs. 2000).

An appropriate assessment methodology is to consider the proposal and its potential impacts on the identified Commonwealth Heritage Values that apply to the place. In this case, the Buildings B1, B2, B3 and B4 are located within two Commonwealth Heritage listings: *Defence site- Georges Heights and Middle Head* (Historic Place No 105541) and *Ten Terminal Regiment Headquarters and AusAid Training Centre* (Place No 105587).

It is also an appropriate assessment methodology is to consider the details of the proposal and to compare them with the recommendations of a properly prepared Conservation Management Plan (CMP) in order to determine whether any aspect of the proposal is not in accordance with the recommended policies.

As such, the proposal will be assessed in three parts:

Assessment 1: Assessment against the Commonwealth Heritage Management Principles under the *Environmental Protection & Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

Assessment 2A: Assessment against the identified Commonwealth Heritage Values for the *Defence site- Georges Heights and Middle Head* (Historic Place No 105541)

Assessment 2B: Assessment against the identified Commonwealth Heritage Values for the *Ten Terminal Regiment Headquarters and AusAid Training Centre* (Place No 105587).

Assessment 3: Assessment against the Statement of Significance for the place and the relevant conservation policies as provided for in the *Middle Head Conservation Management Plan 2007*.

7.1. Assessment 1: Commonwealth Heritage Management Principles

Under the *EPBC Act 1999*, Australian Commonwealth Government agencies are required to ensure the ongoing protection of the Commonwealth heritage values of a place by following the guidelines of the *Commonwealth Heritage Management Principles* as set out in Schedule 7B of the *EPBC Regs 2000*. The *Commonwealth Heritage Management Principles* provide a guiding framework for excellence in managing heritage properties. They set the standard and the scope for the way places should be managed in order to best protect heritage values for the generations ahead.

The proposal to demolish Buildings B1, B2, B3 and B4 has been assessed in accordance with the *Commonwealth Heritage Management Principles*, as per the following:

Commonwealth Heritage Management Principle	Comment
1. <i>The objective in managing Commonwealth Heritage places is to identify, protect, conserve, present and transmit, to all generations, their Commonwealth Heritage values.</i>	The Commonwealth Heritage Values for the subject buildings are contained in the Commonwealth Heritage listing for the <i>Ten Terminal Regiment Headquarters and AusAid Training Centre</i> (Historic Place No 105587). The assessment below (Assessment 2) addresses the potential impacts of the proposal on

Commonwealth Heritage Management Principle	Comment
	<p>the identified Commonwealth Heritage Values for the place.</p> <p>The Commonwealth Heritage Values for the Ten Terminal Regiment Headquarters are to be protected and conserved in accordance with the <i>Middle Head CMP</i> 2007.</p>
<p>2. <i>The management of Commonwealth Heritage places should use the best available knowledge, skills and standards for those places, and include ongoing technical and community input to decisions and actions that may have a significant impact on Commonwealth Heritage values.</i></p>	<p>Independent specialist heritage consultants (this firm) have been engaged to provide appropriate advice and an assessment of this proposal. This Heritage Impact Assessment forms part of the requirements for meeting Principle 2.</p>
<p>3. <i>The management of Commonwealth Heritage places should respect all heritage values of the place and seek to integrate, where appropriate, any Commonwealth, state and territory and local government responsibilities for those places.</i></p>	<p>The heritage values of Middle Head and the four subject buildings have been identified in the Middle Head CMP and the Middle Head Management Plan 2017 and have been taken into account in the Management Plan with respect to the future care, management and adaptation of the place and have been taken into account within this Heritage Impact Assessment.</p>
<p>4. <i>The management of Commonwealth heritage places should ensure that their use and presentation is consistent with the conservation of their Commonwealth Heritage values.</i></p>	<p>The Commonwealth Heritage Values for the subject buildings are contained in the Commonwealth Heritage listing for the <i>Ten Terminal Regiment Headquarters and AusAid Training Centre</i> (Historic Place No 105587). The assessment below (see Assessment 2) addresses the potential impacts of the proposal on the identified Commonwealth Heritage Values for the place. The outcome of this assessment concludes that the management of the place is consistent with the conservation of the heritage values in terms of use and presentation.</p>
<p>5. <i>The management of Commonwealth Heritage places should make timely and appropriate provision for community involvement, especially by people who:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>have a particular interest in, or associations with, the place, and</i> • <i>may be affected by the management of the place.</i> 	<p>Community consultation regarding the Harbour Trust's Management Plan for Middle Head has been ongoing since 2007 and therefore the proposal is in accordance with this Principle.</p>
<p>6. <i>Indigenous people are the primary source of information on the value of their heritage and the active participation of Indigenous people in identification, assessment and management is integral to the effective protection of Indigenous heritage values.</i></p>	<p>In 2004 and 2006, Australian Museum Business Services (AMBS) were commissioned to undertake an archaeological survey for Aboriginal sites at the Middle Head precinct, including the Ten Terminal buildings and Middle Head Oval.</p> <p>The archaeological survey found no Aboriginal sites or object and stated that given the disturbed nature of</p>

Commonwealth Heritage Management Principle	Comment
	<p>the area it is very unlikely that Aboriginal cultural material would have survived the past development of the site. The report concluded that no additional archaeological survey of the property was necessary or warranted. However, due to the possible existence of sub-surface remains, where future earthworks occur, monitoring and detailed recording should be conducted by a qualified archaeologist.</p> <p>The AMBS surveys included consultation with the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council (MLALC). Likewise, for this proposal, the MLALC will be directly notified of the proposed plans for the site as a relevant stakeholder.</p> <p>The proposal is in accordance with this principle.</p>

7.2. Assessment 2: Commonwealth Heritage Values

The potential impacts on the identified heritage values of the *Ten Terminal Regiment Headquarters and AusAid Training Centre* (Historic Place No 105587) as a result of the proposal to demolish Buildings B1, B2, B3 and B4 have been assessed as follows:

Commonwealth Heritage Value	Assessment of Potential Impact
Assessment 2A: The Commonwealth Heritage Values for the <i>Defence site- Georges Heights and Middle Head</i> (Historic Place No 105541)	
<p>Criterion A Processes</p> <p><i>Middle Head documents an important story in post-contact history. In 1815, Governor Macquarie attempted to settle King Bungaree and his people on the upper areas of Middle Head.</i></p> <p><i>As a natural vantage point, Middle Head and Georges Heights have played a significant role in the development of colonial and national defence policy and military training in Australia from the Napoleonic Wars until the 1960s and in the implementation of military technology important for its historic values, research and archaeological potential and social values. The evolving cultural landscapes of the headland areas, produced by over 150 years of military and naval use, and linked by a network of military roads, are important for their association with, and ability to illustrate, a broad range of processes which exemplify the strategic role of Middle Head and Georges Heights in the growth of Sydney, the Colony of New South Wales and Australia under Imperial, Colonial and Commonwealth government policies. In this respect the suite of defence related sites are particularly important in</i></p>	<p>Minor impact on heritage value.</p> <p>The group of barrack buildings and associated laundry, constructed in c.1951 for the 111th Light Anti-Aircraft Artillery unit and subsequently forming part of the Ten Terminal Regiment, form part of the historic development of the Middle Head and Georges Heights defence lands and are part of a suite of defence related sites that illustrate the provision of housing for military personnel.</p> <p>Buildings B1, B2, B3 and B4 contribute to the cultural landscape of the Middle Head precinct, however, as per the <i>Middle Head CMP 2007</i>, as the buildings are graded as being of only Moderate significance, their contribution to the history and configuration of the precinct as a whole is considered to be minor.</p> <p>Given that the buildings were only used as barracks and associated domestic functions and are not the principal buildings associated with the use of the place by the 111th Light Anti-Aircraft Artillery unit and the Ten Terminal Regiment, they play only a minor role in understanding the significant military</p>

Commonwealth Heritage Value	Assessment of Potential Impact
<p><i>illustrating the adoption and development of military technology and the provision of housing for military personnel. The drill hall located in Headquarters 8th Brigade illustrates the universal training scheme which followed the 1909 Defence Act. The former Middle Head barracks complex is also important for its association with the Australian School of Pacific Administration and subsequently as the Commonwealth's AUSAid Centre from the 1970s.</i></p> <p><i>The growth of leisure and recreation in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and the establishment of Mosman Municipal Council in 1893, following the sub-divisions of the 1880s, is illustrated by a number of sites which are now important elements in the cultural landscapes associated with military use of the headlands. Important structures include the former Mosman Golf Club House of 1927 and the former 'Mosman Septic Tank' used as a swimming pool during the 1920s and which remains in use as part of HMAS Penguin, the focus of Naval training and hospitalisation in Sydney Harbour.</i></p> <p>Attributes: <i>The natural and evolving cultural landscape and the evidence of a long history of use by defence, including the drill hall, the Middle Head Barracks, the Mosman Golf Club House and the HMAS Penguin swimming pool.</i></p>	<p>technology that was implemented at the place from the early 1800s until the late 20th century.</p> <p>The proposed demolition of Buildings B1, B2, B3 and B4 will not diminish the overall historical significance of the Middle Head precinct or the ability of the place to illustrate the broad ranges of processes exemplifying the strategic role of Middle Head in terms of defence.</p> <p>Regardless, the barracks buildings and laundry do enhance somewhat the understanding of the day-to-day operations of the place and the daily way of the life for the various military units that occupied the site during the latter half of the 20th century. As such, interpretation of Buildings B1, B2, B3 and B4 should be incorporated into any future development plans for the precinct.</p>
<p>Criterion B Rarity</p> <p><i>The remnant natural vegetation is contiguous with Sydney Harbour National Park, which is considered one of the finest harbour foreshore parks in the world. A number of individual sites are important in demonstrating functions or designs of exceptional interest. Amongst others these include: the Submarine Miners Barracks and Workshops of 1890-93 at Chowder Bay; the former Military Hospital erected towards the end of the First World War; the three c.1930 roofed fuel storage tanks which were the first example of large scale camouflage in Australia; and HMAS Penguin as a purpose built naval training and hospitalisation complex.</i></p> <p>Attributes: <i>The remnant natural vegetation plus the individual sites listed above.</i></p>	<p>Negligible impact on heritage value.</p> <p>Buildings B1, B2, B3 and B4 are not identified as being sites of importance in demonstrating functions or designs of exceptional interest at the Middle Head precinct.</p> <p>The proposal to demolish the four subject buildings will also have no impact on the remnant natural vegetation located within the vicinity and throughout the Middle Head precinct.</p>
<p>Criterion C Research</p> <p><i>The evolving cultural landscapes contain a wide range of military sites, structures and complexes which are important for their ability to yield information which will lead to a wider understanding of the historical context, design,</i></p>	<p>Some impact on heritage value.</p> <p>Buildings B1, B2, B3 and B4 retain some research potential in relation to the historical development of barracks buildings in Australia. As noted in the <i>Middle Head CMP 2007</i>, little is</p>

Commonwealth Heritage Value	Assessment of Potential Impact
<p><i>construction and operation of military barracks, defence housing, fortifications, gun batteries and defensive works in Australia from 1870 to the post war years of the twentieth century.</i></p> <p>Attributes: <i>All of the built fabric and associated cultural landscapes from the earliest European defence related use of the site up to the post-war years of the twentieth century.</i></p>	<p>known regarding the design and construction of two storey weatherboard barracks.</p> <p>As such, it is recommended that further research into the history, design and development of two storey weatherboard barracks be undertaken prior to the demolition of the structures and information incorporated into any interpretation strategies to be employed at the place.</p>
<p>Criterion D Characteristic values</p> <p><i>The remnant natural vegetation is contiguous with Sydney Harbour National Park.</i></p> <p><i>Individual sites and complexes within the relict cultural landscape areas are important for their ability to demonstrate technical innovation in the early use of concrete and the principal characteristics and operation of military barracks, drill halls, defence housing, fortifications, gun batteries and defensive technology and policy in Australia and the architectural styles employed by (NSW) Colonial architects from 1870 and Commonwealth architects from 1901.</i></p> <p>Attributes: <i>Remaining natural vegetation, and the individual sites and complexes referred to above.</i></p>	<p>No impact on heritage values.</p> <p>Buildings B1, B2, B3 and B4 have not been identified as demonstrating technical innovation or the principal characteristics of military barracks or defence housing and were not designed pre 1901. As such, the demolition of the subject buildings will not diminish the identified characteristic heritage values of the Middle Head precinct.</p>
<p>Criterion E Aesthetic characteristics</p> <p><i>The Defence Site occupies part of Middle Head and Georges Heights which are held in high esteem by Sydney residents for their natural and scenic values as a significant part of Sydney Harbour's foreshore, and as a relatively natural vantage point and landmark in an otherwise highly urbanised environment. Middle Head has featured in paintings of the Sydney Heads by artists such as Augustus Earle c.1825 and in photographic works by Holtermann c.1875 and, in conjunction with Georges Heights, has been a significant part of the cultural and social life of Sydney and the colony of NSW.</i></p> <p>Attributes: <i>The ability of the public to continue to enjoy the views on, to and from the site.</i></p>	<p>Negligible impact on heritage value.</p> <p>Due to the topography of the Middle Head precinct, the siting of the peninsula within Sydney Harbour and the regeneration of the natural vegetation, glimpse views of the roofs of Buildings B1, B2 and B3 are available from the north from Dobroyd Head and the west from Balmoral Beach and Rocky Point. As the tallest buildings located in the Middle Head precinct, the three barracks do serve as a visual marker to the location of the former defence lands at Middle Head around the Sydney Harbour foreshore. HMAS Penguin and the surviving buildings at Chowder Bay and George's Heights also serve a similar purpose.</p> <p>The buildings also do not appear in notable artworks of the locality and as defence housing it is considered that they have not contributed to the cultural and social life of Sydney or NSW.</p> <p>The demolition of the three barracks buildings will increase the ability of the public to enjoy views from the site to the north overlooking Hunter Bay.</p>
<p>Criterion F Technical achievement</p> <p><i>Individual sites and complexes within the relict cultural landscape areas are important for their</i></p>	<p>No impact on heritage value.</p> <p>Buildings B1, B2, B3 and B4 are not associated with the early history of the use of concrete and</p>

Commonwealth Heritage Value	Assessment of Potential Impact
<p><i>ability to demonstrate technical innovation in the early use of concrete.</i></p> <p>Attributes: Relic cultural landscape areas.</p>	<p>do not demonstrate any identified technical innovations.</p>
<p>Criterion G Social value</p> <p><i>Defence land at Georges Heights and Middle Head is important for its contribution to the Sydney Harbour foreshores and contains places, which are highly valued by the community. The headland areas are also important for their associations with recreational use, which began in the nineteenth century and for their symbolic associations as part of the setting of Sydney Harbour and the Sydney Heads.</i></p> <p>Attributes: Continued recreational access to and use of community areas, natural areas and foreshores.</p>	<p>Minor impact on heritage value.</p> <p>Given that Buildings B1, B2, B3 and B4 form part of the former defence lands at Middle Head, the buildings may hold some social value for former residents.</p> <p>However, as part of the process of developing the <i>Middle Head Management Plan 2017</i>, community consultation was conducted including the proposal to demolish Buildings B1, B2, B3 and B4. The Harbour Trust will continue this process in accordance with the <i>Consultation and Communications Objectives and Policies</i> set out in Part 3 of the Harbour Trust's <i>Comprehensive Plan</i>.</p>
<p>Criterion H Significant people</p> <p><i>The defensive works at Middle Head and Georges Heights are particularly important for their association with; Lt Colonel J Gordon, who introduced the 'two tier' Gordon scheme for the defence of Sydney Harbour in 1845; Colonial Architect James Barnet for the design of the Artillery Barracks in 1873; and General Sir William Jervois RE and Lt Colonel Peter Scratchley, whose report of 1877 formed the basis of defence planning in Australia until after federation in 1901.</i></p> <p>Attributes: Not clarified.</p>	<p>No impact on heritage value.</p> <p>No persons of significance associated with Buildings B1, B2, B3 and B4 have been identified.</p>
<p>Criterion I Indigenous tradition</p> <p><i>It is possible that Indigenous cultural values of national estate significance may exist in this place. As yet, the AHC has not identified, documented or assessed these values.</i></p> <p>Attributes: Not clarified.</p>	<p>Negligible impact on heritage value.</p> <p>As discussed above with respect to Commonwealth Heritage Management Principle No. 6, an archaeological survey for the potential for Aboriginal sites was conducted within the vicinity of Buildings B1, B2, B3 and B4 in 2006. The survey found no Aboriginal sites or object and stated that given the disturbed nature of the area it is very unlikely that Aboriginal cultural material would have survived the past development of the site. Regardless, for any future earthworks, monitoring and detailed recording should be conducted by a qualified archaeologist.</p>
<p>Assessment 2B: Ten Terminal Regiment Headquarters and AusAid Training Centre (Place No 105587).</p>	
<p>Criterion A Processes</p> <p><i>The 10 Terminal Regiment Headquarters and associated AusAid Training Centre is one of a number of places that are part of the larger</i></p>	<p>Some impact on heritage value.</p> <p>Buildings B1, B2 and B3 have been identified as being of historical significance as part of the major defence works for Sydney Harbour</p>

Commonwealth Heritage Value	Assessment of Potential Impact
<p><i>Middle Head-Georges Heights defence site. The site is historically significant as the location of major defence works for Sydney Harbour and Port Jackson during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Buildings of particular significance include Buildings 1-21 in the AusAid Training centre and the related buildings 1, 14 and 18 in the 10 Terminal Regiment Head quarters in addition to the Headquarters Building (1), the Workshop and Rear Annexe (7 and 6), the Officer's Mess (2, 3), the Store and Duty Room and the Other Ranks buildings (Barracks 1, 2, 3).</i></p> <p><i>This precinct is important historically in a number of ways. The area of the former 10 Terminal Regiment has associations with the Army Intelligence Centre, which played a notable role during the Cold War years and the Vietnam War, as well as associations with the more modern period of occupation by the Regiment itself. The AusAid Centre for Pacific Development and Training (formerly the Australian School of Pacific Administration) was used during the Second World War and at the end of the war was used to house Italian prisoners of war and internees. The AusAid Centre was itself a significant diplomatic initiative within the Pacific region, operating at the site for over 50 years. The precinct, as a whole, helps to maintain the historical association between the military and Middle Head which has existed for more than a century.</i></p> <p>Attributes: <i>The fabric, form and landscape setting of the buildings, including courtyard spaces and connecting links. Buildings of particular significance include Buildings 1-21 in the AusAid Training centre and the related buildings 1, 14 and 18 in the 10 Terminal Regiment Head quarters in addition to the Headquarters Building (1), the Workshop and Rear Annexe (7 and 6), the Officer's Mess (2, 3), the Store and Duty Room and the Other Ranks buildings (Barracks 1, 2, 3).</i></p>	<p>developed at the Middle Head-Georges Heights defence site. In particular, the barracks are associated with the former Ten Terminal Regiment.</p> <p>However, given that the buildings were used as barracks and associated domestic functions, they contribute only in a small way to the significance of the various military units housed at the Ten Terminal Regiment precinct and the role they played in the defence of Australia in the late 20th century.</p> <p>As per the <i>Middle Head CMP</i> 2007, as the buildings are graded as being of only Moderate significance, their contribution to the history and configuration of the precinct as a whole is considered to be minor.</p> <p>The proposed demolition of Buildings B1, B2, B3 and B4 will not diminish the overall historical significance of the Middle Head precinct or the historical associations between the military and Middle Head which have existed for more than a century.</p> <p>Regardless, the barracks buildings and laundry do enhance somewhat the understanding of the day-to-day operations of the place and the daily way of the life for the various military units that occupied the site during the latter half of the 20th century. As such, interpretation of Buildings B1, B2, B3 and B4 should be incorporated into any future development plans for the precinct.</p>
<p>Criterion B Rarity</p> <p><i>The AusAid Centre buildings are important examples of basic army weatherboard barracks buildings of the 1930s-1940s wartime period.</i></p> <p>Attributes: <i>The single storey weatherboard character of the AusAid centre buildings.</i></p>	<p>No impact on heritage value.</p> <p>Buildings B1, B2, B3 and B4 do not form part of the group of basic army weatherboard barracks buildings constructed during WWII at the former AusAid centre.</p>

Commonwealth Heritage Value	Assessment of Potential Impact
<p>Criterion D Characteristic values</p> <p><i>The AusAid Centre buildings reflect the way that these structures have been able to be adapted for a wide variety of uses over the decades.</i></p> <p>Attributes: Evidence of adaptive reuse in the AusAid centre buildings.</p>	<p>No impact on heritage value.</p> <p>Buildings B1, B2, B3 and B4 do not form part of the group of AusAid Centre buildings and their demolition will have no impact on the significant characteristics of the nearby AusAid centre buildings.</p>
<p>Criterion E Aesthetic characteristics</p> <p><i>The AusAid area is a cohesive, closely sited enclave of similarly styled and clad buildings, within an area of garden beds and lawns creating a restful atmosphere. Consequently it has notable aesthetic qualities.</i></p> <p>Attributes: The scale of the buildings, their consistent form and style, their landscape curtilage and the spaces between the buildings.</p>	<p>No impact on heritage value.</p> <p>Buildings B1, B2, B3 and B4 do not form part of the group of AusAid Centre buildings and their demolition will have no impact on the aesthetic significance of the nearby AusAid centre buildings.</p>
<p>Criterion G Social value</p> <p><i>The area, overlooking the harbour, has social significance for the Sydney community as well as for former and current service personnel.</i></p> <p>Attributes: Not clarified.</p>	<p>Minor impact on heritage value.</p> <p>Given that Buildings B1, B2, B3 and B4 form part of the former defence lands at Middle Head, the buildings may hold some social value for former residents.</p> <p>However, as part of the process of developing the <i>Middle Head Management Plan 2017</i>, community consultation was conducted including the proposal to demolish Buildings B1, B2, B3 and B4. The Harbour Trust will continue this process in accordance with the <i>Consultation and Communications Objectives and Policies</i> set out in Part 3 of the Harbour Trust's <i>Comprehensive Plan</i>.</p>
<p>Criterion H Significant people</p> <p><i>The precinct has an association with the first principal of the Australian School of Pacific Administration, John Kerr who, as Sir John Kerr QC, became Governor General and figured in the controversial dismissal of the Whitlam Government in 1975. Other key associations are with James Macauley and Brigadier Alf Conlon.</i></p> <p>Attributes: Not clarified.</p>	<p>No impact on heritage value.</p> <p>No persons of significance associated with Buildings B1, B2, B3 and B4 have been identified.</p>

7.3. Assessment 3: CMP Conservation Policies

In this assessment the proposal will be compared to the conservation policies as provided for in the *Middle Head Conservation Management Plan 2007*, as follows:

7.3.1. Conservation Policies

As discussed above, the four subject buildings have been graded as being of Moderate significance within the *Middle Head CMP 2007* (refer to Figure 5.1 above). However, the CMP does not provide conservation policies or guidance with respect to the treatment of fabric graded as Moderate.

Three conservation policies apply to Buildings B1, B2, B3 and B4:

Conservation Policy 7.2.6.1 Buildings- General

The buildings form an important physical manifestation of the military use of the site. No original buildings should be demolished, partially or completely. Original architectural finishes (both interior and exterior) should be retained.

Comment

As discussed above, Buildings B1, B2, B3 and B4 have been graded as being of Moderate significance in the CMP. This level of significance relates to the contribution that the buildings make to the overall history of the site. However, as later additions to the place and functioning as domestic quarters rather than being used for defence operations, their significance as individual buildings is considered to be of Little significance. As such the buildings do not relate directly to the significant events or functions of the Middle Head precinct that occurred during times of conflict over the past 100 plus years. It is our view therefore that demolition of the four subject buildings will not diminish the overall significance of the place and could be supported.

Conservation Policy 7.2.6.4 Buildings – School of Military Engineering (10 Terminal Regiment) – Exteriors

Former III Anti-aircraft Battery Barracks buildings (10 Terminal Buildings B1-B4) should be conserved and presented as Army buildings (ie painted walls, painted timber windows and doors).

Comment

As above. In our view, given that the buildings were accommodation barracks and a laundry, their retention will not greatly further the understanding of the historical development and use of the Middle Head precinct. In this case, interpretation including archival recording of the buildings would suffice in communicating this later period of development in association with the IIIth Light Anti-aircraft Battery Barracks.

Conservation Policy 7.2.6.5 Buildings – School of Military Engineering (10 Terminal Regiment) – Interiors

Former III Anti-aircraft Battery Barracks buildings (10 Terminal Buildings B1-B4) should be conserved. The interiors have been already modified significantly and further modification for adaptive re-use could be considered (eg insertion of ensuite bathroom facilities). Hazardous materials should be removed (ie asbestos cement wall and ceiling linings). Refer to the individual Inventory Sheets for detailed recommendations on retention of spaces, materials and finishes.

Comment

As above. In this case, interpretation including archival recording of the buildings would suffice in communicating this later period of development in association with the IIIth Anti-aircraft Battery Barracks.

8. Conclusion

As per the above discussions, although Buildings B1, B2, B3 and B4 have been graded as being of Moderate significance in the *Middle Head CMP* 2007 and are identified as being one of a group of rare former defence buildings within the Commonwealth Heritage listing for the place, it is clear on closer examination that the subject buildings are of Little significance in the context of the historical development of the Middle Head precinct. The contribution that the subject buildings make to the history and configuration of the precinct as a whole is considered to be minor.

As the buildings were used as barracks and associated domestic functions, they are considered to have contributed only in a small way to the significance of the various military units housed at the Ten Terminal Regiment precinct and the role they played in the defence of Australia in the late 20th century.

The proposed demolition of Buildings B1, B2, B3 and B4 will not diminish the overall historical significance of the Middle Head precinct or the historical associations between the military and Middle Head which have existed for more than a century.

It is also worth noting that timber buildings for the defence forces were constructed throughout Australia during the latter half of WWII to accommodate the Allied forces. As with the 'P' hut, these various timber building types appear to have been designed to be semi-permanent structures to accommodate the immediate needs of the defence forces and were quick and easy to erect and adaptable to climatic conditions as well as the specific needs of the base where they were located.

Although thousands of timber buildings were erected during and immediately after WWII by the defence forces, few remain. As the numbers of personnel diminished following the war, so did the requirement to retain and maintain this range of semi-permanent structures. As such, although Buildings B1, B2 and B3 at Middle Head appear to be rare survivors of the post WWII/Korean War period of the defence forces, the absence of other surviving examples is not unexpected given that these types of buildings were never designed or intended for permanence.

As discussed above, given that the designs for Buildings B1, B2 and B3 appear to be based on standardised designs for trussed roof timber buildings constructed in large numbers during and post WWII, they are not considered to be aesthetically notable. Nor do the buildings represent any particular technical or architectural achievement, again, as they are based on standardised designs.

Consequently, in the view of this firm the proposal has minimal impact on the significance of the place and its locality and **is recommended** for approval, in relation to heritage considerations.

Suggested Conditions of Approval

The following conditions of approval are recommended should the Harbour Trust decide to approve this proposal:

1. Prior to demolition, an archival photographic recording of Buildings B1, B2, B3 and B4 (interiors, exteriors and setting) should be undertaken in accordance with the NSW Heritage Division of the Department of Environment and Heritage guidelines titled "Photographic Recording of Heritage Items using Film or Digital Capture". The recording should be held on site and made available to the public on request.
2. As part of the future development of the land that currently holds Buildings B1, B2, B3 and B4, the interpretation of the four buildings should be integrated into any future designs. Interpretation should address the form, style and configuration of the buildings, their uses and

role at the place and the history of the IIIth Light Anti-aircraft Battery and the Ten Terminal Regiment. Techniques that could be employed include providing of information on the Harbour Trust website and the incorporation of the outline of the footprints of the buildings into any future landscape plan for the area.

3. A revised CMP for the Harbour Trust's land at Middle Head should be written, to update the significance and conservation policies to the current conditions of the place.



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LSJ Heritage Planning & Architecture

Appendix A: Bibliography

Books

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National Security Resources Board, 1953; *Defence and Development, 1950-1953*

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Virtual War Memorial Australia; <https://vwma.org.au>

Wikipedia

Other

Email correspondence by Brigadier Kevin O'Brien (rtd), dated 30th November 2021

Appendix B: Inventory Sheets

Extracted from the *Middle Head Conservation Management Plan*, 2007

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MIDDLE HEAD

Conservation Management Plan – Inventory Descriptions

ITEM DETAILS

Name Of Item III Anti-Aircraft Battery Barracks (later 10 Terminal) Building B4		
Location Middle Head Rd, Middle Head	SHFT Bldg No 10 Terminal: B4	Defence Bldg No B4
Original Name III Anti-Aircraft Artillery Battery, Barracks Laundry	Date of Construction: Building: c.1951 Parade ground: by 1957	

SITE LOCATION PLAN



Extract from the street directory showing Middle Head. The site is circled.

