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Victoria Barracks, Sydney

Aurecon for Department of Defence

Heritage Management Plan

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Acknowledgement of Country

Defence would like to acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of the land on which Victoria Barracks Sydney is located, and pays respects to their Elders both past and present. Defence also pays respect to the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander men and women who have contributed to the defence of Australia in times of peace and war.

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Abbreviations / definitions

ACP	Access Control Point
ADF	Australian Defence Force
ADEMP	Assistant Director Estate Management and Planning
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
AHIP	Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit
ATSIHP Act	*Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act* 1984
BM	Base Manager
BSIP	Base Security Improvement Program
CHL	Commonwealth Heritage List
CHMP	Cultural Heritage Management Plan
CSP	Commercial Support Program
Defence	Department of Defence
DEHPD	Directorate of Environment and Heritage Policy Development
DHBC	Directorate of Heritage and Biodiversity Conservation
DHA	Defence Housing Authority
DoEE	Department of Environment and Energy
EPBC Ac	*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act* 1999
ESM	Environment and Sustainability Manager
EMOS	Estate Maintenance and Operations Services
EMPM	Estate Management and Planning Manager
GEMS	Garrison Estate Management System
HMP	Heritage Management Plan
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
Jacobs	Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd
LEP	Local Environment Plan
LPLALC	La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council
MFPE	Manual of Fire Protection Engineering
MNES	Matters of National Environmental Significance
NPW Act	National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974
NPWS	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
NSW	New South Wales
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage
PMST	Commonwealth Protected Matters Search Tool
SADFO	Senior Australian Defence Force Officer
SHR	NSW State Heritage Register
TEDCEP	Technical Equipment for Disabled Commonwealth Employees Program
VBS	Victoria Barracks, Sydney

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Executive summary

Purpose of the Heritage Management Plan

Victoria Barracks Sydney, NSW is listed on the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL). Therefore, under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act), Defence has an obligation to protect and conserve its valuable heritage assets. The Act requires that all Commonwealth properties with heritage values be managed and maintained in accordance with a current Heritage Management Plan (HMP).

This HMP fulfils the EPBC Act requirements for the management of Victoria Barracks Sydney, NSW by:

- Identifying the Indigenous, natural and historic heritage elements and the Commonwealth Heritage values of the site;
- Providing guidance that is consistent with the Commonwealth Heritage management principles and which effectively identifies, protects and conserves the Commonwealth Heritage values of the site;
- Considering the potential National Heritage values of the site and providing guidance on whether the site should be nominated for inclusion on the National Heritage List (NHL) for natural heritage values; and
- Meeting the requirements for regular review and update of HMPs for Commonwealth properties.

This HMP supports the Defence capability requirements and is intended to assist Base personnel, site managers, planners and contractors to identify roles, manage, conserve and protect these Commonwealth heritage values during strategic and master planning, development, redevelopment, maintenance and refurbishment

Heritage significance of Victoria Barracks Sydney

This HMP has assessed the historic, Indigenous and natural heritage values of Victoria Barracks Sydney.

This HMP has reviewed the importance of the buildings and landscapes at Victoria Barracks Sydney and confirmed that this site is highly significant as an excellent example of an army base from the 1840s when the British provided the defence forces for the colony of New South Wales. It retains exceptional architectural examples of buildings from different key periods, as well as highly significant landscape elements and planning styles.

This HMP includes an assessment of Indigenous heritage values at Victoria Barracks. The assessment of Indigenous heritage values has been made after consultation with the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council. s47G

Natural heritage values have been assessed for Victoria Barracks Sydney as part of this HMP. No natural heritage values were identified to have a significance level that meets the thresholds of the Commonwealth Heritage or National Heritage listing criteria. As such, no trigger has been reached to justify recommending natural heritage values be added to the current heritage listings.

Victoria Barracks Sydney meets the threshold for Commonwealth Heritage listing for historic s47G heritage values, but not for natural heritage values. Victoria Barracks meets the threshold for National Heritage Listing in particular as it has been in almost continuous use for military purposes since 1848, excepting for a short period between 1870 and 1871 immediately following the departure of British troops from NSW.

Victoria Barracks Sydney meets the threshold for the National Heritage List as it is historically associated with the period of service by British garrison regiments (until 1870) and with many of the phases of Australia's military history that followed throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Victoria Barracks is a large and high quality example of a principal military establishment in Australia. Due to the site's size, complexity and intactness it clearly demonstrates the important early establishment and early development of Australia's military.

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Additionally, the complex of early colonial building contains a substantial number of features of high individual significance that contain many rare surviving original and early fittings and finishes.

Historic heritage elements

A number of previous reports on Victoria Barracks are available and should be referred to for further detailed information about the site. The key historic elements, both built and landscape have been described within Section 3 and their levels of significance nominated in Section 5.

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Risk and management policies

A risk assessment is provided in Section 6 and Management of the heritage values at Victoria Barracks is discussed in Section 7. Policies requiring compliance and review of the heritage management plan are outlined in section 7.3. Schedules for essential conservation works and preventative maintenance have been prepared in Section 9. Specific information about individual elements have been provided within Appendix D to assist both planners and contractors to manage and maintain the heritage values of each building and landscape element. Action plans for all users of the site have been set out in Section 11.

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1. Introduction

Victoria Barracks, in Sydney, New South Wales (NSW) has been identified as being of heritage value, as evidenced by its inclusion on the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL). These values must be managed in accordance with the relevant legislation, the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act* 1999 (EPBC Act) and Regulations. Amendments to the EPBC Act in 2004 require Commonwealth agencies to meet certain obligations in relation to heritage places. The Department of Defence (Defence) manages the majority of buildings at Victoria Barracks Sydney and the Defence Housing Authority (DHA) manage the accommodation buildings.

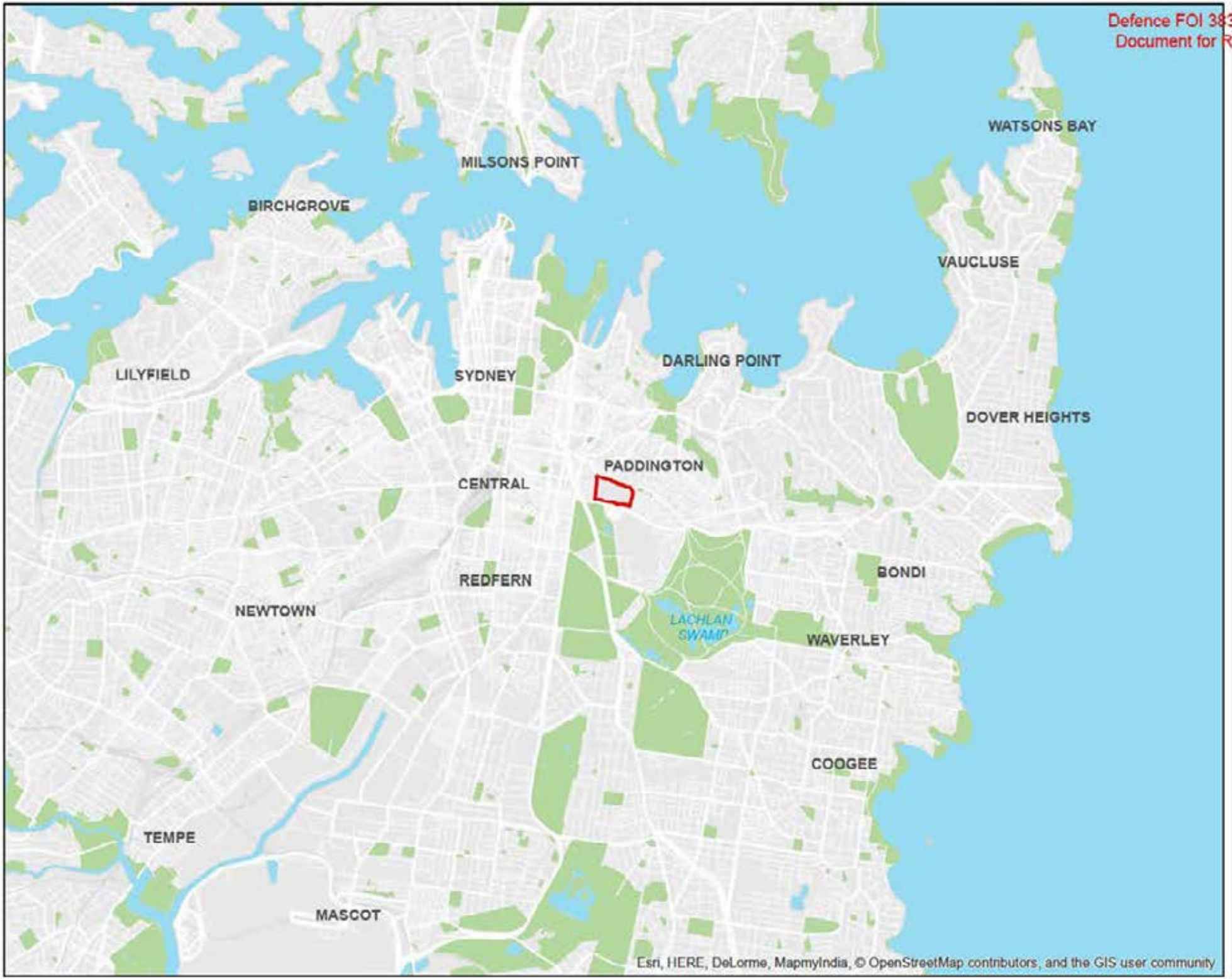
This Heritage Management Plan (HMP) for Victoria Barracks has been prepared by Jacobs Group (Australia) (Jacobs) to assist the Defence to manage the site in accordance with the Commonwealth heritage requirements under the EPBC Act. It is a revision of the HMP prepared by Woodhead International (2008).

This HMP emphasises the practical application of heritage and environmental principles and policies. Therefore, it does not reproduce in full the earlier histories and significance assessments, but reviews and integrates research material as appropriate. The HMP has been prepared as a guide to the appropriate management of the Victoria Barracks' Indigenous, historic and natural heritage values. It is particularly focused on the responsibilities of Defence Base Support Operations Managers, environmental staff, PDS and EMOS Defence maintenance and new works contractors and the various sub-contractors and personnel who report to them. The HMP also guides future directions in strategic planning, master planning, project planning and delivery, disposals and interpretation by Defence.

1.1 Site location

Victoria Barracks is located on a city block in Paddington, between Oxford Street to the north, Moore Park Road to the south, Green's Road to the west and Oatley Road to the east (Figure 1.1). It is located just to the north of Moore Park, the Sydney Cricket Ground and the Sydney Football Stadium and houses the Headquarters of Forces Command. The site comprises 11.8 hectares on a gently inclined crest with simple slopes to the north and south, providing a commanding position overlooking the bays and inlets of Sydney Harbour to the north and Moore Park to the south. At one time it had a view of Botany Bay to the south. The site's street address is 75 Oxford Street, Paddington.

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VICTORIA BARRACKS

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FIGURE 1.1

Location of Victoria Barracks

N

Legend

Project location

NSW



km

0 0.5 1

GDA94 MGA56

DATE: 1 August 2017

WARNING: This data has been compiled from a variety of external sources and its accuracy has not been determined. The data should be treated with caution.

Australian Government
Department of Defence

1.2 Heritage context

1.2.1 Heritage status

The following table summarises the Victoria Barracks current heritage status in respect to various international, National, State and local statutory and non-statutory lists, registers and the Sydney Local Environment Plan (LEP). Details of all listings are provided in Appendix A.

Table 1.1 : Victoria Barracks statutory and non-statutory heritage listings

Heritage list	Description
Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL) (Statutory)	There are 12 entries for elements of Victoria Barracks site in the CHL as 'Listed Places' • Victoria Barracks Precinct (105277) • Victoria Barracks Perimeter Wall and Gates (105281) • Building VB1 and Parade Ground (105302) • Building VB2 Guard House (105282) • Buildings MQVB16 and VB56 (105280) • Buildings VB13, 15, 16 and 17 (105279) • Buildings VB41, 45 and 53 (105278) • Buildings VB60 and VB62 (105283) • Buildings VB69, 75 and 76 including garden (105303) • Buildings VB83, 84, 85, 87 and 89 (105304) • Buildings VB90, 91, 91A and 92 (105305) • Victoria Barracks Squash Courts (Building No. 42) (105295) Figure 1.2 shows the CHL boundary for the Victoria Barracks Precinct and highlights each of the CHL listed buildings indicated above. Note that nine of these buildings are managed by the Defence Housing Authority (VB13, 15, 16, 17, 87, 89, 91, 91A, & 92)
Register of the National Estate (RNE) (Statutory)	Victoria Barracks was entered into the RNE in 1978 as a Historical Place (Place ID 16728, also refer to Place ID 3031 for the previous listing). There are 12 entries for elements of Victoria Barracks in the RNE as 'Registered'. The items have been listed in Appendix A. In addition to these entries the Busby's Bore, or 'The Tunnel', is included on the RNE. Busby's Bore underlies Victoria Barracks and is accessible in two locations within Victoria Barracks.
NSW State Heritage Register (SHR) (Statutory)	Victoria Barracks is not listed in the State Heritage Register (SHR). Busby's Bore, which runs from Centennial Park to College Street, Surry Hills through Victoria Barracks is included on the SHR (SHR 0568). Shafts of this Bore are housed in Building 56 and behind 76b.
City of Sydney planning instruments (Statutory)	Victoria Barracks is listed in the South Sydney Amending Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2012 as Victoria Barracks Conservation Area (Listing No. C49) and Victoria Barracks Group (Listing No. I1086). Busby's Bore is listed in the South Sydney Amending LEP 2012 and a 'Heritage Built Item' (Listing No. 189). It is also included as an 'Archaeological Item' in the Sydney LEP 2005 Schedule 8 Part 3 (Listing No. 38)
Sydney Water Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register (s170 register) (Statutory)	Victoria Barracks is not included on a s170 register because it is a Commonwealth owned site. Busby Bore, which underlies Victoria Barracks, is included in Sydney Water's s170 register.
National Trust Register (Non statutory)	Victoria Barracks is a 'classified' site.

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FIGURE 1.2

Commonwealth Heritage Listed Elements

N

NSW

Metres
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GDA94 MGA56

DATE: 2 August 2017

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1.2.2 Previous reports

The historical heritage values of the site have been extensively analysed in a previous HMP – *Victoria Barracks, New South Wales, Heritage Management Plan* (Woodhead 2008). The following reports have been used to inform the review and update of this HMP:

- *Victoria Barracks, Paddington, Sydney, Heritage and Landscape Management Plan* (Woodhead International 2006)
- *2008S5465 Regional Indigenous Study. Victoria Barracks Paddington* (ERM 2010)
- *Victoria Barracks Sydney, Archaeological Monitoring Completion Report* (Converge 2015)
- *Conservation and Heritage Management Plan, Victoria Barracks, Paddington* (Graham Brooks and Associates 2003)
- *Victoria Barracks, Paddington, Sydney: Conservation Analysis, Conservation and Development Guidelines,* for the Department of Housing and Construction (Clive Lucas and Partners Pty Ltd 1983)
- *A History of Victoria Barracks,* for the Graham Brooks and Associates CMP (Coughlan 2003)
- *A three volume (unpublished) history of the individual buildings and landscape elements of Victoria Barracks* (Coughlan 2003)
- *Heritage Management Plan for Defence Heritage Houses at VBS* (Pearson and Marshall 2006).

1.3 Objectives

All properties included on the CHL require a management plan prepared in accordance with the requirements of the EPBC Act. This HMP aims to support the Defence capability requirements for Victoria Barracks and to facilitate the protection and management of the heritage values of the place during strategic and master planning, development, redevelopment, maintenance and refurbishment. The objectives for this management plan are to identify, protect, conserve, present and transmit the Commonwealth Heritage values of Victoria Barracks. The HMP also considers the potential National Heritage values of Victoria Barracks, and provides guidance on whether the site should be nominated for inclusion on the National Heritage List (NHL).

This HMP is intended to assist Base personnel, site managers, planners and contractors to manage, conserve and protect these Commonwealth heritage values, supported by a physical and historical assessment of the place. It also meets the requirements for regular review and update of HMPs for Commonwealth properties. The HMP provides guidance for the management of natural, Indigenous and historic heritage values of place. A list detailing compliance of this HMP with Schedule 7A of the EPBC Regulations is presented in Appendix H. This HMP does not reproduce in full the earlier histories and significance assessments, but reviews and integrates research material as appropriate.

1.4 Roles and responsibilities

Some of the buildings at Victoria Barracks Sydney are managed by DHA, and some are managed by Defence. Defence and DHA work in partnership to ensure that the site is managed appropriately with respect to Commonwealth Heritage legislation and policy. This HMP addresses the management of all of the buildings and landscape elements at Victoria Barracks including the nine CHL listed buildings managed by the DHA (refer to Table 1.1 & Figure 3.7 for details). This HMP addresses maintenance requirements and priorities for individual heritage elements and provides risk assessments for all of the built elements within the Barracks complex. The DHA has an additional HMP for all DHA managed properties (Defence Housing Authority 2006). It has been noted elsewhere (Woodhead 2008) that all grounds maintenance is generally undertaken by Defence contractors.

1.5 Methodology

The form and methodology of this HMP is dictated by the requirements for Commonwealth Heritage listed places under Section 341S of the EPBC Act. It follows the general guidelines for heritage management plans

outlined in Schedules 7A and 7B of the EPBC *Regulations*; industry standards and methodology also included in documents such as the *Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance* (The Burra Charter) and *Management Plans for Places on the Commonwealth Heritage List - A guide for Commonwealth agencies* (former Department of Environment and Heritage, 2006). The HMP follows the Defence HMP format and takes guidance from the *Defence Heritage Toolkit* (Department of Defence 2015).

The following tasks were undertaken in the preparation of this HMP:

- Review of the existing HMP(s) and other relevant documentation to identify gaps or additional requirements in order to meet Commonwealth Heritage Management Principles, Schedule 7A EPBC Regulations and the Defence HMP Format.
- Search of the Australian Heritage Database (including World Heritage List (WHL), NHL, CHL and Register of the National Estate (RNE)), plus relevant state and local databases, to identify registered natural, Indigenous and historic heritage items.
- Review and update of the Indigenous heritage values assessment in the *Regional Indigenous Study* (ERM 2006), incorporating it into the HMP.
- Validation of existing values assessments for historic and Indigenous heritage values, and preparation of natural heritage assessment not previously undertaken, including site inspections to identify values and assess condition of values.
- Assessment of values against CHL and National Heritage List (NHL) criteria/thresholds.
- Consultation with Indigenous stakeholders and other relevant Defence stakeholders to review/identify heritage values and policies/recommendations in the existing HMP, as well as to discuss potential site user issues, review management requirements and values for the site and develop strategies including maintenance/action plans for these values.
- Update of the existing HMP to align with current heritage management values, techniques, policies and to meet requirements under the EPBC Act.
- Update of the existing HMP using the new Defence HMP template to facilitate Defence's management of heritage and obligations under the EPBC Act.
- Populate GEMS and Estate Appraisal Data for heritage values and estate maintenance works required by the HMP.