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Site plan showing the location of Building B4 (coloured red)



Extract from the 1991 aerial showing Building B4

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PHOTOGRAPHS



Current view of Building B4 from the south-west
(Photo: Robertson & Hindmarsh Pty Ltd, 2006)



Current view of Building B4 from the north-west
(Photo: Robertson & Hindmarsh Pty Ltd, 2006)

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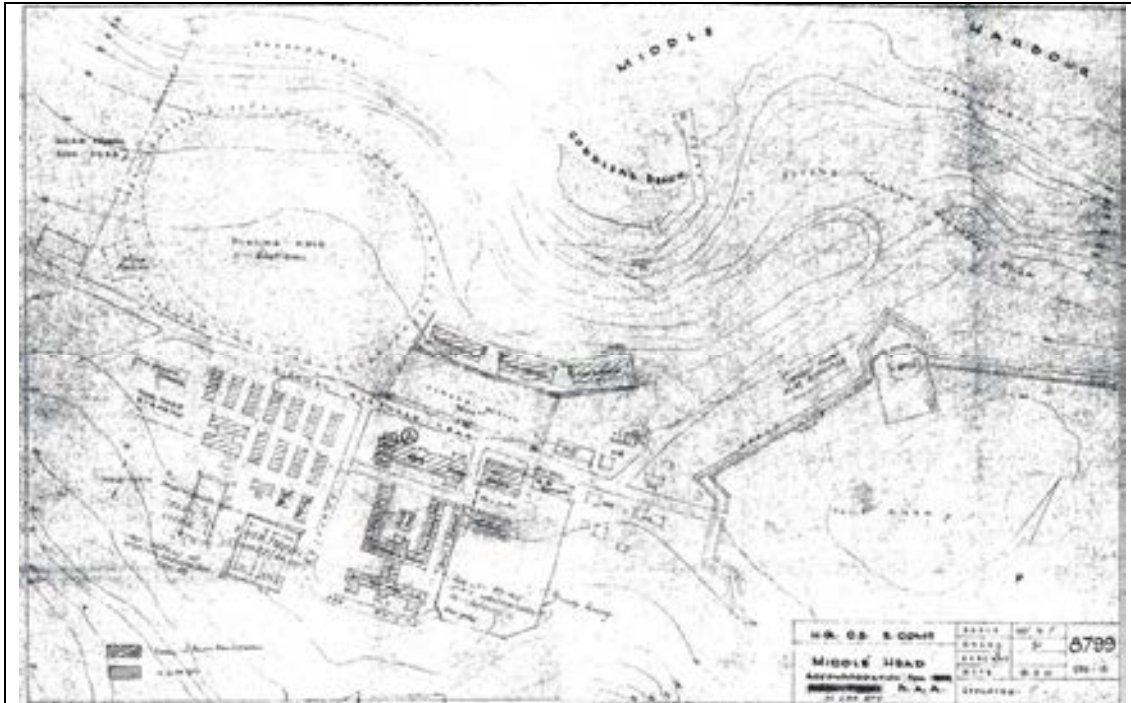


This enlargement from the 1961 aerial photograph shows the layout of paths and planting to Buildings B1 to B4. Also shown is the parade ground constructed between Middle Head Road and the buildings between 1955 and 1961. Also note the remaining buildings from the 1915 Mobilisation Camp and the dirt road to Cobblers Beach.
(1961 aerial photograph courtesy SHFT)

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Site plan dated 18/5/1951 but in a file showing use of buildings as at 8 October 1957. Note the drawing shows the three III LAA Battery barracks buildings (Buildings B1 – B3) in their correct, current locations but that the Laundry (Building B4) was not constructed in the location shown on this plan. Also note the Parade Ground which did not appear on the 1955 aerial photo but appears on the 1961 aerial photo and on this 1957 mark-up of the 1951 plan.

(Source: Middle Head Accommodation III LAA Bty, 8799 HQ CE E Comd; NAA MP 927/1 A82/2/8)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Assessment Of Significance

(a) to (h) are the Commonwealth & National Criteria:

(a) Course or Pattern of History (State Criterion (a))

Building B4 of 10 Terminal provides evidence of the long standing tradition of the use of Middle Head for military purposes.

(b) Uncommon or Rare (State Criterion (f))

Part of possibly the only surviving complex of post-World War 2 two storey (or even single storey) timber barracks buildings in Australia.

(c) Contribute to an understanding (State Criterion (e))

Providing physical evidence of standardised military accommodation facilities erected after World War 2.

(d) Principal Characteristics (State Criterion (g))

The rectangular shaped plan layout remains substantially intact, including divisions between rooms and the shared amenities.

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(e) Aesthetic Characteristics (State Criterion (c))

The deliberate utilitarian nature of the design is typical of permanent military buildings in the post-war period.

(f) Creative or Technical Achievement (State Criterion (c))

The building is representative of the permanent facilities constructed during the post-war period.

(g) Community Association (State Criterion (d))

Associated with the training of military personnel.

(h) Association with Life and Works (State Criterion (b))

No particular associations have been identified.

Additional National Criterion:

(i) Importance as a part of indigenous tradition (State Criteria (a) & (d))

An assessment of significance to indigenous peoples has not been undertaken, however, an aboriginal heritage survey of the site was conducted on 4 February 2006 by AMBS which concluded that there were "no Aboriginal sites or objects" and that there "are no known constraints at this property with regard to Aboriginal archaeology".

Statement of Significance

The former post-World War 2 army two storey timber barrack buildings and the associated laundry building at Middle Head form an exceptionally rare collection of such barracks at a National level. No other single examples or groups have been located on National or State register lists.

Building B4 of 10 Terminal is of significance as a part of the post-war phase of construction of 10 Terminal (the School of Military Intelligence) and as physical evidence of the series of permanent training facilities erected after World War 2 in Australia.

Building B4 is of significance as part of a group of rare two storey timber barracks buildings. The complex of two storey timber barracks buildings is a rare survivor when compared to the military barracks buildings listed on the various national and state registers.

Aesthetically the building is typical of the simple buildings built for the military and in the civilian sphere after the war.

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The site upon which Buildings B1 to B4 are constructed lies within the area of King Bungaree's farm, land later granted to Charles Beilby. Beilby's Flat was resumed by the crown for military purposes and a cricket and football ground established for the adjacent mobilisation camp. This sports field was incorporated into the golf links in the mid 1920s.

Aerial photographs from the 1930s show the site to have been a grassed flat, totally devoid of trees other than those immediately to the north of the 1915 mobilisation huts.

The site remained empty until the buildings were constructed some time between 1951 and 1955 (as evidenced by the aerial photographs from those years). A date of 1951 is likely as evidenced by drawing 8799 of 18/5/1951 which shows the three barracks buildings (and a laundry building in a location other than the current location for the laundry). The drawing also shows the parade ground which did not appear on the aerial photos until 1961 which would indicated a post 1955 date of construction for the parade ground. This could indicate that drawing 8799 was showing proposed buildings and site features rather than buildings which were necessarily complete by that date.

III ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY BATTERY (1953-19??)

In 1953 a plan showing repairs and maintenance of the III LAA Bty RAA (Anti Aircraft battery). The works included external painting, internal painting, revarnishing of all varnished surfaces, replacement of broken door locks and glass and faulty sash cords.

They were shown on a plan which was an October 1957 mark-up of a 1951 base plan¹ and also on a plan of 12 March 1958, labelled as Ors (Other Ranks) Barracks, Numbers 8, 9 and 10.²

SCHOOL OF MILITARY INTELLIGENCE (1958-1967)

In 1958, the School of Military Intelligence moved into Middle Head Barracks, after being resurrected as a unit in 1955 at Kapooka. The School of Military Intelligence trained soldiers in intelligence work and anti-interrogation techniques. Its commanding officer was Major (later Lieutenant-Colonel) J J S Hobbs until 1965 and then Lieutenant-Colonel E Mulholland. It moved to Woodside in South Australia in 1967.³

¹ 8799 HQ CE E Comd , Middle Head Accommodation III LAA Bty, NAA MP 927/1 A82/2/8

² Plan CEN 1048, in A259/10/668 Middle Head – Repair & Maintenance to accom and Admin Buildings, 1957-1958, NAA, CRS MT 1131/1

³ Notes for Agency CA 5746, NAA

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A Plan book and schedule of buildings prepared after October 1960 listed the following buildings on this site.

Barrack Area:

Building 1	Barrack Block [Building B1]
Building 2	Barrack Block [Building B2]
Building 3	Barrack Block [Building B3]
Building 4	Laundry [Building B4]

Administration Area:

Building 1	Admin [Building 1]
Building 2	Boiler Room [Building 2]
Building 3	Officers' Mess [Building 3]
Building 4	Sergeants' Mess [demolished]
Building 5	Q Store [demolished]
Building 6	Q Store [Building 6]
Building 7	Store & Garage [Building 7]
Building 8	Bus shelter [demolished]
Building 9	Paint Shed [demolished]
Building 10	POL shed [not shown on plan] ⁴

The buildings, and the remainder of the buildings, were officially closed on 27 November 1997 and in February 1998 the site was handed over to Sydney Property Disposals.

⁴ C E Eastern Command, *Chowder Bay – Middle Head – Georges Heights*, book of plans, 28 October 1960

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MODIFICATIONS

The building has undergone significant modification as follows:

The building has been re-roofed;
The chimney has been demolished;
Some of the timber windows have been removed;
Some internal ceiling and wall linings have been replaced;
Interior doors, door furniture, skirtings and architraves have been replaced (except where indicated otherwise);
Fluorescent lights have been installed throughout.

Refer to the detailed Schedule of Cultural Significance of Items for Building B4.

POLICY

Potential Uses

New uses should be those which retain substantial evidence of the internal and external configuration of the building.

Fabric to be retained

Original extant external fabric is to be preserved.

Original extant spaces, joinery including partitions, finishes and fittings are to be preserved.

Adaptation

Ensure that the heritage impact of proposed alterations and additions to the place are assessed.

Intrusive Elements

Seek to remove intrusive elements in such a manner that does not impact on surrounding significant fabric.

Other

Retain the associated landscaping, paving and path layout, including the former parade ground.

BUILDING DESCRIPTION

The one storey rectangular shaped plan building consists of brick foundation walls up to the level of the Ground Floor and timber framed walls. The floor structure and finish is concrete.

All the original timber-framed windows are extant although some on the east elevation have been removed and are inside the eastern room.

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The gable roof material is corrugated metal and the chimney discernible in the aerial photographs has been removed.

The building is arranged with its long sides running approximately east-west and there are three rooms in the building.

The 1965 aerial photograph shows the layout of paths and planting, evidence of which survives today. In particular, the current car park to the south of the buildings appears on the aerial photograph as a bituminised parade ground.

INTERIOR

The original configuration of Building 4 is substantially intact.

Almost all the internal joinery, wall and ceiling finishes have been replaced.

CONSTRAINTS

No new openings are to be cut in the perimeter walls or through the roof.

No original fabric should be removed.

Original rooms should not be further sub-divided or combined.

The replacement of intrusive, unsympathetic modern fabric is acceptable.

BCA

Building 4 will need to be upgraded to meet the BCA in terms of access. There is currently no disabled access to the building or any disabled facilities within the building.

Services

As noted above, the services will need to be upgraded.

Parking

There was originally no parking associated with this building although the original parade ground is now used for that purpose.

Structural

A structural investigation has not been undertaken but a visual inspection of the building indicates that it is in sound condition.

Archaeological

The archaeological potential of the site has not been assessed.

However, an aboriginal heritage survey of the site was conducted on 4 February 2006 by AMBS which concluded that there were "no Aboriginal sites or objects" and that there "are no known constraints at this property with regard to Aboriginal archaeology".

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OPPORTUNITIES

The plan layout lends itself to a use associated with residential educational courses for school children or those not requiring separate amenities.

SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

Overall shape and profile of building
Plan layout

EXCEPTIONAL

Refer to the attached Schedule of Cultural Significance of Items which details the fabric in each room.

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RECOMMENDED CONSERVATION WORKS

Urgent work: 0 – 1 year

There are no works that need to be undertaken immediately other than to secure the building by means of lockable doors and windows and replace broken window panes.

Medium term work 1 – 3 years

A program of conservation works should be undertaken including:

- re-roof the building;
- clean out ceiling and install thermal insulation;
- reinstate timber windows
- remove asbestos sheet and pipe lagging from the interior;
- repaint exterior woodwork (based on paint scrapes);
- repaint plaster and plasterboard walls (subject to investigation of original finishes);
- remove unsympathetic door furniture;
- rewire the building;
- remove intrusive internal and external elements (refer to separate schedule)
- refurbish amenities.

Long term work: 3 – 5 years

Should an extensive program of conservation works be undertaken as listed above then works, other than routine inspections and routine maintenance (eg cleaning out gutters), need not be undertaken.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INTERPRETATION

Interpret the different phases of use of the building.

ARCHAEOLOGY

An archaeological assessment has not been undertaken, however, an aboriginal heritage survey of the site was conducted on 4 February 2006 by AMBS which concluded that there were "no Aboriginal sites or objects" and that there "are no known constraints at this property with regard to Aboriginal archaeology".

REFERENCES

Robertson & Hindmarsh Pty Ltd, 2006, *Conservation Management Plan for 10 Terminal, ASOPA and the Gold Club House, Middle Head, Mosman*, Volume 1

DRAWINGS

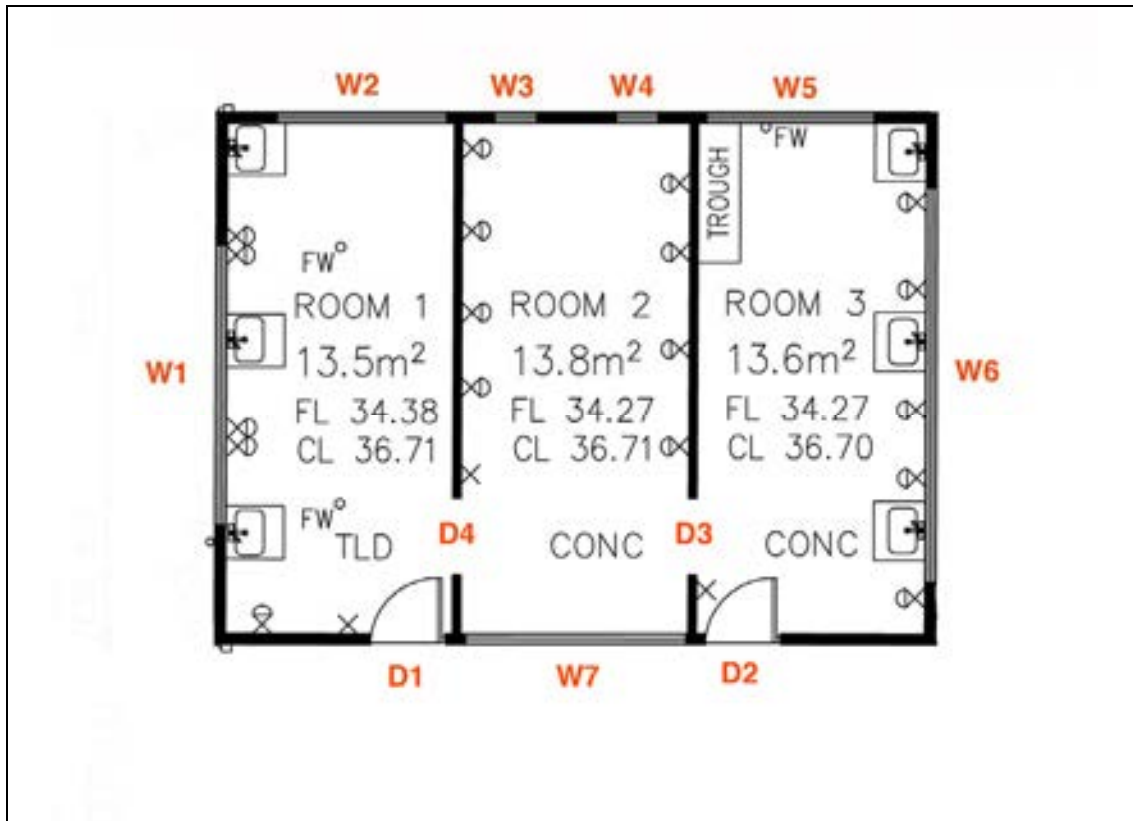
8799 HQ CE E Comd , Middle Head Accommodation III LAA Bty,
(source: NAA MP 927/1 A82/2/8)

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Floor Plan showing door & window numbers
(Base plan by Lockley Land Title courtesy SHFT)



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MIDDLE HEAD

10 TERMINAL SITE

BUILDING B4

SCHEDULE OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF ITEMS

Site	Building	Ext/Int	Room	Element	Description	Significance
10 Terminal	B4 (Laundry)	Exterior		Walls	Brick foundation walls - original	Exceptional
				Walls	Exposed edge of original concrete floor slab - original	Exceptional
				Walls	Timber weatherboards - original	Exceptional
				Roof	Coloured corrugated steel sheets	Neutral
				Roof	Painted timber fascia and barge board - original	Exceptional
				Roof	Coloured metal overflashing of barge boards	Intrusive
				Roof	Asbestos cement eaves & gable soffit lining	High
				Roof	Coloured metal eaves gutters	Neutral
				Walls	Coloured metal downpipes	Neutral
				Windows	Timber window frames - original	Exceptional
				Windows	Glass louvres in aluminium and steel frames	Little

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Site	Building	Ext/Int	Room	Element	Description	Significance
				Doors	Painted solid core timber exterior doors	Intrusive
				Doors	Painted exterior timber door frames - original	Exceptional
				Doors	Modern lever door furniture and locks	Intrusive
				West wall	Painted steel meter box	Intrusive
				West wall	Hot water unit	Intrusive
10 Terminal	B4 (Laundry)	Interior	Room 1	Floor	Ceramic tiles on later concrete slab over	Intrusive
				Floor	Original concrete slab - original	Exceptional
				East wall	Timber skirting (lambs tongue profile)	Intrusive
				Walls	Asbestos cement sheeting	Moderate/ Hazardous
				Walls	Plastic cover strips to AC sheeting	Intrusive
				Ceiling	Timber scotia cornice - original	Exceptional
				Ceiling	Asbestos cement sheeting	High/ Hazardous
				Ceiling	Plastic cover strips to AC sheeting	Intrusive

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Site	Building	Ext/Int	Room	Element	Description	Significance
				Doors	Door D4: Timber door architrave (lambs tongue profile)	Intrusive
				Doors	Door D4: Timber door frame - original	Exceptional
				Lights	Fluorescent tube	Intrusive
				North, west & south walls	150 x 150mm wall splashback tiles	Little
				Windows	Refer to Exterior	Refer to Exterior
10 Terminal	B4 (Laundry)	Interior	Room 2	Floor	Original concrete slab with concrete coved upstand upon which the timber walls sit - original	Exceptional
				Walls	Asbestos cement sheeting	Moderate/ Hazardous
				Walls	Plastic cover strips to AC sheeting	Intrusive
				Ceiling	Timber scotia cornice - original	Exceptional
				Ceiling	Asbestos cement sheeting – original	Exceptional/ Hazardous

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Site	Building	Ext/Int	Room	Element	Description	Significance
				Ceiling	Timber cover battens - original	Exceptional
				Doors	Door D3: Timber door architrave (lambs tongue profile)	Intrusive
				Doors	Door D3: Timber door frame - original	Exceptional
				Lights	Fluorescent tube	Intrusive
				Windows	Windows W3 & W4: Fixed timber sashes in timber frames - original	Exceptional
				Windows	Windows W3 & W4: architrave (lambs tongue profile)	Intrusive
10 Terminal	B4 (Laundry)	Interior	Room 2	Floor	Original concrete slab with concrete coved upstand upon which the timber walls sit - original	Exceptional
				Walls	Asbestos cement sheeting	Moderate/ Hazardous
				Walls	Plastic cover strips to AC sheeting	Intrusive
				Ceiling	Timber scotia cornice – original	Exceptional

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Site	Building	Ext/Int	Room	Element	Description	Significance
				Ceiling	Asbestos cement sheeting	High/ Hazardous
				Ceiling	Plastic cover strips to AC sheeting	Intrusive
				Doors	Door D3: Timber door architrave (lambs tongue profile)	Intrusive
				Doors	Door D3: Timber door frame - original	Exceptional
				Lights	Fluorescent tube	Intrusive
				Walls	150 x 150mm wall splashback tiles	Little
				Windows	Refer to Exterior	Refer to Exterior

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MIDDLE HEAD

Conservation Management Plan – Inventory Descriptions

ITEM DETAILS

Name Of Item III Anti-Aircraft Battery Barracks (later 10 Terminal) Building B3		
Location Middle Head Rd, Middle Head	SHFT Bldg No 10 Terminal: B3	Defence Bldg No B3
Original Name III Anti-Aircraft Artillery Battery, Barracks	Date of Construction: Building: c.1951 Parade ground: by 1957	

SITE LOCATION PLAN

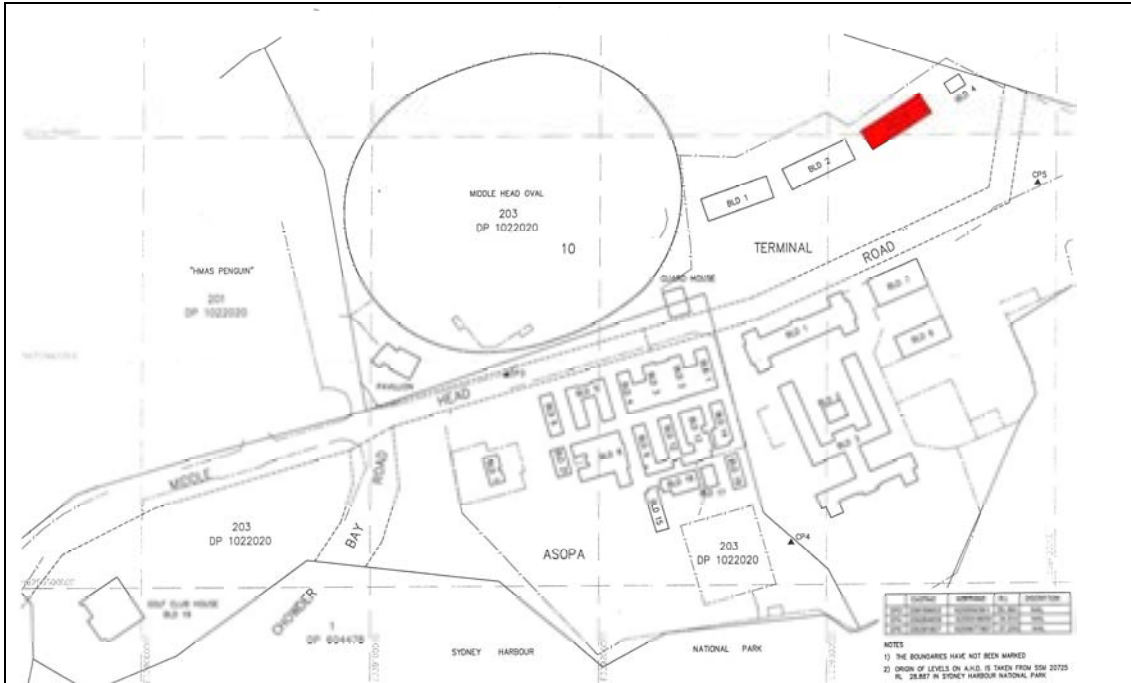


Extract from the street directory showing Middle Head. The site is circled.

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Site plan showing the location of Building B3 (coloured red)



Extract from the 1991 aerial showing Building B3

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PHOTOGRAPHS



Current view of (from the right) Buildings B1, B2, B3 & B4 from the north-west
(Photo: Robertson & Hindmarsh Pty Ltd, 2006)

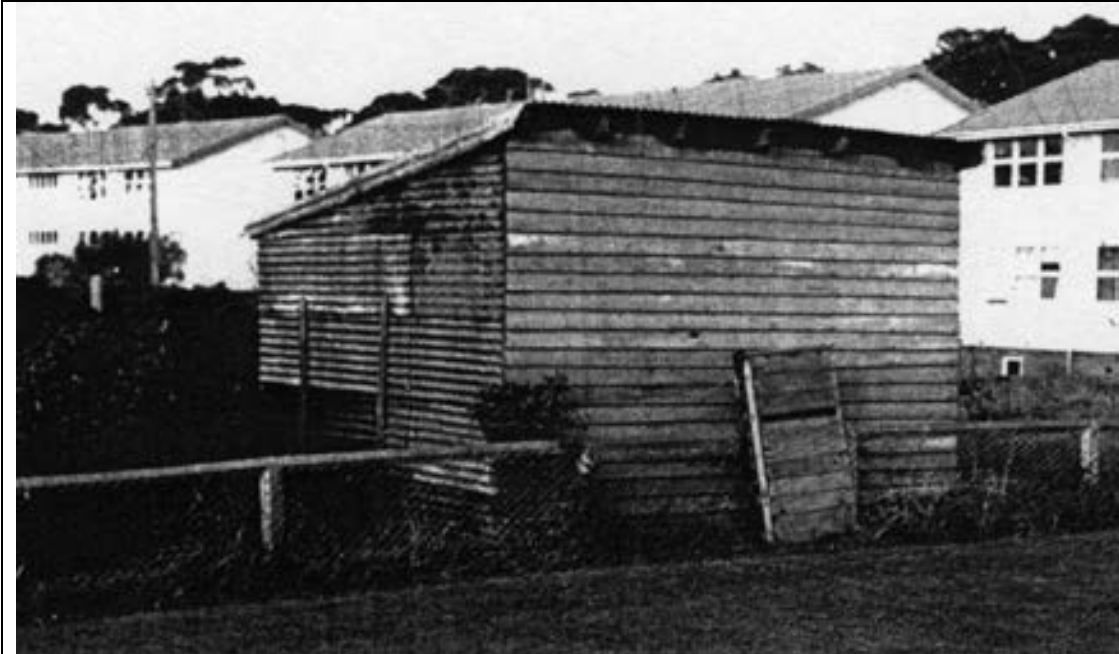


Current view of Building B3 from the south-west
(Photo: Robertson & Hindmarsh Pty Ltd, 2006)

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Timber building near the oval which was removed in 1965.

Note the timber windows to Buildings B1 to B3 behind the shed. Also note the chimneys to the buildings.

(Source: Report on Operation "New Broom": The rehabilitation and beautification of the Georges Heights-Middle Head Military Area, 1965, Photo 9, courtesy SHFT)

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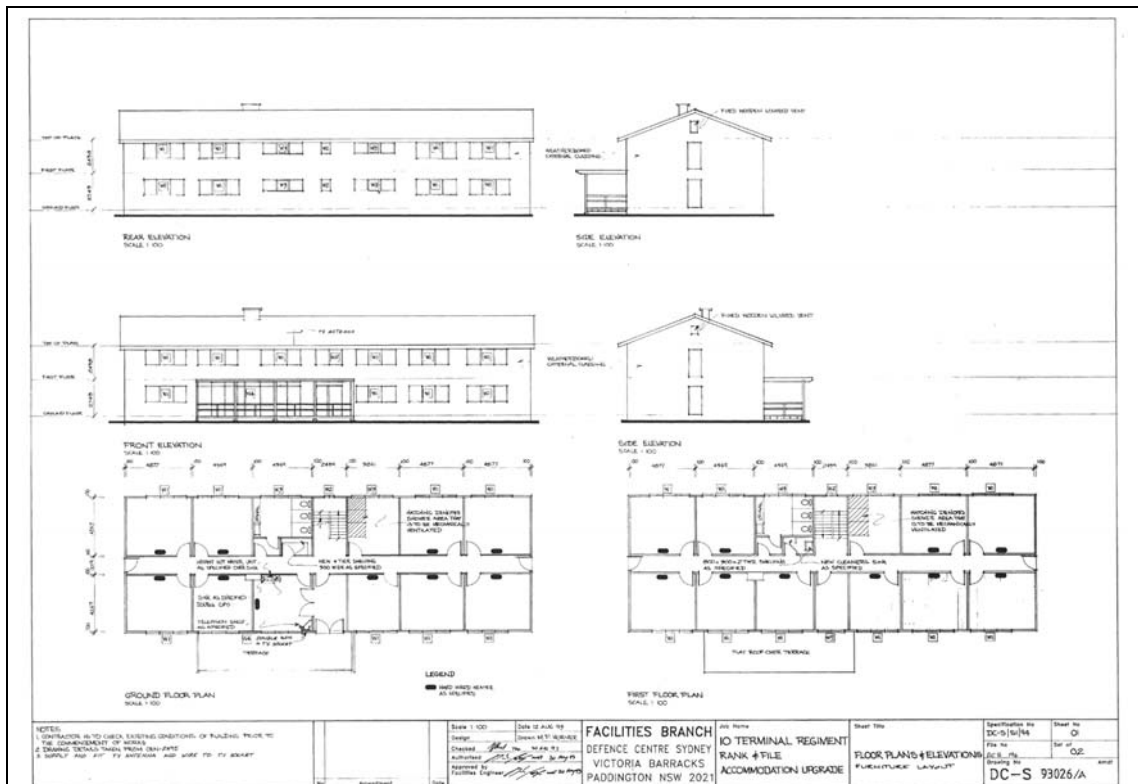


This enlargement from the 1961 aerial photograph shows the layout of paths and planting to Buildings B1 to B4. Also shown is the parade ground constructed between Middle Head Road and the buildings between 1955 and 1961. Also note the remaining buildings from the 1915 Mobilisation Camp and the dirt road to Cobblers Beach.
(1961 aerial photograph courtesy SHFT)

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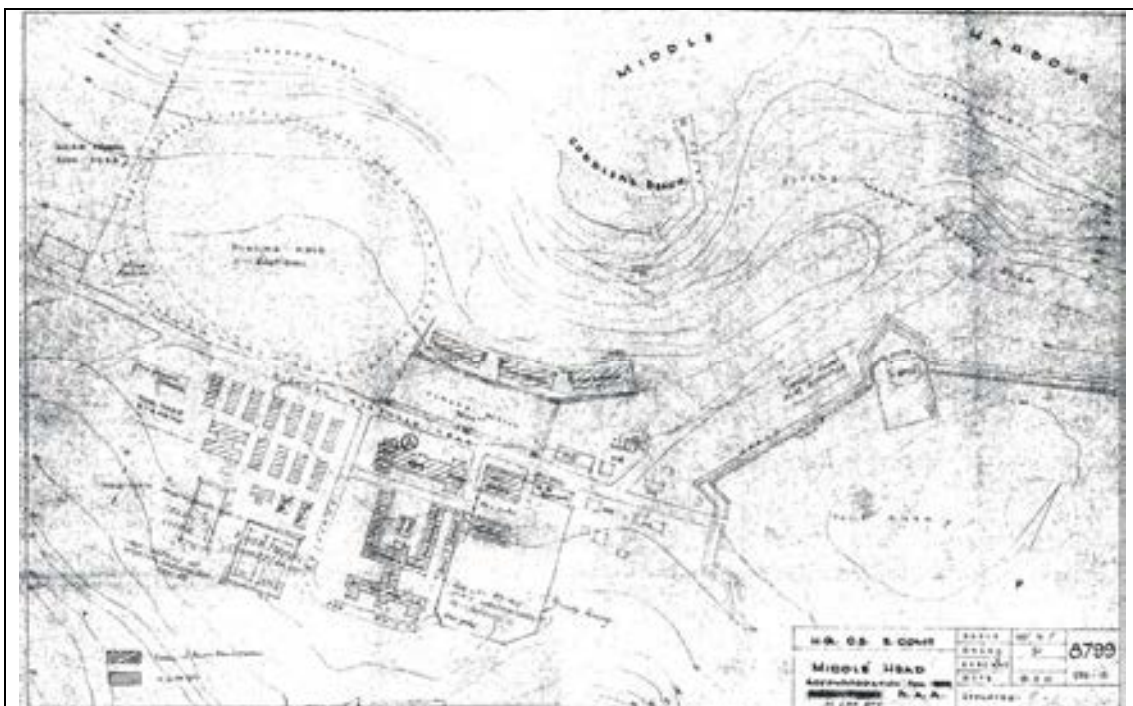
Ground and First Floor Plans of Buildings B1, B2 and B3 showing minor works. Note, by this date the timber windows had already been replaced with aluminium windows but the chimneys still remained, 30/8/1993

(Source: DC-S 93026/A Facilities Branch Defence Centre Sydney; SHFT scan mlhb0267.tif)

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Site plan dated 18/5/1951 but in a file showing use of buildings as at 8 October 1957. Note the drawing shows the three III LAA Battery barracks buildings (Buildings B1 – B3) in their correct, current locations but that the Laundry (Building B4) was not constructed in the location shown on this plan. Also note the Parade Ground which did not appear on the 1955 aerial photo but appears on the 1961 aerial photo and on this 1957 mark-up of the 1951 plan.