Detailed methodologies are provided in relevant sections of this HMP.

All tasks were conducted in accordance with the following policies and guidelines:

- Defence Heritage Toolkit (Department of Defence 2015)
- Defence Heritage Strategy
- Estate Appraisal Policy
- Defence Spatial Data Management Plan (SDMP) Standards
- *Ask First: A guide to respecting Indigenous heritage places and values* (Australian Heritage Commission 2002a)
- *Management Plans for Places on the Commonwealth Heritage List: A guide for Commonwealth agencies* (Department of the Environment and Heritage 2006)
- *Identifying Commonwealth Heritage Values and Establishing a Heritage Register - A Guideline for Commonwealth agencies* (Australian Heritage Council 2010)
- *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 2013*

Where appropriate and in line with Defence's Good Neighbour Policy, this HMP also supports consistency with State and local government heritage legislation and policies, to the extent that these do not conflict with Commonwealth legislative obligations or compromise operational objectives or capability.

1.5.1 Significance assessment

For this HMP, heritage values are assessed for significance against CHL and NHL criteria using the *Defence Guidelines on Assessing Significance* (Godden Mackay Logan 2009). The significance criteria for both lists are provided in Section 5 and threshold guides for each are presented below.

To reach the threshold for the NHL, a place must have 'outstanding' heritage value to the nation. This means that it must be important to the Australian community as a whole. The Australian Heritage Council in their *Guidelines for the assessment of places for the National Heritage List* (Australian Heritage Council 2009), states that a guide to whether a place meets this threshold is if its loss would:

> *...significantly impoverish our National Heritage.*

The guidelines also state that:

> *Generally, a high degree of integrity would be expected for most National Heritage places.*

To be entered on the CHL, a place must have 'significant' heritage value. The Australian Heritage Council (2010:7) guidelines, *Identifying Commonwealth Heritage Values and Establishing a Heritage Register – A Guideline for Commonwealth Agencies*, states that the threshold for inclusion on the CHL is local heritage significance.

1.5.2 GEMS ranking

The Garrison and Estate Management System (GEMS) is a single, integrated system to manage the Defence estate and service delivery and support the Defence Estate Life Cycle. It provides the framework to list and record various aspects of heritage management.

Individual buildings and site elements within the overall heritage place may have different levels of significance, making varied contributions to the overall significance of the place. The rankings of significance used here are based upon the GEMS Data Information provided by Defence. The ranking system can assist in prioritising works and maintenance according to a building's level of significance, and in decision making for the site. The rankings and definitions used are provided in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2 : Importance to Listed Place categories (Defence GEMS Data Information)

Importance to Listed Place	Importance to Listed Place Code	Definition
Cited in Listing	C	The Precinct/Value is cited in the listing.
High	H	The Precinct/Value makes an irreplaceable contribution to the significance/heritage value of the listing as a whole. Without this element the significance of the listing is diminished.
Medium	M	The Precinct/Value makes an important contribution to the significance/heritage value of the listing as a whole. Without this element the significance of the listing may be diminished.
Low	L	The Precinct/Value makes a contribution to the significance/heritage values of the listing as a whole. Without this element the significance of the listing may not be diminished, provided mitigation measures are implemented.
Intrusive	I	The Precinct/Value which detracts, or has the potential to detract, from the significance of the listing.
None	N	The Precinct/Value has no importance to the listing.

1.6 Consultation

1.6.1 Indigenous stakeholder consultation

The aims of Indigenous stakeholder consultation for the HMP are to:

- Ensure compliance with *Ask First: A guide to respecting Indigenous Heritage Places and values* (Australian Heritage Commission 2002a), Guide 8 of the *Defence Heritage Toolkit* (Department of Defence 2015).
- Facilitate and foster a good working relationship with the Assistant Director Environment and Sustainability (ADES) and Environmental Sustainability Manager (ESM)

The primary document relating to Indigenous consultation with regard to Defence sites used in the preparation of this HMP are the *Defence Heritage Toolkit* (Department of Defence 2015). Guide 8 of the *Defence Heritage Toolkit* states that 'Indigenous stakeholders have a reasonable expectation to be consulted regarding their heritage'. When enquiring about Indigenous heritage values the most important step is to 'ask first' (Australian Heritage Commission 2002a); that is, ask the relevant Indigenous stakeholders early in the process of addressing Indigenous heritage values. The Ask First Guide also provides guidance on when Indigenous stakeholders should be contacted and when they should be involved in fieldwork (Department of Defence 2007, Guide 8, p. 3).

Indigenous stakeholder consultation in relation to this HMP has been conducted with the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council (LPLALC). The Victoria Barracks falls within the jurisdiction of the LPLALC who hold decision-making responsibilities under *NSW National Parks and Wildlife ACT* 1974 (NPW Act) for protecting Aboriginal cultural heritage in their Land Council Area. s47G

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1.7 Assumptions and limitations

The following assumptions and limitations apply to this document:

- The literature review was based on information available at the time of preparation.
- Spatial data used during the desktop assessment was based on the most recent data available. Where the data is updated during the lifecycle of this HMP the requirements of the HMP may also require updating.
- The objective of the Natural Heritage field assessment was not to capture an exhaustive inventory of Natural Heritage elements; rather to verify the outcomes of the desktop assessment and record other Natural Heritage elements identified opportunistically during the site visit. As such, some Natural Heritage items, such as individual threatened flora species occurrences, may not have been detected. However, the Natural Heritage field assessment is considered fit for the purpose of this HMP.
- Access was not available to some areas of Victoria Barracks administered by the DHA that included buildings 13, 92, 91, 90, 89, 87, 86 and 83. Information regarding the heritage values of these buildings was obtained from the *Heritage Management Plan for Defence Heritage Houses at VBS* (Pearson and Marshall 2006). Areas of Natural Heritage may occur within The General's Bungalow but were not assessed during the field survey.

1.8 Authorship

This HMP was prepared by:

- s47F (Senior Archaeologist, Jacobs)
- s47F (Senior Ecologist and Spatial Consultant, Jacobs).

Site inspection was undertaken by:

- s47F (Technical Leader, Historical Heritage, Jacobs)
- s47F (Senior Archaeologist, Jacobs)
- s47F (Graduate Archaeologist, Jacobs).
- s47F (Senior Ecologist and Spatial Consultant, Jacobs).

Mapping and spatial datasets were prepared by:

- s47F (Spatial Consultant, Jacobs)
- s47F (GIS Specialist, Jacobs)
- s47F (Spatial Consultant, Jacobs).

Technical and project reviews were undertaken by:

- s47F (Technical Leader, Historical Heritage, Jacobs)
- s47F (Technical Leader, Aboriginal Heritage, Jacobs)
- s47F (Technical Leader, Ecology, Jacobs)
- s47F (Project Manager, Jacobs).

1.9 Acknowledgements

Jacobs would like to acknowledge the assistance of the following Defence and associated personnel in the preparation of this HMP:

- s47E(d), Assistant Director Environment and Heritage Policy Development, Environment and Engineering
- s47E(d), Acting Assistant Director Environment and Sustainability (ADES), Service and Delivery Division, East and West Zones
- s47E(d), Environmental and Sustainability Manager (ESM), Service and Delivery Division, East and West Zones
- s47E(d), Base Support Operations Manager, Victoria Barracks Sydney
- s47E(d), Heritage Manager, Defence Housing Authority
- Maintenance Manager, Victoria Barracks, Brookfield GIS
- s47E(d), Army Museum of NSW, Victoria Barracks Sydney

Jacobs would also like to acknowledge the assistance of the following LPALC personnel in the preparation of this HMP:

- s47F
- s47F

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2. Legislation

2.1 Statutory considerations

2.1.1 Commonwealth heritage legislation

2.1.1.1 *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act* 1999

Under the provisions of the EPBC Act, Commonwealth agencies that own or lease heritage places are required to assist the Minister and the Australian Heritage Council to identify and assess the heritage values of these places. They are also required to:

- Develop heritage strategies
- Produce a register of the heritage places under their control
- Develop a management plan to manage these places consistent with the Commonwealth Heritage management principles prescribed in regulations to the EPBC Act
- Ensure the ongoing protection of the Commonwealth heritage values of the place when it is sold or leased
- Ask the Minister for a decision about taking an action, if the action has, or will have, or is likely to have, a significant impact on a Commonwealth heritage place.

The key parts of the EPBC Act of direct relevance to the heritage assessment and management of Victoria Barracks are detailed below.

Sections 26 and 28 - Commonwealth Land and Commonwealth Actions

Section 26 relates to actions undertaken on Commonwealth land which will or are likely to significantly impact Matters of National Environmental Significance, and Section 28 relates to actions undertaken by a Commonwealth agency (such as Defence) which will or are likely to significantly impact the environment. The term 'environment' has a broad coverage and relates to environmental matters that are not necessarily formally listed.

Section 28 of the EPBC Act protects 'the environment', defined as:

a) Ecosystems and their constituent parts, including people and communities

b) Natural and physical resources

c) The qualities and characteristics of locations, places and areas

d) Heritage values of places

e) The social, economic and cultural aspects of a thing mentioned in paragraph (a), (b) or (c).

For proposed actions situated on Commonwealth land or which may impact on Commonwealth land, the guidelines *Actions on, or impacting upon, Commonwealth land, and actions by Commonwealth agencies* (Significant Impact Guidelines 1.2) apply. The guidelines require the proponent to undertake a self-assessment process to decide whether or not the action is likely to have a significant impact on the environment, including the heritage value of places. If an action is likely to have a significant impact an EPBC Act referral must be prepared and submitted to the Environment Minister for approval.

If an action is likely to have a significant impact an EPBC Act referral must be prepared and submitted to the Environment Minister for approval (refer to Part 3, Division 1 and Section 28 of the EPBC Act).

Section 341S - Preparation of Management Plans

This section of the EPBC Act requires that a Commonwealth Agency should make a written plan (such as a Heritage Management Plan) to protect and manage Commonwealth heritage values of the Commonwealth place it owns or controls. This HMP fulfils this requirement of the EPBC Act for Victoria Barracks.

Section 341ZC - Minimise Adverse Impacts to Places on the NHL or CHL

This section of the EPBC Act requires the minimisation of adverse impacts to the heritage values of a National or Commonwealth heritage place. This might be direct impacts from physical disturbance or could also include secondary impacts in the event of activities that would impact on the visual aspect, cultural importance, landscaping and curtilage of an adjacent listed property.

Section 341ZE - Property Disposal Requirements

This section of the EPBC Act applies if Defence (as a Commonwealth Agency) sell or lease a Commonwealth area that is or includes part of a Commonwealth heritage place. Defence must notify the Environment Minister of such an intent at least 40 business days prior to the transfer or sale, and include in the sale or lease contract a covenant to protect the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place during the sale process and after the property has left Commonwealth control.

Consultation regarding Indigenous heritage values

Various sections of the EPBC Act and regulations (e.g. s341ZB regulation 10.03G for Commonwealth Heritage places) also require consultation with Indigenous people, including the identification of Indigenous Heritage values by key Indigenous stakeholders and comments on management plans for Commonwealth Heritage places (s341S(6) and regulation 10.03C).

Under the EPBC Act regulations, there are Commonwealth Heritage Management Principles (s341Y(1)) to guide management decisions for Commonwealth Heritage places. These principles are set out in Schedule 7B and include Principle 6 which states:

> *Indigenous people are the primary source of information on the values of their heritage and that the active participation of indigenous people in identification, assessment and management is integral to the effective protection of indigenous heritage values.*

2.1.1.2 *Native Title Act* 1993

The main purpose of the *Native Title Act* 1993 is to recognise and protect native title. Native title is the rights and interests in land and waters that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders have under their traditional laws and customs. Section 24KA of the *Native Title Act* 1993, requires that native title claimants are notified of any 'future act' which may result in a change in land use for Crown lands affected by claims. 'Future act' is defined in Section 233 of the Act as a proposed activity or development on land and/or waters that may affect native title, by extinguishing (removing) it or creating interests that are inconsistent with the existence or exercise of native title. Native title claimants may have a right to establish an agreement such as an Indigenous Land Use Agreement across Defence land and must therefore be consulted with regard to the conditions of any agreement.

2.1.1.3 *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act* 1984

The *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act* 1984 (ATSIHP Act) deals with Aboriginal cultural property in a wider sense. Such cultural property includes any places, objects and folklore that 'are of particular significance to Aboriginals in accordance with Aboriginal tradition'. As such, this includes intangible cultural heritage values; these sites may not necessarily have an archaeological component. In most cases, Aboriginal cultural heritage places registered under the NSW *National Parks and Wildlife Act* 1974 will also be Aboriginal places subject to the provisions of the ATSIHP Act.

There is no cut-off date and the ATSIHP Act may apply to contemporary Aboriginal cultural property as well as ancient sites. The ATSIHP Act takes precedence over State cultural heritage legislation where there is conflict. Under section (s) 9 and 10 of the ATSIHP Act, the responsible Minister may make a declaration in situations where state or territory laws do not provide adequate protection of heritage places. The declaration can be made in response to verbal or written communication to the Minister, which seeks to protect or preserve a specified area from injury or desecration. Declarations can result in stop work activities and override other approvals that may be in place although none have been made since the commencement of the NSW *National Parks and Wildlife Act* 1974.

2.1.2 State heritage legislation

As Victoria Barracks is situated on Commonwealth land, the provisions of State legislation do not apply, in accordance with the separation of State and Federal powers under the Australian Constitution. Despite this, Guide 8 of the *Defence Heritage Toolkit* (Department of Defence 2015) states that, 'Defence personnel shall comply with State, Territory and local government environmental legislation and requirements to the extent that these do not conflict with Commonwealth legislative obligations.'

2.1.2.1 *National Parks and Wildlife Act* 1974

Aboriginal sites and relics are primarily protected and preserved for under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act* 1974 (NPW Act). The NPW Act provides for the protection of Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places. Under the Act (Section (s) 5), an Aboriginal object is defined as:

> *'any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft for sale) relating to indigenous and non-European habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation both prior to and concurrent with the occupation of that area by persons of European extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains'*

An Aboriginal place is defined under this Act as an area that has been declared by the Minister administering the NPW Act as a place of special significance for Aboriginal culture. It may or may not contain physical Aboriginal objects. Under s90 of the NPW Act it is an offence to knowingly destroy, deface, damage or desecrate, or cause or permit the destruction, defacement, damage or desecration of an Aboriginal object or Aboriginal place, without the prior written consent from the Director-General of the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH). Penalties apply to the offence of knowingly impacting on an Aboriginal object or Aboriginal place. The largest penalties apply when a person harms an object that they know to be an Aboriginal object (called a 'knowing offence'). However, a 'strict liability' offence still applies whether or not a person knows it is an Aboriginal object or place.

In order to obtain written consent, known as an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP), an AHIP application must be submitted and approved by the OEH Director-General. In considering whether to issue an s90 AHIP, OEH will take into account:

- The significance of the Aboriginal object(s) or place(s) subject to the proposed impacts.
- The effect of the proposed impacts and the mitigation measures proposed.
- The alternatives to the proposed impacts.
- The conservation outcomes that will be achieved if impact is permitted.
- The outcomes of the Aboriginal community consultation regarding the proposed impact and conservation outcomes.

Under s89A of the NPW Act it is a requirement to notify the OEH Director-General of the location of an Aboriginal object. Identified Aboriginal items and sites are registered with NSW on the AHIMS.

New procedures that accompany the *National Parks and Wildlife Amendment Act 2010* include the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales 2010* (Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (DECCW) 2010b), the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation*

Requirements for Proponents 2010 (DECCW 2010a), and the *Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW 2010* (DECCW 2010c).

Further, the NPW Act provides a framework to conserve native terrestrial flora and fauna species and manage areas of conservation value such as Nature Reserves and National Parks. Under the NPW Act, it is an offence to harm, trade, possess or damage critical habitat or the habitat of any threatened species without obtaining a Section 120 licence. The Act is administered by the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage.

A raft of proposed amendments is being considered for the NSW cultural heritage legislation. Draft legislation known as the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act will shortly be released after extensive stakeholder consultation. The new Act will be an 'enabling Act' that establishes a new Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Authority with legal powers to make decisions about Aboriginal cultural heritage as well as to develop policies and guidelines. The key aims of this new legislative framework are to enable:

- Broader recognition of Aboriginal cultural heritage values
- Decision making by Aboriginal people
- Better information management
- Improved protection, management and conservation of Aboriginal cultural heritage
- Greater confidence in the regulatory system.

More broadly, the draft Bill will support the NSW government's OCHRE plan (Opportunity, Choice, Healing Responsibility, Empowerment). OCHRE aims to support strong Aboriginal communities in which Aboriginal people actively influence and participate fully in social economic and cultural life.

Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS)

The NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) maintain the AHIMS which replaced the previous NSW Aboriginal Site Register. AHIMS includes a database and recording cards for all Aboriginal objects, Aboriginal places and other Aboriginal heritage values in NSW that have been reported to the NPWS. Aboriginal Places are typically identified by archaeologists during fieldwork and must be recorded in accordance with the requirements of the NPW Act.

2.1.2.2 Heritage Act (NSW) 1977

The *Heritage Act* 1977 (Heritage Act) provides a number of mechanisms by which items and places of heritage significance may be protected. The Heritage Act is designed to protect both listed heritage items, such as standing structures, and potential archaeological remains or relics. Different parts of the Heritage Act deal with these different situations.

Whilst keeping with the intent of state legislation, the Commonwealth would assess the applicability of NSW Government legislative requirements on a case by case basis.

State Heritage Register

The Heritage Council of NSW maintains the State Heritage Register (SHR). Only those items which are of state-level heritage significance in NSW are listed on the SHR. Listing on the SHR controls activities such as alteration, damage, demolition and development. When a place is listed on the SHR, the approval of the Heritage Council of NSW is required for any major work, including the following:

- Demolishing the building or work
- Carrying out any development in relation to the land on which the building, work or relic is situated, the land that comprises the place, or land within the precinct
- Altering the building, work, relic or moveable object

An application under section 60 of the Heritage Act must be made to the Heritage Council in order to carry out such activities.

In some circumstances a section 60 permit may not be required if works are undertaken in accordance with the *Standard Exemptions for Works Requiring Heritage Council Approval* (NSW Heritage Council 2009). For example, Standard Exemption 7 covers works that would have little or no adverse impact on the heritage significance of the heritage item. An Exemption Notification Form (s57(2)) is required to be submitted to the NSW Heritage Division with appropriate supporting information (such as this heritage assessment).

Archaeological relics

Part 6 Division 9 of the Heritage Act protects archaeological 'relics' from being 'exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed' by the disturbance or excavation of land. This protection extends to the situation where a person has 'reasonable cause to suspect' that archaeological remains may be affected by the disturbance or excavation of the land. It applies to all land in NSW that is not included in the SHR. A 'relic' is defined by the Heritage Act as:

> Any deposit, object of material evidence which relates to the settlement of the area that comprises NSW, not being Aboriginal settlement, and has local or state significance.