(Source: Middle Head Accommodation III LAA Bty, 8799 HQ CE E Comd; NAA MP 927/1 A82/2/8)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Assessment Of Significance

(a) to (h) are the Commonwealth & National Criteria:

(a) Course or Pattern of History (State Criterion (a))

Building B3 of 10 Terminal provides evidence of the long standing tradition of the use of Middle Head for military purposes.

(b) Uncommon or Rare (State Criterion (f))

Part of possibly the only surviving complex of post-World War 2 two storey (or even single storey) timber barracks buildings in Australia.

(c) Contribute to an understanding (State Criterion (e))

Providing physical evidence of standardised military accommodation facilities erected after World War 2.

(d) Principal Characteristics (State Criterion (g))

The rectangular shaped plan layout remains substantially intact, including divisions between rooms and the shared amenities.

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(e) Aesthetic Characteristics (State Criterion (c))

The deliberate utilitarian nature of the design is typical of permanent military buildings in the post-war period.

(f) Creative or Technical Achievement (State Criterion (c))

The building is representative of the permanent facilities constructed during the post-war period.

(g) Community Association (State Criterion (d))

Associated with the training of military personnel.

(h) Association with Life and Works (State Criterion (b))

No particular associations have been identified.

Additional National Criterion:

(i) Importance as a part of indigenous tradition (State Criteria (a) & (d))

An assessment of significance to indigenous peoples has not been undertaken, however, an aboriginal heritage survey of the site was conducted on 4 February 2006 by AMBS which concluded that there were "no Aboriginal sites or objects" and that there "are no known constraints at this property with regard to Aboriginal archaeology".

Statement of Significance

The former post-World War 2 army two storey timber barrack buildings and the associated laundry building at Middle Head form an exceptionally rare collection of such barracks at a National level. No other single examples or groups have been located on National or State register lists.

Building B3 of 10 Terminal is of significance as a part of the post-war phase of construction of 10 Terminal (the School of Military Intelligence) and as physical evidence of the series of permanent training facilities erected after World War 2 in Australia.

Building B3 is of significance as part of a group of rare two storey timber barracks buildings. The complex of two storey timber barracks buildings is a rare survivor when compared to the military barracks buildings listed on the various national and state registers.

Aesthetically the building is typical of the simple buildings built for the military and in the civilian sphere after the war.

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The site upon which Buildings B1 to B4 are constructed lies within the area of King Bungaree's farm, land later granted to Charles Beilby. Beilby's Flat was resumed by the crown for military purposes and a cricket and football ground established for the adjacent mobilisation camp. This sports field was incorporated into the golf links in the mid 1920s.

Aerial photographs from the 1930s show the site to have been a grassed flat, totally devoid of trees other than those immediately to the north of the 1915 mobilisation huts.

The site remained empty until the buildings were constructed some time between 1951 and 1955 (as evidenced by the aerial photographs from those years). A date of 1951 is likely as evidenced by drawing 8799 of 18/5/1951 which shows the three barracks buildings (and a laundry building in a location other than the current location for the laundry). The drawing also shows the parade ground which did not appear on the aerial photos until 1961 which would indicate a post 1955 date of construction for the parade ground. This could indicate that drawing 8799 was showing proposed buildings and site features rather than buildings which were necessarily complete by that date.

III ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY BATTERY (1953-19??)

In 1953 a plan showing repairs and maintenance of the III LAA Bty RAA (Anti Aircraft battery). The works included external painting, internal painting, revarnishing of all varnished surfaces, replacement of broken door locks and glass and faulty sash cords.

They were shown on a plan which was an October 1957 mark-up of a 1951 base plan¹ and also on a plan of 12 March 1958, labelled as Ors (Other Ranks) Barracks, Numbers 8, 9 and 10.²

SCHOOL OF MILITARY INTELLIGENCE (1958-1967)

In 1958, the School of Military Intelligence moved into Middle Head Barracks, after being resurrected as a unit in 1955 at Kapooka. The School of Military Intelligence trained soldiers in intelligence work and anti-interrogation techniques. Its commanding officer was Major (later Lieutenant-Colonel) J J S Hobbs until 1965 and then Lieutenant-Colonel E Mulholland. It moved to Woodside in South Australia in 1967.³

¹ 8799 HQ CE E Comd , Middle Head Accommodation III LAA Bty, NAA MP 927/1 A82/2/8

² Plan CEN 1048, in A259/10/668 Middle Head – Repair & Maintenance to accom and Admin Buildings, 1957-1958, NAA, CRS MT 1131/1

³ Notes for Agency CA 5746, NAA

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A Plan book and schedule of buildings prepared after October 1960 listed the following buildings on this site.

Barrack Area:

Building 1	Barrack Block [Building B1]
Building 2	Barrack Block [Building B2]
Building 3	Barrack Block [Building B3]
Building 4	Laundry [Building B4]

Administration Area:

Building 1	Admin [Building 1]
Building 2	Boiler Room [Building 2]
Building 3	Officers' Mess [Building 3]
Building 4	Sergeants' Mess [demolished]
Building 5	Q Store [demolished]
Building 6	Q Store [Building 6]
Building 7	Store & Garage [Building 7]
Building 8	Bus shelter [demolished]
Building 9	Paint Shed [demolished]
Building 10	POL shed [not shown on plan] ⁴

The buildings, and the remainder of the buildings, were officially closed on 27 November 1997 and in February 1998 the site was handed over to Sydney Property Disposals.

⁴ C E Eastern Command, *Chowder Bay – Middle Head – Georges Heights*, book of plans, 28 October 1960

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MODIFICATIONS

The building has undergone significant modification as follows:

The building has been re-roofed;
The chimney has been demolished;
The timber windows have been replaced with aluminium windows;
A terrace has been constructed on the south side of the building;
A flat metal roof has been constructed over the deck/terrace;
Internal ceiling and wall linings have been replaced;
Interior doors, door furniture, skirtings and architraves have been replaced (except where indicated otherwise);
Fluorescent lights have been installed throughout;
Toilets and wall and floor finishes in the amenities have been replaced;
Fire stairs have been added at the ends of the First Floor corridor;
External hot water heaters were added to the north elevation.

Refer to the detailed Schedule of Cultural Significance of Items for Building B3.

POLICY

Potential Uses

New uses should be those which retain substantial evidence of the internal and external configuration of the building.

Fabric to be retained

Original extant external fabric is to be preserved.

Original extant spaces, joinery including partitions, finishes and fittings are to be preserved.

Adaptation

Ensure that the heritage impact of proposed alterations and additions to the place are assessed.

Intrusive Elements

Seek to remove intrusive elements in such a manner that does not impact on surrounding significant fabric.

Other

Retain the associated landscaping, paving and path layout, including the former parade ground.

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First Floor Plan



Ground Floor Plan

Zones

Retain the surviving volumes in the uncoloured areas. Ideally a single volume could be re-instated in each of the two areas shaded red.

BUILDING DESCRIPTION

The two storey rectangular shaped plan building consists of brick foundation walls up to the level of the Ground Floor and timber framed walls for the Ground and First Floors with the exception of the masonry walls surrounding the amenities facilities on both floors. The floor structure and finish is timber, with the exception of the concrete floors of the amenities facilities on both floors.

All the original timber-framed windows, as indicated in the 1965 photograph, have been removed and replaced with aluminium-framed windows.

The gable roof material is corrugated metal and the chimney shown in the 1965 photographs has been removed.

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The building is arranged with its long sides running approximately east-west. The central entrance on the ground floor is located on the south side of the building and gives access opposite to the staircase to the First Floor. On both floors of the building there is a central corridor giving access on the north and south sides to the individual sleeping rooms.

The Ground Floor originally had eight sleeping rooms and one large room with a brick fireplace acting as a Common Room. The Common Room has been subdivided to create one sleeping room and a smaller lounge room. There is one room containing three shower recesses and a bath cubicle and another room containing three toilet cubicles and a trough urinal. There is also a small cleaner's room and a store room located under the staircase.

The First Floor originally contains ten standard size sleeping rooms and a smaller room which was either a storage room or smaller sleeping room (for one person?). There is one room containing three shower recesses and a bath cubicle and another room containing three toilet cubicles and a trough urinal. There is also a small cleaner's room.

There are external steel fire escape stairs from both ends of the central corridor on the First Floor connecting that floor with the ground.

The 1965 aerial photograph shows the layout of paths and planting, evidence of which survives today. In particular, the current car park to the south of the buildings appears on the aerial photograph as a bituminised parade ground.

INTERIOR

The original configuration of Building 1 is substantially intact, with the exception of the subdivision of the Common Room as noted above.

Almost all the internal joinery, wall and ceiling finishes have been replaced and none of the shower or toilet rooms retain their original fittings or finishes.

CONSTRAINTS

No new openings are to be cut in the perimeter walls or through the roof.

No original fabric should be removed.

Original rooms should not be further sub-divided or combined.

The replacement of intrusive, unsympathetic modern fabric is acceptable.

BCA

Building 3 will need to be upgraded to meet the BCA in terms of access, egress, emergency lighting and services, exit signs, amenities. There is currently no disabled access to the building or any disabled facilities within the building.

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If the building is to be used to accommodate people overnight the all-timber construction will require considerable protection as well as an adequate early-warning system.

Services

As noted above, the services will need to be upgraded.

Parking

There was originally no parking associated with this building although the original parade ground is now used for that purpose.

Structural

A structural investigation has not been undertaken but a visual inspection of the building indicates that it is in sound condition.

Archaeological

The archaeological potential of the site has not been assessed.

However, an aboriginal heritage survey of the site was conducted on 4 February 2006 by AMBS which concluded that there were "no Aboriginal sites or objects" and that there "are no known constraints at this property with regard to Aboriginal archaeology".

OPPORTUNITIES

Re-instatement of the space of the former Common Room and operating fireplace.

Removal of the unsympathetic aluminium windows.

The plan layout lends itself residential educational courses for school children or those not requiring separate amenities.

SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

Overall shape and profile of building
Plan layout

EXCEPTIONAL

Refer to the attached Schedule of Cultural Significance of Items which details the fabric in each room.

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RECOMMENDED CONSERVATION WORKS

Urgent work: 0 – 1 year

There are no works that need to be undertaken immediately other than to secure the building by means of lockable doors and windows and replace broken window panes.

Medium term work 1 – 3 years

A program of conservation works should be undertaken including:

- re-roof the building;
- re-instate chimney;
- replace steel egress stairs;
- clean out ceiling and install thermal insulation;
- reinstall timber windows
- remove asbestos sheet and pipe lagging from the interior;
- repaint exterior woodwork (based on paint scrapes);
- repaint plaster and plasterboard walls
(subject to investigation of original finishes);
- remove unsympathetic door furniture;
- rewire the building (including data cabling);
- remove intrusive internal and external elements (refer to separate schedule)
- refurbish amenities.

Long term work: 3 – 5 years

Should an extensive program of conservation works be undertaken as listed above then works, other than routine inspections and routine maintenance (eg cleaning out gutters), need not be undertaken.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INTERPRETATION

Interpret the different phases of use of the building.

ARCHAEOLOGY

An archaeological assessment has not been undertaken however, an aboriginal heritage survey of the site was conducted on 4 February 2006 by AMBS which concluded that there were “no Aboriginal sites or objects” and that there “are no known constraints at this property with regard to Aboriginal archaeology”.

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REFERENCES

Robertson & Hindmarsh Pty Ltd, 2006, *Conservation Management Plan for 10 Terminal, ASOPA and the Gold Club House, Middle Head, Mosman*, Volume 1

DRAWINGS

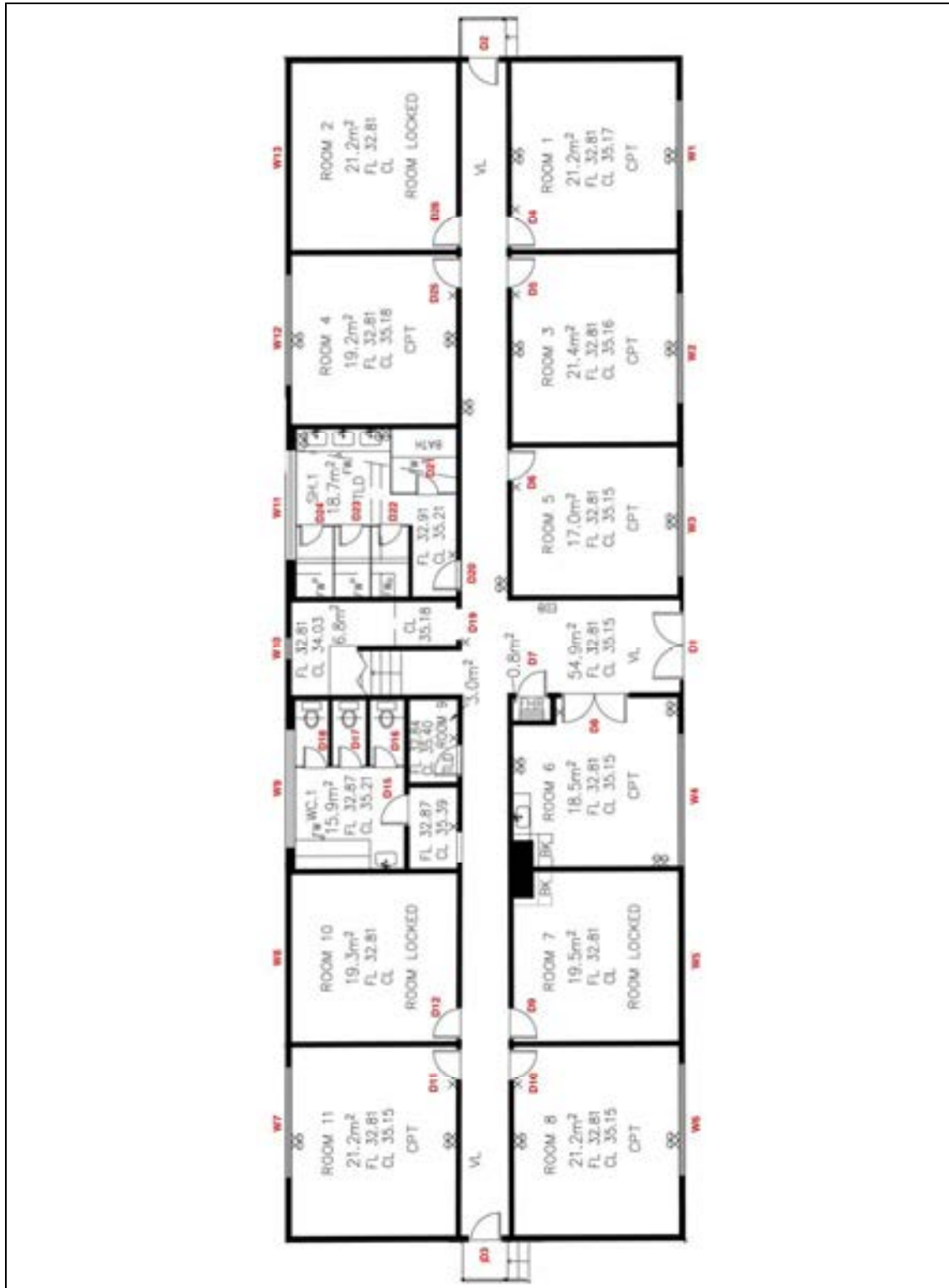
DC-S 93026 10 Terminal Regiment Rank & File Accommodation Upgrade, Facilities branch Defence Centre Sydney, 12/8/1995
(source: SHFT scan mlhb 0010.tif)
8799 HQ CE E Comd , Middle Head Accommodation III LAA Bty,
(source: NAA MP 927/1 A82/2/8)

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Ground Floor Plan showing door & window numbers
(Base plan by Lockley Land Title courtesy SHFT)

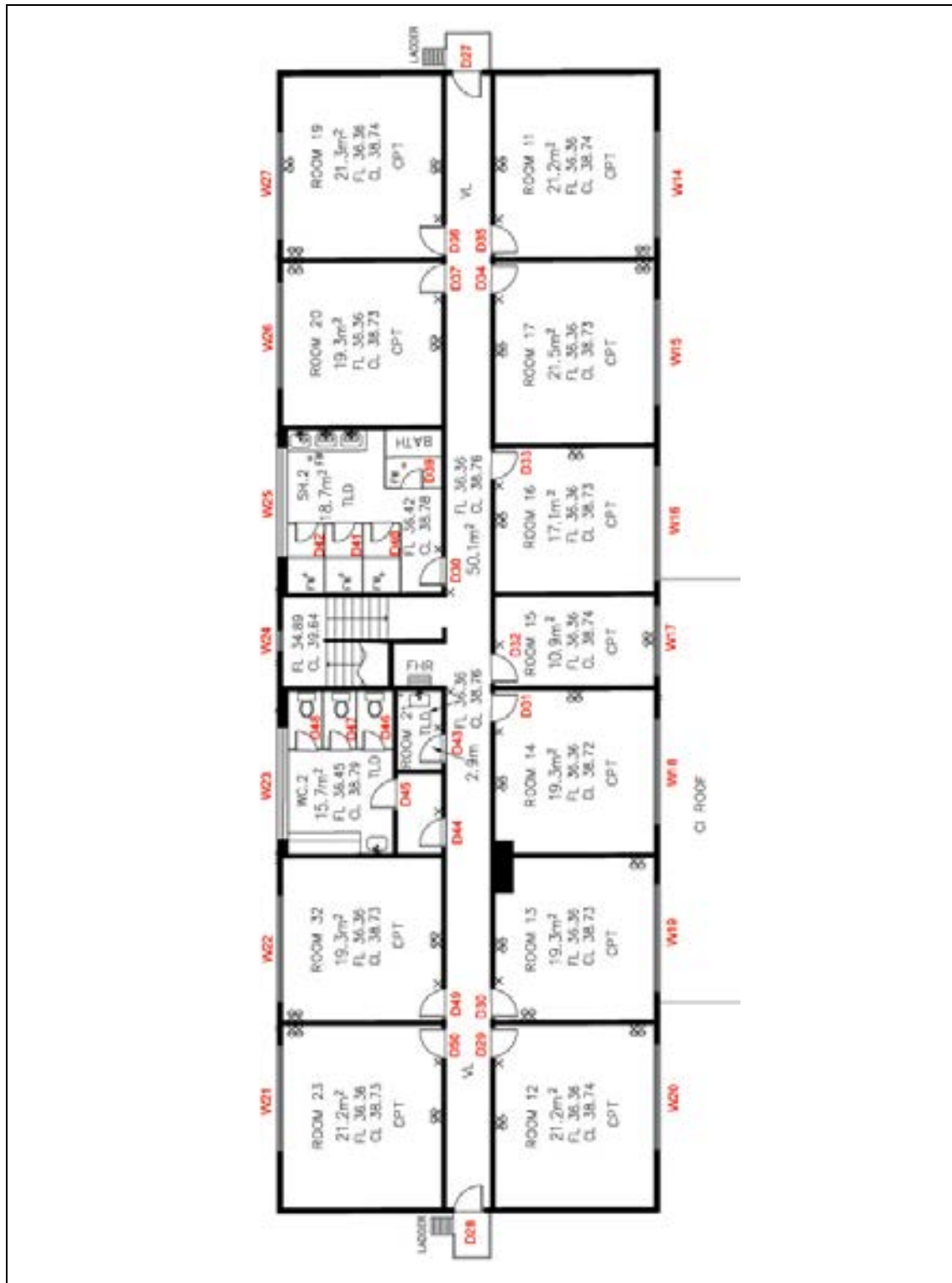


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First Floor Plan showing door & window numbers
(Base plan by Lockley Land Title courtesy SHFT)



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MIDDLE HEAD

10 TERMINAL SITE

BUILDING B3

SCHEDULE OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF ITEMS

Site	Building	Ext/Int	Room	Element	Description	Significance
10 Terminal	B3	Exterior		Walls	Brick foundation walls - original	Exceptional
				Walls	Timber weatherboards - original	Exceptional
				North wall	Hot water unit	Intrusive
				Roof	Coloured corrugated steel sheets	Neutral
				Roof	Coloured metal overflashing of barge boards	Intrusive
				Roof	Painted timber fascia & barge board - original	Exceptional
				Roof	Asbestos cement eaves & gable soffit lining	High
				Roof	Coloured metal eaves gutters	Neutral
				Walls	Coloured metal downpipes	Neutral
				Windows	Aluminium windows	refer to interior schedules
				Doors	Aluminium doors	refer to interior schedules
				Doors	Painted timber doors	refer to interior schedules

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Site	Building	Ext/Int	Room	Element	Description	Significance
				Stairs	Steel escape stairs from ground floor	Intrusive
				Stairs	Steel escape ladders from first floor	Intrusive
				Terrace	Timber & steel covered terrace	Intrusive
10 Terminal	B3	Interior	Hall 1	Floor	Timber floor boards and structure (not visible) - original	Exceptional
				Floor	Vinyl floor covering	Neutral
				Walls	Timber skirting (splayed edge profile)	High
				Walls	Plasterboard sheeting	Moderate
				East wall	Break glass and fire alarm bell	Moderate
				Ceiling	Plaster scotia cornice	Moderate
				Ceiling	Plasterboard sheeting (fire-rated?)	Moderate
				Doors	Timber door architrave (splayed edge profile)	High
				Doors	Door D1: Aluminium & glass with aluminium & glass sidelight	Intrusive

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Site	Building	Ext/Int	Room	Element	Description	Significance
				Doors	Door D1: Knob door furniture (non-complying)	Intrusive
				Lights	Fluorescent tube	Intrusive
				Walls	Fire hose reel cupboard (half height)	Little
				Doors	Door D7: Solid core door with pull handle	Moderate
10 Terminal	B3	Interior	Hall 2	Floor	Timber floor boards and structure (not visible) - original	Exceptional
				Floor	Vinyl floor covering	Neutral
				Walls	Timber skirting (splayed edge profile)	High
				Walls	Plasterboard sheeting	Moderate
				Ceiling	Plaster scotia cornice	Moderate
				Ceiling	Plasterboard sheeting (fire-rated?)	Moderate
				Doors	Timber door architrave (splayed edge profile)	High
				Doors	Door D2: Timber frame	Moderate
				Doors	Door D2: Door leaf missing	-
				Doors	Door D2: Door furniture missing	-
				Lights	Fluorescent tube	Intrusive

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Site	Building	Ext/Int	Room	Element	Description	Significance
10 Terminal	B3	Interior	Hall 3	Floor	Timber floor boards and structure (not visible) - original	Exceptional
				Floor	Vinyl floor covering	Neutral
				Walls	Timber skirting (splayed edge profile)	High
				Walls	Plasterboard wall sheeting	Moderate
				Ceiling	Plaster scotia cornice	Moderate
				Ceiling	Plasterboard ceiling (fire-rated?)	Moderate
				Doors	Timber door architrave (splayed edge profile)	High
				Doors	Door D3: Timber frame	Moderate
				Doors	Door D3: Solid core door leaf	Moderate
				Doors	Door D3: Knob door furniture (non-complying)	Intrusive
				Lights	Fluorescent tube	Intrusive
10 Terminal	B3	Interior	Room 1	Floor	Timber floor boards and structure (not visible) - original	Exceptional
				Floor	Carpet	Neutral
				Walls	Timber skirting (splayed edge profile)	High
				Walls	Plasterboard sheeting	Moderate

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Site	Building	Ext/Int	Room	Element	Description	Significance
				Ceiling	Plaster scotia cornice	Moderate
				Ceiling	Plasterboard sheeting (fire-rated?)	Moderate
				Doors	Timber door architrave (splayed edge profile)	High
				Doors	Door D3: Timber frame	Moderate
				Doors	Door D3: Solid core door leaf	Moderate
				Doors	Door D3: Lever door furniture	Intrusive
				Windows	Window W1: Aluminium framed, 1 fixed pane & 2 sliding sashes	Intrusive
				Windows	Window W1: Timber architrave	High
				Windows	Curtain pelmet	Moderate
				Walls	Unpainted timber "picture rail"	Intrusive
				Lights	Fluorescent tube	Intrusive
10 Terminal	B3	Interior	Room 2	All	All as for Room 1	All as for Room 1
10 Terminal	B3	Interior	Room 3	All	All as for Room 1	All as for Room 1
10 Terminal	B3	Interior	Room 4	All	All as for Room 1	All as for Room 1
10 Terminal	B3	Interior	Room 5	All	All as for Room 1	All as for Room 1

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Site	Building	Ext/Int	Room	Element	Description	Significance
10 Terminal	B3	Interior	Room 6	Floor	Timber floor boards and structure (not visible) - original	Exceptional
				Floor	Carpet	Neutral
				Walls	Timber skirting (splayed edge profile)	High
				Walls	Plasterboard sheeting	Moderate
				Ceiling	Plaster scotia cornice	Moderate
				Ceiling	Plasterboard sheeting (fire-rated?)	Moderate
				Doors	Timber door architrave (splayed edge profile)	High
				Doors	Door D8: Aluminium & glass	Intrusive
				Doors	Door D8: Knob door furniture (non-complying)	Intrusive
				Fireplace	Blocked up painted texture brick fireplace	High
				Fixings	Tea sink	Intrusive
				Windows	Window W4: 4 off aluminium framed, 1 fixed pane & 2 passing sashes in double-hung windows	Intrusive
				Windows	Window W4: Timber architrave	Moderate

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Site	Building	Ext/Int	Room	Element	Description	Significance
				Windows	Curtain pelmet	Moderate
				Lights	Fluorescent tube	Intrusive
10 Terminal	B3	Interior	Room 7	Floor	Timber floor boards and structure (not visible) - original	Exceptional
				Floor	Carpet floor covering	Neutral
				Walls	Timber skirting (splayed edge profile)	High
				Walls	Plasterboard wall sheeting	Moderate
				Ceiling	Plaster scotia cornice	Moderate
				Ceiling	Plasterboard ceiling (fire-rated?)	Moderate
				Doors	Timber door architrave (splayed edge profile)	High
				Doors	Door D8: Aluminium & glass	Intrusive
				Doors	Door D8: Knob door furniture (non-complying)	Intrusive
				Fireplace	Blocked up painted texture brick fireplace	High
				Windows	Window W4: 4 off aluminium framed, 1 fixed pane & 2 passing sashes in double-hung windows	Intrusive

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Site	Building	Ext/Int	Room	Element	Description	Significance
				Windows	Window W4: Timber architrave	High
				Windows	Curtain pelmet	Moderate
				Lights	Fluorescent tube	Intrusive
10 Terminal	B3	Interior	Room 8	All	All as for Room 1	All as for Room 1
10 Terminal	B3	Interior	Room 9	Floor	Ceramic tiles on	Neutral
				Floor	Concrete slab - original	Exceptional
				Walls	Ceramic tile skirting with cove tile	Neutral
				Walls	Painted plaster on masonry - original	Exceptional
				Walls/ ceiling	Integral plaster coving - original	Exceptional
				Ceiling	Plaster on concrete slab - original	Exceptional
				Ceiling	Screwed metal conduit for lighting - original	Exceptional
				Doors	Timber door architrave (splayed edge profile)	High
				Doors	Door D14: Timber frame	Moderate
				Doors	Door D14: Solid core door leaf	Moderate
				Doors	Door D14: Lever door furniture	Moderate