Section 139 of the Heritage Act requires any person who knows or has reasonable cause to suspect that their proposed works will expose or disturb a 'relic' to first obtain an Excavation Permit from the Heritage Council of NSW (pursuant to section 140), unless there is an applicable exception (pursuant to Section 139(4)). If there is an exception, an Excavation Permit Exception Notification Form must be submitted and endorsed by the Director of Heritage Division for places not listed on the SHR.

In some circumstances a section 140 permit may not be required when excavating land in NSW. In accordance with the NSW Government Gazette (no 110, 5 September 2008) Schedule of Exceptions to subsection 139 (1) and (2) of the *Heritage Act* 1977, made under subsection 139 (4):

> Excavation or disturbance of land of the kind specified below does not require an excavation permit under section 139 of the Heritage Act, provided that the Director-General is satisfied that [certain criteria] have been met and the person proposing to undertake the excavation or disturbance of land has received a notice advising that the Director-General is satisfied that:
>
> (c) a statement describing the proposed excavation demonstrates that evidence relating to the history or nature of the site, such as its level of disturbance, indicates that the site has little or no archaeological research potential.

An Excavation Permit Exception Notification Form is required to be submitted to the NSW Heritage Division with appropriate supporting information (such as this heritage assessment). If the Director of the Heritage Division is satisfied of the relevant matters relating to the proposal, a copy of the form will be endorsed by the Heritage Division and returned to the applicant.

Section 146 of the Heritage Act requires any person who is aware or believes that they have discovered or located a relic must notify the Heritage Council of NSW providing details of the location and other information required.

Works

The Heritage Act identifies 'works' as a category separate to relics. 'Works' refer to past evidence of infrastructure which may be buried, and so therefore 'archaeological' in nature and with the potential to provide information that contributes to our knowledge. Exposure of a 'work' does not trigger reporting obligations under the Heritage Act. However, good environmental practice recognises the archaeological potential of such discoveries and the need to balance these against the requirements of development. Roads and Maritime uses its *Standard Management Procedure. Unexpected Heritage Items* (Roads and Maritime Services 2015) to manage the discovery of such items. This provides guidance for the way such finds are to be managed when uncovered during construction and other activities.

Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Registers

Government agencies have responsibilities under section 170 of the Heritage Act. Section 170 requires agencies to identify, conserve and manage heritage buildings owned, occupied or managed by that agency. Section 170 requires government agencies to keep a Register of heritage items, which is called a Heritage and Conservation Register or more commonly, an s170 Register.

The Heritage Act obliges government agencies to maintain their buildings with due diligence in accordance with State-Owned Heritage Management Principles approved by the Minister on the advice of the Heritage Council and notified by the Minister to government instrumentalities from time to time.

2.1.2.3 *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act* 1979

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act* 1979 (EP&A Act) requires that environmental impacts are considered in land-use planning, including impacts on Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage. The Act also requires all proposals include an assessment of threatened flora and fauna and their habitats that are likely to occur within the area of the activity or that may be indirectly affected by the construction and operation of an activity. Various planning instruments including Local Environmental Plans (LEP) prepared under the EP&A Act identify permissible land use and development constraints.

2.1.2.4 *Threatened Species Conservation Act* 1995

The *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* (TSC Act) seeks to conserve biological diversity and promote Ecologically Sustainable Development; to prevent extinction and promote recovery of threatened species, populations and ecological communities; and to protect critical habitats.

The TSC Act provides a listing of threatened species, populations and ecological communities, critical habitats, and key threatening processes which threaten the survival or evolutionary development of a species, population or ecological community.

Activities involving individuals or habitats of threatened species, populations and ecological communities listed under Schedules 1, 1A and 2 require a significance assessment under Section 3A of the EP&A Act.

2.1.2.5 *Noxious Weeds Act* 1993

The *Noxious Weeds Act 1993* (NW Act) provides for the declaration of noxious weeds by the Minister for Primary Industries. Noxious weeds may be considered noxious on a National, State, regional or local scale. All private landowners, occupiers, public authorities and Councils are required to control noxious weeds on their land under Part 3 Division 1 of the NW Act. As such, if present, noxious weeds in the study area would need to be assessed and controlled. The Act also imposes penalties for various offences relating to noxious weeds.

2.1.2.6 *Native Vegetation Act* 1993

The *Native Vegetation Act 2003* (NV Act) aims to provide flexibility and incentives to manage native vegetation, end broad scale clearing (unless it improves or maintains environmental outcomes) and encourage healthy and productive landscapes.

Clause 12 of the NV Act states

'(1) Native vegetation must not be cleared except in accordance with:
(a) a development consent granted in accordance with this Act, or
(b) a property vegetation plan'.

Under Section 22 of the NV Act, clearing for routine agricultural management activities, including the construction, operation and maintenance of permanent fences, is permitted.

Note: NSW is soon to enter a transitional period. The *Native Vegetation Act*, *Threatened Species Conservation Act* and parts of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act* have recently been replaced by the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* as part of the NSW Government's Biodiversity Reform Package. The government has a timeframe of July 2017 for the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* to fully operational. This means that the Major Projects Offsets Policy and FBA will be replaced by the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* and the regulations. The Framework for Biodiversity Assessment (FBA) will be replaced by a new Biodiversity Assessment Methodology (BAM). The new scheme for offsetting for SSD and SSI will largely reflect the current Major Projects Offsets Policy (MPOP). SSI projects will be required to undertake an assessment under the BAM and produce a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR). Until the legislation is introduced, the MPOP and Framework for Biodiversity Assessment (FBA) will continue to apply to SSD and SSI.

Some important points to note about to incoming process:

- The avoid, minimise, offset hierarchy remains.
- SSI projects will be required to undertake an assessment under the BAM and produce a BDAR.
- The new BAM introduces a concept of "serious and irreversible impacts". Only SSD and SSI projects with these impacts can be approved (important for this project)
- The Biodiversity Conservation Bill provides for the setting up of a Biodiversity Conservation Trust (BCT) that will be responsible for securing offsets. Developers will be able to convert a credit requirement to a cash amount to be paid to the BCT (the fee stipulated by an Offset Payment Calculator). Upon payment, the offsetting requirement is discharged and it is the responsibility of the BCT to secure the required credits. This is an important change. A proponent will be able to pay a fee to the BCT instead of having to find their own offsets or develop their own offset site (this seems good but the fee will be considerable).

2.1.3 Local planning instruments

2.1.3.1 South Sydney Local Environment Plan (LEP)

Heritage places or objects that are important for the community in a local government area are listed on the Local Environment Plan (LEP) and managed by the local council. Local councils play an important role in heritage management by identifying, assessing and managing heritage places and objects in their local area. All local councils are required to identify items of local heritage significance in a heritage schedule to the local environmental plan. A local environmental plan is a planning instrument that councils prepare under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act* 1979.

Commonwealth owned or controlled properties are not subject to the provisions of local government planning schemes. Some Councils do however incorporate sites in Commonwealth ownership into schedules or overlays to a development plan or through a heritage survey of a region, usually as an information record. Development may be tested against local government provisions to maintain good relationships between various levels of government, and with the surrounding community generally.

The relevant local planning provisions for the Victoria Barracks site is the *South Sydney Amending LEP* 2012. The LEP has special provisions for heritage conservation. The Victoria Barracks site is included as both a Heritage Item and a Heritage Conservation Area (Figure 2.1). Although the LEP states that all alterations to heritage items and heritage conservation areas are subject to the consent of the local authority, this does not apply to Victoria Barracks as it is a Commonwealth owned property. Consultation with Sydney City Council should be undertaken however in accordance with Defence's Good Neighbour policy.

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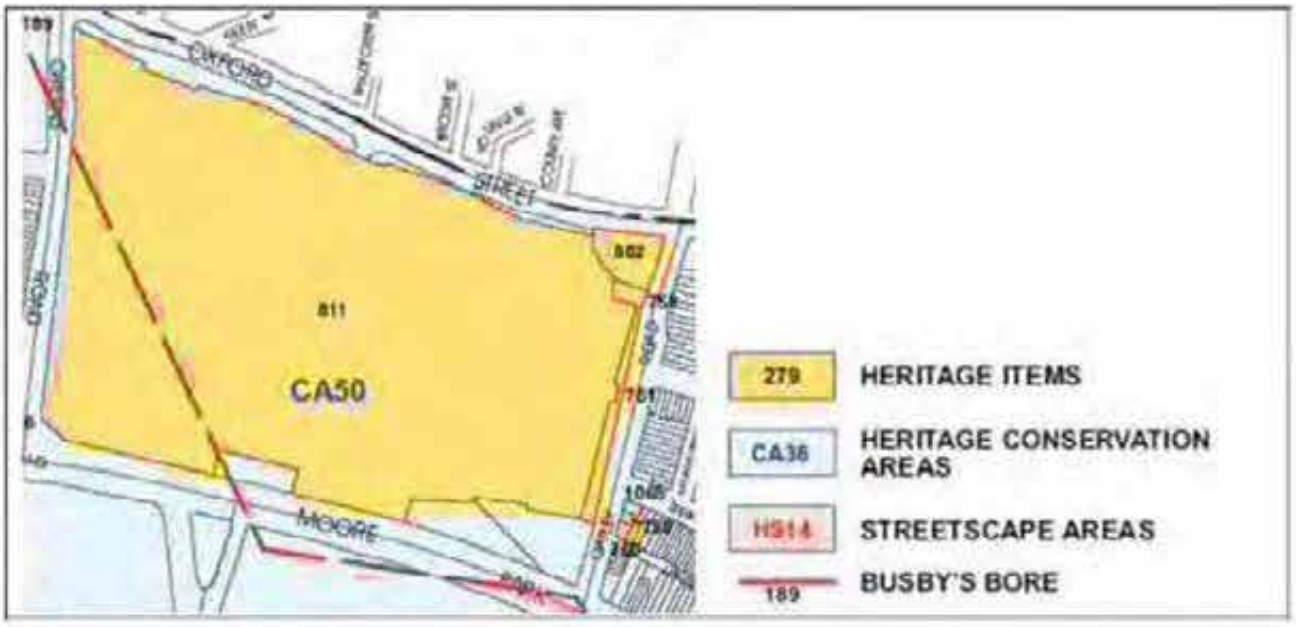


Figure 2.1 : Victoria Barracks Sydney on South Sydney Amending LEP

In addition, the South Sydney LEP includes a Significant Tree Register (City of Sydney 2013). The purpose of the Register of Significant Trees is to identify and recognise the importance of significant trees in the landscape, to guide their management and to ensure their protection for future generations. The register forms part of a suite of documents under the City's Tree Management Policies which provide the tools for tree management and planning in the City of Sydney LGA.

Significant trees are often the last indicators of former natural and cultural landscapes and provide a valuable heritage resource on many levels. The community correctly places high importance on the recognition and protection of significant trees.

The core objectives of the Significant Tree Register are to:

- Identify and recognise the importance of trees in the landscape, to guide their management and to ensure the protection of significant trees for future generations
- Provide a document that is an integral part of a suite of documents that facilitates the management of the City's Urban Forest
- Develop a consistent analytical approach to significant tree assessment based on accepted heritage assessment criteria
- Provide an important tool for the future planning, protection and management of significant trees on private and public land
- Raise public awareness, community interest and a broader sense of value and worth of significant trees
- Ensure thorough consultation with all key stakeholders.

Victoria Barracks supports 65 Scheduled Significant Trees (City of Sydney 2014a) as provided in Appendix I.

2.2 Non-statutory considerations

2.2.1 National Trust of Australia (NSW)

The National Trust is a not-for-profit, non-government organisation dedicated to the protection and conservation of places of heritage value. The listing of a place in the National Truest Register, known as 'classification', has no legal force, however it is widely recognised as an informative reference to assist in understanding the cultural significance of a place. Victoria Barracks is classified by the National Trust of Australia (NSW). The National

Trust is a non-government organisation dedicated to the protection and conservation of places of heritage value. Whereas the listing of a place on the Register, known as 'classification' has no legal force, it is widely recognised as an informative reference to assist in understanding the cultural significance of a place. The following table indicates which buildings and areas are included on the National Trust Register.

Table 2.1 : Extent of classification by the National Trust of Australia (NSW)

Building Nos.	Description
Building 1	Barracks Building, including Parade Ground
VB 2	Guard House
VB 13, 15, 16, 17	Officers Mess group, including open space to the north and west but excluding 20th century brick and timber additions
MQ 16 & VB 56	Excluding later timber and brick additions
VB 60 & 62	Former Ambulance station group including stone wall
VB 69, 75 & 76	Former Garrison Hospital group including gardens to the north and west, excluding later additions at the rear
Buildings 83, 84, 85, 87 & 89	Former quartermasters group including stone fences to north and west and the gateposts
Building s 90, 91A, 91B & 92	Barrack masters group including garden & open space to the north and surround stone and iron fencing
Perimeter Walls & Gates	The sandstone perimeter wall includes three vehicular gates the 'Convict gate' off Moore Park Road, the Greens Road service gate and the Victoria Gate on Oxford street. There are four pedestrian gates as well, two on Oxford street, one to the Bungalow (building 92) from Greens Road and one from the Rifle Range to the 'Prison' courtyard near Building 58.

2.2.2 Defence Heritage Toolkit

The *Defence Heritage Toolkit* (Department of Defence 2015) is designed to assist Defence personnel in understanding and managing places and things of heritage value within the Defence Estate. It provides practical guidance on how to progress development proposals, methods for managing heritage, and where to go for further information in particular circumstances. It provides advice and easy to follow guidance on heritage issues throughout Defence planning, development and operational exercises.

2.2.3 Ask First: A guide to respecting Indigenous heritage places and values

The Australian Heritage Commission (2002a) prepared *Ask First a guide to respecting Indigenous heritage places and values* which provides the definitive guide to respecting Indigenous heritage places and values. This guideline states that 'consultation and negotiation are central to the Indigenous heritage management processes, and that 'negotiating the level of involvement of the relevant Indigenous people is an important part of the early negotiation process' (Australian Heritage Commission 2002, p. 6). This guideline requires that the relevant Indigenous community (traditional owners and any other Indigenous people with rights and interests in an area) is identified and consulted about the management of their heritage values. These guidelines are generally referenced as 'best practice' guidelines.

2.2.4 The Burra Charter: Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 2013

The recommendations and procedures provided by the Burra Charter (Australia ICOMOS 2013) are recognised as best practice for heritage conservation in Australia. It contains seven guiding principles, which form the basis of the management and conservation processes for Victoria Barracks:

- The place is important
- Understand the significance of the place
- Understand the fabric

- Significance should guide decisions
- Do as much as necessary, as little as possible
- Keep records
- Do everything in a logical order.

2.2.5 Natural Heritage Charter

The Natural Heritage Charter (Australian Heritage Commission 2002b) is a distillation of best practice conservation principles for Australia, based on the consensus of a broad range of experts. It aims to assist everyone with an interest in natural places to establish their natural heritage values and manage them. It can be applied to a wide range of places whether terrestrial, marine or freshwater.

The Charter offers a framework for making sound decisions for managing and restoring natural heritage places based on the ecological processes which occur in natural systems. It also provides a process that can be used to support and implement local, state and territory, national and international policies, agreements, strategies and plans. It does not replace statutory obligations.

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3. Site background

3.1 Site description (whole site)

3.1.1 Location and curtilage

Victoria Barracks is located in the city of Sydney, suburb of Paddington on the southern side of Sydney Harbour less than two kilometres to the east of the Central Business District. The CHL curtilage of the Victoria Barracks Precinct and the individually listed CHL elements is shown in Figure 1.2.

3.1.2 Environmental background

Environmental factors affect how the landscape was used in the past; they manipulate where and how past populations undertook their activities and hence where heritage places may be found. Historical factors particularly past land use, on the other hand, can have a strong bearing on the preservation of heritage places. Reviewing these factors can provide insights into where heritage may occur within the landscape and thus provide a basis for heritage place prediction models.

3.1.2.1 Landforms and geomorphology

The geological features of Victoria Barracks bear similarity to much of the Paddington suburb, with deposits of Wianamatta Group shales and Hawkesbury Sandstone. The stratigraphy of the site consists of a shallow sandy loam topsoil horizon quickly giving way to either mottled clayey subsoils of varying depth and colour or deep sand subsoils. These soils overlie a deep and solid sandstone substrate.

3.1.2.2 Hydrology

The original landscape was situated in close proximity to coastal estuaries with ecosystems of bays and inlets, tidal mangroves, small ephemeral and spring fed watersheds running from the hill crests of the harbour into its foreshore. The location was chosen for its proximity to Busby's Bore which had taken advantage of the freshwater Lachlan Swamps to the south. The Swamps have long provided a freshwater source and the vast spring fed wetland retains its hydrological function as the head of the Botany Bay catchment area (Centennial Park Management Plan 2016).

3.1.2.3 Climate

The climate of Sydney and surrounding region is humid and subtropical shifting from mild and cool in winter to warm and hot in the summer, with no extreme seasonal differences as the weather is moderated by proximity to the ocean. In the Sydney central business district, an average of 15 days a year have temperatures of more than 30°C and three days with temperatures over 35°C. Winter in central Sydney tends to be mild where the lows rarely drop below 5°C, mainly due to proximity to the ocean. Rainfall is spread evenly throughout the year, though it is generally highest between February and June. Precipitation varies across the region, with areas adjacent to the coast being the wettest.

3.1.2.4 Landscape and vegetation

The Victoria Barracks landscape is today very different to its appearance prior to European settlement in the late 18th century. Prior to occupation, the Victoria Barracks site was situated on the top of a gently undulating ridge with both a northerly aspect over Sydney Harbour, located less than two kilometres to the north, and a southerly aspect to the swamp lands and freshwater ecosystems of the Lachlan Swamps, less than a kilometre away.

The ridge was drained by first and second order streams that flowed quickly to the harbour's ecosystems of inlets, bays, mudflats and tidal mangroves. Similarly streams flowed to the south from the ridge into the Lachlan swamps. Busby's Bore had tunnelled underneath the ridge to take advantage of the permanent water table offered by this wetland.

Eucalypt forests and grasslands were recorded in the area in early depictions of the settlement at Port Jackson. These open areas are thought to have been encouraged by regular burning of the environment by the Cadigal people. Since construction in the 1840s the landscape of Victoria Barracks has been significantly altered to the point that it is difficult for any of the current landscape elements to be considered natural. Photography sited on-site at the Victoria Barracks Museum suggests that prior to 1871 native vegetation had been entirely removed (Figure 3.1)



Figure 3.1 : Landscape view of Victoria Barracks from 1871 looking east across the property. Remnant native vegetation was then removed. The Moreton Bay Fig tree (centre of the photograph) is the oldest planting on-base and remains in-situ. (source: Victoria Barracks Sydney Museum)

The modern landscape of Victoria Barracks is contained and defined by the enclosing perimeter sandstone wall with some foreground on the north verging Oxford Street and in the south verging Moore Park Road. The landscape has been dug out, torn down, reshaped and revegetated to suit the needs of the site's occupants over the last 175 years. This has included the construction and deconstruction of various built elements. The built elements have been sited and laid out in a manner that both suits and exploits the topography (Figure 3.2).