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Site	Building	Ext/Int	Room	Element	Description	Significance
				Lights	Fluorescent tube	Intrusive
				Fixtures	Cleaners sink (ceramic)	High
				Fixtures	Timber shelves	High
10 Terminal	B3	Interior	Room 10	All	All as for Room 1	All as for Room 1
10 Terminal	B3	Interior	Room 11	All	All as for Room 1	All as for Room 1
10 Terminal	B3	Interior	WC1: Air-lock	Floor	Ceramic tiles on	Neutral
				Floor	Concrete slab - original	Exceptional
				Walls	Ceramic tile skirting with cove tile	Neutral
				Walls	Painted plaster on masonry - original	Exceptional
				Walls/ceiling	Integral plaster coving - original	Exceptional
				Ceiling	Plaster on concrete slab - original	Exceptional
				Ceiling	Screwed metal conduit for lighting - original	Exceptional
				Doors	Timber door architrave (splayed edge profile)	High
				Doors	Door D13: Timber frame	Moderate

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Site	Building	Ext/Int	Room	Element	Description	Significance
				Doors	Door D13: Solid core door leaf with glass panel	Moderate
				Doors	Door D13: Push plate and pull handle door furniture	Moderate
				Doors	Door D15: Timber frame	Moderate
				Doors	Door D15: Solid core door leaf with glass panel	Moderate
				Doors	Door D15: Push plate and pull handle door furniture	Moderate
				Lights	Fluorescent tube	Intrusive
10 Terminal	B3	Interior	WC1	Floor	Ceramic tiles on	Neutral
				Floor	Concrete slab - original	Exceptional
				Walls	Ceramic tile skirting with cove tile	Neutral
				Walls	Painted plaster on masonry - original	Exceptional
				Walls	Ceramic tiles	Neutral
				Ceiling	Suspended modular ceiling below	Intrusive
				Ceiling	Concrete slab – original	Exceptional

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Site	Building	Ext/Int	Room	Element	Description	Significance
				Doors	Doors D16, 17 & 18 and partitions: AC proprietary toilet partitions and doors	Moderate
				Windows	Window W9: Aluminium framed, 2 fixed panes & 2 passing sashes in double-hung windows	Intrusive
				Windows	Window W9: Timber architrave	Moderate
				Lights	Fluorescent fittings within the modular ceiling	Intrusive
10 Terminal	B3	Interior	Shr1	Floor	Ceramic tiles on	Neutral
				Floor	Concrete slab - original	Exceptional
				Walls	Ceramic tile skirting with cove tile	Neutral
				Walls	Painted plaster on masonry - original	Exceptional
				Walls	Ceramic tiles	Neutral
				Ceiling	Suspended modular ceiling below	Intrusive
				Ceiling	Concrete slab - original	Exceptional
				Doors	Door D20: Timber frame	Moderate

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Site	Building	Ext/Int	Room	Element	Description	Significance
				Doors	Door D20: Solid core door leaf with glass panel	Moderate
				Doors	Door D20: Push plate and pull handle door furniture	Moderate
				Doors	Doors D22, 23 & 24 and partitions: AC proprietary toilet partitions and doors	Moderate
				Windows	Window W11: Aluminium framed, 2 fixed panes & 2 passing sashes in double-hung windows	Intrusive
				Windows	Window W11: Timber architrave	Moderate
				Lights	Fluorescent fittings within the modular ceiling	Intrusive
10 Terminal	B3	Interior	Space under stairs	Floor	Timber floor boards and structure (not visible) - original	Exceptional
				Floor	Vinyl floor covering	Neutral
				Walls	Timber skirting (splayed edge profile)	High

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Site	Building	Ext/Int	Room	Element	Description	Significance
				Walls	Plasterboard sheeting on north wall and on side of central stair wall	Moderate
				Walls	Painted plaster on masonry (on walls backing onto amenities) - original	Exceptional
				Ceiling	Plaster scotia cornice	Moderate
				Ceiling	Plasterboard sheeting (fire-rated?)	Moderate
				Doors	Timber door architrave (lamb's tongue profile)	Moderate
				Doors	Door D19: No door leaf - original	Exceptional
10 Terminal	B3	Interior	Stairs	Stairs	Vinyl on	Neutral
				Stairs	Timber treads and risers and stringers - original	Exceptional
				Stairs	Timber handrail capping - original	Exceptional
				Walls	Plasterboard on lightweight walls	Moderate
				Walls	Painted plaster on masonry – original	Exceptional

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Site	Building	Ext/Int	Room	Element	Description	Significance
				Ceiling	Plaster scotia cornice	Moderate
				Ceiling	Plasterboard sheeting (fire-rated?)	Moderate
				Windows	Windows W10 & 24: Aluminium framed, fixed pane	Intrusive
				Windows	Windows W10 & 24: Timber architrave	Moderate
10 Terminal	B1	Interior	Hall 4	Floor	Timber floor boards and structure (not visible) - original	Exceptional
				Floor	Vinyl floor covering	Neutral
				Walls	Timber skirting (lambs tongue profile)	Moderate
				Walls	Plasterboard sheeting	Moderate
				Ceiling	Plaster scotia cornice	Moderate
				Ceiling	Plasterboard sheeting (fire-rated?)	Moderate
				Doors	Timber door architrave (lambs tongue profile)	Moderate
				Doors	Doors D27 & 28: Timber frame	Moderate
				Doors	Doors D27 & 28: Solid core door leaf	Moderate

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Site	Building	Ext/Int	Room	Element	Description	Significance
				Doors	Doors D27 & 28: Knob door furniture (non-complying)	Intrusive
10 Terminal	B3	Interior	Room 12	All	All as for Room 1	All as for Room 1
10 Terminal	B3	Interior	Room 13	All	All as for Room 1	All as for Room 7
10 Terminal	B3	Interior	Room 14	All	All as for Room 1	All as for Room 7
10 Terminal	B3	Interior	Room 15	All	All as for Room 1	All as for Room 1
10 Terminal	B3	Interior	Room 16	All	All as for Room 1	All as for Room 1
10 Terminal	B3	Interior	Room 17	All	All as for Room 1	All as for Room 1
10 Terminal	B3	Interior	Room 18	All	All as for Room 1	All as for Room 1
10 Terminal	B3	Interior	Room 19	All	All as for Room 1	All as for Room 1
10 Terminal	B3	Interior	Room 20	All	All as for Room 1	All as for Room 1
10 Terminal	B3	Interior	Room 21	Floor	Ceramic tiles on	Neutral
				Floor	Concrete slab - original	Exceptional
				Walls	Ceramic tile skirting with cove tile	Neutral
				Walls	Painted plaster on masonry - original	Exceptional
				North wall	Steel ladder fixed to wall to give access to roof manhole	High
				Ceiling	Plaster scotia cornice	Moderate

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Site	Building	Ext/Int	Room	Element	Description	Significance
				Ceiling	Plasterboard sheeting	Moderate
				Ceiling	Roof access manhole - original	Exceptional
				Doors	Timber door architrave (splayed edge profile)	High
				Doors	Door D14: Timber frame	Moderate
				Doors	Door D14: Solid core door leaf	Moderate
				Doors	Door D14: Lever door furniture	Moderate
				Lights	Fluorescent tube	Intrusive
				Fixtures	Cleaners sink (stainless steel)	Little
				Fixtures	Timber shelves	High
10 Terminal	B3	Interior	Room 22	All	All as for Room 1	All as for Room 1
10 Terminal	B3	Interior	Room 23	All	All as for Room 1	All as for Room 1
10 Terminal	B3	Interior	WC 2: Air-lock	All except for ceiling	All as for WC 1 Airlock	All as for WC 1 Airlock
				Ceiling	Plasterboard sheeting	Moderate
				Lights	Fluorescent tube	Intrusive

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Site	Building	Ext/Int	Room	Element	Description	Significance
10 Terminal	B3	Interior	WC 2	All except for ceiling	All as for WC 1	All as for WC 1
				Ceiling	Plasterboard sheeting	Moderate
				Lights	Fluorescent tube	Intrusive
10 Terminal	B3	Interior	Shr 2	All except for ceiling	All as for Shr 1	All as for Shr 1
				Ceiling	Plasterboard sheeting	Moderate
				Lights	Fluorescent tube	Intrusive

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MIDDLE HEAD

Conservation Management Plan – Inventory Descriptions

ITEM DETAILS

Name Of Item III Anti-Aircraft Battery Barracks (later 10 Terminal) Building B2		
Location Middle Head Rd, Middle Head	SHFT Bldg No 10 Terminal: B2	Defence Bldg No B2
Original Name III Anti-Aircraft Artillery Battery, Barracks	Date of Construction: Building: c.1951 Parade ground: by 1957	

SITE LOCATION PLAN

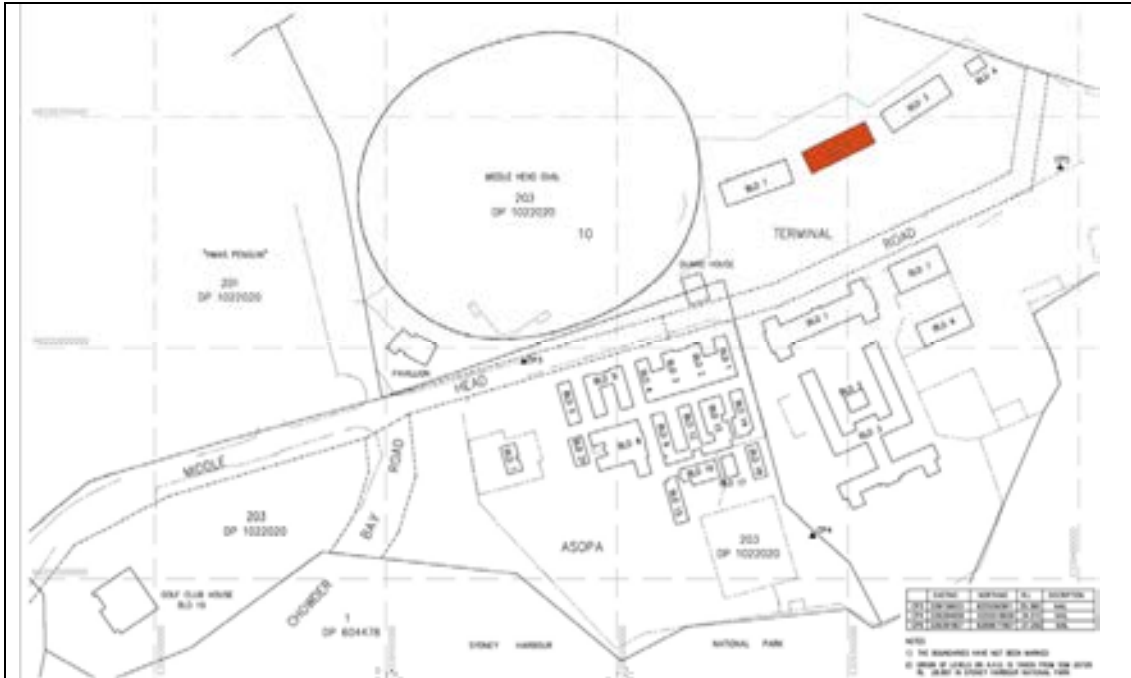


Extract from the street directory showing Middle Head. The site is circled.

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Site plan showing the location of Building B2 (coloured red)



Extract from the 1991 aerial showing Building B2

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PHOTOGRAPHS



Current view of (from the right) Buildings B1, B2, B3 & B4 from the north-west
(Photo: Robertson & Hindmarsh Pty Ltd, 2006)

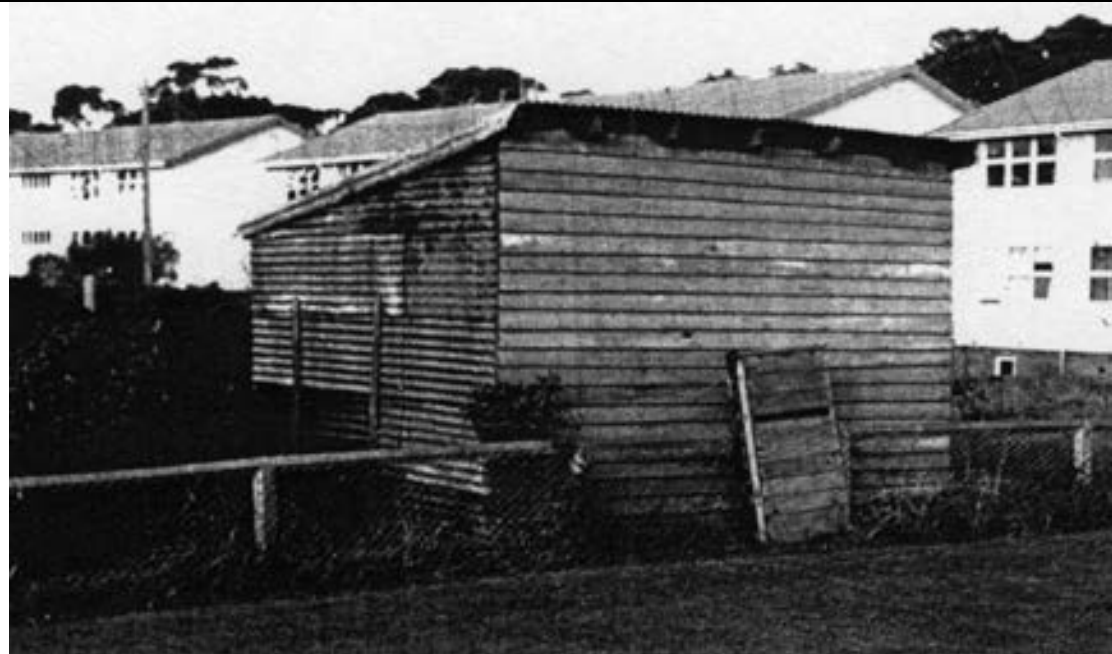


Current view of Building B2 from the south-east
(Photo: Robertson & Hindmarsh Pty Ltd, 2006)

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Timber building near the oval which was removed in 1965.

Note the timber windows to Buildings B1 to B3 behind the shed. Also note the chimneys to the buildings.

(Source: Report on Operation "New Broom": The rehabilitation and beautification of the Georges Heights-Middle Head Military Area, 1965, Photo 9, courtesy SHFT)

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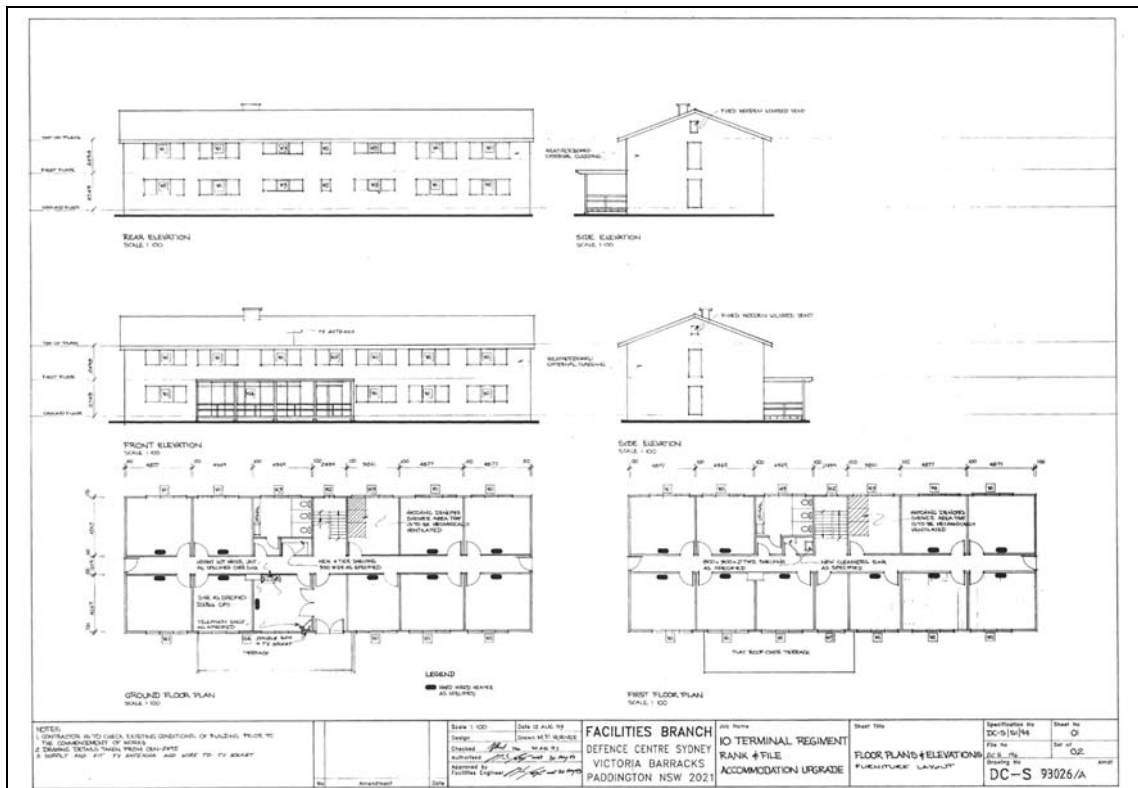


This enlargement from the 1961 aerial photograph shows the layout of paths and planting to Buildings B1 to B4. Also shown is the parade ground constructed between Middle Head Road and the buildings between 1955 and 1961. Also note the remaining buildings from the 1915 Mobilisation Camp and the dirt road to Cobblers Beach.
(1961 aerial photograph courtesy SHFT)

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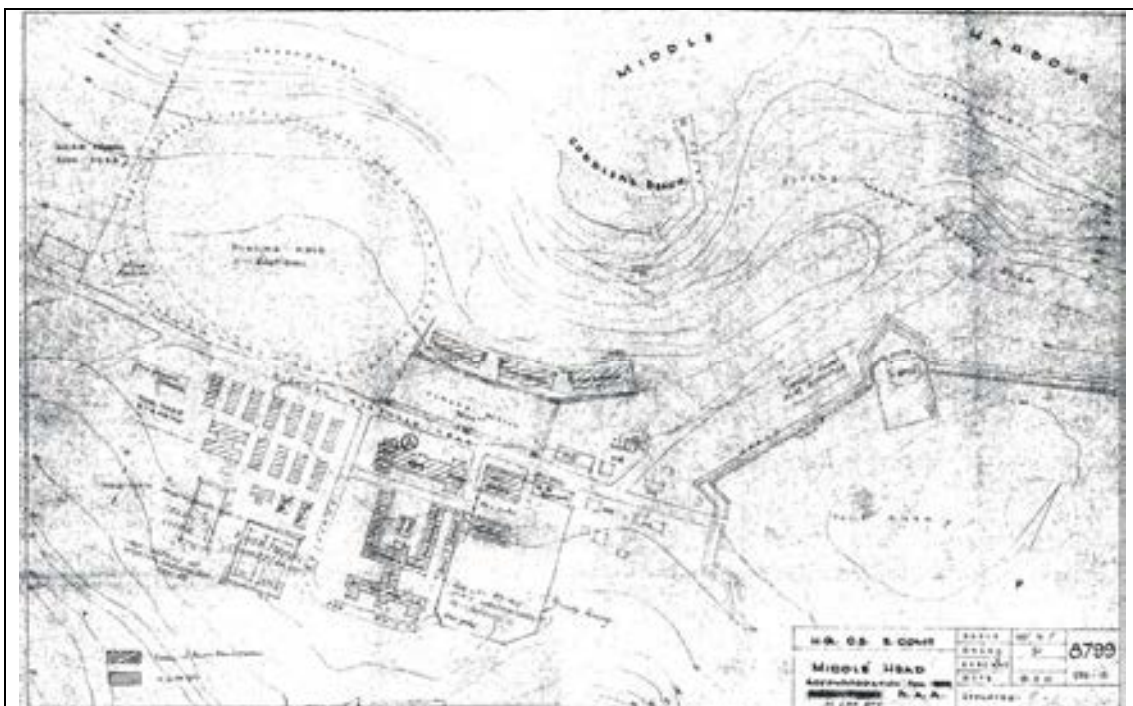
Ground and First Floor Plans of Buildings B1, B2 and B3 showing minor works. Note, by this date the timber windows had already been replaced with aluminium windows but the chimneys still remained, 30/8/1993

(Source: DC-S 93026/A Facilities Branch Defence Centre Sydney; SHFT scan mlhb0267.tif)

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Site plan dated 18/5/1951 but in a file showing use of buildings as at 8 October 1957. Note the drawing shows the three III LAA Battery barracks buildings (Buildings B1 – B3) in their correct, current locations but that the Laundry (Building B4) was not constructed in the location shown on this plan. Also note the Parade Ground which did not appear on the 1955 aerial photo but appears on the 1961 aerial photo and on this 1957 mark-up of the 1951 plan.

(Source: Middle Head Accommodation III LAA Bty, 8799 HQ CE E Comd; NAA MP 927/1 A82/2/8)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Assessment Of Significance

(a) to (h) are the Commonwealth & National Criteria:

(a) Course or Pattern of History (State Criterion (a))

Building B2 of 10 Terminal provides evidence of the long standing tradition of the use of Middle Head for military purposes.

(b) Uncommon or Rare (State Criterion (f))

Part of possibly the only surviving complex of post-World War 2 two storey (or even single storey) timber barracks buildings in Australia.

(c) Contribute to an understanding (State Criterion (e))

Providing physical evidence of standardised military accommodation facilities erected after World War 2.

(d) Principal Characteristics (State Criterion (g))

The rectangular shaped plan layout remains substantially intact, including divisions between rooms and the shared amenities.

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(e) Aesthetic Characteristics (State Criterion (c))

The deliberate utilitarian nature of the design is typical of permanent military buildings in the post-war period.

(f) Creative or Technical Achievement (State Criterion (c))

The building is representative of the permanent facilities constructed during the post-war period.

(g) Community Association (State Criterion (d))

Associated with the training of military personnel.

(h) Association with Life and Works (State Criterion (b))

No particular associations have been identified.

Additional National Criterion:

(i) Importance as a part of indigenous tradition (State Criteria (a) & (d))

An assessment of significance to indigenous peoples has not been undertaken, however, an aboriginal heritage survey of the site was conducted on 4 February 2006 by AMBS which concluded that there were "no Aboriginal sites or objects" and that there "are no known constraints at this property with regard to Aboriginal archaeology".

Statement of Significance

The former post-World War 2 army two storey timber barrack buildings and the associated laundry building at Middle Head form an exceptionally rare collection of such barracks at a National level. No other single examples or groups have been located on National or State register lists.

Building B2 of 10 Terminal is of significance as a part of the post-war phase of construction of 10 Terminal (the School of Military Intelligence) and as physical evidence of the series of permanent training facilities erected after World War 2 in Australia.

Building B2 is of significance as part of a group of rare two storey timber barracks buildings. The complex of two storey timber barracks buildings is a rare survivor when compared to the military barracks buildings listed on the various national and state registers.

Aesthetically the building is typical of the simple buildings built for the military and in the civilian sphere after the war.

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The site upon which Buildings B1 to B4 are constructed lies within the area of King Bungaree's farm, land later granted to Charles Beilby. Beilby's Flat was resumed by the crown for military purposes and a cricket and football ground established for the adjacent mobilisation camp. This sports field was incorporated into the golf links in the mid 1920s.

Aerial photographs from the 1930s show the site to have been a grassed flat, totally devoid of trees other than those immediately to the north of the 1915 mobilisation huts.

The site remained empty until the buildings were constructed some time between 1951 and 1955 (as evidenced by the aerial photographs from those years). A date of 1951 is likely as evidenced by drawing 8799 of 18/5/1951 which shows the three barracks buildings (and a laundry building in a location other than the current location for the laundry). The drawing also shows the parade ground which did not appear on the aerial photos until 1961 which would indicated a post 1955 date of construction for the parade ground. This could indicate that drawing 8799 was showing proposed buildings and site features rather than buildings which were necessarily complete by that date.

III ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY BATTERY (1953-19??)

In 1953 a plan showing repairs and maintenance of the III LAA Bty RAA (Anti Aircraft battery). The works included external painting, internal painting, revarnishing of all varnished surfaces, replacement of broken door locks and glass and faulty sash cords.

They were shown on a plan which was an October 1957 mark-up of a 1951 base plan¹ and also on a plan of 12 March 1958, labelled as Ors (Other Ranks) Barracks, Numbers 8, 9 and 10.²

SCHOOL OF MILITARY INTELLIGENCE (1958-1967)

In 1958, the School of Military Intelligence moved into Middle Head Barracks, after being resurrected as a unit in 1955 at Kapooka. The School of Military Intelligence trained soldiers in intelligence work and anti-interrogation techniques. Its commanding officer was Major (later Lieutenant-Colonel) J J S Hobbs until 1965 and then Lieutenant-Colonel E Mulholland. It moved to Woodside in South Australia in 1967.³

¹ 8799 HQ CE E Comd , Middle Head Accommodation III LAA Bty, NAA MP 927/1 A82/2/8

² Plan CEN 1048, in A259/10/668 Middle Head – Repair & Maintenance to accom and Admin Buildings, 1957-1958, NAA, CRS MT 1131/1

³ Notes for Agency CA 5746, NAA

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A Plan book and schedule of buildings prepared after October 1960 listed the following buildings on this site.

Barrack Area:

Building 1	Barrack Block [Building B1]
Building 2	Barrack Block [Building B2]
Building 3	Barrack Block [Building B3]
Building 4	Laundry [Building B4]

Administration Area:

Building 1	Admin [Building 1]
Building 2	Boiler Room [Building 2]
Building 3	Officers' Mess [Building 3]
Building 4	Sergeants' Mess [demolished]
Building 5	Q Store [demolished]
Building 6	Q Store [Building 6]
Building 7	Store & Garage [Building 7]
Building 8	Bus shelter [demolished]
Building 9	Paint Shed [demolished]
Building 10	POL shed [not shown on plan] ⁴

The buildings, and the remainder of the buildings, were officially closed on 27 November 1997 and in February 1998 the site was handed over to Sydney Property Disposals.

⁴ C E Eastern Command, *Chowder Bay – Middle Head – Georges Heights*, book of plans, 28 October 1960

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MODIFICATIONS

The building has undergone significant modification as follows:

The building has been re-roofed;
The chimney has been demolished;
The timber windows have been replaced with aluminium windows;
A terrace has been constructed on the south side of the building;
A flat metal roof has been constructed over the deck/terrace;
Internal ceiling and wall linings have been replaced;
Interior doors, door furniture, skirtings and architraves have been replaced (except where indicated otherwise);
Fluorescent lights have been installed throughout;
Toilets and wall and floor finishes in the amenities have been replaced;
Fire stairs have been added at the ends of the First Floor corridor;
External hot water heaters were added to the north elevation.

Refer to the detailed Schedule of Cultural Significance of Items for Building B2.

POLICY

Potential Uses

New uses should be those which retain substantial evidence of the internal and external configuration of the building.

Fabric to be retained

Original extant external fabric is to be preserved.

Original extant spaces, joinery including partitions, finishes and fittings are to be preserved.

Adaptation

Ensure that the heritage impact of proposed alterations and additions to the place are assessed.

Intrusive Elements

Seek to remove intrusive elements in such a manner that does not impact on surrounding significant fabric.

Other

Retain the associated landscaping, paving and path layout, including the former parade ground.

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First Floor Plan



Ground Floor Plan

Zones

Retain the surviving volumes in the uncoloured areas. Ideally a single volume could be re-instated in each of the two areas shaded red.

BUILDING DESCRIPTION

The two storey rectangular shaped plan building consists of brick foundation walls up to the level of the Ground Floor and timber framed walls for the Ground and First Floors with the exception of the masonry walls surrounding the amenities facilities on both floors. The floor structure and finish is timber, with the exception of the concrete floors of the amenities facilities on both floors.

All the original timber-framed windows, as indicated in the 1965 photograph, have been removed and replaced with aluminium-framed windows.

The gable roof material is corrugated metal and the chimney shown in the 1965 photographs has been removed.

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The building is arranged with its long sides running approximately east-west. The central entrance on the ground floor is located on the south side of the building and gives access opposite to the staircase to the First Floor. On both floors of the building there is a central corridor giving access on the north and south sides to the individual sleeping rooms.

The Ground Floor originally had eight sleeping rooms and one large room with a brick fireplace acting as a Common Room. The Common Room has been subdivided to create one sleeping room and a smaller lounge room. There is one room containing three shower recesses and a bath cubicle and another room containing three toilet cubicles and a trough urinal. There is also a small cleaner's room and a store room located under the staircase.

The First Floor originally contains ten standard size sleeping rooms and a smaller room which was either a storage room or smaller sleeping room (for one person?). There is one room containing three shower recesses and a bath cubicle and another room containing three toilet cubicles and a trough urinal. There is also a small cleaner's room.

There are external steel fire escape stairs from both ends of the central corridor on the First Floor connecting that floor with the ground.

The 1965 aerial photograph shows the layout of paths and planting, evidence of which survives today. In particular, the current car park to the south of the buildings appears on the aerial photograph as a bituminised parade ground.

INTERIOR

The original configuration of Building 2 is substantially intact, with the exception of the subdivision of the Common Room as noted above.

Almost all the internal joinery, wall and ceiling finishes have been replaced and none of the shower or toilet rooms retain their original fittings or finishes.

CONSTRAINTS

No new openings are to be cut in the perimeter walls or through the roof.

No original fabric should be removed.

Original rooms should not be further sub-divided or combined.

The replacement of intrusive, unsympathetic modern fabric is acceptable.

BCA

Building 2 will need to be upgraded to meet the BCA in terms of access, egress, emergency lighting and services, exit signs, amenities. There is currently no disabled access to the building or any disabled facilities within the building.

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If the building is to be used to accommodate people overnight the all-timber construction will require considerable protection as well as an adequate early-warning system.

Services

As noted above, the services will need to be upgraded.

Parking

There was originally no parking associated with this building although the original parade ground is now used for that purpose.

Structural

A structural investigation has not been undertaken but a visual inspection of the building indicates that it is in sound condition.

Archaeological

The archaeological potential of the site has not been assessed.

However, an aboriginal heritage survey of the site was conducted on 4 February 2006 by AMBS which concluded that there were "no Aboriginal sites or objects" and that there "are no known constraints at this property with regard to Aboriginal archaeology".

OPPORTUNITIES

Re-instatement of the space of the former Common Room and operating fireplace.

Removal of the unsympathetic aluminium windows.

The plan layout lends itself residential educational courses for school children or those not requiring separate amenities.

SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

Overall shape and profile of building
Plan layout

EXCEPTIONAL

Refer to the attached Schedule of Cultural Significance of Items which details the fabric in each room.

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RECOMMENDED CONSERVATION WORKS

Urgent work: 0 – 1 year

There are no works that need to be undertaken immediately other than to secure the building by means of lockable doors and windows and replace broken window panes.

Medium term work 1 – 3 years

A program of conservation works should be undertaken including:

- re-roof the building;
- re-instate chimney;
- replace steel egress stairs;
- clean out ceiling and install thermal insulation;
- reinstall timber windows
- remove asbestos sheet and pipe lagging from the interior;
- repaint exterior woodwork (based on paint scrapes);
- repaint plaster and plasterboard walls (subject to investigation of original finishes);
- remove unsympathetic door furniture;
- rewire the building (including data cabling);
- remove intrusive internal and external elements (refer to separate schedule)
- refurbish amenities.

Long term work: 3 – 5 years

Should an extensive program of conservation works be undertaken as listed above then works, other than routine inspections and routine maintenance (eg cleaning out gutters), need not be undertaken.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INTERPRETATION

Interpret the different phases of use of the building.

ARCHAEOLOGY

An archaeological assessment has not been undertaken however, an aboriginal heritage survey of the site was conducted on 4 February 2006 by AMBS which concluded that there were “no Aboriginal sites or objects” and that there “are no known constraints at this property with regard to Aboriginal archaeology”.

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REFERENCES

Robertson & Hindmarsh Pty Ltd, 2006, *Conservation Management Plan for 10 Terminal, ASOPA and the Gold Club House, Middle Head, Mosman*, Volume 1

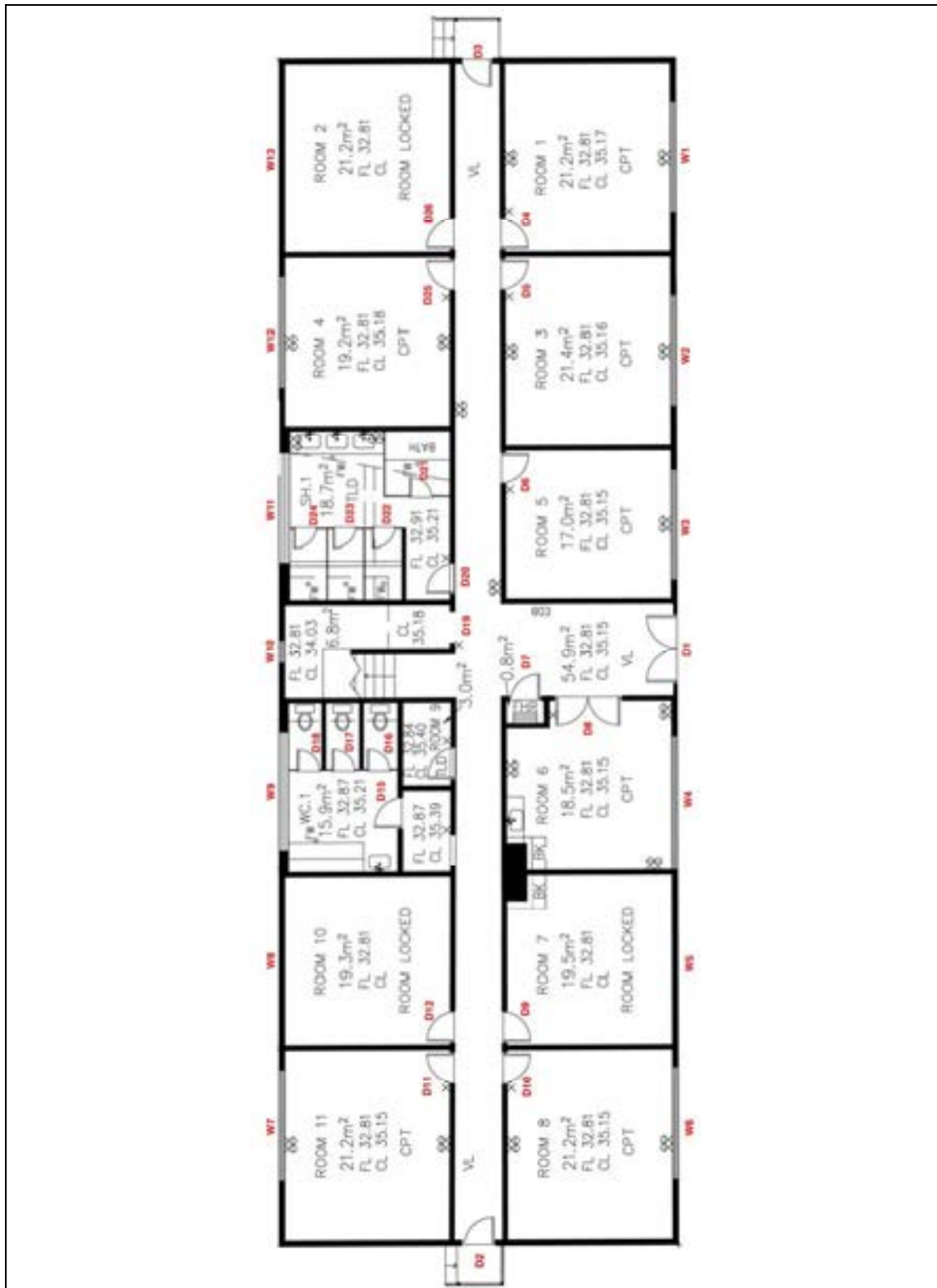
DRAWINGS

DC-S 93026 10 Terminal Regiment Rank & File Accommodation Upgrade, Facilities branch Defence Centre Sydney, 12/8/1995
(source: SHFT scan mlhb 0010.tif)
8799 HQ CE E Comd , Middle Head Accommodation III LAA Bty,
(source: NAA MP 927/1 A82/2/8)

Sydney Harbour Federation Trust

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Ground Floor Plan showing door & window numbers
(Base plan by Lockley Land Title courtesy SHFT)

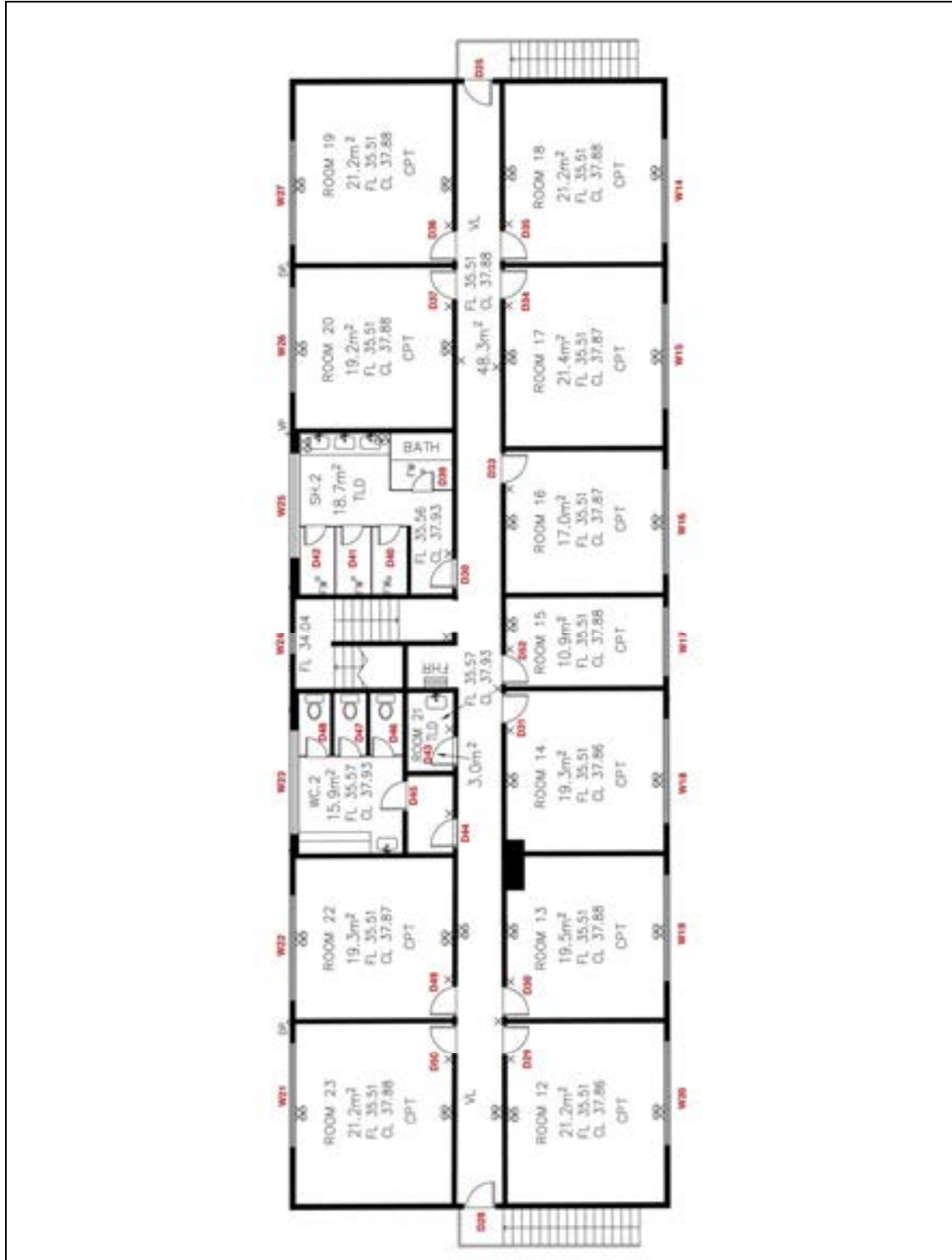


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First Floor Plan showing door & window numbers
(Base plan by Lockley Land Title courtesy SHFT)



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MIDDLE HEAD

10 TERMINAL SITE

BUILDING B2

SCHEDULE OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF ITEMS

Site	Building	Ext/Int	Room	Element	Description	Significance
10 Terminal	B2	Exterior		Walls	Brick foundation walls - original	Exceptional
				Walls	Timber weatherboards - original	Exceptional
				North wall	Hot water unit	Intrusive
				Roof	Coloured corrugated steel sheets	Neutral
				Roof	Coloured metal overflashing of barge boards	Intrusive
				Roof	Painted timber fascia & barge board - original	Exceptional
				Roof	Asbestos cement eaves & gable soffit lining	High
				Roof	Coloured metal eaves gutters	Neutral
				Walls	Coloured metal downpipes	Neutral
				Windows	Aluminium windows	refer to interior schedules
				Doors	Aluminium doors	refer to interior schedules
				Doors	Painted timber doors	refer to interior schedules

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Site	Building	Ext/Int	Room	Element	Description	Significance
				Stairs	Steel escape stairs from ground floor	Intrusive
				Stairs	Steel escape stairs from first floor	Intrusive
				Terrace	Timber & steel covered terrace	Intrusive
10 Terminal	B2	Interior	Hall 1	Floor	Timber floor boards and structure (not visible) - original	Exceptional
				Floor	Vinyl floor covering	Neutral
				Walls	Timber skirting (lambs tongue profile)	Moderate
				Walls	Plasterboard sheeting	Moderate
				East wall	Fire indicator board	Intrusive
				Ceiling	Plaster scotia cornice	Moderate
				Ceiling	Plasterboard sheeting (fire-rated?)	Moderate
				Doors	Timber door architrave (lambs tongue profile)	Moderate
				Doors	Door D1: Aluminium & glass with aluminium & glass sidelight	Intrusive
				Doors	Door D1: Knob door furniture (non-complying)	Intrusive

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Site	Building	Ext/Int	Room	Element	Description	Significance
				Lights	Fluorescent tube	Intrusive
				Walls	Fire hose reel cupboard	Little
				Doors	Door D7: Solid core door with pull handle	Moderate
10 Terminal	B2	Interior	Hall 2	Floor	Timber floor boards and structure (not visible) - original	Exceptional
				Floor	Vinyl floor covering	Neutral
				Walls	Timber skirting (lambs tongue profile)	Moderate
				Walls	Plasterboard sheeting	Moderate
				Ceiling	Plaster scotia cornice	Moderate
				Ceiling	Plasterboard sheeting (fire-rated?)	Moderate
				Doors	Timber door architrave (lambs tongue profile)	Moderate
				Doors	Door D2: Timber frame	Moderate
				Doors	Door D2: Door leaf missing	-
				Doors	Door D2: Door furniture missing	-
				Lights	Fluorescent tube	Intrusive

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Site	Building	Ext/Int	Room	Element	Description	Significance
10 Terminal	B2	Interior	Hall 3	Floor	Timber floor boards and structure (not visible) - original	Exceptional
				Floor	Vinyl floor covering	Neutral
				Walls	Timber skirting (lambs tongue profile)	Moderate
				Walls	Plasterboard wall sheeting	Moderate
				Ceiling	Plaster scotia cornice	Moderate
				Ceiling	Plasterboard ceiling (fire-rated?)	Moderate
				Doors	Timber door architrave (lambs tongue profile)	Moderate
				Doors	Door D3: Timber frame	Moderate
				Doors	Door D3: Solid core door leaf	Moderate
				Doors	Door D3: Knob door furniture (non-complying)	Intrusive
				Lights	Fluorescent tube	Intrusive
10 Terminal	B2	Interior	Room 1	Floor	Timber floor boards and structure (not visible) - original	Exceptional
				Floor	Carpet	Neutral
				Walls	Timber skirting (lambs tongue profile)	Moderate
				Walls	Plasterboard sheeting	Moderate

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Site	Building	Ext/Int	Room	Element	Description	Significance
				Ceiling	Plaster scotia cornice	Moderate
				Ceiling	Plasterboard sheeting (fire-rated?)	Moderate
				Doors	Timber door architrave (lambs tongue profile)	Moderate
				Doors	Door D3: Timber frame	Moderate
				Doors	Door D3: Solid core door leaf	Moderate
				Doors	Door D3: Lever door furniture	Intrusive
				Windows	Window W1: Aluminium framed, 1 fixed pane & 2 sliding sashes	Intrusive
				Windows	Window W1: Timber architrave	Moderate
				Windows	Curtain pelmet	Moderate
				Walls	Unpainted timber "picture rail"	Intrusive
				Lights	Fluorescent tube	Intrusive
10 Terminal	B2	Interior	Room 2	All	All as for Room 1	All as for Room 1
10 Terminal	B2	Interior	Room 3	All	All as for Room 1	All as for Room 1
10 Terminal	B2	Interior	Room 4	All	All as for Room 1	All as for Room 1
10 Terminal	B2	Interior	Room 5	All	All as for Room 1	All as for Room 1

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Site	Building	Ext/Int	Room	Element	Description	Significance
10 Terminal	B2	Interior	Room 6	Floor	Timber floor boards and structure (not visible) - original	Exceptional
				Floor	Carpet	Neutral
				Walls	Timber skirting (lambs tongue profile)	Moderate
				Walls	Plasterboard sheeting	Moderate
				Ceiling	Plaster scotia cornice	Moderate
				Ceiling	Plasterboard sheeting (fire-rated?)	Moderate
				Doors	Timber door architrave (lambs tongue profile)	Moderate
				Doors	Door D8: Aluminium & glass	Intrusive
				Doors	Door D8: Knob door furniture (non-complying)	Intrusive
				Fireplace	Blocked up painted texture brick fireplace	High
				Fixings	Tea sink	Intrusive
				Windows	Window W4: 4 off aluminium framed, 1 fixed pane & 2 passing sashes in double-hung windows	Intrusive
				Windows	Window W4: Timber architrave	Moderate
				Windows	Curtain pelmet	Moderate

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Site	Building	Ext/Int	Room	Element	Description	Significance
				Lights	Fluorescent tube	Intrusive
10 Terminal	B2	Interior	Room 7	Floor	Timber floor boards and structure (not visible) - original	Exceptional
				Floor	Carpet floor covering	Neutral
				Walls	Timber skirting (lambs tongue profile)	Moderate
				Walls	Plasterboard wall sheeting	Moderate
				Ceiling	Plaster scotia cornice	Moderate
				Ceiling	Plasterboard ceiling (fire-rated?)	Moderate
				Doors	Timber door architrave (lambs tongue profile)	Moderate
				Doors	Door D8: Aluminium & glass	Intrusive
				Doors	Door D8: Knob door furniture (non-complying)	Intrusive
				Fireplace	Blocked up painted texture brick fireplace	High
				Windows	Window W4: 4 off aluminium framed, 1 fixed pane & 2 passing sashes in double-hung windows	Intrusive

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Site	Building	Ext/Int	Room	Element	Description	Significance
				Windows	Window W4: Timber architrave	Moderate
				Windows	Curtain pelmet	Moderate
				Lights	Fluorescent tube	Intrusive
10 Terminal	B2	Interior	Room 8	All	All as for Room 1	All as for Room 1
10 Terminal	B2	Interior	Room 9	Floor	Ceramic tiles on	Neutral
				Floor	Concrete slab - original	Exceptional
				Walls	Ceramic tile skirting with cove tile	Neutral
				Walls	Painted plaster on masonry	Exceptional
				Walls/ ceiling	Integral plaster coving - original	Exceptional
				Ceiling	Plaster on concrete slab - original	Exceptional
				Ceiling	Screwed metal conduit for lighting - original	Exceptional
				Doors	Timber door architrave (lambs tongue profile)	Moderate
				Doors	Door D14: Timber frame	Moderate
				Doors	Door D14: Solid core door leaf	Moderate
				Doors	Door D14: Lever door furniture	Moderate

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Site	Building	Ext/Int	Room	Element	Description	Significance
				Lights	Fluorescent tube	Intrusive
				Fixtures	Cleaners sink (ceramic)	High
				Fixtures	Timber shelves	High
10 Terminal	B2	Interior	Room 10	All	All as for Room 1	All as for Room 1
10 Terminal	B2	Interior	Room 11	All	All as for Room 1	All as for Room 1
10 Terminal	B2	Interior	WC1: Air-lock	Floor	Ceramic tiles on	Neutral
				Floor	Concrete slab - original	Exceptional
				Walls	Ceramic tile skirting with cove tile	Neutral
				Walls	Painted plaster on masonry - original	Exceptional
				Walls/ceiling	Integral plaster coving - original	Exceptional
				Ceiling	Plaster on concrete slab - original	Exceptional
				Ceiling	Screwed metal conduit for lighting - original	Exceptional
				Doors	Timber door architrave (lambs tongue profile)	Moderate
				Doors	Door D13: Timber frame	Moderate

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Site	Building	Ext/Int	Room	Element	Description	Significance
				Doors	Door D13: Solid core door leaf with glass panel	Moderate
				Doors	Door D13: Push plate and pull handle door furniture	Moderate
				Doors	Door D15: Timber frame	Moderate
				Doors	Door D15: Solid core door leaf with glass panel	Moderate
				Doors	Door D15: Push plate and pull handle door furniture	Moderate
				Lights	Fluorescent tube	Intrusive
10 Terminal	B2	Interior	WC1	Floor	Ceramic tiles on	Neutral
				Floor	Concrete slab - original	Exceptional
				Walls	Ceramic tile skirting with cove tile	Neutral
				Walls	Painted plaster on masonry - original	Exceptional
				Walls	Ceramic tiles	Neutral
				Ceiling	Suspended modular ceiling below	Intrusive
				Ceiling	Concrete slab - original	Exceptional

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Site	Building	Ext/Int	Room	Element	Description	Significance
				Doors	Doors D16, 17 & 18 and partitions: AC proprietary toilet partitions and doors	Moderate
				Windows	Window W9: Aluminium framed, 2 fixed panes & 2 passing sashes in double-hung windows	Intrusive
				Windows	Window W9: Timber architrave	Moderate
				Lights	Fluorescent fittings within the modular ceiling	Intrusive
10 Terminal	B2	Interior	Shr1	Floor	Ceramic tiles on	Neutral
				Floor	Concrete slab - original	Exceptional
				Walls	Ceramic tile skirting with cove tile	Neutral
				Walls	Painted plaster on masonry - original	Exceptional
				Walls	Ceramic tiles	Neutral
				Ceiling	Suspended modular ceiling below	Intrusive
				Ceiling	Concrete slab - original	Exceptional
				Doors	Door D20: Timber frame	Moderate

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Site	Building	Ext/Int	Room	Element	Description	Significance
				Doors	Door D20: Solid core door leaf with glass panel	Moderate
				Doors	Door D20: Push plate and pull handle door furniture	Moderate
				Doors	Doors D22, 23 & 24 and partitions: AC proprietary toilet partitions and doors	Moderate
				Windows	Window W11: Aluminium framed, 2 fixed panes & 2 passing sashes in double-hung windows	Intrusive
				Windows	Window W11: Timber architrave	Moderate
				Lights	Fluorescent fittings within the modular ceiling	Intrusive
10 Terminal	B2	Interior	Space under stairs	Floor	Timber floor boards and structure (not visible) - original	Exceptional
				Floor	Vinyl floor covering	Neutral
				Walls	Timber skirting (lambs tongue profile)	Moderate

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Site	Building	Ext/Int	Room	Element	Description	Significance
				Walls	Plasterboard sheeting on north wall and on side of central stair wall	Moderate
				Walls	Painted plaster on masonry (on walls backing onto amenities - original	Exceptional
				Ceiling	Plaster scotia cornice	Moderate
				Ceiling	Plasterboard sheeting (fire-rated?)	Moderate
				Doors	Timber door architrave (lambs tongue profile)	Moderate
				Doors	Door D19: No door leaf - original	Exceptional
10 Terminal	B2	Interior	Stairs	Stairs	Vinyl on	Neutral
				Stairs	Timber treads and risers and stringers - original	Exceptional
				Stairs	Timber handrail capping - original	Exceptional
				Walls	Plasterboard on lightweight walls	Moderate
				Walls	Painted plaster on masonry – original	Exceptional

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Site	Building	Ext/Int	Room	Element	Description	Significance
				Ceiling	Plaster scotia cornice	Moderate
				Ceiling	Plasterboard sheeting (fire-rated?)	Moderate
				Windows	Windows W10 & 24: Aluminium framed, fixed pane	Intrusive
				Windows	Windows W10 & 24: Timber architrave	Moderate
10 Terminal	B1	Interior	Hall 4	Floor	Timber floor boards and structure (not visible) - original	Exceptional
				Floor	Vinyl floor covering	Neutral
				Walls	Timber skirting (lambs tongue profile)	Moderate
				Walls	Plasterboard sheeting	Moderate
				Ceiling	Plaster scotia cornice	Moderate
				Ceiling	Plasterboard sheeting (fire-rated?)	Moderate
				Doors	Timber door architrave (lambs tongue profile)	Moderate
				Doors	Doors D27 & 28: Timber frame	Moderate
				Doors	Doors D27 & 28: Solid core door leaf	Moderate

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Site	Building	Ext/Int	Room	Element	Description	Significance
				Doors	Doors D27 & 28: Knob door furniture (non-complying)	Intrusive
10 Terminal	B2	Interior	Room 12	All	All as for Room 1	All as for Room 1
10 Terminal	B2	Interior	Room 13	All	All as for Room 1	All as for Room 7
10 Terminal	B2	Interior	Room 14	All	All as for Room 1	All as for Room 7
10 Terminal	B2	Interior	Room 15	All	All as for Room 1	All as for Room 1
10 Terminal	B2	Interior	Room 16	All	All as for Room 1	All as for Room 1
10 Terminal	B2	Interior	Room 17	All	All as for Room 1	All as for Room 1
10 Terminal	B2	Interior	Room 18	All	All as for Room 1	All as for Room 1
10 Terminal	B2	Interior	Room 19	All	All as for Room 1	All as for Room 1
10 Terminal	B2	Interior	Room 20	All	All as for Room 1	All as for Room 1
10 Terminal	B2	Interior	Room 21	Floor	Ceramic tiles on	Neutral
				Floor	Concrete slab - original	Exceptional
				Walls	Ceramic tile skirting with cove tile	Neutral
				Walls	Painted plaster on masonry - original	Exceptional
				North wall	Steel ladder fixed to wall to give access to roof manhole	High
				Ceiling	Plaster scotia cornice	Moderate

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Site	Building	Ext/Int	Room	Element	Description	Significance
				Ceiling	Plasterboard sheeting	Moderate
				Ceiling	Roof access manhole - original	Exceptional
				Doors	Timber door architrave (lambs tongue profile)	Moderate
				Doors	Door D14: Timber frame	Moderate
				Doors	Door D14: Solid core door leaf	Moderate
				Doors	Door D14: Lever door furniture	Moderate
				Lights	Fluorescent tube	Intrusive
				Fixtures	Cleaners sink (ceramic)	Little
				Fixtures	Timber shelves	High
10 Terminal	B2	Interior	Room 22	All	All as for Room 1	All as for Room 1
10 Terminal	B2	Interior	Room 23	All	All as for Room 1	All as for Room 1
10 Terminal	B2	Interior	WC 2: Air-lock	All except for ceiling	All as for WC 1 Airlock	All as for WC 1 Airlock
				Ceiling	Plasterboard sheeting	Moderate
				Lights	Fluorescent tube	Intrusive

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Site	Building	Ext/Int	Room	Element	Description	Significance
10 Terminal	B2	Interior	WC 2	All except for ceiling	All as for WC 1	All as for WC 1
				Ceiling	Plasterboard sheeting	Moderate
				Lights	Fluorescent tube	Intrusive
10 Terminal	B2	Interior	Shr 2	All except for ceiling	All as for Shr 1	All as for Shr 1
				Ceiling	Plasterboard sheeting	Moderate
				Lights	Fluorescent tube	Intrusive

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MIDDLE HEAD

Conservation Management Plan – Inventory Descriptions

ITEM DETAILS

Name Of Item III Anti-Aircraft Battery Barracks (later 10 Terminal) Building B1		
Location Middle Head Rd, Middle Head	SHFT Bldg No 10 Terminal: B1	Defence Bldg No B1
Original Name III Anti-Aircraft Artillery Battery, Barracks	Date of Construction: Building: c.1951 Parade ground: by 1957	

SITE LOCATION PLAN



Extract from the street directory showing Middle Head. The site is circled.