The landscaped areas around the built structures, act as buffers and screens for the activities that occur between them. It comprises grassed areas, plantings and rockeries, set on sloping terrain that features a high

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ridge in the middle of the Barracks complex. Victoria Barracks has therefore become a strategically tailored and integrated cultural landscape.

Garden beds and planting arrangements dotted around the site illustrate sundry landscaping projects sporadically undertaken in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Within this landscape are numerous buildings, transport systems, infrastructure and moveable items.

The entire landscape of Victoria Barracks is consequently a culturally modified landscape with peripheral natural elements. Within this landscape the built elements and infrastructure are integrated into the lawns and associated plantings. Each has been shaped by, or in response to, the other.

The open grassed areas of the main parade ground and the regimented style of garden bed designs are part of the most recent landscape, and a direct product of European settlement and occupation by the military. The principal modification that occurred at the site during the early years was the quarrying of sandstone for the construction of the perimeter wall and many of the buildings around the base.



Figure 3.2 : Remnant native vegetation is no longer extant at Victoria Barracks. The Barracks are dominated by landscaped gardens and plantings. Tree plaques can be seen below most of the principal plantings.

Victoria Barracks is identified by the City of Sydney Significant Tree Register as supporting 65 Scheduled Significant Trees, including Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*; four individuals), Norfolk Island Pines (*Araucaria heterophylla*; four individuals), Black bean (*Castanospermum australe*; 12 individuals), Brush Box (*Lophostemon confertus*; 25 individuals) and Canary Island Date Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*; 20 individuals) (City of Sydney 2014a). Two of these Moreton Bay Figs are known as some of the biggest in the Sydney LGA. These Significant Trees are listed as cultural plantings and therefore are noted to have historic and natural value rather than indigenous value (City of Sydney 2013).

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The vegetation on-site at Victoria Barracks, despite being non-remnant and of mixed native and non-native origins, provides natural heritage value, in the form of habitat for native species, including threatened fauna species such as the Powerful Owl (*Ninox strenua*) (Vulnerable, TSC Act), the Grey-headed Flying-fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*) (Vulnerable, EPBC Act and TSC Act) and the Vulnerable (TSCV Act) microchiropteran bats: Eastern Freetail Bat (*Mormopterus norfolkensis*), Eastern Bent-wing bat (*Miniopterus schreibersii oceanensis*) and Southern Myotis (*Myotis macropus*). Threatened species habitat present on Victoria Barracks includes the large Fig trees and the other various flowering and fruiting trees and shrubs. Vegetation previously recorded on-site and as modelled by OEH is provided in (Figure 3.3). The fauna habitat on-site provides valuable contribution to biodiversity movement across the highly fragmented urban landscape (Figure 3.4) Tree canopy foliage, bark fissures and hollows, flowers and fruit provide shelter and foraging resources for mobile avifauna and bats moving between habitat refuges across the region, particularly between Hyde Park and the Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain precinct, the Sydney Harbour environs, Cooper Park and Trumper Park, and the Centennial Parklands environs.

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0402 Victoria Barracks

Department of Defence

FIGURE 3.3
Heritage Management Plan

Vegetation (fauna habitat) distribution

N

Legend

- Victoria Barracks property boundary
- Modelled vegetation cover (OEH)
- Canopy spread (meters)

Locality
NSW



Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, 2017

Meters
0 25 50

WGS84

DATE: 13/07/2017

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Balls Head Reserve

Sydney Head National Park

SYDNEY CBD

Botanic Gardens and Domain

Hyde Park

Trumper Park

Cooper Park

Moore Park

Centennial Parklands

Lachland Swamp

Imagery Source
Data Source

Victoria Barracks

Department of Defence

FIGURE 3.4

Biodiversity Movement across the landscape

N

Legend

- Biodiversity movement corridor
- NSW Park Boundaries
- Victoria Barracks property boundary
- Trees (Victoria Barracks)

Threatened ecological communities (NSW TSC Act)

- Bangalay Sand Forest
- Coastal Saltmarsh, Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh (possible)
- Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub, Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub (possible)
- Swamp Oak Floodplain Forest
- Sydney Freshwater Wetlands
- Other non-threatened vegetation

Locality
NSW



Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, 2017

Kilometres
0 0.5 1

WGS84

DATE: 13/07/2017

WARNING - This data has been compiled from a variety of historical sources and its accuracy has not been determined. This data should be treated with caution.

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3.1.2.5 Built elements

The built heritage assets of Victoria Barracks are grouped into nine precincts. The Precincts relate to historical periods of development and also reflect changing processes and the integration of these developments into different landscape elements. This section focuses on the built elements such as buildings, structures and both the hard and soft landscape items that currently make up the Victoria Barracks site. Due to the scale of the site, the number of individual elements is extensive. Only a brief summary of each element have been included in this section of the HMP. A full description of each Precinct and a list of the built elements in each is presented below. Details of each element, including information about its historical context, location, physical features, condition and current use have been provided in Appendix D. The Precincts as follows are shown in Figure 3.5.

1) South Africa Square Precinct
2) Soudan parade ground Precinct
3) Hospital Precinct
4) Museum Precinct
5) Paymaster's Precinct
6) Commissariat and Stables Precinct
7) Messman's Quarters Precinct
8) Magazine Precinct
9) Rifle Range Precinct.

Precinct 1: South Africa Square Precinct

The South Africa Square Precinct is the heart of the Barracks Complex. The main parade ground, which came to be known as South Africa Square after its development was completed in the wake of the Boer War expedition in 1890s, is considered a key icon or symbol of Victoria Barracks and acts as the centre stage for its ceremonial and regimental roles.

The layout of this Precinct, and the adjacent Precincts 3 and 4, was based on the design of the previously abandoned George Street Barracks. The topography of the site also played a determining role in the creation of two landscape areas; the first being the parade ground between Oxford Street and the long Barracks Building, and the second the hill crowned by the officers building, overlooking it to the east. Initially the raised land provided an observation point from which to view Botany Bay.

Precinct 2: Soudan Parade Ground Precinct

This Precinct is characterised by the secondary parade ground known as the Soudan Common and a variety of buildings, infrastructure, landscape elements and movable items which document the development of the complex from the 1890s to the end of World War I in 1918.

Precinct 3: Hospital Precinct

The former hospital (Building no. 76) is the focus of this Precinct. The buildings and structures that make up the Precinct are generally related to the hospital function and demonstrate the periods of expansion dating from both the 19th and 20th centuries.

This Precinct also includes Building 92 'The Bungalow', built originally for the Barracks Master and now occupied by the Commanding Officer. It looks out upon a formal garden laid out in a Victorian Georgian style.

Precinct 4: Museum Precinct

This Precinct is dominated by large-scale structures of which the Army Museum (Building no 56), previously the Prison and Courtyard, is the largest. Other buildings in the Precinct tend to represent the more functional

aspects of the military operation of the site. These include office spaces within the Provost Sergeant's quarters and staff facilities including a gymnasium.

Precinct 5: Paymaster's Precinct

This Precinct is dominated by the Command Paymaster's Office, built in 1955 on the site of the former workshops and privies. The area includes the typical back of house type buildings such as cookhouses, exercise facilities (gymnasium and ball court), workshops, washhouses and privies, canteen and associated structures.

Precinct 6: Commissariat and Stables Precinct

This Precinct identifies the area that was originally the province of wheelwright, farrier and blacksmith workshops, stables, cart and gun sheds.

Precinct 7: Messman's Precinct

The principal building in this Precinct is the Messman's quarters, constructed in 189. It also contained the back of house functions such as the kitchens, stables and privies to the officers' quarters.

Precinct 8: Magazine Precinct

This Precinct is identified as the former site of a gunpowder magazine. An Edwardian-style building was constructed in 1908 and now stands on the location of the former magazine.

Precinct 9: Rifle Range Precinct

The Rifle Range Precinct is the open area defined by the Perimeter Wall and Moore Park Road to the south which was occupied by a Rifle Range constructed in 1926.

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FIGURE 3.5

Site plan showing precincts

N

NSW

Metres
0 25 50

GDA94 MGA56

DATE: 2 August 2017

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3.1.3 Planning and layout

The original layout of the buildings at Victoria Barracks is similar in concept to most other early Australian military barracks. The buildings are arranged around an open space which originally consisted of a grassed parade ground on one half and a gravelled drill square on the other (Figure 3.6). The Building and Landscape elements of Victoria Barracks are provided in Figure 3.7.

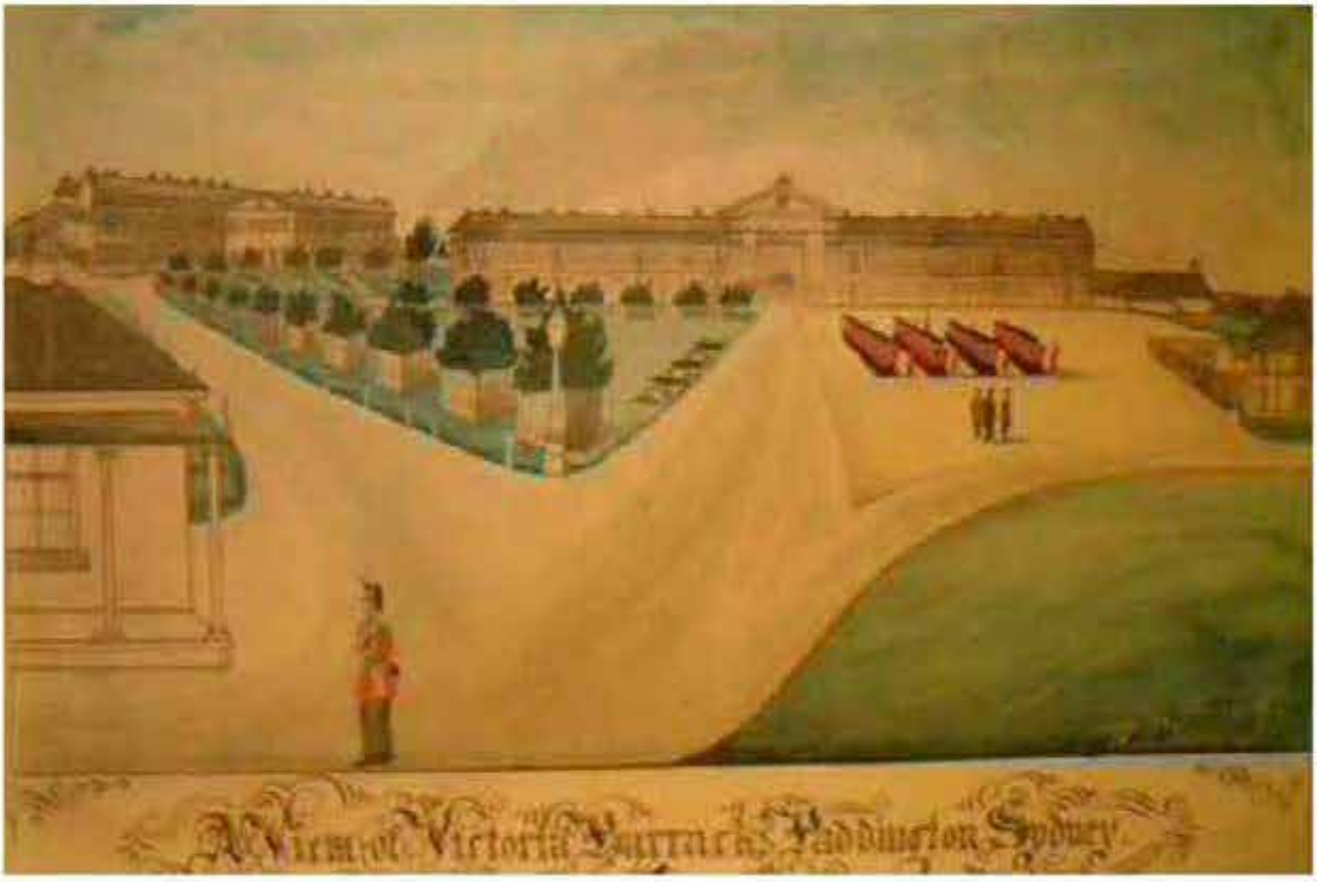


Figure 3.6 : Water coloured drawing of the early development of Victoria Barracks (dated between 1863 and 1870) by H.G. Henshaw. (Source: Original held in Officers Mess, Victoria Barracks).

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An east-west cross axis has been created by the Officers' Quarters positioned at right angles to the Soldiers' Barracks on the eastern side of the parade ground and the Hospital which balances the western side of the space. The Officers' Mess and kitchens, like those associated with the soldiers, are located behind the main quarters building and are balanced on the central east-west axis.

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FIGURE 3.7

Site plan showing buildings and landscape items

N

Legend

- 10 Buildings
- (10) Landscape items
- 1 Precinct boundaries
- (1) Buildings managed by the Defence Housing Authority

Precincts

1: South Africa Square
2: Soudan Parade Ground
3: Hospital
4: Museum
5: Paymaster's
6: Commissariat
7: Messman's
8: Magazine
9: Rifle Range

NSW

Metres
0 25 50

GDA94 MGA56

DATE: 2 August 2017

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Formal entry to Victoria Barracks and the parade ground has always been from the northern gateway, which forms a rough north-south axis across the site to the barracks' rear gate, off Moore Park Road. The Soldiers' Barracks is located opposite the main entrance, centred on an east-west axis. The Soldiers' Mess and the associated cookhouses located behind the main barracks building were similarly balanced on the central east-west axis (refer to Figure 3.7).

A north-south cross axis has been created by the Officers' Quarters positioned at right angles to the Soldiers' Barracks on the eastern side of the parade ground and the Hospital which balances the western side of the space. The Officers' Mess and kitchens, like those associated with the soldiers, are balanced on the central east-west axis.

Other buildings built during the original phase of development at Victoria Barracks, such as the Barrack Masters group, are more informally arranged slightly further away from the central parade ground and align with either Moore Park Road, Greens Road, Oxford Street or Oatley Road that surround the Barracks complex.

The positioning of the military prison and associated buildings at the rear corner of the site is a distinct break away from the formal planning of the remainder of the site at the time. This may be due to its less than esteemed purpose but also because the land on which it stands was not originally within the extent of land granted for military purposes in 1840. The basic composition of a central parade ground surrounded by buildings of key importance has survived throughout the history and development of Victoria Barracks.

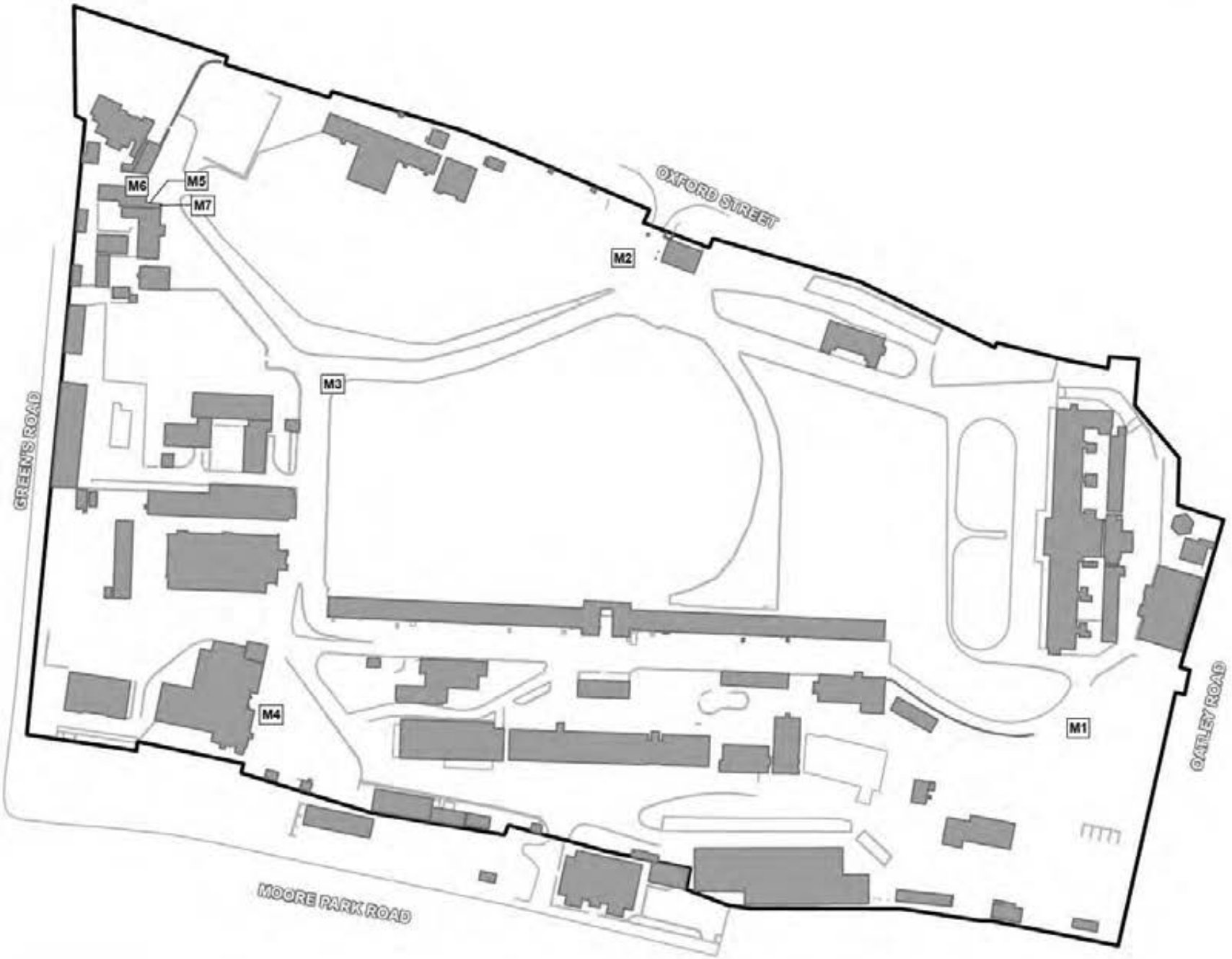
3.1.4 Moveable heritage objects

Moveable heritage objects at Victoria Barracks mainly comprise military guns and cannons. The comprehensive guns report, *Report on Conservation of Ordnance* (International Conservation Services 2003), and associated follow-up treatment was completed in 2003 by International Conservation Services. The moveable objects at Victoria Barracks are presented in Table 3.1 and their locations shown in Figure 3.8.