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Site plan showing the location of Building B1 (coloured red)



Extract from the 1991 aerial showing Building B1

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PHOTOGRAPHS



Current view of (from the right) Buildings B1, B2, B3 & B4 from the north-west
(Photo: Robertson & Hindmarsh Pty Ltd, 2006)



Current view of Building B1 from the north-east
(Photo: Robertson & Hindmarsh Pty Ltd, 2006)

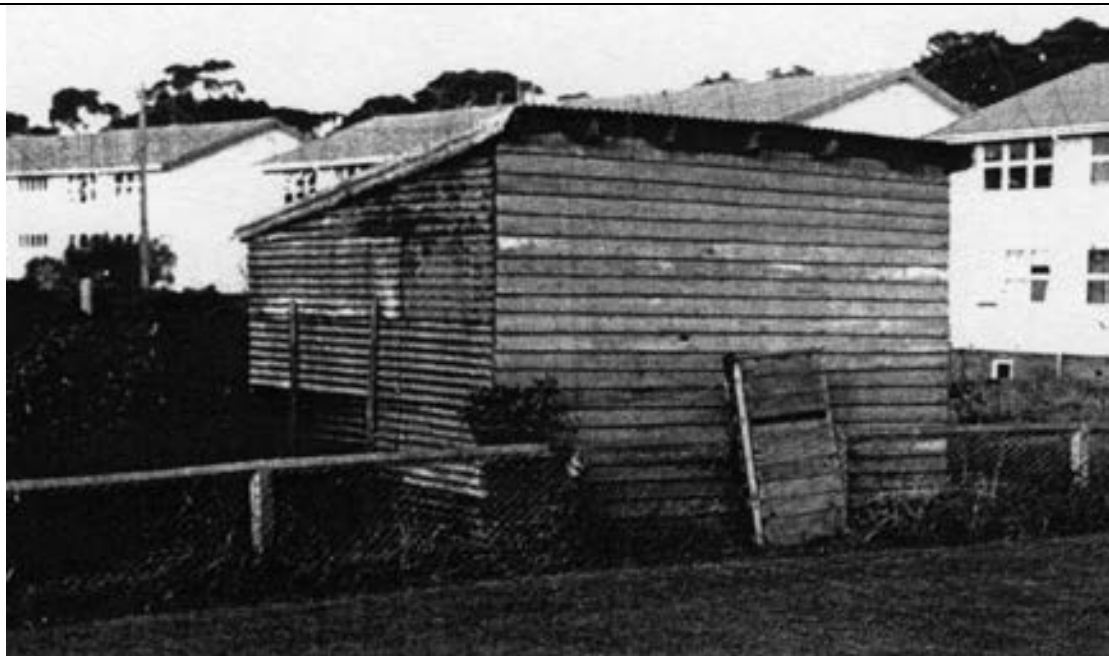
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Current view of Building B1 from the south-west
(Photo: Robertson & Hindmarsh Pty Ltd, 2006)



Timber building near the oval which was removed in 1965.
Note the timber windows to Buildings B1 to B3 behind the shed. Also note the chimneys to the buildings.
(Source: Report on Operation "New Broom": The rehabilitation and beautification of the Georges Heights-Middle Head Military Area, 1965, Photo 9, courtesy SHFT)

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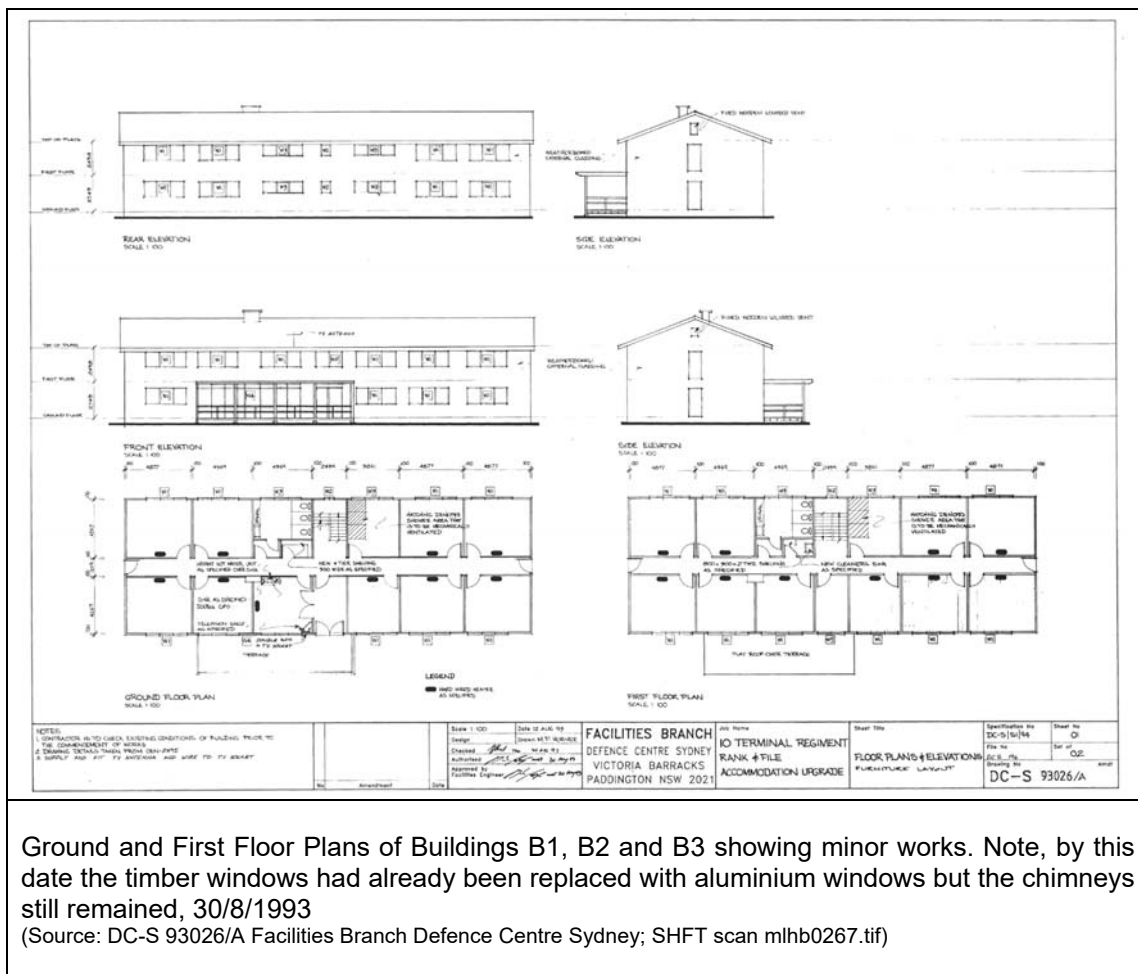


This enlargement from the 1961 aerial photograph shows the layout of paths and planting to Buildings B1 to B4. Also shown is the parade ground constructed between Middle Head Road and the buildings between 1955 and 1961. Also note the remaining buildings from the 1915 Mobilisation Camp and the dirt road to Cobblers Beach.
(1961 aerial photograph courtesy SHFT)

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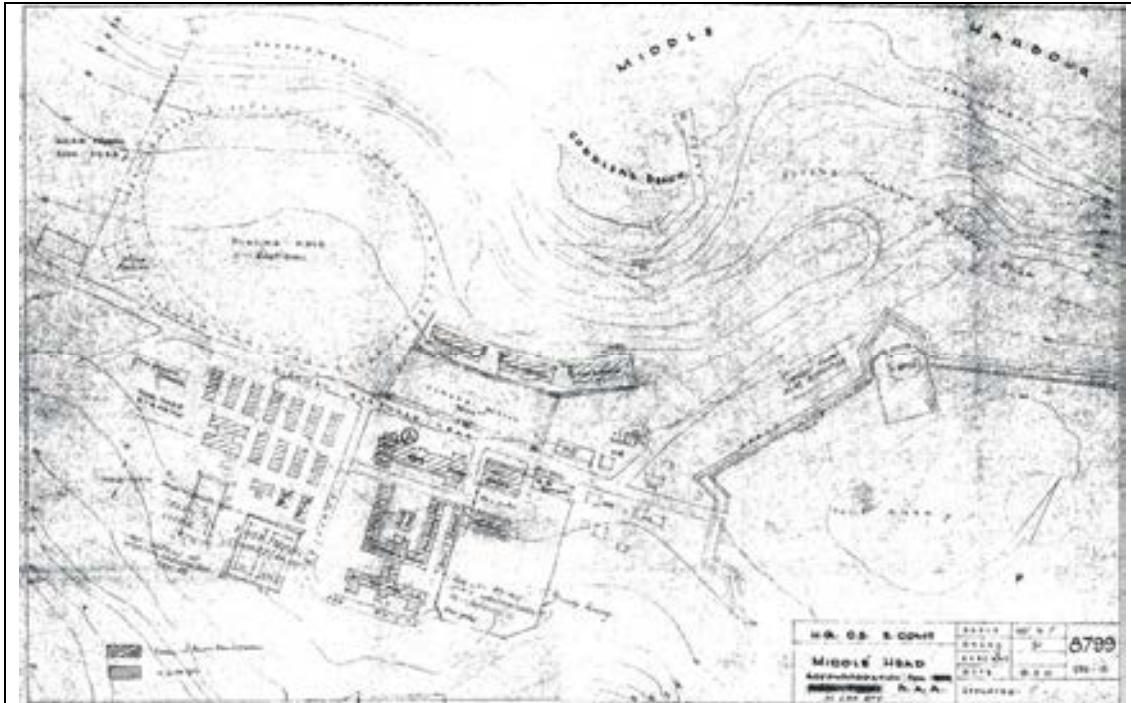
Ground and First Floor Plans of Buildings B1, B2 and B3 showing minor works. Note, by this date the timber windows had already been replaced with aluminium windows but the chimneys still remained, 30/8/1993

(Source: DC-S 93026/A Facilities Branch Defence Centre Sydney; SHFT scan mlhb0267.tif)

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Site plan dated 18/5/1951 but in a file showing use of buildings as at 8 October 1957. Note the drawing shows the three III LAA Battery barracks buildings (Buildings B1 – B3) in their correct, current locations but that the Laundry (Building B4) was not constructed in the location shown on this plan. Also note the Parade Ground which did not appear on the 1955 aerial photo but appears on the 1961 aerial photo and on this 1957 mark-up of the 1951 plan.

(Source: Middle Head Accommodation III LAA Bty, 8799 HQ CE E Comd; NAA MP 927/1 A82/2/8)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Assessment Of Significance

(a) to (h) are the Commonwealth & National Criteria:

(a) Course or Pattern of History (State Criterion (a))

Building B1 of 10 Terminal provides evidence of the long standing tradition of the use of Middle Head for military purposes.

(b) Uncommon or Rare (State Criterion (f))

Part of possibly the only surviving complex of post-World War 2 two storey (or even single storey) timber barracks buildings in Australia.

(c) Contribute to an understanding (State Criterion (e))

Providing physical evidence of standardised military accommodation facilities erected after World War 2.

(d) Principal Characteristics (State Criterion (g))

The rectangular shaped plan layout remains substantially intact, including divisions between rooms and the shared amenities.

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(e) Aesthetic Characteristics (State Criterion (c))

The deliberate utilitarian nature of the design is typical of permanent military buildings in the post-war period.

(f) Creative or Technical Achievement (State Criterion (c))

The building is representative of the permanent facilities constructed during the post-war period.

(g) Community Association (State Criterion (d))

Associated with the training of military personnel.

(h) Association with Life and Works (State Criterion (b))

No particular associations have been identified.

Additional National Criterion:

(i) Importance as a part of indigenous tradition (State Criteria (a) & (d))

An assessment of significance to indigenous peoples has not been undertaken, however, an aboriginal heritage survey of the site was conducted on 4 February 2006 by AMBS which concluded that there were "no Aboriginal sites or objects" and that there "are no known constraints at this property with regard to Aboriginal archaeology".

Statement of Significance

The former post-World War 2 army two storey timber barrack buildings and the associated laundry building at Middle Head form an exceptionally rare collection of such barracks at a National level. No other single examples or groups have been located on National or State register lists.

Building B1 of 10 Terminal is of significance as a part of the post-war phase of construction of 10 Terminal (the School of Military Intelligence) and as physical evidence of the series of permanent training facilities erected after World War 2 in Australia.

Building B1 is of significance as part of a group of rare two storey timber barracks buildings. The complex of two storey timber barracks buildings is a rare survivor when compared to the military barracks buildings listed on the various national and state registers.

Aesthetically the building is typical of the simple buildings built for the military and in the civilian sphere after the war.

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The site upon which Buildings B1 to B4 are constructed lies within the area of King Bungaree's farm, land later granted to Charles Beilby. Beilby's Flat was resumed by the crown for military purposes and a cricket and football ground established for the adjacent mobilisation camp. This sports field was incorporated into the golf links in the mid 1920s.

Aerial photographs from the 1930s show the site to have been a grassed flat, totally devoid of trees other than those immediately to the north of the 1915 mobilisation huts.

The site remained empty until the buildings were constructed some time between 1951 and 1955 (as evidenced by the aerial photographs from those years). A date of 1951 is likely as evidenced by drawing 8799 of 18/5/1951 which shows the three barracks buildings (and a laundry building in a location other than the current location for the laundry). The drawing also shows the parade ground which did not appear on the aerial photos until 1961 which would indicate a post 1955 date of construction for the parade ground. This could indicate that drawing 8799 was showing proposed buildings and site features rather than buildings which were necessarily complete by that date.

III ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY BATTERY (1953-19??)

In 1953 a plan showing repairs and maintenance of the III LAA Bty RAA (Anti Aircraft battery). The works included external painting, internal painting, revarnishing of all varnished surfaces, replacement of broken door locks and glass and faulty sash cords.

They were shown on a plan which was an October 1957 mark-up of a 1951 base plan¹ and also on a plan of 12 March 1958, labelled as Ors (Other Ranks) Barracks, Numbers 8, 9 and 10.²

SCHOOL OF MILITARY INTELLIGENCE (1958-1967)

In 1958, the School of Military Intelligence moved into Middle Head Barracks, after being resurrected as a unit in 1955 at Kapooka. The School of Military Intelligence trained soldiers in intelligence work and anti-interrogation techniques. Its commanding officer was Major (later Lieutenant-Colonel) J J S Hobbs until 1965 and then Lieutenant-Colonel E Mulholland. It moved to Woodside in South Australia in 1967.³

¹ 8799 HQ CE E Comd , Middle Head Accommodation III LAA Bty, NAA MP 927/1 A82/2/8

² Plan CEN 1048, in A259/10/668 Middle Head – Repair & Maintenance to accom and Admin Buildings, 1957-1958, NAA, CRS MT 1131/1

³ Notes for Agency CA 5746, NAA

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A Plan book and schedule of buildings prepared after October 1960 listed the following buildings on this site.

Barrack Area:

Building 1	Barrack Block [Building B1]
Building 2	Barrack Block [Building B2]
Building 3	Barrack Block [Building B3]
Building 4	Laundry [Building B4]

Administration Area:

Building 1	Admin [Building 1]
Building 2	Boiler Room [Building 2]
Building 3	Officers' Mess [Building 3]
Building 4	Sergeants' Mess [demolished]
Building 5	Q Store [demolished]
Building 6	Q Store [Building 6]
Building 7	Store & Garage [Building 7]
Building 8	Bus shelter [demolished]
Building 9	Paint Shed [demolished]
Building 10	POL shed [not shown on plan] ⁴

The buildings, and the remainder of the buildings, were officially closed on 27 November 1997 and in February 1998 the site was handed over to Sydney Property Disposals.

⁴ C E Eastern Command, *Chowder Bay – Middle Head – Georges Heights*, book of plans, 28 October 1960

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MODIFICATIONS

The building has undergone significant modification as follows:

The building has been re-roofed;
The chimney has been demolished;
The timber windows have been replaced with aluminium windows;
A terrace has been constructed on the south side of the building;
A flat metal roof has been constructed over the deck/terrace;
Internal ceiling and wall linings have been replaced;
Interior doors, door furniture, skirtings and architraves have been replaced (except where indicated otherwise);
Fluorescent lights have been installed throughout;
Toilets and wall and floor finishes in the amenities have been replaced;
Fire stairs have been added at the ends of the First Floor corridor;
External hot water heaters were added to the north elevation.

Refer to the detailed Schedule of Cultural Significance of Items for Building B1.

POLICY

Potential Uses

New uses should be those which retain substantial evidence of the internal and external configuration of the building.

Fabric to be retained

Original extant external fabric is to be preserved.

Original extant spaces, joinery including partitions, finishes and fittings are to be preserved.

Adaptation

Ensure that the heritage impact of proposed alterations and additions to the place are assessed.

Intrusive Elements

Seek to remove intrusive elements in such a manner that does not impact on surrounding significant fabric.

Other

Retain the associated landscaping, paving and path layout, including the former parade ground.

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First Floor Plan



Ground Floor Plan

Zones

Retain the surviving volumes in the uncoloured areas. Ideally a single volume could be re-instated in each of the two areas shaded red.

BUILDING DESCRIPTION

The two storey rectangular shaped plan building consists of brick foundation walls up to the level of the Ground Floor and timber framed walls for the Ground and First Floors with the exception of the masonry walls surrounding the amenities facilities on both floors. The floor structure and finish is timber, with the exception of the concrete floors of the amenities facilities on both floors.

All the original timber-framed windows, as indicated in the 1965 photograph, have been removed and replaced with aluminium-framed windows.

The gable roof material is corrugated metal and the chimney shown in the 1965 photographs has been removed.

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The building is arranged with its long sides running approximately east-west. The central entrance on the ground floor is located on the south side of the building and gives access opposite to the staircase to the First Floor. On both floors of the building there is a central corridor giving access on the north and south sides to the individual sleeping rooms.

The Ground Floor originally had eight sleeping rooms and one large room with a brick fireplace acting as a Common Room. The Common Room has been subdivided to create one sleeping room and a smaller lounge room. There is one room containing three shower recesses and a bath cubicle and another room containing three toilet cubicles and a trough urinal. There is also a small cleaner's room and a store room located under the staircase.

The First Floor originally contains ten standard size sleeping rooms and a smaller room which was either a storage room or smaller sleeping room (for one person?). There is one room containing three shower recesses and a bath cubicle and another room containing three toilet cubicles and a trough urinal. There is also a small cleaner's room.

There are external steel fire escape stairs from both ends of the central corridor on the First Floor connecting that floor with the ground.

The 1965 aerial photograph shows the layout of paths and planting, evidence of which survives today. In particular, the current car park to the south of the buildings appears on the aerial photograph as a bituminised parade ground.

INTERIOR

The original configuration of Building 1 is substantially intact, with the exception of the subdivision of the Common Room as noted above.

Almost all the internal joinery, wall and ceiling finishes have been replaced and none of the shower or toilet rooms retain their original fittings or finishes.

CONSTRAINTS

No new openings are to be cut in the perimeter walls or through the roof.

No original fabric should be removed.

Original rooms should not be further sub-divided or combined.

The replacement of intrusive, unsympathetic modern fabric is acceptable.

BCA

Building 1 will need to be upgraded to meet the BCA in terms of access, egress, emergency lighting and services, exit signs, amenities. There is currently no disabled access to the building or any disabled facilities within the building.

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If the building is to be used to accommodate people overnight the all-timber construction will require considerable protection as well as an adequate early-warning system.

Services

As noted above, the services will need to be upgraded.

Parking

There was originally no parking associated with this building although the original parade ground is now used for that purpose.

Structural

A structural investigation has not been undertaken but a visual inspection of the building indicates that it is in sound condition.

Archaeological

The archaeological potential of the site has not been assessed.

However, an aboriginal heritage survey of the site was conducted on 4 February 2006 by AMBS which concluded that there were "no Aboriginal sites or objects" and that there "are no known constraints at this property with regard to Aboriginal archaeology".

OPPORTUNITIES

Re-instatement of the space of the former Common Room and operating fireplace.

Removal of the unsympathetic aluminium windows.

The plan layout lends itself residential educational courses for school children or those not requiring separate amenities.

SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

Overall shape and profile of building
Plan layout

EXCEPTIONAL

Refer to the attached Schedule of Cultural Significance of Items which details the fabric in each room.

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RECOMMENDED CONSERVATION WORKS

Urgent work: 0 – 1 year

There are no works that need to be undertaken immediately other than to secure the building by means of lockable doors and windows and replace broken window panes.

Medium term work 1 – 3 years

A program of conservation works should be undertaken including:

- re-roof the building;
- re-instate chimney;
- replace steel egress stairs;
- clean out ceiling and install thermal insulation;
- reinstall timber windows
- remove asbestos sheet and pipe lagging from the interior;
- repaint exterior woodwork (based on paint scrapes);
- repaint plaster and plasterboard walls (subject to investigation of original finishes);
- remove unsympathetic door furniture;
- rewire the building (including data cabling);
- remove intrusive internal and external elements (refer to separate schedule)
- refurbish amenities.

Long term work: 3 – 5 years

Should an extensive program of conservation works be undertaken as listed above then works, other than routine inspections and routine maintenance (eg cleaning out gutters), need not be undertaken.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INTERPRETATION

Interpret the different phases of use of the building.

ARCHAEOLOGY

An archaeological assessment has not been undertaken however, an aboriginal heritage survey of the site was conducted on 4 February 2006 by AMBS which concluded that there were “no Aboriginal sites or objects” and that there “are no known constraints at this property with regard to Aboriginal archaeology”.

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REFERENCES

Robertson & Hindmarsh Pty Ltd, 2006, *Conservation Management Plan for 10 Terminal, ASOPA and the Gold Club House, Middle Head, Mosman*, Volume 1

DRAWINGS

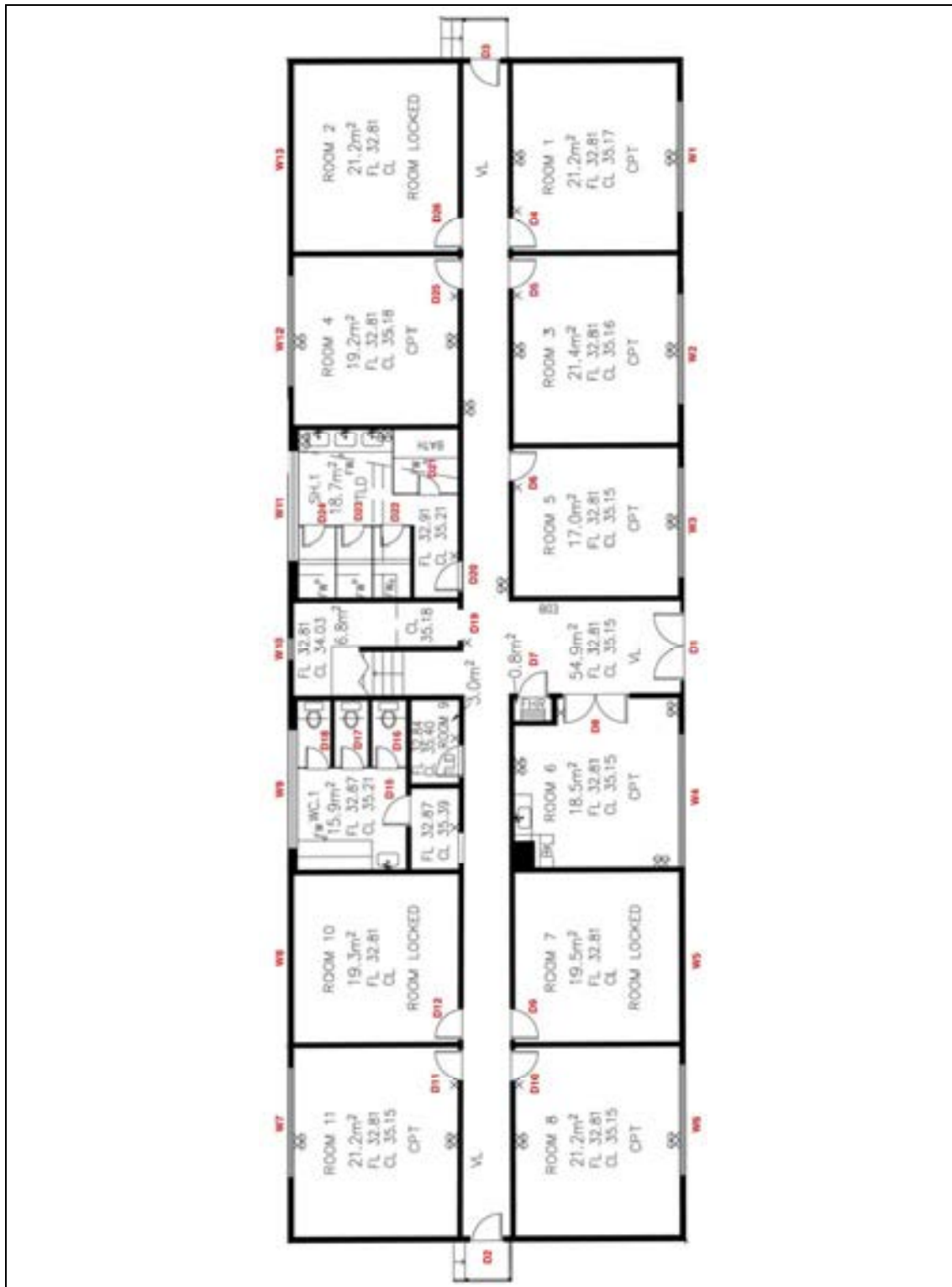
DC-S 93026 10 Terminal Regiment Rank & File Accommodation Upgrade, Facilities branch Defence Centre Sydney, 12/8/1995
(source: SHFT scan mlhb 0010.tif)
8799 HQ CE E Comd , Middle Head Accommodation III LAA Bty,
(source: NAA MP 927/1 A82/2/8)

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Ground Floor Plan showing door & window numbers
(Base plan by Lockley Land Title courtesy SHFT)

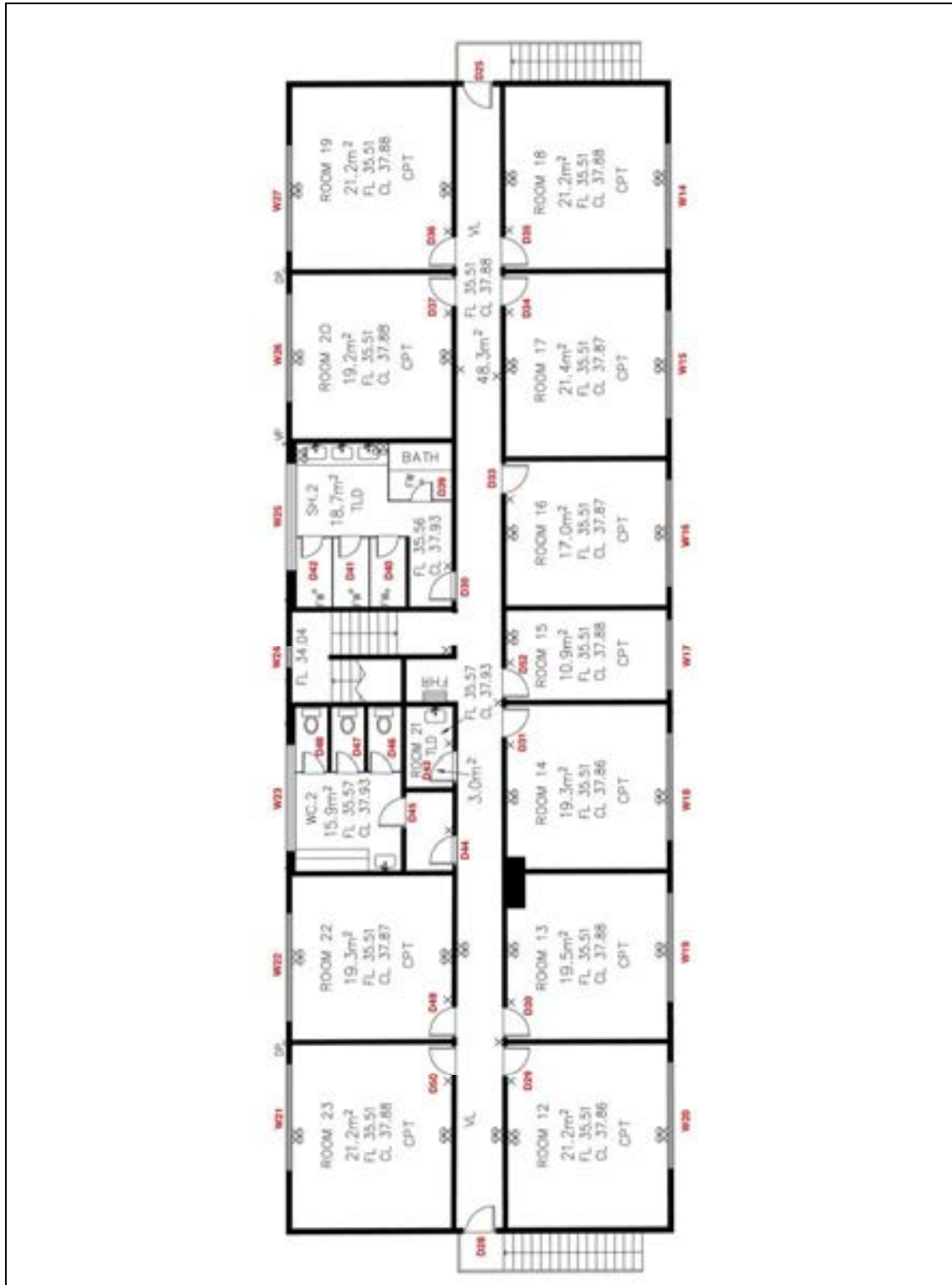


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First Floor Plan showing door & window numbers (Base plan by Lockley Land Title courtesy SHFT)



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MIDDLE HEAD

10 TERMINAL SITE

BUILDING B1

SCHEDULE OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF ITEMS

Site	Building	Ext/Int	Room	Element	Description	Significance
10 Terminal	B1	Exterior		Walls	Brick foundation walls - original	Exceptional
				Walls	Timber weatherboards - original	Exceptional
				North wall	Hot water units	Intrusive
				Roof	Coloured corrugated steel sheets	Neutral
				Roof	Coloured metal overflashing of barge boards	Intrusive
				Roof	Painted timber fascia & barge board - original	Exceptional
				Roof	Asbestos cement eaves & gable soffit lining – original?	High
				Roof	Coloured metal eaves gutters	Neutral
				Walls	Coloured metal downpipes	Neutral
				Windows	Aluminium windows	refer to interior schedules
				Doors	Aluminium doors	refer to interior schedules
				Doors	Painted timber doors	refer to interior schedules

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Site	Building	Ext/Int	Room	Element	Description	Significance
				Stairs	Steel escape stairs from ground floor	Intrusive
				Stairs	Steel escape stairs from first floor	Intrusive
				Terrace	Timber & steel covered terrace	Intrusive
10 Terminal	B1	Interior	Hall 1	Floor	Timber floor boards and structure (not visible) - original	Exceptional
				Floor	Vinyl floor covering	Neutral
				Walls	Timber skirting (lambs tongue profile)	Moderate
				Walls	Plasterboard sheeting	Moderate
				Walls	Masonite sheeting on east wall under plasterboard - original	Exceptional
				Ceiling	Plaster scotia cornice	Moderate
				Ceiling	Plasterboard sheeting (fire-rated?)	Moderate
				Doors	Timber door architrave (lambs tongue profile)	Moderate
				Doors	Door D1: Aluminium & glass with aluminium & glass sidelight	Intrusive

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Site	Building	Ext/Int	Room	Element	Description	Significance
				Doors	Door D1: Knob door furniture (non-complying)	Intrusive
				Lights	Fluorescent tube	Intrusive
				Walls	Fire hose reel cupboard	Little
				Doors	Door D7: Solid core door with pull handle	Moderate
10 Terminal	B1	Interior	Hall 2	Floor	Timber floor boards and structure (not visible) - original	Exceptional
				Floor	Vinyl floor covering	Neutral
				Walls	Timber skirting (lambs tongue profile)	Moderate
				Walls	Plasterboard sheeting	Moderate
				Ceiling	Plaster scotia cornice	Moderate
				Ceiling	Plasterboard sheeting (fire-rated?)	Moderate
				Doors	Timber door architrave (lambs tongue profile)	Moderate
				Doors	Door D2: Timber frame	Moderate
				Doors	Door D2: Solid core door leaf	Moderate
				Doors	Door D2: Knob door furniture (non-complying)	Intrusive
				Lights	Fluorescent tube	Intrusive

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Site	Building	Ext/Int	Room	Element	Description	Significance
10 Terminal	B1	Interior	Hall 3	Floor	Timber floor boards and structure (not visible) - original	Exceptional
				Floor	Vinyl floor covering	Neutral
				Walls	Timber skirting (lambs tongue profile)	Moderate
				Walls	Plasterboard wall sheeting	Moderate
				Ceiling	Plaster scotia cornice	Moderate
				Ceiling	Plasterboard ceiling (fire-rated?)	Moderate
				Doors	Timber door architrave (lambs tongue profile)	Moderate
				Doors	Door D3: Timber frame	Moderate
				Doors	Door D3: Solid core door leaf	Moderate
				Doors	Door D3: Knob door furniture (non-complying)	Intrusive
				Lights	Fluorescent tube	Intrusive
10 Terminal	B1	Interior	Room 1	Floor	Timber floor boards and structure (not visible) - original	Exceptional
				Floor	Carpet	Neutral
				Walls	Timber skirting (lambs tongue profile)	Moderate
				Walls	Plasterboard sheeting	Moderate