Table 3.1 : Moveable heritage objects at Victoria Barracks

Location	Reference	Description
Precinct 1: South Africa Square Precinct	M2	Cannon with carriage and memorial: 'A' Battery, '16 pounder', muzzle loading No. 4908. Dated 1877, monogrammed 'VR'. Other parts dated separately (i.e. 1872)
	M3	Cannon with carriage: '15 pounder' No. 4702. With barrel monogram 'VR'. Dated 1890
Precinct 4: Museum Precinct	M4	Cannon: '80 pounder' smooth bore, muzzle loader, with barrel monogram 'GR'
Precinct 3: Hospital Precinct	M5	Cannon with carriage '9 pounder' smooth bore, muzzle loader No1 Gun 291. Barrel Monogram GR dated 1811
	M6	Cannon with carriage '9 pounder' smooth bore, muzzle loader. Barrel Monogram GR dated 1811
	M7	Cannon with carriage 1779 '6 Pounder', originally aboard HMAS Sirius.
Precinct 7: Messman's Precinct	M1	Cannon, Armstrong Rifle Breach Loader 7-inch 82 Cwt (4.16 Tonne) Gun. Made by Royal Gun Co. W.G. Armstrong (since 1861).

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VICTORIA BARRACKS

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FIGURE 3.8

Location of Movable Heritage Items

N

Legend

- M1 Heritage item
- Building
- Perimeter wall

NSW

Metres

0 25 50

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4. Historical background

4.1 Introduction

Ethnographic information relating to the Indigenous occupation of the wider region surrounding Victoria Barracks Sydney is derived from publications and other surviving forms of documentation which were compiled by early non-Aboriginal explorers, settlers, missionaries and government officials who commented upon the local Aboriginal people during the late 18th century and onwards. Problems encountered with these sources of information are well documented and include language barriers, cultural bias and ethno-centricism (Martinez 2010). This information does not necessarily reflect the opinions of Traditional Owners regarding their tribal affiliations and boundaries. A more complete ethnographic account of the Aboriginal people that occupied the study area is provided in Appendix B. Consultation with local Indigenous knowledge holders in respect to this history is provided in Appendix C.

4.2 Aboriginal people of Sydney

There is only limited information available on the Aboriginal people that occupied Sydney Harbour when settled by European colonists and the following summary relies on information provided in previous overviews from Sydney and surrounding districts (notably Attenbrow 2002; Pearson et al. 2002 and Turbet 1989). Discussions of Aboriginal life in the Sydney region at the time of contact rely on historical descriptions written by either those who sailed with Captain James Cook in 1770 on the Endeavour, or those early colonists and naval officers who accompanied Captain Arthur Phillip and the First Fleet in 1788.

Difficulties exist in describing tribal boundaries within the study area, largely due to 229 years of dislocation caused by European settlement. While it is not the place of this research to offer definitive anthropological statements in this regard, two historical quotes from soon after settlement by Europeans describes the occupants of the southern shores of Sydney harbour.

> *'The tribe of Cadi inhabit the south side, extending from the south head to Long-Cove'*; (King in Hunter [1968: 412]).

> *'From the entrance of the harbour, along the south shore, to the cove adjoining this settlement the district is called Cadi, and the tribe Cadigal; the women, Cadigalleon.'* (Phillip 13 Feb 1790 [1892: 309])

4.2.1 Aboriginal Society and Subsistence

Single men in Aboriginal Society were said to have lived separately to married men, single women and children. A single male entering a married man's camp without invitation would be met with violence (Wallsend and Plattsburg 1890 cited in Canning 2016; Maynard 1999) . Campsites were thought to be on the banks of rivers:

> *'In choosing the site [for their camps], proximity to fresh water was one essential, some food supply a second, whilst a vantage ground in case of attack from an enemy was a third.'* (Fawcett 1898 cited in Brayshaw 1987).

The original inhabitants of the Sydney region relied on food gained through fishing and hunting, and gathering plants and small animals. The land and its rivers and estuaries were the source of a range of plant and animals for food, medicines, and raw materials for tools, weapons, shelters and body decoration (Attenbrow 2002: 37; see also Benson & Howell 1995). A variety of tools were used for obtaining food and raw materials, carrying small objects and equipment-making. Weapons were required for either offensive or defensive purposes (Pearson et al. 2002: A7).

The main subsistence strategy employed by Aboriginal people in the Sydney region focused on a hunter-gather lifestyle. There are no records of more intensive land management strategies that were practiced in other areas of the country (i.e. Lourandos 1983). In general, males undertook hunting activities, while women fished and gathered smaller faunal and plant resources.

Canoes were observed in Sydney Harbour and in neighbouring districts such as the Hunter River (Brayshaw 1986; Grant 1803; Threlkeld cited in Gunson 1974; Kuskie 1997), and described as being from 1.2 m in length up to 4.2 m in length and 1.2 m wide (Barralier 1802 cited in Brayshaw 1986; Threlkeld cited in Gunson 1974).

Each tribe had between six and eight canoes, depending on the size of the tribe. Ethnographic studies indicate these were predominantly used by women fishing outside and inside the head of local estuaries (Morgan, 1978). Three types of canoe have been recorded, one made from a strong strip of gum bark, which was scraped and fire hardened. The second type was made from bark that was closed and pointed at both ends with the third type crafted from fire. A log would be selected that was still aflame, and Aboriginal people would control the fire to form a canoe (Maynard 1999).

Other implements known to have been used included – waddies (often crafted from ironbark), yamsticks (up to 2 m long and 40 mm in diameter), fire sticks, wooden bowls (crafted from tree burls), bark water carriers with twig handles, shields (oval and up to 0.9 m long, 0.4 m wide and painted white with two red bands or stripes), clubs, boomerangs, baskets (made from palm leaves), and lances (up to 6.7 m in length) (Barralier 1802 cited in Brayshaw 1986; Scott cited in Department of Education 1985; Threlkeld cited in Gunson 1974; Kuskie 1997; Maynard 1999). Plant fibres (and fur cords) were also used to make fishing nets and twined dilly bags (Threlkeld cited in Gunson 1974; Kuskie 1997; Maynard 1999). Women were described as having made string from bark, and as crafters of fishing nets (Dawson 1830 cited in Kuskie 1997; Maynard 1999). Shell was used to make fish hooks and tools. Fish hooks were made from oyster shell, while shell tools could be used to sharpen spears (until the introduction of glass) (Threlkeld cited in Gunson 1974; Kuskie 1997; Maynard 1999; RPS 2011). Kangaroo bones were made into combs or awls, the latter of which were used for sewing kangaroo and possum skin, belts and headbands (Brayshaw 1987; Kuskie 1997; RPS 2011). Shell and glass were traded for possum skins, yarn and headbands (Dawson 1830 cited in Kuskie 1997).

Marine resources played an integral role in the diet of Sydney's Aboriginal people. Targeted species included crabs, crayfish, fish and shellfish and when available, large mammals such as seals and whales (Attenbrow, 2010). The larger proportion of targeted marine resources were however small. Targeted terrestrial animals included wallabies, kangaroos, possums, fruit bats, kangaroo rats and gliders (Attenbrow, 2010).

4.2.2 Spiritual locations and culture

The understanding and perception of the landscape expressed by the knowledge holders and the community is an area traversed by an interconnecting network of physical, social and spiritual places. The World Heritage Convention of UNESCO defines an associative cultural landscape as one which has 'powerful religious, artistic or cultural associations of the natural element rather than material cultural evidence, which may be insignificant of even absent' (World Heritage Convention, UNESCO 1991). The relationship between Aboriginal Australians and the land is conceived in spiritual terms rather than primarily in material terms (Andrews *et al.* 2006).

4.2.3 Population decline and settlement

Aboriginal populations in the Sydney and Hawkesbury region suffered a dramatic decline after the arrival of non-Aboriginal settlers, with disease, the loss of traditional hunting grounds, and conflict with settlers all contributing to the reduced number of Aboriginal people. Diseases such as smallpox, typhoid, influenza, scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria, whooping cough and croup were all disastrous to the Aboriginal people (Kuskie 1997; Maynard 1999; Wood 1972). The smallpox epidemics alone, in 1789, 1829 and 1831, meant that it was impossible for non-Aboriginal settlers to understand the population sizes of Aboriginal people prior to European arrival (Gunson 1974; Kuskie 1997). The first epidemic was reported to have reduced the Aboriginal population by half, between Botany Bay and Hawkesbury (Butlin 1983).

Due to the loss of traditional hunting grounds, and the modification of the landscape, food resources such as kangaroo, wallaby, emu and possum became scarce (Wilson cited in NSW Legislative Council 1846). Normal hunting processes were also restricted, due to the clearance of vegetation and draining of lagoons (NSW Legislative Council 1846).

In 1935, the social anthropologist, Alfred Radcliffe Brown estimated that during the early colonial years the Aboriginal people had suffered enormous mortality as a result of massacres by settlers and police and that there

was abundant evidence that 'in places many thousands were shot that the white man may enjoy undisturbed their tribal lands' (in Reynolds 2013, p. 122). Whereas it is difficult to estimate the impacts on the populations of this region this violence alongside landscape alteration and the introduction of diseases such as smallpox led to a massive reduction in the Aboriginal population. The population loss and conflict with colonists and settlers affected all aspects of traditional life (Kuskie 1997). By the latter half of the 19th century, Aboriginal people in the Sydney region were increasingly reliant on settlers for clothing and sustenance, often living on the outskirts of European settlements and not welcomed into settler society.

4.3 Establishment of Defences

This section is reproduced directly from the previous HMP (Woodhead 2008: 12-26).

4.3.1 Sydney military context

Governor Lachlan Macquarie arrived in New South Wales in late 1809 with his own regiment, the 73rd Regiment of Foot, the Royal Highlanders, to find that much of the accommodation for the military was in a poor state of repair. Buildings that had been constructed in the 1790s, when both building materials and skills were generally of poor quality, were rapidly reaching the end of their useful life. Macquarie, who was Governor from 1810 until 1821, recognised from the outset that the colony was not just a penal settlement but also a free-settled community. By taking advantage of the increased numbers of convicts that were sent to the colony during his term of office, Macquarie commenced an ambitious programme of public works within the new colony, which included new buildings, towns, and roads.

From 1810 until 1870, the defence of the colony was provided through a succession of 26 British infantry regiments, as well as several smaller artillery and engineer units. In addition to their duties associated with the system of convict transportation, both afloat and ashore, the British troops were responsible for establishing and maintaining the Mounted Police in New South Wales between 1825 and 1850. The troops constructed fortifications; attended fires and executions; assisted the police in keeping the peace between rioting sailors, rival election parties and squabbling sectarians. They also provided guards for wrecks, goldfields, colonial treasuries, quarantine stations, government houses and the opening and closing of legislatures and mounted escorts for gold in transit. They manned coastal defences and fired ceremonial artillery salutes and operated intermittently against Aboriginal resistance in most of the colonies.

The first barracks for the new colony was gradually constructed by various British regiments in Sydney soon after the arrival of the First Fleet in January 1788 in George Street. By the mid-1830s, this site had become dilapidated and required either major repair work or replacement. The decision was consequently made to relocate the barracks to another site further away from the commercial areas of Sydney. Following negotiations between the New South Wales Colonial Authorities and the British Board of Ordnance, it was agreed that the British Board would surrender the old barracks site (which they owned) to the Colonial Authorities on the condition that they provide in exchange another suitable site of equivalent value and plan layout. A Board of Officers was appointed by Governor Richard Bourke in 1836 to select a new site. The agreed construction value was set at £60,000, on the understanding that the new barracks would be of an equivalent scale of accommodation and have the same functions as the George Street barracks, with the provision of additional quarters. The new site chosen was located high on the ridgeline south-east of the centre of the city at that time. The land was remote from the city, unsuitable for agricultural purposes, close to the ready water source from Busby's Bore, and the availability of sandstone. This was later to become known as the suburb of Paddington.

4.3.2 The earlier development of Busby's Bore

By the 1820s, the Tank Stream, Sydney's original water supply had become so polluted that Governor Darling engaged an engineer to find an alternative source. John Busby, a Mineral Surveyor, proposed that water be taken from the Lachlan Swamps (now Centennial Park). His plan was to convey water through an underground tunnel or 'bore' to the city centre for distribution at the Colony's racecourse, where Hyde Park is presently situated. The Lachlan Swamps area was a low lying marsh containing a plentiful supply of fresh water. It was part of a sandy region known as the Macquarie Reserve, and covered the areas currently known as Moore Park, the Showgrounds, and the Sydney Sports Stadium. Work commenced in 1827 on what is now the south eastern corner of Hyde Park and subsequently Sydney's first piped water supply resulted. The project began

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with convict labour and was not completed until 1837 when Sydney was again in the grip of a prolonged drought. In the 1840s, construction began on the city's first water reticulation pipes, laid from the bore to various parts of the township. This led to the eventual augmentation of the bore with the Botany System in 1859. It continued to serve the city and Woolloomooloo until the Upper Nepean scheme was completed in the 1880s.

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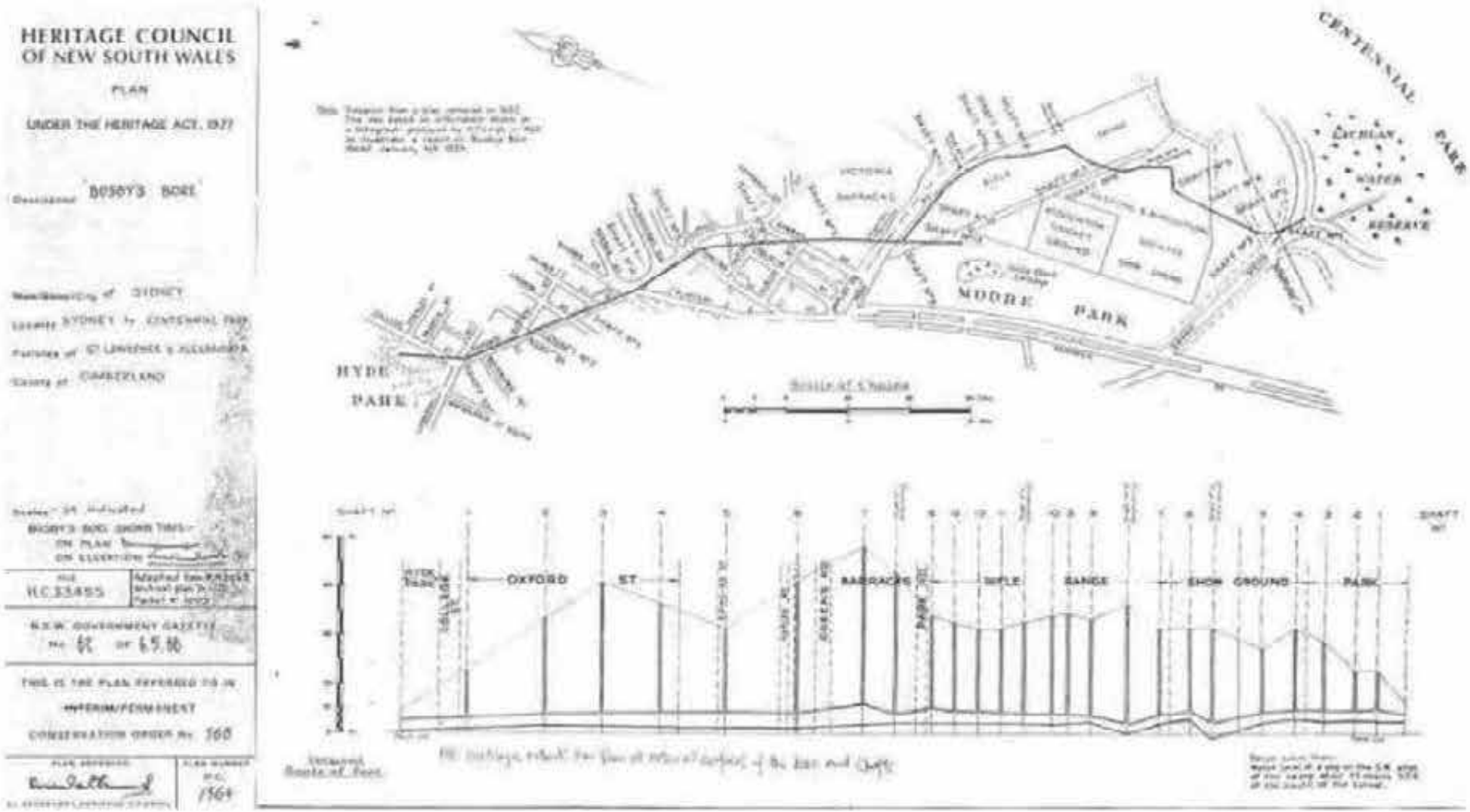


Figure 4.1 : Extract from the Heritage Council of NSW plan of Busby's Bore

The bore has twenty-eight vertical shafts over its entire length. They were built to provide ventilation and entry points for the workers below. The shaft near the eastern wall of the Print Room at Victoria Barracks is known as No.7 shaft and is 71 feet deep. Before the move from the original mess building in the 1930s, extensive work was carried out preparing the grounds and buildings of the hospital. Workmen digging new drains dug too deeply, causing the ground to give way and part of Busby's Bore was exposed.

4.3.3 Historical development of Victoria Barracks

Phase 1 – The development of Colonial Barracks (1841-1870)

Plans, specifications and cost estimates were promptly prepared by Major George Barney, Commanding Royal Engineer, which were then submitted to the Home Government in Britain. Barney had arrived in Sydney in December 1835, and was later promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in August 1840. He is attributed with having designed the initial layout of Victoria Barracks. Initial costs were based on the use of locally produced bricks, however with the availability of local sandstone on site and in the vicinity, substantial savings were made on the cost of building materials. The construction of the new barracks, which was granted approval on 3 August 1840, commenced in February 1841 with clearing of the site in readiness for the building of foundations nine months later. This generally coincided with the cessation of transporting convicts to New South Wales. This resulted in work being divided between two distinct groups, both of which were completely segregated from each other. Convicts quarried the stone and prepared the site, whilst the above ground work was carried out by contracted masons, pavers, and carpenters. Despite the commencement of works in October 1841, the proposed boundaries of the barracks site were not however resolved at that time. It was not until December 1842 that Barney eventually forwarded a submission to the Colonial Secretary for a plan of the ground for the new military barracks. The cost of the new barracks was a contentious issue for the Colony throughout the development of Victoria Barracks. It had been agreed to pay for the equivalent scale of accommodation as the old George Street Barracks, however prior to works commencing, Barney added a hospital to the new site plan, despite there being no hospital on the old site. Disagreements erupted and delays occurred. Consequently, the original estimated 2½ year building program was extended to seven years. The Officers' Quarters was the first building to be completed in 1842. It was designed by Barney and as built, the Officers' Quarters comprised 40 officers' barrack rooms (single officers in the northern wing, and two family residences in the southern wing), plus the officers' mess and recreational rooms in the centre of the building, and a cellar underneath the centre section. Buildings to the rear included the mess kitchen, larder, scullery, mess-man's rooms, officer's kitchens, toilets and stables.

The Soldiers' Barracks was also begun in 1842-43 but was not completed until about 1846. The building was also designed by Lieutenant Colonel George Barney. As built, the Soldiers Barracks provided accommodation for 648 non-commissioned officers and men. There were 28 soldiers' rooms and 16 sergeants' rooms in the two wings of the building on two floors (at peak times, each of the soldiers' rooms would have held 22 men). In the central part of the building, either side of the archway, there were located an orderly room, library, schoolroom, regimental store, sergeants' mess, larder rooms and a clock room. Detached buildings included privies.