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Site	Building	Ext/Int	Room	Element	Description	Significance
				Ceiling	Plaster scotia cornice	Moderate
				Ceiling	Plasterboard sheeting (fire-rated?)	Moderate
				Doors	Timber door architrave (lambs tongue profile)	Moderate
				Doors	Door D3: Timber frame	Moderate
				Doors	Door D3: Solid core door leaf	Moderate
				Doors	Door D3: Lever door furniture	Intrusive
				Windows	Window W1: Aluminium framed, 1 fixed pane & 2 sliding sashes	Intrusive
				Windows	Window W1: Timber architrave	Moderate
				Windows	Curtain pelmet	Moderate
				Walls	Unpainted timber "picture rail"	Intrusive
				Lights	Fluorescent tube	Intrusive
10 Terminal	B1	Interior	Room 2	All	All as for Room 1	All as for Room 1
10 Terminal	B1	Interior	Room 3	All	All as for Room 1	All as for Room 1
10 Terminal	B1	Interior	Room 4	All	All as for Room 1	All as for Room 1
10 Terminal	B1	Interior	Room 5	All	All as for Room 1	All as for Room 1

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Site	Building	Ext/Int	Room	Element	Description	Significance
10 Terminal	B1	Interior	Room 6	Floor	Timber floor boards and structure (not visible) - original	Exceptional
				Floor	Carpet	Neutral
				Walls	Timber skirting (lambs tongue profile)	Moderate
				Walls	Plasterboard sheeting	Moderate
				Ceiling	Plaster scotia cornice	Moderate
				Ceiling	Plasterboard sheeting (fire-rated?)	Moderate
				Doors	Timber door architrave (lambs tongue profile)	Moderate
				Doors	Door D8: Aluminium & glass	Intrusive
				Doors	Door D8: Knob door furniture (non-complying)	Intrusive
				Fireplace	Blocked up painted texture brick fireplace	High
				Fixings	Tea sink	Intrusive
				Windows	Window W4: 4 off aluminium framed, 1 fixed pane & 2 passing sashes in double-hung windows	Intrusive
				Windows	Window W4: Timber architrave	Moderate
				Windows	Curtain pelmet	Moderate

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Site	Building	Ext/Int	Room	Element	Description	Significance
				Lights	Fluorescent tube	Intrusive
10 Terminal	B1	Interior	Room 7	Floor	Timber floor boards and structure (not visible) - original	Exceptional
				Floor	Carpet floor covering	Neutral
				Walls	Timber skirting (lambs tongue profile)	Moderate
				Walls	Plasterboard wall sheeting	Moderate
				Ceiling	Plaster scotia cornice	Moderate
				Ceiling	Plasterboard ceiling (fire-rated?)	Moderate
				Doors	Timber door architrave (lambs tongue profile)	Moderate
				Doors	Door D8: Aluminium & glass	Intrusive
				Doors	Door D8: Knob door furniture (non-complying)	Intrusive
				Fireplace	Blocked up painted texture brick fireplace	High
				Windows	Window W4: 4 off aluminium framed, 1 fixed pane & 2 passing sashes in double-hung windows	Intrusive

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Site	Building	Ext/Int	Room	Element	Description	Significance
				Windows	Window W4: Timber architrave	Moderate
				Windows	Curtain pelmet	Moderate
				Lights	Fluorescent tube	Intrusive
10 Terminal	B1	Interior	Room 8	All	All as for Room 1	All as for Room 1
10 Terminal	B1	Interior	Room 9	Floor	Ceramic tiles on	Neutral
				Floor	Concrete slab - original	Exceptional
				Walls	Ceramic tile skirting with cove tile	Neutral
				Walls	Painted plaster on masonry - original	Exceptional
				Walls/ ceiling	Integral plaster coving	Exceptional
				Ceiling	Plaster on concrete slab - original	Exceptional
				Ceiling	Screwed metal conduit for lighting - original	Exceptional
				Doors	Timber door architrave (lambs tongue profile)	Moderate
				Doors	Door D14: Timber frame	Moderate
				Doors	Door D14: Solid core door leaf	Moderate
				Doors	Door D14: Lever door furniture	Moderate

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Site	Building	Ext/Int	Room	Element	Description	Significance
				Lights	Fluorescent tube	Intrusive
				Fixtures	Cleaners sink (ceramic)	High
				Fixtures	Timber shelves	High
10 Terminal	B1	Interior	Room 10	All	All as for Room 1	All as for Room 1
10 Terminal	B1	Interior	Room 11	All	All as for Room 1	All as for Room 1
10 Terminal	B1	Interior	WC1: Air-lock	Floor	Ceramic tiles on	Neutral
				Floor	Concrete slab - original	Exceptional
				Walls	Ceramic tile skirting with cove tile	Neutral
				Walls	Painted plaster on masonry - original	Exceptional
				Walls/ceiling	Integral plaster coving - original	Exceptional
				Ceiling	Plaster on concrete slab - original	Exceptional
				Ceiling	Screwed metal conduit for lighting - original	Exceptional
				Doors	Timber door architrave (lambs tongue profile)	Moderate
				Doors	Door D13: Timber frame	Moderate

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Site	Building	Ext/Int	Room	Element	Description	Significance
				Doors	Door D13: Solid core door leaf with glass panel	Moderate
				Doors	Door D13: Push plate and pull handle door furniture	Moderate
				Doors	Door D15: Timber frame	Moderate
				Doors	Door D15: Solid core door leaf with glass panel	Moderate
				Doors	Door D15: Push plate and pull handle door furniture	Moderate
				Lights	Fluorescent tube	Intrusive
10 Terminal	B1	Interior	WC1	Floor	Ceramic tiles on	Neutral
				Floor	Concrete slab - original	Exceptional
				Walls	Ceramic tile skirting with cove tile	Neutral
				Walls	Painted plaster on masonry - original	Exceptional
				Walls	Ceramic tiles	Neutral
				Ceiling	Suspended modular ceiling below	Intrusive
				Ceiling	Concrete slab - original	Exceptional

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Site	Building	Ext/Int	Room	Element	Description	Significance
				Doors	Doors D16, 17 & 18 and partitions: AC proprietary toilet partitions and doors	Moderate
				Windows	Window W9: Aluminium framed, 2 fixed panes & 2 passing sashes in double-hung windows	Intrusive
				Windows	Window W9: Timber architrave	Moderate
				Lights	Fluorescent fittings within the modular ceiling	Intrusive
10 Terminal	B1	Interior	Shr1	Floor	Ceramic tiles on	Neutral
				Floor	Concrete slab - original	Exceptional
				Walls	Ceramic tile skirting with cove tile	Neutral
				Walls	Painted plaster on masonry - original	Exceptional
				Walls	Ceramic tiles	Neutral
				Ceiling	Suspended modular ceiling below	Intrusive
				Ceiling	Concrete slab - original	Exceptional
				Doors	Door D20: Timber frame	Moderate

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Site	Building	Ext/Int	Room	Element	Description	Significance
				Doors	Door D20: Solid core door leaf with glass panel	Moderate
				Doors	Door D20: Push plate and pull handle door furniture	Moderate
				Doors	Doors D22, 23 & 24 and partitions: AC proprietary toilet partitions and doors	Moderate
				Windows	Window W11: Aluminium framed, 2 fixed panes & 2 passing sashes in double-hung windows	Intrusive
				Windows	Window W11: Timber architrave	Moderate
				Lights	Fluorescent fittings within the modular ceiling	Intrusive
10 Terminal	B1	Interior	Space under stairs	Floor	Timber floor boards and structure (not visible) - original	Exceptional
				Floor	Vinyl floor covering	Neutral
				Walls	Timber skirting (lambs tongue profile)	Moderate

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Site	Building	Ext/Int	Room	Element	Description	Significance
				Walls	Plasterboard sheeting on north wall and on side of central stair wall	Moderate
				Walls	Painted plaster on masonry (on walls backing onto amenities - original	Exceptional
				Ceiling	Plaster scotia cornice	Moderate
				Ceiling	Plasterboard sheeting (fire-rated?)	Moderate
				Doors	Timber door architrave (lambs tongue profile)	Moderate
				Doors	Door D19: No door leaf - original	Exceptional
10 Terminal	B1	Interior	Stairs	Stairs	Vinyl on	Neutral
				Stairs	Timber treads and risers and stringers - original	Exceptional
				Stairs	Timber handrail capping - original	Exceptional
				Walls	Plasterboard on lightweight walls	Moderate
				Walls	Painted plaster on masonry – original	Exceptional

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Site	Building	Ext/Int	Room	Element	Description	Significance
				Ceiling	Plaster scotia cornice	Moderate
				Ceiling	Plasterboard sheeting (fire-rated?)	Moderate
				Windows	Windows W10 & 24: Aluminium framed, fixed pane	Intrusive
				Windows	Windows W10 & 24: Timber architrave	Moderate
10 Terminal	B1	Interior	Hall 4	Floor	Timber floor boards and structure (not visible) - original	Exceptional
				Floor	Vinyl floor covering	Neutral
				Walls	Timber skirting (lambs tongue profile)	Moderate
				Walls	Plasterboard sheeting	Moderate
				Ceiling	Plaster scotia cornice	Moderate
				Ceiling	Plasterboard sheeting (fire-rated?)	Moderate
				Doors	Timber door architrave (lambs tongue profile)	Moderate
				Doors	Doors D27 & 28: Timber frame	Moderate
				Doors	Doors D27 & 28: Solid core door leaf	Moderate

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Site	Building	Ext/Int	Room	Element	Description	Significance
				Doors	Doors D27 & 28: Knob door furniture (non-complying)	Intrusive
10 Terminal	B1	Interior	Room 12	All	All as for Room 1	All as for Room 1
10 Terminal	B1	Interior	Room 13	All	All as for Room 1	All as for Room 7
10 Terminal	B1	Interior	Room 14	All	All as for Room 1	All as for Room 7
10 Terminal	B1	Interior	Room 15	All	All as for Room 1	All as for Room 1
10 Terminal	B1	Interior	Room 16	All	All as for Room 1	All as for Room 1
10 Terminal	B1	Interior	Room 17	All	All as for Room 1	All as for Room 1
10 Terminal	B1	Interior	Room 18	All	All as for Room 1	All as for Room 1
10 Terminal	B1	Interior	Room 19	All	All as for Room 1	All as for Room 1
10 Terminal	B1	Interior	Room 20	All	All as for Room 1	All as for Room 1
10 Terminal	B1	Interior	Room 21	Floor	Ceramic tiles on	Neutral
				Floor	Concrete slab - original	Exceptional
				Walls	Ceramic tile skirting with cove tile	Neutral
				Walls	Painted plaster on masonry - original	Exceptional
				Ceiling	Plaster scotia cornice	Moderate
				Ceiling	Plasterboard sheeting	Moderate
				Ceiling	Roof access manhole - original	Exceptional

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Site	Building	Ext/Int	Room	Element	Description	Significance
				Doors	Timber door architrave (lambs tongue profile)	Moderate
				Doors	Door D14: Timber frame	Moderate
				Doors	Door D14: Solid core door leaf	Moderate
				Doors	Door D14: Lever door furniture	Moderate
				Lights	Fluorescent tube	Intrusive
				Fixtures	Cleaners sink (ceramic)	High
				Fixtures	Timber shelves	High
10 Terminal	B1	Interior	Room 22	All	All as for Room 1	All as for Room 1
10 Terminal	B1	Interior	Room 23	All	All as for Room 1	All as for Room 1
10 Terminal	B1	Interior	WC 2: Air-lock	All except for ceiling	All as for WC 1 Airlock	All as for WC 1 Airlock
				Ceiling	Plasterboard sheeting	Moderate
				Lights	Fluorescent tube	Intrusive
10 Terminal	B1	Interior	WC 2	All except for ceiling	All as for WC 1	All as for WC 1
				Ceiling	Plasterboard sheeting	Moderate
				Lights	Fluorescent tube	Intrusive

Harbourtrust

Sydney Harbour Federation Trust

Inventory Sheet No:	11
Total pages:	35
Page No:	35
Date created	May 2007

Site	Building	Ext/Int	Room	Element	Description	Significance
10 Terminal	B1	Interior	Shr 2	All except for ceiling	All as for Shr 1	All as for Shr 1
				Ceiling	Plasterboard sheeting	Moderate
				Lights	Fluorescent tube	Intrusive

Appendix C: Commonwealth Heritage Listings

Place Details

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Ten Terminal Regiment Headquarters and AusAid Training Centre, Middle Head Rd, Georges Heights, NSW, Australia

Photographs	None
List	Commonwealth Heritage List
Class	Historic
Legal Status	Listed place (22/06/2004)
Place ID	105587
Place File No	1/13/026/0037

Summary Statement of Significance

The 10 Terminal Regiment Headquarters and associated AusAid Training Centre is one of a number of places that are part of the larger Middle Head-Georges Heights defence site (see Register No.102619). The site is historically significant as the location of major defence works for Sydney Harbour and Port Jackson during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Buildings of particular significance include Buildings 1-21 in the AusAid Training centre and the related buildings 1, 14 and 18 in the 10 Terminal Regiment Head quarters in addition to the Headquarters Building (1), the Workshop and Rear Annexe (7 and 6), the Officer's Mess (2, 3), the Store and Duty Room and the Other Ranks buildings (Barracks 1, 2, 3).

This precinct is important historically in a number of ways. The area of the former 10 Terminal Regiment has associations with the Army Intelligence Centre, which played a notable role during the Cold War years and the Vietnam War, as well as associations with the more modern period of occupation by the Regiment itself. The AusAid Centre for Pacific Development and Training (formerly the Australian School of Pacific Administration) was used during the Second World War and at the end of the war was used to house Italian prisoners of war and internees. The AusAid Centre was itself a significant diplomatic initiative within the Pacific region, operating at the site for over 50 years. The precinct, as a whole, helps to maintain the historical association between the military and Middle Head which has existed for more than a century. (Criterion A.4) (Australian Historic Themes: 7.7 Defending Australia, 7.6.5 Incarcerating people, 7.5 Governing Australia's colonial possessions, 6.3 Training people for the workplace.)

The AusAid Centre buildings are important examples of basic army weatherboard barracks buildings of the 1930s-1940s wartime period, and reflect the way that these structures have been able to be adapted for a wide variety of uses over the decades. (Criteria D.2 and B.2)

The precinct has an association with the first principal of the Australian School of Pacific Administration, John Kerr, who as Sir John Kerr QC became Governor General and figured in the controversial dismissal of the Whitlam Government in 1975. Other key associations are with James Macauley and Brigadier Alf Conlon. (Criterion H.1)

The AusAid area is a cohesive, closely sited enclave of similarly styled and clad buildings, within an area of garden beds and lawns creating a restful atmosphere. Consequently it has notable aesthetic qualities. (Criterion E.1)

The area, overlooking the harbour, has social significance for the Sydney community as well as for former and current service personnel. (Criterion G.1)

Official Values

Criterion A Processes

The 10 Terminal Regiment Headquarters and associated AusAid Training Centre is one of a number of places that are part of the larger Middle Head-Georges Heights defence site. The site is historically significant as the location of major defence works for Sydney Harbour and Port Jackson during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Buildings of particular significance include Buildings 1-21 in the AusAid Training centre and the related buildings 1, 14 and 18 in the 10 Terminal Regiment Head quarters in addition to the Headquarters Building (1), the Workshop and Rear Annexe (7 and 6), the Officer's Mess (2, 3), the Store and Duty Room and the Other Ranks buildings (Barracks 1, 2, 3).

This precinct is important historically in a number of ways. The area of the former 10 Terminal Regiment has associations with the Army Intelligence Centre, which played a notable role during the Cold War years and the Vietnam War, as well as associations with the more modern period of occupation by the Regiment itself. The AusAid Centre for Pacific Development and Training (formerly the Australian School of Pacific Administration) was used during the Second World War and at the end of the war was used to house Italian prisoners of war and internees. The AusAid Centre was itself a significant diplomatic initiative within the Pacific region, operating at the site for over 50 years. The precinct, as a whole, helps to maintain the historical association between the military and Middle Head which has existed for more than a century.

Attributes

The fabric, form and landscape setting of the buildings, including courtyard spaces and connecting links. Buildings of particular significance include Buildings 1-21 in the AusAid Training centre and the related buildings 1, 14 and 18 in the 10 Terminal Regiment Head quarters in addition to the Headquarters Building (1), the Workshop and Rear Annexe (7 and 6), the Officer's Mess (2, 3), the Store and Duty Room and the Other Ranks buildings (Barracks 1, 2, 3).

Criterion B Rarity

The AusAid Centre buildings are important examples of basic army weatherboard barracks buildings of the 1930s-1940s wartime period.

Attributes

The single storey weatherboard character of the AusAid centre buildings.

Criterion D Characteristic values

The AusAid Centre buildings reflect the way that these structures have been able to be adapted for a wide variety of uses over the decades.

Attributes

Evidence of adaptive reuse in the AusAid centre buildings.

Criterion E Aesthetic characteristics

The AusAid area is a cohesive, closely sited enclave of similarly styled and clad buildings, within an area of garden beds and lawns creating a restful atmosphere. Consequently it has notable aesthetic qualities.

Attributes

The scale of the buildings, their consistent form and style, their landscape curtilage and the spaces between the buildings.

Criterion G Social value

The area, overlooking the harbour, has social significance for the Sydney community as well as for former and current service personnel.

Attributes

Not clarified.

Criterion H Significant people

The precinct has an association with the first principal of the Australian School of Pacific Administration, John Kerr who, as Sir John Kerr QC, became Governor General and figured in the controversial dismissal of the Whitlam Government in 1975. Other key associations are with James Macauley and Brigadier Alf Conlon.

Attributes

Not clarified.

Description

Background

The 10 Terminal Regiment Headquarters and AusAid Training Centre is one of a number of places that are part of the larger Middle Head-Georges Heights defence site (see Register No.102619). The site is historically significant as the location of major defence works for Sydney Harbour and Port Jackson during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

History

The 10 Terminal Regiment Headquarters and AusAid Training Centre precinct is located at Middle Head within the larger Middle Head Georges Heights area. The area has a long military history. Substantial military works began on Middle Head and Georges Head in the 1870s when batteries of guns with associated buildings were erected. These were part of the outer line of defence for Sydney Harbour. Improved technology and weapons saw further developments. The batteries were mobilised during the First World War, and there was much activity during the Second World War particularly following Japan's entry into the war. The post-war years saw older style port defence systems made obsolete, and the batteries were dismantled in the 1950s. Middle Head-Georges Heights then became a training area with barracks facilities. In the 1970s large areas of bushland were dedicated as part of the Sydney Harbour National Park. With further rationalisation of defence facilities, by the late 1990s very little of the site remained occupied and in 2001 the site was earmarked for entry into the Sydney Harbour Federation Trust.

Specifically, the area formerly occupied by 10 Terminal Regiment was earlier used by the Army Intelligence Centre from 1959. The Intelligence Centre played an important role during the Cold War years and the Vietnam War. The 10 Terminal Regiment moved in, in 1968, but has now vacated the site. The area occupied by the former AusAid Training Centre was originally the Middle Head Barracks, built at the beginning of the Second World War. During the war the barracks helped to house the Army Signals Depot. By the end of the war the barracks were accommodating Italian prisoners of war and internees. The barracks were then used to house the Australian School of Pacific Administration, which had been operating during the Second World War and which was made permanent in 1947. The School trained people in the civil administration of developing countries, with particular reference to Papua New Guinea and, subsequently, elsewhere in the Pacific. John Kerr (later Governor General, who figured in the controversial dismissal of the Whitlam Government) was the first principal. Teacher training was later added to the curriculum and officers from the Pacific countries themselves were also brought to the school for training. Eventually the school became the AIDAB (or AusAid) Centre for Pacific Development and Training. AIDAB departed from the site in 1998.

Physical Description

The 10 Terminal Regiment area includes administrative, utilitarian and residential buildings. There are single storey brick office, garage, mess and workshop buildings on the south side of the precinct, and several double storey brick and weatherboard residential buildings on the north side in addition to more recent accommodation.

The more significant buildings include the following. Headquarters Building (Building 1) dating from around 1958, a single storey building in brick with a Marseilles tiled, hipped gable roof. The building features elements of Inter-War Art Deco styling and a brick parapet rises above the entrance portico. The Workshop building (Building 7) and Rear Annexe (Building 6) are similarly dated and are built of brick with a tiled hip roof. The Officers mess/amenities (Buildings 2, 3) complex also dates from around 1958 and is single storey with a hipped, tiled roof. It features long wings with projecting bays, and has elements of Bungalow styling. Earlier buildings (1, 14 and 18 late 1930s) include the Store and Duty Room which has a gable roof and is clad with weatherboards, similar to the buildings in the adjacent AusAid complex. The Other Ranks (Barracks 1, 2, 3) accommodation consists of three, double-storey, weatherboard-clad buildings with gabled metal roofs and a central brick service core erected in 1959.

The Regiment area also contains areas of asphalt paving, demountables and some lawn, tennis courts and garden spaces.

The AusAid area is a small, closely sited collection of fifteen single storey weatherboard buildings (Buildings 1-21) connected by covered walkways. They are standard pattern army barrack buildings and are good examples of surviving basic army buildings of the 1930s and 1940s wartime period. The buildings have gable roofs and are based on the ubiquitous P-1 type design. The area is a cohesive one, within an area of lawns and gardens, creating a restful atmosphere, which continues into the adjacent Ten Terminal Regimental area.

History Not Available

Condition and Integrity

Integrity:

Various buildings in the precinct have been refurbished and have modern alterations. (1998)

Condition:

Good (1998)

Location

About 4ha, Middle Head Road, Georges Heights, comprising that part of Lot 203 DP1022020 to the east of AMG easting 339040mE but excluding Middle Head Oval.

Bibliography

Godden Mackay Logan, December 1998, Georges Heights and Middle Head Defence Site Heritage Assessment (Draft). 2 vols. Department of Defence.

Report Produced Mon Jul 27 14:16:12 2020

Place Details

[Send Feedback](#)

Defence site - Georges Heights and Middle Head, Middle Head Rd, Georges Heights, NSW, Australia

Photographs



List	Commonwealth Heritage List
Class	Historic
Legal Status	Listed place (22/06/2004)
Place ID	105541
Place File No	1/13/026/0026

Summary Statement of Significance

The Defence Site within the headland complex of Middle Head and Georges Heights is important as an area of significant cultural and natural heritage interaction recording a long history of Aboriginal occupation and the defence of Sydney Harbour since European settlement. The two areas of the Defence Site are contiguous with two sub-areas of Sydney Harbour National Park (Register No. 2584) and linked by important evolving cultural landscape frameworks within the scenic foreshores of Sydney Harbour, perhaps Australia's best-known waterway, and a nationally significant icon. The cultural landscape framework comprises a range of historic sites and structures which contribute individually and in groups to the national estate values of the Defence Site. Not all structures or sites within the boundaries are of significance. Sites and places of individual significance include the Military Road Framework (Reg. No. 103266), Headquarters 8th Brigade Precinct (Reg. No. 103292), Batteries A83 & C9a (Reg. No. 103295), Battery B42 (Reg. No. 103294), WRAAC Officers Mess (Reg. No. 2871), Battery for Five Guns (Reg. No. 2870), Headquarters Training Command Precinct (Reg. No. 103338), 30 Terminal Squadron Precinct (Reg. No. 103339), Chowder Bay Submarine Miners Barracks (Reg. No. 2876), Navy Refuelling Depot and Caretakers House (Reg. No. 103337), Commonwealth Avenue Defence Housing (Reg. No. 103341), Ten Terminal Regiment Headquarters and AUSAID Training Centre Precinct (Reg. No. 103342) and the former Golf Clubhouse (Reg. No. 103293), most of which are or will be managed by the Sydney Harbour Federation Trust. HMAS Penguin (Reg. No. 103327) remains in use as an operational Naval Base and represents the continuing presence of Defence at Middle Head and Georges Heights.

The Defence Site occupies part of Middle Head and Georges Heights which are held in high esteem by Sydney residents for their natural and scenic values as a significant part of Sydney Harbour's foreshore, and as a relatively natural vantage point and landmark in an otherwise highly urbanised environment. Middle Head has featured in paintings of the Sydney Heads by artists such as Augustus Earle c.1825 and in photographic works by Holtermann c.1875 and, in conjunction with Georges Heights, has been a significant part of the cultural and social life of Sydney and the colony of NSW. (Criterion E.1 and G.1)

The remnant natural vegetation is contiguous with Sydney Harbour National Park which is considered one of the finest harbour foreshore parks in the world. (Criteria B.1 and D.1)

Middle Head and Georges Heights have significant associations with the science of botany and the study of eucalypts in Australia. A number of early eucalypt specimens were collected by botanists including Robert Brown in 1802, Ferdinand Von Mueller in 1855, Joseph Henry Maiden in 1897, and William S. Blakely in 1937. (Criterion C.1)

Middle Head also documents an important story in post-contact history. In 1815, Governor Macquarie attempted to settle King Bungaree and his people on the upper areas of Middle Head. (Criterion A.4)

As a natural vantage point, Middle Head and Georges Heights have played a significant role in the development of colonial and national defence policy and military training in Australia from the Napoleonic Wars until the 1960s and in the implementation of military technology important for its historic values, research and archaeological potential and social values. The evolving cultural landscapes of the headland areas, produced by over 150 years of military and naval use, and linked by a network of military roads, are important for their association with, and ability to illustrate, a broad range of processes which exemplify the strategic role of Middle Head and Georges Heights in the growth of Sydney, the Colony of New South Wales and Australia under Imperial, Colonial and Commonwealth government policies. In this respect the suite of defence related sites are particularly important in illustrating the adoption and development of military technology and the provision of housing for military personnel. The drill hall located in Headquarters 8th Brigade illustrates the universal training scheme which followed the 1909 Defence Act. The former Middle Head barracks complex is also important for its association with the Australian School of Pacific Administration and subsequently as the Commonwealth's AUSAid Centre from the 1970s. (Criterion A.4)

The defensive works at Middle Head and Georges Heights are particularly important for their association with; Lt Colonel J Gordon, who introduced the 'two tier' Gordon scheme for the defence of Sydney Harbour in 1845; Colonial Architect James Barnet for the design of the Artillery Barracks in 1873; and General Sir William Jervois RE and Lt Colonel Peter Scratchley, whose report of 1877 formed the basis of defence planning in Australia until after federation in 1901.

The growth of leisure and recreation in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and the establishment of Mosman Municipal Council in 1893, following the sub-divisions of the 1880s, is illustrated by a number of sites which are now important elements in the cultural landscapes associated with military use of the headlands. Important structures include the former Mosman Golf Club House of 1927 and the former 'Mosman Septic Tank' used as a swimming pool during the 1920s and which remains in use as part of HMAS Penguin, the focus of Naval training and hospitalisation in Sydney Harbour. (Criterion A.4 and Criterion H.1)

(Australian Historic Themes: 4.2 Supplying urban services, 7.7 Defending Australia, 7.7.1 Providing for the common defence, 7.7.2 Preparing to face invasion, 7.7.3 Going to war, 8.1 Organising recreation)

The evolving cultural landscapes contain a wide range of military sites, structures and complexes which are important for their ability to yield information which will lead to a wider understanding of the historical context, design, construction and operation of military barracks, defence housing, fortifications, gun batteries and defensive works in Australia from 1870 to the post war years of the twentieth century. (Criterion C.2)

Individual sites and complexes within the relict cultural landscape areas are important for their ability to demonstrate technical innovation in the early use of concrete and the principal characteristics and operation of military barracks, drill halls, defence housing, fortifications, gun batteries and defensive technology and policy in Australia and the architectural styles employed by (NSW) Colonial architects from 1870 and Commonwealth architects from 1901. (Criteria D.2 and F.1))

A number of individual sites are important in demonstrating functions or designs of exceptional interest. Amongst others these include: the Submarine Miners Barracks and Workshops of 1890-93 at Chowder Bay; the former Military Hospital erected towards the end of the First World War; the three c.1930 roofed fuel storage tanks which were the first example of large scale camouflage in Australia; and HMAS Penguin as a purpose built naval training and hospitalisation complex. (Criterion B.2)

Defence land at Georges Heights and Middle Head is important for its contribution to the Sydney Harbour foreshores and contains places, which are highly valued by the community. The headland areas are also important for their associations with recreational use, which began in the nineteenth century and for their symbolic associations as part of the setting of Sydney Harbour and the Sydney Heads. (Criterion G.1)

It is possible that Indigenous cultural values of national estate significance may exist in this place. As yet, the AHC has not identified, documented or assessed these values.

Official Values

Criterion A Processes

Middle Head documents an important story in post-contact history. In 1815, Governor Macquarie attempted to settle King Bungaree and his people on the upper areas of Middle Head.

As a natural vantage point, Middle Head and Georges Heights have played a significant role in the development of colonial and national defence policy and military training in Australia from the Napoleonic Wars until the 1960s and in the implementation of military technology important for its historic values, research and archaeological potential and social values. The evolving cultural landscapes of the headland areas, produced by over 150 years of military and naval use, and linked by a network of military roads, are important for their association with, and ability to illustrate, a broad range of processes which exemplify the strategic role of Middle Head and Georges Heights in the growth of Sydney, the Colony of New South Wales and Australia under Imperial, Colonial and Commonwealth government policies. In this respect the suite of defence related sites are particularly important in illustrating the adoption and development of military technology and the provision of housing for military personnel. The drill hall located in Headquarters 8th Brigade illustrates the universal training scheme which followed the 1909 Defence Act. The former Middle Head barracks complex is also important for its association with the Australian School of Pacific Administration and subsequently as the Commonwealth's AUSAid Centre from the 1970s.