In February 1843, Major (later Lt. Colonel) James Gordon, Royal Engineer, took over from Barney. Following this change, Gordon negotiated to make several changes to the original plan designed by Barney. One of his recommended alterations was to extend the previously declared boundaries of the site in all directions for the purposes of providing greater area for outdoor activities and freer circulation of air around buildings. A Soldiers' Mess and two accompanying cookhouses were erected between 1843 and 1845 in association with the Soldiers Barracks, which was still incomplete at the time. Lieutenant Colonel George Barney may have designed the buildings, although it seems more likely that they were designed by his successor Commanding Royal Engineer, Lieutenant Colonel James Gordon.

The perimeter wall was begun in April 1845 and was completed in 1850. It was probably designed by Lieutenant Colonel James Gordon. A hospital was constructed on the site in 1845 together with a morgue, which were most likely also designed by Gordon. The two-storey hospital building comprised seven wards, a surgery, reception room, staff rooms and a bathroom; together with a detached kitchen block (since demolished).

A Guard House, most likely designed by Lieutenant Colonel James Gordon, was completed during 1846. As originally built, the Guard House, as well as containing the guard room, also contained a lock-up, privy, engine

room, ash pit and urinals. The first use of the new barracks site was by a local church congregation on 1 November 1846 however it was not until April 1848 that the new barracks were officially completed.

A rackets court was amongst the original group of buildings erected at Victoria Barracks between 1842 and 1847. The court was of the standard court size (60 ft by 30 ft) and had painted markings on the stone flagged floor (revealed during renovation in 1982-83). Rackets was the progenitor of the modern squash rackets, using a hard ball and a court almost twice as big as the modern squash court. The game of rackets evolved in England, was formalised with its introduction to Harrow School in 1822 and became well established in clubs, universities and the military as a result of the construction of courts at the Prince's Club in Hans Place London, in 1853 (demolished 1886). The game flourished in the 1860s and 1870s and was spread abroad particularly by the armed forces. It fell into decline after World War 1 because of its expense and the rising popularity of squash rackets, which used a court only about half as big as the rackets court. The building was originally a single rectangular unroofed space with exposed sandstone walls and floor, apart from a brick partition wall at the north end making a narrow change room. At the time of construction, the building was described as a court for ball games; it was not described as a rackets court until the twentieth century, by which time it had already ceased to be used as such. The Parade Ground to the front of the Soldiers' Barracks was levelled and seeded with grass in the late 1840s, following the completion of the Soldiers' Barracks in 1846. A gravel drill square originally formed on the western half Parade Ground (later in 1879 it was tarred)

A Barracks Stores building and a Barracks Medical Officers residence were built about 1847. The buildings were part of the earliest plans for the site which were designed by Lieutenant Colonel George Barney as was the Bungalow was also finished in 1847. As built, the Bungalow, which housed the barrack master or Commandant, comprised a six room residence, a separate kitchen and servant's quarters with loft, and a two room stable with loft, plus privies in the yard (as mentioned below, it has since been altered over the years)

Construction of a District Military Prison at Victoria Barracks began in 1847. It consisted of twelve cells in a two storey block. Attached to the prison building were an office, kitchen and Provost Sergeant's quarters which were erected around the same time. The buildings were probably designed by the then Commanding Royal Engineer, Lieutenant Colonel James Gordon. Stage two of the former gaol, completed in 1848, involved the addition of six more cells and a separate yard, which was used for Garrison punishment (i.e. sentences under 28 days' duration).

The first regiment to occupy the Barracks and use its facilities was the 11th Regiment of Foot (The North Devonshire Regiment). The regiment marched from Circular Quay to occupy the Soldiers Barracks on 6 August 1848, some eighteen months after its completion. In 1849 the Guard House's original engine room was converted into four cells. In the same year more cells were added to the District Military Prison. The Soldiers' Barracks building was altered in 1856 by the addition of the wooden bell turret to the roof over the central archway and the installation of the bell and the clock (the bell and turret have since been removed). By the 1860s some pines had been planted around the Parade Ground, followed later by native figs and other species (refer to image below). Fencing was also erected around the Parade Ground at this time.

Once established, life at the barracks was reportedly not always comfortable. The sand hills surrounding the site caused the sand to constantly silt up the parade grounds, and the weight of this built-up sand on the Barracks' perimeter walls caused a number of collapses, some spanning over 18 metres. Flying sand was also a continuous problem, while a defective sanitary system led to the deaths of a number of wives and children living at the Barracks in 1859. Although a board was established in the same year to deal with these issues, inadequate sanitary conditions would continue to haunt the Barracks for the next 40 years. During British occupation, Victoria Barracks was successively occupied by the 11th Regiment of Foot (1848-57), 77th Regiment of Foot (1857-58), 12th Regiment of Foot (1858-61), 50th Regiment of Foot (1866-69) and the 18th Regiment of Foot (1870) who were the last British troops to occupy the Barracks.

From 1840-1849, the barracks was generally referred to in all official correspondence as the New Military Barracks. The name 'Victoria' did appear during the construction period in 1845 and 1846. The first reference to the use of the reigning monarch's name appeared in the 1844-45 edition of the City of Sydney Directory although no official approval had yet been granted. Official documents at the time still referred to the site as the 'New Barracks'. It was not until 1850 that Victoria Barracks was freely used by all and from then on was so named in all official correspondence.

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Phase 2 – Establishment of a Permanent Military Force (1870 - 1885)

In 1870 significant changes were heralded by the departure of the British Army garrison. A defence force vacuum occurred between 1870 and 1871, leaving the Victoria Barracks effectively empty, patrolled only by a police guard and then a watchman. Around this time the Paddington Council agitated unsuccessfully for the closure of the military site and its conversion to a government hospital.



Figure 4.2 : 1871 photograph of the site. View to East from what is now Greens Road. Note the sand that has accumulated along the western wall and the native fig planting within the Bungalow's garden (Source: Victoria Barracks Army Museum Archives).

Within 12 months the military future of the Barracks was secured with the government passing the *Naval and Military Forces Act*, enabling the colony to raise and maintain its own permanent forces. The New South Wales Permanent Military Forces were established in August 1871 at Victoria Barracks. These consisted of a battery of artillery and two companies of infantry. In 1872 gun platforms were laid down on the Victoria Barracks parade ground and a battery was built at the south end of the officers' quarters. By the end of that year however, the government believed the expense of maintaining the permanent infantry was unnecessary and that force was disbanded. The permanent artillery continued in service, supplemented by volunteer and partially-paid troops. It was not long before the colonies slowly came to the realisation that defence was not a matter of individual effort. To be effective, it needed co-ordination at the national level. In 1877, at the insistence of New South Wales, Major General Sir William Jervois (who later became Governor of South Australia) and Lieutenant Colonel Peter Scratchley RE were made available to advise the colonies on defence matters. A succession of inter-colonial conferences, to consider the defence of Australia were held from the early 1880s. These initiatives clearly illustrate the importance of the defence debate as a factor in the overall impetus for federation. While a gradual process, training and efficiency of the colonial forces did improve. The introduction of higher defence structures, and the posting of British officers and warrant officers to appointments in these higher headquarters, as well as into units, introduced an air of reality into colonial defences and did much to improve the efficiency of colonial regiments. At Victoria Barracks improvements led to the construction of a School of Military Engineering in 1880 which was formally opened by Scratchley himself. As built, the building consisted of a workshop and modelling rooms, storerooms, an armoury, officers' quarters and a dressing room. A drill and musketry hall was also erected in that year. Other minor changes involved the use of some rooms in the Soldiers Barracks as offices and the conversion of the store shed at the Medical Officer's residence for use as an engine shed. In 1884 the strength and composition of the New South Wales Forces stood as follows in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 : Strength and composition of NSW Forces in 1884

Components	Count
Artillery – permanent	319
Artillery – militia	300
Engineers – militia	60
Infantry – militia	1,340
Torpedo Force – militia	100
Total	*2,119*

Phase 3 – Sudan & Boer Wars (1885 – 1902)

In 1883 war had broken out between British-backed Egyptians and local rebels in Sudan. British troops went to the aid of the Egyptian troops in 1884 but the war escalated during which a British General, Charles Gordon was killed in action. Upon news of Gordon's death, the NSW government offered the British government a contingent of troops for Sudan. The acceptance of the contingent was received with enthusiasm by the NSW government and members of the armed forces; it was seen as a historic occasion, marking the first time that soldiers in the pay of a self-governing Australian colony were to fight in an imperial war.



Figure 4.3 : Volunteers for the NSW Infantry Contingent for the Sudan at Victoria Barracks, 3 March 1885 (AWM A05137)

The departure of the Sudan Contingent was preceded by a parade at Victoria Barracks. *'At 11.45am bugles were sounded, men fell in and rolls were called, there were no absentees and the contingent marched off through the waving crowds'* (Figure 4.3, AWM A05137). The contingent, an infantry battalion of 522 men and 24 officers and an artillery battery of 212 men, sailed from Sydney on 3 March 1885 amid much public fanfare. They arrived back in June 1885. Despite having seen very little action, the contingent, dressed in their khaki uniforms, marched through the city to a reception at Victoria Barracks where they stood in pouring rain as a number of public figures, including the Governor, Lord Loftus, the Premier, and the commandant of the contingent, Colonel Richardson, gave speeches. It was generally agreed at the time that, no matter how small the military significance of the Australian contribution to the adventure, it marked an important stage in the development of colonial self-confidence and was proof of the enduring link with Britain.

During the late 1880s and early 1890s, Australia's economy worsened, leading to reduced funding for the colonial armies. In 1892 the engineers moved to Moore Park, and the former School of Military Engineering began to be used for other purposes. A store building for the purposes of the Quartermasters Group was built in the 1890s. At about the same time part of the enclosing wall and fence for the hospital (which had loopholes as a defensive measure) was roofed over for use as a dispenser's store. Later in 1896, the Parade Ground was

asphalted. This was concurrent with formation of the Soudan Parade Ground and Common near the northern perimeter wall and the renaming of the original parade ground in front of the soldiers barracks to South Africa Square.

In 1899 war broke out in South Africa between British colonies and independent republics of Dutch–Afrikaner settlers, known as Boers which had maintained a wary co-existence in the country throughout the 19th century. Negotiations between the British Government and the Transvaal and Orange Free State had been followed with intense interest in Australia, particularly when war seemed inevitable. The outbreak of war was the signal for enthusiastic volunteering. At least 12,000 Australians served in contingents raised by the six colonies mostly in mounted units, often known as mounted rifles, bushmen, or imperial bushmen. They fought in both the British counter-offensive of 1900 which resulted in the capture of the Boer capitals, and in the long, weary guerrilla phases of the war lasting until 1902. Colonial troops were valued for their ability to "shoot and ride", and they performed well in the open war on the veldt. Although the New South Wales contingents did not see very much fighting in South Africa '*they acquitted themselves well and proved beyond doubt that they were second to none in resource, initiative and gallantry*' (Kreckler nd).



Figure 4.4 : Infantrymen of the NSW contingent after their return from Sudan (AWM 05526)

Phase 4 – Post Federation Development (1902 - 1914)

In March 1901 the Commonwealth Government assumed responsibility for defence matters and the colonial armies were merged to form the Commonwealth Military Forces (CMF). The Military Forces of New South Wales as a separate entity ceased to exist. Victoria Barracks became New South Wales (District) Headquarters for the Commonwealth Military Forces. The Barracks was valued at £210,000 at Federation, when the site was handed over to the Commonwealth. At this time, the local government bodies again raised an objection to the continuation of the Barracks as a military site as the Council of the Municipality of Paddington did not receive any rates for this highly valued piece of real estate.

In the period post Federation and in the lead to World War I there were a number of new buildings and changes made to the Victoria Barracks site. The former Provost Sergeant's quarters building, adjacent to the prison was in use as an office and the former racquet court building, which was being used as a bowling alley, was altered by the construction of two brick cross walls to make three squash courts aligned at right angles to the original court. A new drill hall was erected in 1903. Additions to one of the pre-existing drill halls and alterations to armourers' shop were undertaken in 1905. Additions to the provost drill hall were made shortly afterwards to make it usable as a storeroom.

In 1907, the award of the honorary distinction 'Suakin 1885' was made to the New South Wales infantry regiments of the Australian Army descended from their colonial forebears which had contributed volunteers to the infantry battalion that served in the Sudan. A drill hall and offices for the Army Service Corps were

constructed in 1908 together with additions to the armoury workshop. Alterations to the garrison hospital were made in 1909. In 1909 part of the Oxford Street frontage of Victoria Barracks was transferred to the Paddington Council to enable widening of the street. In 1911 Victoria Barracks became headquarters to the 2 Military District, New South Wales.

The central road through the Parade Ground was realigned in 1912. Stables for the Australian Field Artillery and latrines for cadets were erected at Victoria Barracks in 1912 followed by some additional buildings for the unit in 1913. A workshop for an artificer (an enlisted man responsible for the upkeep of small arms) was erected in 1913 and additional office accommodation at rifle club's offices were provided in 1914.

Phase 5 – World War I (1914 - 1918)

On the 3rd of August 1914 the Australian government offered to send an expeditionary force of 20,000 men to Europe following the outbreak of war between Britain and Germany. It was decided to organise as an infantry division and a light horse brigade which became known as the Australian Imperial Force (AIF). Accordingly, the First Division was formed in Australia in August 1914. Intended to be representative of the nation as a whole, it was organised from contingents from all states. It was originally intended to send the division to England for training and thence on to the Western Front but the division was diverted to Egypt. During World War I Victoria Barracks served as an administration centre. Little construction was undertaken at this time however by 1918 the former Provost Sergeant's quarters was converted into a club and one of the Soldier Barracks cookhouses become a print shop.

Phase 6 – Between the Wars (1918 - 1938)

The years between the wars were difficult for the Australian Army. The public's reactions to the immense cost of the War were exhaustion, apathy and stagnation, compounded by national economic problems. The AIF was disbanded after the War but, in 1921, the Citizen Forces were reorganised on the same lines, adopting AIF unit titles, colour patches and, in due course, inheriting AIF battle honours. Victoria Barracks became 2 District Base, Australian Military Forces, New South Wales Headquarters.

During the 1920s the Barracks Stores were converted for use as nurses' quarters and work on the former Soldiers Barracks, used as an administrative block at the time, included re-slating of the western portion and repairs to chimneys. Further re-roofing of the rest of the building was carried out in 1928. In 1927 the Paddington Council again unsuccessfully pushed for the resumption of the land from Defence back to the community was raised. The Great Depression slowed development at Victoria Barracks between 1929 and 1932. In 1929 only minor alterations and additions to Assistant Ordnance Mechanical Engineer (A.O.M.E.) workshops were carried out. In 1930 the former hospital was converted into an officers' mess. This freed up the Officers' Quarters for the Royal Military College (RMC) Duntroon which moved temporarily to Sydney from 1931 to 1937. Its requirement for additional sports fields led to the enlargement of the original parade ground, by reconfiguring the direct axial road from the Victoria Gate to the barracks into a curved driveway along which memorial tree were planted. This change allowed for a cricket field on the eastern half. In 1932, due to severely restricted financial resources, few defence improvements were initiated. It was not until 1935 that an increase in militia strength was authorised. With the depression over, Defence funding was substantially increased and as a consequence many works were undertaken. In 1934 repairs and painting was undertaken to the gun park and stores buildings, the Royal Military College (RMC) gymnasium was relocated, the gymnasium was converted into Army Service Corps (ASC) drill hall and the ASC drill hall converted into cubicles.

Lavatory accommodation in the engineers' services branch were provided in 1935. Alterations and repairs to the Eastern Block were carried out between 1936 and 1939. Alterations and repairs to H block and kitchen were made in 1937, as were alterations and additions to staff corps mess. Three brick oil stores and concrete washing area at the rear of the Australian Field Artillery block were constructed and alterations and additions were also made to the ordnance workshops. In 1939 a non-commissioned officers' (N.C.O.) mess building, oil store and extensions to recuperator room and expense store were erected. Alterations to the RMC's laboratory block were completed around the same time.

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Phase 7 – World War II (1939 - 1945)

In preparation for renewed world hostilities, the 2nd Military District became Eastern Command with Victoria Barracks as its headquarters on 25 July 1939. During the Second World War, the Intelligence Corps staff occupied one wing of the Officers' Quarters building following the departure of the RMC. The rest of the building was used by the army's fledgling Staff College until it moved to Fort Queenscliff in Victoria. Additions and alterations were made to the Ordnance Workshops between 1937 and 1944 which included fencing and the construction of an Artillery survey building. Alterations were made to the Printing office in 1941 and alterations and electrical installation were made to the old Chapel building in 1943. At the height of conflict between Japanese and Australian forces in 1942, Victoria Barracks became the New South Wales Lines of Communication Area.

Phase 8 – Post War (1945 - 1950)

At the cessation of hostilities and the transition to peace-time conditions, it was considered appropriate to revert to the Command system that had operated between 1939 and 1942. Headquarters Eastern Command (II) was therefore re-established at Victoria Barracks in 1946. Around this time the Australian Military Forces were reorganised. The Australian Regular Army was formed in September 1947; and this was supported by the reorganised Citizen Military Forces. Following the relocation of the Army staff college, the Officers' Quarters building was converted back into quarters for married army officers. A retaining wall and rockeries toward the eastern end Parade Ground were also made around this time. Alterations and additions to existing electrical installations and reticulation was carried at two Military District workshops in 1948.

Phase 9 – Korean & Vietnam Wars (1950 - 1973)

On 25 June 1950, the (North) Korean People's Army invaded the Republic of (South) Korea. In late September Royal Australian Regiment 3RAR joined the 27th British Commonwealth Brigade. Succumbing to US pressure, Australia agreed in October to send a second Battalion 1RAR to Korea in April 1851. In November 1951 the Korean War entered its static phase which lasted until a ceasefire was agreed on 27 July 1953. In the mid-1950s one of the former Drill Halls was converted to a sergeants' mess hall. The former mess was then converted into an Other Ranks' recreation room in 1958.

When National Service ended in November 1959, there was a desire to modernise the Army and restructure it to enable better integration in operations with the forces of Australia's main ally, the United States. As a result, the Army was reorganised on a new divisional structure, called the Pentropic Division. The restructuring of the Army, particularly the CMF infantry battalions, to form the new battle groups, involved the disbanding of many old units with historical links going back to the Sudan, South Africa and the two World Wars, as well as severing traditional ties with their local communities. The Barracks Stores building and the Medical Officers residence were converted to a conjoined residence in 1960, and, known as Stonehenge, it remains in residential use. In late 1964 and early 1965 due to a deteriorating military situation in South Vietnam, 1RAR was deployed to Saigon to boost the United States sizeable ground forces in the area. Government concerns with Australia's capacity to deal effectively with direct security concerns in the region led to the reintroduced of the National Service scheme in 1965. Large numbers of Australian troops were sent to Vietnam over the following years. By 1968 public opinion was against the war. Australia's participation in the Vietnam War ceased in 1973. The RAAF assisted with the humanitarian missions to evacuate civilian refugees in early 1975 after the fall of Saigon to the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese Army.

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Figure 4.5 : 1959 Aerial photograph of the VBS site showing buildings now removed in the Magazine Precinct: Source Victoria barracks Army Museum archives

Phase 10 – 1973 – Current

In 1972, following a major review, the Government agreed to a complete reorganisation of the Army on functional lines. This involved disbanding the geographical commands and creating Field Force, Logistic and Training Commands, leaving smaller geographically-based military districts with primarily supporting administrative roles. As part of the general reorganisation of the armed forces in 1973, Headquarters Eastern Command was abolished, and replaced by Headquarters, 2 Military District on 1 November 1973 which it remained as until1 Feb 1993.

Relatively small military district organisations remained in each State, responsible for providing administrative support for formations, units and members of the functional commands located within the district boundaries. Field Force Command headquarters was established in Sydney, with responsibility for all field force units - the units of the Army's fighting formations – throughout Australia. The major formations of Field Force Command were 1st, 2nd and 3rd Divisions. The Army Museum of NSW, which collects, preserves and exhibits the history of the British, colonial and Australian Army in New South Wales from First Fleet to today, opened in part of the gaol complex in the 1970s. As part of the museum works, the former Provost Sergeant's quarters was restored in 1973 to be used as offices. Around the same time the dispenser's store, which was near the former hospital, was converted for use as a store for the officers' mess. Later it became a cool room.

A push for the resumption of the land from Defence back to the community was raised again in the 1970s. All later additions were removed from the squash courts (Building 42) in 1982-83 and two squash courts with improved amenities were built within the original stone structure. In this process much of the sandstone flagged floor had to be removed, while other parts of it were lifted and relayed at a slightly lower level to provide space for a new concrete slab floor to be laid over. By the 1980s the morgue had been converted into a store room. The former Provost Sergeant's quarters had become married quarters occupied by the Equipment Inspection Service. In 1983 one of the two former soldiers' cookhouses was occupied by the Intelligence Section and the other extensively altered and extended. Since the 1980s the former School of Military Engineering has been used as the Sergeants' Mess Accommodation.

4.4 Identities associated with Victoria Barracks

4.4.1 Governor Macquarie



Victoria Barracks, NSW is important for its associations with Governor Macquarie who governed the colony of NSW from 1810 to 1821.

Macquarie had architectural and social aspirations for the colony and recognised that he was building the infrastructure for a future nation. His vision oversaw the colony's rapid growth and expansion and its transformation to a society, with its own currency, an ability to provide for much of its own wants and the development of important infrastructure such as permanent churches, hospitals and administrative buildings.

4.4.2 Lieutenant Colonel George Barney (1792 - 1862)



Lieutenant Colonel George Barney was a Commanding Royal Engineer and played a notable role in the colony during the early period of colonial settlement. He designed various harbour improvements, roads and bridges, convict sites, fortifications, played a civic role in Sydney, led the ill-fated Port Curtis settlement, was a member of the Legislative Council and finally Surveyor General of NSW.

George Barney was the civil engineer for NSW 1836-44. Major projects for which he was responsible include a circular quay at Sydney Cove, military barracks in Paddington and Fort Denison (completed 1857). Barney was Second Lieutenant, Royal Engineers 1808-13, and the Captain 1813-25. He gained several years of civil engineering experience in Jamaica before arriving in Sydney in 1835 with the Royal Engineers. He was given the duties of civil engineer and was responsible for a circular quay at Sydney Cove, a breakwater at Newcastle, pier harbours at Wollongong and the defences of Sydney. In 1839 he was promoted to Major during which he supervised the building of Victoria Barracks from 1841. He was again promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in 1842 before returned to England for a couple of years in 1844-46. He became superintendent of a new convict colony in North Australia at Port Curtis in 1846 and then Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands from 1849 to 1855. Between 1855 and 1862 he became Surveyor-General

4.5 Overview timeline

Table 4.2 provides a timeline for the construction and/or alteration of key elements of the built heritage at the Victoria Barracks.

Table 4.2 : Historical overview of Victoria Barracks (from Converge 2015), based on Graham Brooks and Associates (2003:11-13) and Woodhead (2008:15-26)

Date	History of Site	Construction of Buildings (no.)	Notes
1827-1837	Construction of Busby's Bore.		Built by convict labour as Sydney's second water supply.
1840-1850 Construction Period			
1841		Clearing of land. Construction of Soldier's Barracks (1), Officer's Quarters and Mess (13), Privies, Stable, Ball Court (42)	Planner and initial supervisor was Lieutenant Colonel George Barney was replaced by Major (later Lieutenant Colonel) James Gordon. Convict labour quarried local sandstone, cement mortar obtained from burnt shells gathered at Rushcutters Bay. Actual construction by masons, carpenters and pavors. First full-time occupation by British troops begins in 1848.
1845		Garrison Hospital (76), Cook Houses (41 & 53), Soldier's Canteen (45), Kitchens (15, 16, &17), Dead House (69), Office for Foreman of Works (83). Perimeter wall construction begun.	

Date	History of Site	Construction of Buildings (no.)	Notes
1846		Guard House (2), Straw Store (84), Bedding & Utensil Store (87).	
1847		Military Prison, Garrison cells and Provost Sergeant's Quarters (56), Store Shed & Office (89), Barracks Master's Stables (90), Barrack Master's Kitchen (91A) and Quarters (92).	
1850		Well House (56), Perimeter Wall completed	
1850-1870 British Regiment Period			
1852	Site formally granted to Colonial Government.		
1853		Extension to Office's Quarters (13)	
1870	Departure of British troops.		British Government consider security of Australian Colonies can be undertaken by the Royal Navy. Imperial forces withdrawn. Barracks empty at this point.
1870-1885 Soudan Period			
1871			NSW Permanent Military Forces established at barracks comprising artillery battery and two infantry companies
1872	Three-gun battery built at south end of Officer's Quarters. Gun platforms established on the parade ground.		A permanent infantry disbanded, artillery maintained and supplemented by volunteer, and partially- paid troops.
1876	Additional batteries of artillery.		
1877	Additional batteries of artillery.		
1878			Public School Cadet Courts occupy the barracks.
1880	Western boundary altered for the construction of Greens Road and western wall completely restructured	(1880-87) Gymnasium (37), School of Military Engineering (60), Drill Hall (62)	Some minor changes around this time saw rooms in the Soldier's Barracks being used as offices, and store shed at the Medical Officers Residence used as an engine room.
1884			Forces at the barracks now include artillery, infantry, engineer and torpedo force militias as well as permanent artillery.
1885	Departure of Soudan contingent.		Contingent comprised an infantry battalion and artillery battery.
1859	Excavation of large cess pit outside south wall near the south (Moore Park Rd gate).		Cess pit constructed by prison labour possibly quarrying the sandstone from the outcrop the Perimeter Wall sits upon.

Date	History of Site	Construction of Buildings (no.)	Notes
1884	Area outside the southern Perimeter Wall including the RRP dedicated as Public Recreation Area		
1885-1900 Boer War and Boxer Rebellion Period			
1886		Additional engineering facilities built	
1888			Corps of Permanent Mounted Infantry raised.
1890		Part of the enclosing wall and fence for the hospital was roofed to form the Dispensers Store (75). The wall had defensive loopholes.	During the late 1880s and early 1890s a poor economy lead to reduced military funding.
1891	A small area of the north-east corner of the barracks appropriated for Paddington Town Hall, resulting in alterations to the configuration of the wall in this corner.	Toilet block and storehouse (49), Messman's Quarters (16), Wash House (55), Bungalow (92).	Formation of Commissariat and Transport Corps
1892			Engineers moved to Moore Park and the former School of Military Engineering used for other purposes.
1893		Facilities for two partially paid Field Batteries, wagon sheds (48 & 48A).	
1896		Parade Ground asphalted and the Soudan Parade Ground and Common near the northern perimeter wall established.	Original parade ground in front of the soldiers barracks renamed South Africa Square
1899	Land dedicated as a Public Recreation Area outside southern Perimeter Wall re-dedicated to the Victoria Barracks precinct	Drill Hall (1, outside walls).	Now home to the Army Band Facility. Rifle Range area used as assembly point for A Battery before departing for Boer War.
1900		Base Depot Medical Store (50)	
1901-1918 Federation and World War One Period			
1901			Commonwealth Government assumes responsibility for defence matters and Colonial armies merged to form Commonwealth Military Forces (CMF). Victoria Barracks becomes NSW district headquarters for CMF.
1903		Drill Hall (11).	
1906		Equipment Store (3).	Army Band Facilities.
c.1907		Lavatories, laundries and additions (13 & 64), Coal House (59), Wagon Shed (67), Lavatories (4).	
1908		Drill Hall (11), additions to the Armoury Workshop	

Date	History of Site	Construction of Buildings (no.)	Notes
1909	Part of the Oxford Street frontage transferred to the Paddington Council to enable street widening.	Alterations to the Garrison Hospital (76)	
1910		Plain Clothes store (54).	Barracks not fully occupied, but used by HQ of Royal/n Artillery, Australian Only Medical Corps and Army Services Corps.
1911	20 perches of land to the south of Town Hall alienated.	Stables (30), Lavatories (49), Clothing Store (54).	Victoria Barracks becomes headquarters to the 2 Military District NSW.
1912	Central road through the Parade Ground realigned.	Australian Field Artillery (94), Brigade Office (95).	
1913		Workshop for an artificer	
1914-1918	Used as Administrative Centre during WW I.	Australian Field Artillery (96), Lavatories (97 & 98).	During WWI little construction undertaken. By 1918, Provost Sergeant's quarters had become a club and one of the Soldier's Barracks cookhouses a print shop.
1916		DPM & EPM Pay Office (19), Lavatories (28), Gas meters (101-3), Engineers Q Store (3).	Shed used as miniature Rifle Range.
1918-1945 Interwar and World War Two Period			
1918	Rifle Range Precinct still vacant.	Works Office and Shed conversion (83)	Following WWI the AIF was disbanded.
1921			Victoria Barracks became 2 District Base, Australian Military Forces, NSW Headquarters.
1926		Rifle Range established and iron shed attached to outer barracks wall at far western end.	Rifle Range is an indoor facility.
1920s			Barracks stores nurses' quarters, the former Soldier's Barracks roof was re-slated and chimneys repaired.
1930	20 perches alienated by the lease for the construction of an Ambulance Station.		Former hospital converted into Officer's Mess.
1931-1937	Enlargement of original parade ground, reconfiguring axial road from the Victoria Gate the barracks curved driveway allowing for a cricket field on the eastern half.	DPM & and EPM Pay Office relocated (19), c. Garage (55)	Royal Military College (RMC) moved to Victoria Barracks. It was this arrival that led to the reconfiguration of the road from Victoria Gate to the barracks.
1934			Painting of the gun Park and stores buildings. RMC gym relocated, old gym converted into Army Surface Corps (ASC) Drill Hall, and the ASC Drill Hall converted into cubicles.
1935		Drill Hall (58)	
1936-1939			Alterations and repairs to the Eastern Block, ordinance workshops, and H Block and kitchen

Date	History of Site	Construction of Buildings (no.)	Notes
1939-1945	Used as Administrative Centre during WWII. Area adjacent to Military Prison used as Detention Parade Ground and used doorway built into Perimeter Wall for access	Office for Workshops (31), Bowling Club House (38) and Registry (39), Petrol Store (47), at least one temporary hut located on Rifle Range (removed by 1943).	Alterations to the Printing office, and alterations and electrical installation to the old Chapel building Intelligence Corps staff occupied one wing of the Officers' Quarters when the RMC departed and the Army Staff College used the rest of the building.
1940		Petrol Store (33), Mail and Dispatch (40), Portable Office (7 & 8), Office (38 & 39), Garages (80), shed (88).	
1941	Small area at north-west corner of site transferred to Department of Main Roads.	Interpreters Height (36).	
1945-2015 Post WWII, Korea, Vietnam to Present			
1945-		Electricity Sub-Station (47).	At various time headquarters of 2nd Division, 2nd Cadet Brigade, Eastern Command, 2nd Military District and Field Force Command.
c 1946-1947		Retaining wall and rockeries toward eastern end of Parade Ground.	Officer's Quarters converted back into quarters for married officers.
c.1954		Existing concrete backstop dividing Rifle Range.	Area to west of the backstop is a miniature rifle range.
c. 1955		Command Paymasters Office (29), Fire Booster Pump (55A).	Former Drill Hall, converted to Sergeants mess, and old mess into an Other Ranks recreation room in 1958.
1960			At the barracks Stores building and Medical Officers residence converted to a con joined residence known as 'Stonehenge'.
c.1960s		Switch Room (48A).	
c.1975		P.A.B.X (43).	
c.1980s			Morgue converted to store room, the former Provost Sergeants quarters became married quarters occupied by the Equipment Inspection Service. Former School of Military Engineering converted to Sergeants' Mess accommodation.
1982-1983			Later additions to squash courts (42) removed and two new courts proved amenities built in the original stone structure.
1983			Other former soldiers cook houses occupied by Intelligence Section.
1983-1994		Building 48B, Signal Centre Tower.	
2014-2015		Moore Road ACP and associated BSIP infrastructure across the barracks.	

4.6 Australian and NSW Historic themes

Table 4.3 identifies relevant historic themes represented by Victoria Barracks Sydney as they align to the Australian Historic Themes Framework developed by the Australian Heritage Commission (2001). The objective of the Framework is to provide links between the different regional stories in Australian history (Heritage Council of NSW 2001).

Table 4.3 : Historic themes for Victoria Barracks Sydney

Australian Theme	State theme	VBS Feature
Peopling Australia	Convict - Activities relating to incarceration, transport, reform, accommodation and working during the convict period in NSW (1788-1850) - does not include activities associated with the conviction of persons in NSW that are unrelated to the imperial 'convict system': use the theme of Law & Order for such activities Prison, convict shipwreck, convict system document, ticket-of-leave and probationary living quarters, guards uniform, landscapes of control, lumber yard, quarry, gallows site, convict built structure, convict ship arrival site, convict barracks, convict hospital, estate based on convict labour, place of secondary punishment	Busby's Bore Building 56: Prison Perimeter Wall
Developing local, regional and national economies	Environment - cultural landscape - Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings Health - Activities associated with preparing and providing medical assistance and/or promoting or maintaining the well-being of humans Technology - Activities and processes associated with the knowledge or use of mechanical arts and applied sciences	Busby's Bore
Building settlements, towns and cities	Utilities - Activities associated with the provision of services, especially on a communal basis	Busby's Bore
Governing	Defence - Activities associated with defending places from hostile takeover and occupation	Entire VBS site
Marking the phases of life	Persons - Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Various features of the VBS site including monuments, plantings, coats of arms, commemorative places Buildings associated with Engineer Lt Colonel Barney and the vision of Governor Macquarie

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5. Assessment of heritage significance

5.1 Natural Heritage assessment

The natural heritage values assessment and significance assessment generally follow the process outlined in the *Protecting Natural Heritage: Using the Australian National Heritage Charter* guideline (Australian Heritage Commission 2003). The natural heritage values of a place may reflect the importance of its ecosystems, biological diversity and/or geodiversity. Natural values may also have cultural significance because they are important to people for various reasons. Assessing heritage significance is fundamental to the process of heritage conservation.

As described in the Australian Natural Heritage Charter (Australian Heritage Commission 2002b):

- Natural heritage means:
  - Natural features consisting of physical and biological formations or groups of such formations, which demonstrate *natural significance*
  - Geological and physiographical formations and precisely delineated areas that constitute the habitat of *indigenous species* of animals and plants, which demonstrate *natural significance* and/or
  - Natural sites or precisely delineated natural areas which demonstrate *natural significance* from the point of view of science, conservation of natural beauty.
- Natural significance means:
  - The importance of ecosystems, biodiversity and geodiversity for their existence value or for present of future generations, in terms of their scientific, social, aesthetic and life-support value.

5.1.1 Methodology

The following tasks were undertaken for the development of the Natural Heritage sections of the HMP:

- Desktop review of listed species and their conservation status to identify changes since the previous HMP was prepared, or identify new data where previous review has not been undertaken. Information reviewed included the following.
- Review of relevant literature. The previous HMP (Woodhead 2008) was briefly reviewed, however as it did not assess natural heritage the following documents were reviewed:
  - ERM (2012) Heritage Impact Assessment (BSIP BIW) Base Security Improvement Program
  - City of Sydney (2013) Register of Significant Trees
  - City of Sydney (2014a) Significant Trees. Victoria Barracks
  - City of Sydney (2014b) Urban Ecology Strategic Action Plan
  - Department of Defence (2017) Victoria Barracks tree register
  - Cardno Landscape Architecture (2016) NNSW-SC Tree Register Update - 2016
- Review of spatial data, including the following Commonwealth and state data as relevant to the site and a surrounding search buffer of 10 kilometres (search area):
  - Commonwealth Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST) to identify Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) as protected under the EPBC Act
  - Biodiversity attributes as relevant to the site and search area, including:
    - Modelled native vegetation mapping to identify protected native vegetation potentially present at the site and within the search area (maintained by the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage)
    - Historic records of threatened flora and fauna species identified at the site and within the search area (maintained by the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage)

- A field survey was conducted to validate the desktop assessment results and identify other attributes of Natural Heritage value. The survey included:
  - A vegetation assessment
  - Inspection of areas that have had active management applied to determine successes, as relevant to Natural Heritage
  - Survey of areas containing conservation significant flora and fauna to reconfirm existence
  - Survey for other conservation significant species not captured in the existing HMP but have the potential to occur.
- Review of implementation of management actions from existing HMP.
- Identification of level of compliance of the existing HMP, providing updates where required.
- Preparation of a significance assessment, since one does not currently exist, including comparative analysis where required.
- Development of a maintenance / action plan as one does not currently exist.
- Preparation of a Natural Heritage maintenance schedule and action plan in consultation with relevant stakeholders, including Defence.

5.1.2 Description

The indigenous vegetation of Victoria Barracks has been significantly altered and remnant native vegetation no longer exists on the site. However, natural heritage values are currently present, provided by post-settlement vegetation plantings of mixed native and exotic origins.

Natural heritage values available at Victoria Barracks include:

- Potential habitat for threatened fauna species; and
- Biodiversity movement corridor

Both these natural heritage values are dependent on the persistence of the extent and good condition of the post-settlement vegetation present, which includes 65 significant trees of substantial size and relatively good health: Moreton Bay Figs, Norfolk Island Pines, Black Bean, Brush Box, and Canary Island Date Palms and other garden plantings and an area of native bush restoration in the south eastern part of this site.

5.1.2.1 Potential habitat for threatened fauna species

Potential habitat is considered to be available at Victoria Barracks for the threatened species described below.

5.1.2.1.1 Powerful Owl

The Powerful Owl (*Ninox strenua*) (EPBC Act. not listed, TSC Act. Vulnerable) is the largest Owl in Australasia and is endemic to eastern Australia, occurring mostly on the eastern side of the Great Dividing Range. Adults reach 60 cm in length with a wingspan of around 140 cm. Powerful Owls are heard calling at all times of the year but are most vocal during the autumn breeding season (Office of Environment and Heritage 2014).