The growth of leisure and recreation in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and the establishment of Mosman Municipal Council in 1893, following the sub-divisions of the 1880s, is illustrated by a number of sites which are now important elements in the cultural landscapes associated with military use of the headlands. Important structures include the former Mosman Golf Club House of 1927 and the former 'Mosman Septic Tank' used as a swimming pool during the 1920s and which remains in use as part of HMAS Penguin, the focus of Naval training and hospitalisation in Sydney Harbour.

Attributes

The natural and evolving cultural landscape and the evidence of a long history of use by defence, including the drill hall, the Middle Head Barracks, the Mosman Golf Club House and the HMAS Penguin swimming pool.

Criterion B Rarity

The remnant natural vegetation is contiguous with Sydney Harbour National Park, which is considered one of the finest harbour foreshore parks in the world. A number of individual sites are important in demonstrating functions or designs of exceptional interest. Amongst others these include: the Submarine Miners Barracks and Workshops of 1890-93 at Chowder Bay; the former Military Hospital erected towards the end of the First World War; the three c.1930 roofed fuel storage tanks which were the first example of large scale camouflage in Australia; and HMAS Penguin as a purpose built naval training and hospitalisation complex.

Attributes

The remnant natural vegetation plus the individual sites listed above.

Criterion C Research

The evolving cultural landscapes contain a wide range of military sites, structures and complexes which are important for their ability to yield information which will lead to a wider understanding of the historical context, design, construction and operation of military barracks, defence housing, fortifications, gun batteries and defensive works in Australia from 1870 to the post war years of the twentieth century.

Attributes

All of the built fabric and associated cultural landscapes from the earliest European defence related use of the site up to the post-war years of the twentieth century.

Criterion D Characteristic values

The remnant natural vegetation is contiguous with Sydney Harbour National Park.

Individual sites and complexes within the relict cultural landscape areas are important for their ability to demonstrate technical innovation in the early use of concrete and the principal characteristics and operation of military barracks, drill halls, defence housing, fortifications, gun batteries and defensive technology and policy in Australia and the architectural styles employed by (NSW) Colonial architects from 1870 and Commonwealth architects from 1901.

Attributes

Remaining natural vegetation, and the individual sites and complexes referred to above.

Criterion E Aesthetic characteristics

The Defence Site occupies part of Middle Head and Georges Heights which are held in high esteem by Sydney residents for their natural and scenic values as a significant part of Sydney Harbour's foreshore, and as a relatively natural vantage point and landmark in an otherwise highly urbanised environment. Middle Head has featured in paintings of the Sydney Heads by artists such as Augustus Earle c.1825 and in photographic works by Holtermann c.1875 and, in conjunction with Georges Heights, has been a significant part of the cultural and social life of Sydney and the colony of NSW.

Attributes

The ability of the public to continue to enjoy the views on, to and from the site.

Criterion F Technical achievement

Individual sites and complexes within the relict cultural landscape areas are important for their ability to demonstrate technical innovation in the early use of concrete.

Attributes

Relic cultural landscape areas.

Criterion G Social value

Defence land at Georges Heights and Middle Head is important for its contribution to the Sydney Harbour foreshores and contains places, which are highly valued by the community. The headland areas are also important for their associations with recreational use, which began in the nineteenth century and for their symbolic associations as part of the setting of Sydney Harbour and the Sydney Heads.

Attributes

Continued recreational access to and use of community areas, natural areas and foreshores.

Criterion H Significant people

The defensive works at Middle Head and Georges Heights are particularly important for their association with; Lt Colonel J Gordon, who introduced the 'two tier' Gordon scheme for the defence of Sydney Harbour in 1845; Colonial Architect James Barnet for the design of the Artillery Barracks in 1873; and General Sir William Jervois RE and Lt Colonel Peter Scratchley, whose report of 1877 formed the basis of defence planning in Australia until after federation in 1901.

Attributes

Not clarified.

Criterion I Indigenous tradition

It is possible that Indigenous cultural values of national estate significance may exist in this place. As yet, the AHC has not identified, documented or assessed these values.

Attributes

Not clarified.

Description

BACKGROUND

Military fortifications and defence reserves have played a major role in the development of Sydney Harbour's landscapes. Middle Head has featured in paintings of the Sydney Heads by many artists including Augustus Earle c.1825 and in photographic works by Holtermann c.1875, recording gun batteries and fortifications. Consequently Middle Head and Georges Heights have been a significant part of the cultural and social life of the colony of NSW, as part of the backdrop to the harbour and as the site of major defence works. The defences of Port Jackson and Sydney Harbour have developed in phases subject to changes in defence policy.

HISTORY

1788-1839

During the early 1800s any threat to Sydney was seen as coming from the sea. Following a warning from Sir Joseph Banks, during the the Napoleonic Wars, Governor King constructed a battery between Georges Heights and Middle Head in 1802 which remained the most forward battery in Sydney's defences until the 1850s. This site was chosen for its strategic position at the entrance to Port Jackson. The disadvantage of the site was its isolation and distance from Sydney. Middle Head was occupied for uses other than defence as early as 1815 with Governor Macquarie attempting unsuccessfully to form an Aboriginal settlement on Middle Head. By 1828 the area was described as King Bungaree's Farm, with King Bungaree having been appointed Chief of the Broken Bay tribes by the Governor. The venture appears to have failed. In 1839 the British government admitted that the harbour was defenceless, following the arrival of two American warships at night, and a number of reports into Harbour defences were commissioned.

1839-1877

A report by Captain G Barney led to the construction of defences on Pinchgut Island (now Fort Denison) and Bradley's Head but this work ceased in 1842. The first comprehensive plan for the defence of Sydney Harbour, made by Lt Colonel J Gordon in 1845, recognised the defence potential of the headlands near the entrance to Port Jackson. The 'Gordon' scheme was implemented from 1847 establishing a two line defensive system with the inner line at Sydney Cove with Georges Heights and Middle Head as part of an outer line of defence. The Gordon scheme recognised the limitations of armaments of the day with their limited range.

The Crimean War of 1853-56 accelerated the selection of sites for defensive purposes. Sites selected at Middle Head and Inner South Head were designed to command the entrance to the harbour, the shipping channels and the area to seawards of the Heads. These outer works ceased in 1855 with the arrival of Sir William Denison, the new Governor of NSW. The experience of the American Civil War had restated the need for heavier weapons and more secure gun emplacements; the armoured casemate principle was to be used on open sites with circular gun pits in more protected areas. In 1855 Denison submitted a report which stressed that the inner defences were more important and works were concentrated in the inner harbour when Fort Denison was completed. To assist in navigation of the important shipping channel between Middle Head and the Sow and Pigs Reef two obelisks were constructed above Obelisk Bay in 1858.

In 1862 the British government resolved that colonies with responsible government should bear the cost of their own defence. During the 1860s a Royal Commission investigated the state of the colony's defences. By 1870 the last British (Imperial) line regiment had left Australia. The Defence Committee of September 1870 recommended the construction of batteries on Middle Head and Georges Heights as well as Bradley's Head, Steel Point and South Head. The 1870-1877 program concentrated on an outer line of defences with batteries erected on Middle Head and Georges Heights as well as South Head. A major development in 1872 was the formation of the Engineers Corps of NSW, which was to assist in the works. Plans were drawn up in the Office of the Colonial Architect James Barnet, with construction starting in 1871. Executed by 1876, this work included the construction of military roads. At Georges Heights three separate batteries (B42, A83 and A84) were commenced between 1871 and 1888. A new Rock Casemate Battery constructed 1872-76 near the shoreline at Georges Heights was designed to operate in conjunction with the batteries at Georges Heights and a series of booms and submarine mine fields.

The Outer Middle Head Battery was commenced in January 1871 with at least 8 gun pits completed by 1874 with the Inner Middle Head Battery functional by 1881. Between 1871 and 1890 the barracks area of Middle Head was developed and a defensive moat constructed across the headland separating the gun batteries from the barracks. To support the development of defences, Artillery Barracks, designed by the office of the Colonial Architect, were erected in 1873 at Georges Heights. The lower barracks for Submarine Miners at Chowder Bay was equipped with outhouses and by 1877 Officers Quarters were in place. Fortifications were of necessity connected by roads; the road to Middle Head, Military Road, was commenced in 1870 and finished by 1871. These military roads allowed guns to be rolled to the batteries and provided strategic access between batteries and barracks. These roads also became, in part, thoroughfares for the area from the 1870s, when developer Richard Harnett organised the formation of many of the roads of Mosman.

1877-1900

British fortifications expert General Sir William Jervois RE (Royal Engineers) was appointed governor of South Australia in 1877. Sir William Jervois and Lt Colonel Peter Scratchley inspected each colony's defences leading to the Jervois-Scratchley reports, which were to form the basis of defence planning in Australia for the next 30 years. The reorganisation of the batteries on Middle Head and Georges Head and South Head between 1885 and 1890 resulted from their reports in which the need for better designed defences and for torpedoes or submarine mines was stressed. In 1878 submarine mine observing stations were constructed on Green Point, Inner South Head and Georges Heights. Recommendations made 1877-1885 included the construction of an Armoured Casemate Battery in 1882 at Georges Head, completed in 1886 under the direction of Colonel Scratchley. By 1889 areas of Middle and Georges Heads were clearly identified as resumed by the Crown for military purposes.

Technical developments in the 1880s resulted in changes to the fortifications of Sydney Harbour, including the use of telephone lines in the late 1880s, and the construction of a Submarine Miners Observing Station in 1890 at Chowder Bay. The Submarine Mining facility was completed in 1893. The Hidden Guns of the 1880s were generally replaced in the 1890s, as a matter of policy, by Quick Firing Guns mounted in deep open concrete emplacements. Such emplacements were constructed on Georges Heights and Middle (and South) Head, remaining the standard form until after World War Two. The office of Colonial Architect James Barnet was responsible for much of the new works. The struggle between Lieut. Colonel de Wolski of the NSW Engineers and James Barnet in 1886, over defects in execution and design, was to lead to Barnet's retirement.

The development of defence facilities was mirrored by the subdivision of land north of Military Road in the 1880s. By July 1884 the North Shore Ferry Co was providing a regular ferry service to the city. This active subdivision continued in the 1890s with the Municipality of Mosman established in 1893. Balmoral Beach had been dedicated as a Public Reserve in 1878. During the 1880s and 1890s the headland areas provided recreational and viewing areas.

1900-1945

By 1903 the most important defence works in Sydney Harbour were concentrated on Georges Heights, Middle Head and at South Head.

Supporting structures at Georges Heights by 1903 included Sergeant Majors quarters, cool store, artificers workshop, Quarter Masters store, machine gun shed, women's wash house, huts, an asphalt (drill) yard, four married quarters, a married sergeants quarters, a laboratory for filling cartridges and an artillery store. Battery A84 stayed as a firing station for the minefield, while battery A83 kept its 6 inch pneumatic disappearing guns. Two other batteries were decommissioned. Towards the end of WW1 a weatherboard military hospital was established at Georges Heights. In 1906 the 'pleasure ground', on the Clifton Estate at Chowder Bay, was purchased by Sydney Ferries Ltd, and a circular, offshore swimming pool added with space for over 3,000 spectators. This facility was mirrored by the 1904 Balmoral Beach 'Mosman Septic Tank', which in 1927 was converted into a swimming pool. The pool was utilised by the Cavill family until 1940 when resumed by the Navy and incorporated into HMAS Penguin. The Cavill family are reputed to have developed the 'Australian Crawl' swimming stroke.

In 1923 two portions of military land were leased to Mosman Council and Mosman Golf Club for public recreation. The golf club on 59 acres was a Clifton Gardens initiative having been founded in the Clifton Gardens Hotel at Chowder Bay. A nine-hole golf course was cleared and a clubhouse built for the 300 members overlooking Middle Harbour. The club operated until 1940, when Defence resumed the site for the development of HMAS Penguin.

The Submarine Miners Corps was disbanded in 1922 although Battery A84 remained a fortress command post until 1934 at Georges Heights. Other developments included the installation of anti torpedo boat guns during the 1920s following the re-armament of Singapore by Britain. This type of gun was also mounted on Georges Head and Obelisk Point to guard the anti-submarine net between Green Point and Georges Head.

The only fixed armaments at Georges Heights in 1939 were two 6 inch guns at battery B42 but these were moved to South Head. Defences were in general however, improved during the Second World War when Middle Head and Georges Heights were important barracks and administration centres for the military, as well as an active part of coastal fortifications. Barracks complexes were constructed at Middle Head and Georges Heights at this time. Additional rapid-fire guns were erected at Obelisk Point and Georges Head to provide covering fire for the Anti-Submarine Boom from Green Point to Georges Head. Similar guns were also erected at Inner Middle Head to cover the northern channel defined by the Sow and Pigs Reef. In 1942 the Navy's refuelling storage tanks at Chowder bay, erected in the 1930s, were, with a similar facility on Garden Island, camouflaged by the erection of pitched roofs above the tanks.

The only significant defence action in the harbour was the Japanese midget submarine raid in 1943. Radio monitoring equipment at the Middle Head Barracks intercepted the transmissions of the submarines alerting defence forces to the attack. Defence installations on Middle and Georges Heads failed to identify the attackers, although one of the submarines was caught in the anti-submarine net. HMAS Penguin, commissioned in 1942, has continued to operate on the northern edge of the headland since 1945. In 1945 Italian prisoners of war were housed in the barracks above Obelisk Bay.

1945-PRESENT

From 1946, with the end of the war, the almost obsolete military fortifications and barracks were rationalised. One group of barracks was handed over to the Department of Foreign Affairs to house the newly formed School of Pacific Administration, intended to train officers to work as administrators in the Pacific and Asian Islands. This school (AUSAID) played an important role in International Affairs over the next 40 years. In 1948 the Military Board decided to maintain a regular coastal artillery unit when Obelisk Section were returned to full serviceability. In 1948 the Police requested use of the area for its wireless receiving station.

The School of Military Intelligence took over part of Middle Head Barracks, constructing a barracks and teaching complex and using the fortifications for their training activities during the Vietnam War of the 1960s. However, from 1962 the role of the coastal artillery defences was considered to be outmoded.

In 1965 the army constructed houses for personnel along Middle Head Road at Georges Heights, adding to the prefabricated Swedish Åmåls Sågverks Aktiebolag type houses erected in the 1950s, for the Navy, near HMAS Penguin. Between the 1960s and 1980s new single storey houses were also erected for Defence personnel on Commonwealth Avenue. The HMAS Penguin Naval Base at Balmoral developed rapidly with training schools established from 1951 to 1964 when it was the main submarine base in Sydney harbour. In support of these developments new refuelling facilities were erected at the Navy Refuelling Depot, including steel oil tanks and a new caretakers cottage. The Diving and Hydrographic Survey teams have had a long and close relationship with the base and continue to utilise the 'septic tank' pools. The increasing role of recreation in the defence forces was expressed in the construction of the Georges Heights and Naval ovals.

In 1979 parts of the headland were included in the newly formed Sydney Harbour National Park. The transfer excluded the Naval Base, HMAS Penguin, the 10th Terminal Squadron buildings, the School of Pacific Administration (AusAid Training Centre), the Army Maritime School at Chowder Bay and the majority of the Army headquarters training command and accommodation facilities at Georges Heights. By the 1980s military units had been dismantled or converted to other uses, with the relocation of all Defence operations imminent.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The headland areas comprise a relict cultural landscape articulated by one of the most diverse collections of coastal defence heritage in Australia set amidst remnant native vegetation, which extends in places from the high water level

into developed areas. Natural and Indigenous and historic cultural values are described separately.

Natural:

Middle and Georges Heads are contiguous sandstone headlands on the western side of the main channel of Sydney Harbour. The headlands are comprised primarily of Hawkesbury Sandstone and the soils overlying this parent material are shallow, easily eroded, infertile quartz sands.

The remaining vegetation of is dominated by a mature bangalay (*EUCALYPTUS BOTRYOIDES*) and red bloodwood (*E. GUMMIFERA*) woodland with a dense shrub understorey. Because the absence of fire in recent decades, sweet pittosporum (*PITTOSPORUM UNDULATUM*) now dominates the vegetation at Middle Head. The area has a reasonably comprehensive fauna list, with 129 species of birds, 1 species of frog, 11 species of reptiles and 8 species of mammals. Birds recorded at Middle Head include the whistling kite (*HALIASTUR SPHENURUS*), rufous fantail (*RHIPIDURA RUFIFRONS*) and the brown gerygone (*GERYGONE MOUKI*). Short-beaked echidnas (*TACHYGLOSSUS ACULEATUS*) have also been recorded at Middle Head.

Indigenous:

No evidence of King Bungaree's farm appears to remain above surface, although it is possible that there are archaeological remains. Indigenous rock carvings and engravings recorded in the nineteenth century have not been identified.

Historic:

Historic sites and precincts within the Defence Site are connected by Middle Head Road, which terminates at Middle Head in Governor's and Old Fort roads and at Chowder Bay via Chowder Bay Road. The Defence Site comprise an evolving cultural landscape, which retains pockets of native vegetation with introduced species identifying developed areas centred on the military road system. Military roads formed a strategic framework for gun emplacements, batteries and the nineteenth century military buildings as part of the evolving cultural landscape. The Military Roads Framework (Register No.103266) is an historically important link between the National Park areas (formerly Defence land) managed by the NSW NPWS.

Individually significant sites and structures within the Defence Site are discussed at items 1-10. Terminology reflects Defence usage and the 1998 Heritage Assessment by Godden Mackay Logan for Defence.

1. Headquarters 8th Brigade Precinct (Register No 103292) is adjacent to Rawson Park at the western end of the defence area on Cross Street, an expression of the original line of the Military Road. The site includes the regionally significant 1913 former Mosman Drill Hall and several locally significant weatherboard structures. The Drill Hall in its location illustrates the political and social role of drill halls in the community in the years preceding the First World War.

2. Gun Batteries and former Officers Mess

The ridge at Georges Heights, commanding the harbour approaches, was chosen in 1870 as the location for major defensive works comprising gun batteries A83, A84, B42 and C9a and the associated Artillery Barracks completed in 1873.

-Battery A83 (Register No. 103295) is largely an underground structure with above ground features limited to circular in ground concrete roofs to the gun pits, two entrances to the complex, and a brick walled observation post. The complex retains its underground passages, gunpowder magazine and gun pits relatively intact complete with many internal fittings which illustrate the working of the battery; in this respect it is the only battery in the area with timber fittings in place.

-Battery A84 (Battery for Five Guns Register No. 2870) was built as a five-gun battery with a sixth emplacement added on completion in 1873. The complex is connected with the 1873 Artillery Barracks complex via a sloping passageway cut in the bedrock.

-Battery C9a (Register No. 103295) appears to have been excavated 1871-1888. Only the pecked sandstone glacis of one gun pit is visible at ground level.

-Battery B42 (Register No. 103294) displays two periods of construction. The earliest construction 1877-1903, located below ground level, includes the Main gallery with its dead end branches and storage alcoves, the original Cartridge Stores, the Magazine access passage and the Powder Magazine.

-The WRAAC Officers Mess (Register No. 2871), completed in 1873 as an Artillery Barracks, is an ashlar sandstone Victorian Georgian style building roofed with corrugated galvanised iron set in an excavated terrace with steep rock faces to the rear and sides. The single storey, hipped roof section, at the front, was extended c.1891 by Lt Colonel de Wolski by the addition of a two storey gabled section at the rear.

3. Headquarters Training Command (Register No. 103338) occupies buildings associated with the development of Georges Heights as the command centre of artillery defences during the nineteenth century and the military hospital of the First World War period.

Nineteenth century buildings associated with the four batteries include the WRAAC Officers Mess (with battery A84), Gunshot Alley, at the junction of Suakim Drive and Commonwealth Avenue, weatherboard cottages and the remains of an Artillery Command Post, Building A76, of the 1890s.

- Gunshot Alley built 1898-1900 as accommodation for married soldiers. The terraced form is typical of army housing of the 1890s ;exterior and cross walls of brick with internal walls in timber; gabled pitched roofs with the end houses returned as hipped bays to enclose the verandah on the north side.
 - Victorian Regency weatherboard cottage (Buildings A6, A7 &A8) built as an Officers residence c.1890s and a single storey weatherboard cottage of c.1900 erected opposite Gunshot Alley.
- Twentieth century structures include single storey buildings and structures dating from WW1, WW2 and the post war era. The irregularly shaped asphalt parade ground utilises part of battery A83 as the site for the ceremonial Flagpole. Notable buildings include
- Hospital buildings 1914-1918, which together represent a single storey purpose-built weatherboard and corrugated galvanised iron military hospital, include Buildings 24, 21, 23, 15, 13, 29, 26, 27, 28, 3, 4 and 5.
 - Barracks style accommodation c.1918 includes a single storey brick barracks and the associated brick kitchen in the Federation style. (Buildings 54, 55)
 - Weatherboard buildings associated with the Inter War, Second World War and Post War periods include the Duty Room (A1). Buildings 38, 34, 32, 30, 9, 12 and 11 .

4. 30 Terminal Squadron (Register No. 103339) includes the following significant structures. a c.1890 corrugated iron, paired gable roofed shed (Building B1) used to house artillery; a corrugated asbestos cement HQ building of c.1918 (Building B4); a range of weatherboard structures including the All Ranks Club (Building B3 c.1940), Orderly Room (Building B13) and a small weatherboard Gardeners shed/cottage associated with the operation of battery B42. Stores Buildings B16 and B17 erected c.1918 appear to have been associated with the military hospital of 1914-18. Supporting buildings include a range of buildings in brick, corrugated galvanised iron and weatherboard.

5. Chowder Bay Submarine Miners Barracks (Register No. 2876) was constructed from 1890-93 to provide accommodation, storage and operational facilities for the NSW Submarine Corps. The complex developed as a series of terraces connecting Chowder Bay Road with the wharf on the western, sheltered side of the headland. The complex is listed in the RNE at .

6. Navy Refuelling Depot and Caretakers Cottage (Register No. 103337) comprises 2 (in use) fuel tanks and 3 1930s roofed storage tanks (Tanks 3, 4 & 5) with associated pumps, fire fighting equipment and a 1930s brick Naval Caretakers Cottage in the prevailing Functionalist style, linked to an off-shore refuelling facility. The roofed storage tanks are the first large-scale example of camouflage in Australia.

7. Commonwealth Avenue Defence Housing (Register No. 103341)

A group of Defence housing erected from the 1930s-1980s, which illustrates the characteristics of housing types provided for Defence personnel.

- Number 5 Commonwealth Avenue erected as Officers Quarters c.1935 in brick and tile in the prevailing Art Deco style
- Former Navy Cottages of the Swedish Åmåls Sågverks Aktiebolag prefabricated type imported in the 1950s to meet the Commonwealth's demand for housing.

8. Middle Head Road Defence Housing

On Middle Head Road are five remaining representative examples of an original eight prefabricated Swedish Åmåls Sågverks Aktiebolag (ASA) houses imported in the early 1950s and used by Defence for married quarters accommodation. The ASA cottages are now rare examples of this form of housing imported to Australia after World War II at a time when building materials were in short supply. The associated group of masonry housing, MQ1101-1107, on the opposite side of Middle Head Road, was developed in the 1960s.

9. 10 Terminal Regiment Headquarters and AUSAID Training Centre Precinct (Register No. 103342)

The AUSAID Training Centre, formerly Middle Head Barracks, comprises some 15 vernacular timber and corrugated galvanised iron huts (Buildings in the range 1-21) characteristic of Defence barracks style accommodation in the 1939-45 period, known generally as type P-1 huts. As a group the huts comprise the largest surviving complex of standard weatherboard gabled P-1 type huts on the headland areas and are important for their use as an Italian POW camp.

The 10 Terminal Regiment complex comprises a range of buildings including three weatherboard huts (Buildings 1, 14 and 18), formerly part of the adjacent former Middle Head Barracks. The School of Military Intelligence commenced in 1959 was housed primarily in red-brick buildings with green Marseilles tiled hipped roofs reflecting in general the influence of the Inter War Stripped Classical style employed at HMAS Penguin. Buildings of particular importance include Headquarters Building (1), Workshop and Rear Annexe (6 & 7), Officers Mess (2 and 3), and the later Other Ranks Accommodation (Barracks 1, 2, 3) comprising three 3-storey weatherboard dormitory buildings.

9. HMAS Penguin Naval Base (Register No. 103327) comprises significant groups of weatherboard and brick buildings in the bush setting of the Middle Harbour foreshores. The main complex comprises 12 buildings, including hospital and barracks style accommodation of 1-3 storeys with a nautical character constructed in brick with green Marseilles tiled hipped roofs. This group provides the dominant character of the site and includes: the Gatehouse (1); Conference Hall (2); Admin Support Centre (3); Naval Stores (4); Naval Hospital (8); Naval Police School (26);

Accommodation (28); Senior Sailors Accommodation and Mess (17); Ward Room/Officers Mess (20); Administration (19); Information Technology (18); and Junior Sailors Quarters (16). Other structures include the Naval Flagstaff and the Sewer Vent Stack and Swimming Pool, formerly part of the Mosman Sewage Treatment Works.

The waterfront areas include a group of weatherboard single storey gabled buildings with green Marseilles tiled roofs, amongst the earliest erected on the site, associated with the jetty complex. Of particular significance are the Diving School (46) and Workshops, Stores and Administration (47, 48).

10. Golf Clubhouse

The former Mosman golf clubhouse (Register No. 103293) constructed in sandstone in the California Bungalow style in 1925 has been adapted for Defence use but retains its essential form intact as the focus of the former 9-hole golf course. The grassed area in front of the clubhouse provides an appropriate setting.

History Not Available

Condition and Integrity

CONDITION AND INTEGRITY

Historic:

The range of historic places and their integrity and condition was documented by Godden Mackay Logan (1998) for Defence as part of the Georges Heights and Middle Head Defence Site Heritage Assessment.

Specific details of the condition and integrity of each structure is beyond the scope of this assessment.

Location

About 60ha, at Georges Heights and Clifton Gardens, comprising generally the Department of Defence lands at Georges Heights/Middle Head, and in particular:

- (1) the whole of the property Headquarters 8th Brigade, Cross Street, Clifton Gardens, and
- (2) the whole of the Department of Defence land, Middle Head Road, Georges Heights, other than 1st Commando Company HQ and adjacent defence housing areas on Markham Close and at the end of Dominion Crescent, being the area to the north and west of a line consisting of the rear (south) boundaries of defence housing blocks to the north of Georges Heights Oval and extending westerly from Middle Head Road to the southern most point of Lot 19 DP831153, then south easterly via the alignment of the south west boundary of Lot 19 to its intersection with AMG easting 338280mE (approximate AMG point 38305452), then directly south westerly to the intersection of the western boundary of Lot 202 with AMG easting 338200mE (approximate AMG point 38255445).

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Conservation Management Plans

- Thompson Square Conservation Area, Windsor
- Macquarie Lightstation, Vacluse
- Hyde Park Barracks, Sydney
- Sydney General Post Office, Sydney
- Brisbane General Post Office, Sydney
- Roseneath Cottage, Parramatta
- Juniper Hall, Paddington
- No. 1 Fire Station, Castlereagh Street, Sydney
- Woolloomooloo Finger Wharf, Woolloomooloo
- Goods Island Lighthouse, Torres Straits
- Booby Island Lighthouse, Torres Straits
- Double Island Point Lighthouse, Queensland
- Milton Terrace, 1-19 Lower Fort Street, Millers Point
- Major House, 35 Lower Fort Street, Millers Point
- Vernon's Flats, 30-42 Lower Fort Street & 2-4 Trinity Avenue, Millers Point
- Steven's Building, 73 Windmill Street, Millers Point
- (former) Shipwright's Arms Hotel, 75 Windmill Street, Millers Point
- (former) Baby Health Centre, 87 Lower Fort Street, Millers Point
- (former) Hit or Miss Hotel, 69 Windmill Street, Millers Point
- Bronte House, Bronte
- Experiment Farm Cottage, Harris Park
- University of Sydney Grounds (Camperdown and Darlington campuses)
- Mallet Street Campus, University of Sydney
- Blackburn Building, University of Sydney
- Exeter Park and School of Arts Building, Exeter, NSW
- Mining Museum, George Street, The Rocks
- Braemar, Springwood
- Penshurst Street Baby Health Clinic (former), Penshurst
- Cabarita Federation Pavilion, Cabarita Park
- Penshurst Street Baby Health Centre, Penshurst

- Trinity Avenue and Kent Street (various), Millers Point

Heritage Studies and Assessments

- (former) HMAS Platypus, North Sydney
- Penrith Regional Gallery & the Lewers Bequest, Emu Plains
- Hunter Region Rural Homestead Complexes comparative study for the NSW Heritage Office
- Leura Post Office, Leura
- Wayzgoose Café, Leura Mall, Leura
- Our Lady of Mercy College, Parramatta
- Regent Theatre, Mudgee
- (former) Metropolitan Remand Centre, Glebe
- Gap Bluff, Sydney Harbour National Park, Watsons Bay
- Millers Point heritage strategy, Department of Family and Community Services
- Ku-ring-gai Council Review of Potential Heritage Items
- Kirribilli Village and Milson Point Railway Station, Ennis Road, Kirribilli
- Catherine Hill Bay Conservation Area Heritage DCP
- NSW Parliament House, Macquarie Street, Sydney
- Pier One, Walsh Bay
- Willoughby Council Heritage Review
- St Paul's College, University of Sydney
- St Andrew's Anglican Church, Summer Hill
- St Andrew's College, University of Sydney

Interpretation Plans and Strategies

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

Heritage Development Work (applications to consent authorities)

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