Powerful owls preferentially prey on tree hollow-dwelling medium sized arboreal fauna, particularly gliders, flying-foxes and possums. Birds are also taken. A functional shrub layer is important for these prey species. As such, tree hollows and a shrubby understorey are important habitat elements for the owls and should be retained and encouraged to maintain or improve habitat opportunity for the Powerful Owl.

Habitat for Powerful Owls includes various vegetation types, ranging from woodland and open sclerophyll forest to tall open wet forest and rainforest. They prefer large tracts of vegetated habitat though also occur in fragmented and urban landscapes. The vegetation at Victoria Barracks, particularly the large trees with dense

canopies and the establishing recent native revegetation area, is considered to provide good quality urban habitat for the species.

Powerful Owls demonstrate high fidelity to a large territory, which varies in size depending on habitat quality and prey densities. In areas of good habitat quality an area of 400 hectares may support a pair of Powerful Owls, while poor habitat areas with depleted availability of tree hollows and prey may require 4000 hectares to support a pair. A known pair of Powerful Owls nest in the Royal Botanic Gardens in Fig trees surrounding Government House (within approximately four kilometres to the north). The Victoria Barracks likely occurs within the territory of this known pair.

5.1.2.1.2 Grey-headed Flying-fox

The Grey-headed Flying-fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*) (EPBC Act: Vulnerable, TSC Act: Vulnerable) is the largest Australian bat (Office of Environment and Heritage 2016b). Flying-foxes play an important ecological role, acting as pollinators primarily for *Eucalyptus*, *Syncarpia*, *Angphora*, *Melaleuca* and *Banksia* as well as various forest types (Department of Environment and Climate Change 2008).

The distribution and relative abundance varies widely between seasons and years within its range (between Rockhampton, Queensland and Melbourne, Victoria) as the species moves between seasonal foraging areas, though Brisbane, Newcastle, Sydney and Melbourne are continually occupied due to the constant availability of forage resources (Department of the Environment 2017). The animals are known to forage up to 50km from their camps (Ku-ring-gai Council 2013).

Foraging habitat for the Grey-headed Flying-fox varies seasonally. Foraging habitat available at Victoria Barracks for the species includes fleshy-fruited fruit trees (e.g. the Moreton Bay Figs, Blueberry Ash (*Elaeocarpus reticulatus*), Sweet Pittosporum (*Pittosporum undulatum*), and Lilly Pilly (*Syzgium* sp.)) and other flowering trees, such as the Black Bean and Brush Box, Norfolk Island Hibiscus (*Lagunaria patersonia*), and the various *Angophora*, *Banksia*, *Corymbia*, *Eucalyptus* and *Melaleuca* species present on-site. They are also known to forage on introduced palms and noxious weeds (Ku-ring-gai Council 2013).

No Grey-headed Flying-fox breeding camps occur at Victoria Barracks. The closest camp is located at the Royal Botanic Gardens, within approximately four kilometres north of Victoria Barracks. The individuals of the Royal Botanic Gardens colony utilise the foraging resources available at Victoria Barracks.

5.1.2.1.3 Microchiropteran bats

Microchiropteran bats (microbats) are small bats that fly using echolocation and eat masses of flying insects, such as beetles, moths and mosquitoes. There are 19 species of microbat in Sydney (Ku-ring-gai Council 2013), which most species roosting in tree hollows and tree bark fissures and some in caves or man-made structures.

Threatened microbats that have the potential to occur at Victoria Barracks include the Eastern Freetail Bat (*Mormopterus norfolkensis*), Eastern Bent-wing bat (*Miniopterus schreibersii oceanensis*) and Southern Myotis (*Myotis macropus*); (EPBC Act: all not listed, TSC Act: all Vulnerable).

Roosting habitat for the Eastern Freetail bat includes hollow spouts of large mature trees of dry sclerophyll forest, woodland, swamp forests and mangrove forests, east of the Great Dividing Range (Office of Environment and Heritage 2015) with several records recorded from inside building cavities ((Churchill 2008)). The Southern Myotis roosts close to water in caves, mine shafts, hollow-bearing trees, storm water channels, buildings and under bridges and in dense foliage (Office of Environment and Heritage 2016c). The Eastern Bent-wing bat roosts in caves and man-made structures such as stormwater tunnels, well shafts and buildings (Office of Environment and Heritage 2016a).

Eastern Freetail bat forages in openings and gaps in forests up to six kilometres away from their roosts. Their diet has not been studied (Churchill 2008). The Southern Myotis forages over water, flying over the surface, trawling for small fish, prawns and aquatic insects that live on or just below the water surface. They also hunt aerially for insects that fly over the water. As such, they have a strong association with streams and permanent

waterways with a preference for still or slow-flowing waters (Churchill 2008). Foraging habitat for the Eastern Bent-wing bat includes forested areas where they hunt for moths and other flying insects above the tree canopy (Office of Environment and Heritage 2016a), and open areas such as grasslands where they fly swiftly within a few metres of the ground.

Suitable habitat for these three microbat species is available at Victoria Barracks, including large mature trees with hollows, hollow spouts and fissuring bark, various accessible old building cavities, drainage culverts, well shafts and dense foliage provided by the various mature trees across the property. Potential foraging habitat for these species includes the various tree tops and air space above the canopies as well as the open grassy lawn areas. Limited water-skimming foraging habitat is available for the Southern Myotis, though shallow and still water is available nearby (less than 400 m south) at Moore Park and the species may hunt across the open lawn areas on site.

5.1.2.2 Biodiversity movement corridor

The fauna habitat on-site provides valuable contribution to biodiversity movement across the highly fragmented urban landscape. Tree canopy foliage, bark fissures and hollows, flowers and fruit provide shelter and foraging resources for mobile avifauna moving between habitat refuges across the region, particularly between Hyde Park and the Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain precinct, Sydney Harbour, and the Moore Park and Centennial Parklands environs (City of Sydney 2014b). Centennial Parklands are connected to Victoria Barracks, largely through roadside street-scaping, urban gardens and parks.

5.1.3 Assessment of Natural Heritage Significance

This section assesses the natural heritage significance of the whole site as well as the heritage values of the individual site elements based on the historical background and above description of the place.

Natural heritage values at Victoria Barracks include the vegetated areas. The vegetated areas provide biodiversity and ecosystem values (Australian Heritage Commission 2003). Other areas on the property are not considered to hold natural heritage value and are assessed in the other sections of this report as relevant to Indigenous and/or historic heritage.

Outline of the Whole Site and Elements of Significance

With regard to the Natural Heritage Natural Charter (Australian Heritage Commission 2003), the natural heritage elements identified at Victoria Barracks are described in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1 : Assessment of natural heritage values

Natural heritage value	Item and description
Biodiversity value	Victoria Barracks does not exhibit important species diversity, ecosystem diversity or community diversity and no previous records of rare or endangered biodiversity or otherwise particularly significant species occur on the property. However, Victoria Barracks does offer potential habitat to rare or endangered elements, being the threatened species described in Section 5.1.2.1 (Powerful Owl, Grey-headed Flying-fox, and the three microbats, Eastern Freetail-bat, Eastern Bent-wing Bat and the Southern Myotis). The availability of this potential habitat is particularly important due the high degree of habitat loss and the highly fragmented nature of the densely populated urban environment of Sydney's eastern suburbs in which Victoria Barracks occurs. The availability of Victoria Barracks to support rare or endangered elements is an example of the biodiversity value of the place.
Ecosystem value	Important example of intact ecological processes at work – The fauna habitat on-site provides valuable contribution to biodiversity movement across the highly fragmented urban landscape. Tree canopy foliage, bark fissures and hollows, flowers and fruit provide shelter and foraging resources for mobile fauna moving between habitat refuges across the region, particularly between Hyde Park and the Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain precinct, Sydney Harbour, and the Moore Park and Centennial Parklands environs. Centennial Parklands are connected to Victoria Barracks, largely through roadside street-scaping, urban gardens and parks, and provides rare and important

Natural heritage value	Item and description
	ecosystem characteristics. As such, the habitats available at Victoria Barracks that facilitate the movement of biodiversity across the highly fragmented urban landscape provide an example of an intact ecological process.
Existence value	N/A
Geodiversity value	N/A
Scientific value	N/A
Aesthetic value	N/A
Social value	N/A
Historic value	N/A

These elements contribute natural heritage value to the site. With further consideration of degraded ecosystems (e.g. previous clearing and landscape fragmentation) and introduced elements (e.g. weeds and non-remnant vegetation of mixed origins) can also permanently contribute to the ecosystem and hence to the natural significance of the place. These issues relate to the integrity and condition of the site and of the natural heritage elements. 'Condition' refers to the current state of a place, reflecting the cumulative effects of environment and/or the management of the place. 'Integrity' reflects the heritage value due to its intactness.

- Introduced elements: All vegetation at Victoria Barracks can be considered an introduced element since no remnant native vegetation remains on the property. Indigenous vegetation has been introduced to the south-eastern area of Victoria Barracks since 2014, providing a native habitat contribution to the property and the surrounding environment.
- Degraded ecosystems: The entire area of Victoria Barracks can be considered a degraded ecosystem in that no remnant native vegetation persists on the property and that the property is closed from passive traverse due to the walls that limit access to both humans and to fauna species that are unable to cross the boundary wall. However, the vegetation present provides a habitat resource for the threatened species identified in this assessment. The extent of this ecosystem is considered to be degraded due to the restriction of fauna access, the previous clearing and development of the property.

The whole site, excluding the built areas (Figure 3.3), and the natural heritage elements listed above have also been assessed for significance with regard to the Importance to Listed Place GEMS Data Information provided by Defence (Section 8). The classification can assist in prioritising works and maintenance according to a value's level of significance, and in decision making for the site.

5.1.3.1 Comparative analysis

This comparative analysis identifies and describes sites similar to Victoria Barracks to consider the uniqueness of the natural heritage values within the local, state and national context. This comparative assessment can help in making decisions about how to spend limited funds or how to look after a group of important places. Biodiversity and ecosystem values such as rarity and integrity have been considered in making the comparisons (Table 5.2).

Table 5.2 : Comparative analysis of the natural heritage elements of Victoria Barracks

Natural heritage value	Local/ State/ National context	Uniqueness of the value
Biodiversity value: Rare or endangered elements	*Local, State and National:* Rare or endangered elements of local value include those threatened fauna species described in this report. These species are found in other areas in the locality, the state and the nation, including protected national park reserves of better condition and integrity. While Victoria Barracks provides an important habitat refuge in the fragmented local urban environment, it is not considered to offer unique natural heritage values to the locality, the state or the nation.	Not unique on local level Not unique on state level Not unique on national level
Ecosystem value: Intact ecological processes at work	*Local, State and National:* Victoria Barracks provides a locally important habitat refuge and stepping stone for the mobile species moving between the site and other areas of Sydney's eastern suburbs, and extending to the environs of Sydney Harbour, Botany Bay and beyond. This is an example of an intact ecological process that is important to the local ecosystem but is not unique at local, state or national levels.	Not unique on local level Not unique on state level Not unique on national level

5.2 Indigenous Heritage assessment

5.2.1 Introduction

The results of the Indigenous Heritage assessment are presented in this section. This includes:

- Description of each Indigenous Heritage values identified within the Victoria Barracks site
- A significance assessment of each value (element) of Indigenous heritage against the CHL criteria.

Full details of the Indigenous Heritage assessment are presented in Appendix B.

5.2.2 Methodology

The following tasks were undertaken for the development of the Indigenous Heritage sections of the HMP:

- Review of ethnographic information relating to the Indigenous occupation of the region
- A search of the following registers for known Indigenous Heritage values in the region:
- National Native Title Tribunal (NNTT)
- Sydney Local Environment Plan (LEP)
- Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS)
- Review of previous archaeological assessments in the region
- Development of a predictive model for archaeological potential
- Consultation with the relevant Indigenous stakeholders regarding Indigenous heritage values at the site
- Site inspection to record the current condition of known Indigenous heritage values and to ground truth and refine the predictive model
- Assessment of the significance of each element of Indigenous heritage using the GEMS Ranking System.

5.2.3 Description

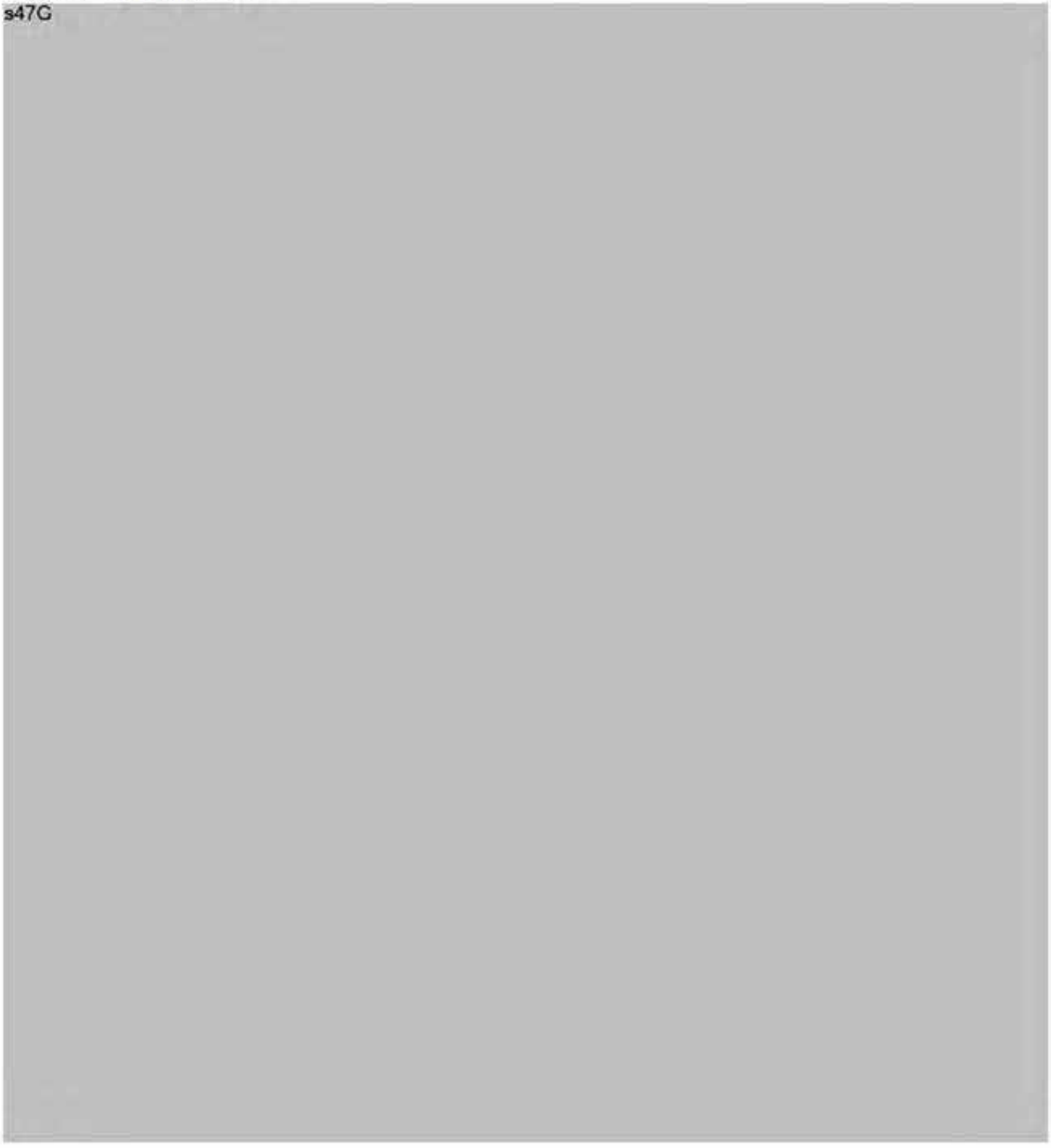
s47G

5.2.3.1 Archaeological values

There have been no Indigenous heritage sites identified within Victoria Barracks Sydney during the preparation of previous management plans (i.e. Woodhead 2008), Indigenous studies (i.e. ERM 2010) or during archaeological monitoring works (i.c. Converge 2015). Although no Indigenous heritage sites have yet been located at the site there is significant potential for them being located during future earthworks. Measures are recommended below that acknowledge this possibility and refer to a procedure if physical remains are encountered.

5.2.3.2 Cultural values

s47G



5.2.4 Assessment of Indigenous Heritage significance

s47G



5.3 Historic heritage assessment

5.3.1 Methodology

The following tasks were undertaken for the review and update of the Historic Heritage sections of the HMP:

- Literature review including the previous HMP and other relevant heritage and archaeology report
- Validation of the history section of the previous HMP for more recent events
- Site inspection of historic heritage buildings and features identified in the previous HMP to confirm and/or update the nature and condition of buildings and features, and identify any additional conditions on site that are relevant to the HMP
- Consultation with relevant stakeholders to obtain information about the history of, uses of and changes to the Defence site
- Review and update of existing significance assessment against the CHL and NHL criteria, including:
  - Synthesising historical, documentary and physical information
  - Assessing against the heritage significance criteria and thresholds for CHL and NHL
  - Preparing comparative analyses to assist in identifying the level of significance
  - Preparing a statement of significance
  - Provide a grading/ranking of significance for individual buildings and features of the Defence site, to indicate its level of contribution to the overall significance of the place.
- Review and update of management strategies and guidelines for historic heritage values
- Update of historic heritage maintenance schedule and action plan in consultation with relevant stakeholders, OR develop maintenance/action plan where one does not exist was undertaken.

5.3.2 Description

Victoria Barracks contains an extensive range of buildings, structures and both hard and soft landscape items. A full description of each element, including information about its physical features, condition and current use have been provided in Appendix D. The heritage values of Victoria Barracks are reflected in a range of tangible

attributes (its built fabric, setting, etc.) and in a variety of intangible attributes that include such things as the strong associations of the place with community groups.

There are nine heritage precincts at Victoria Barracks: These are outlined in below. A map showing the nine precincts is shown in Figure 3.7.

5.3.2.1 Precinct 1: South Africa Square

This Precinct is prominently situated in the centre of the Victoria Barracks complex and features a large grass parade ground framed by three sandstone buildings of Victorian Georgian style; the guard house, the former soldiers' barracks and the officers' quarters. On a mound south-west of the officers' quarters are three Norfolk Island Pine trees, two of which have significant associations with 19th century Defence personnel.

The Precinct dates from 1841-48 when the Victorian Georgian style soldier's quarters, officer quarters, toilet blocks, kitchens, and the guard house fronting the perimeter entrance gate were completed. The buildings served several functions many of which continue to this day. The DHA manages four of the CHL buildings within the Precinct (Buildings 13, 15, 16 & 17) (Defence Housing Authority 2006). The Precinct boundary is shown in Figure 5.1 and its significant elements presented in Table 5.3.

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FIGURE 5.1

South Africa
Square Precinct

N

Legend

- South Africa Square Precint
- Perimeter wall

NSW

Metres
0 20 40

GDA94 MGA56

DATE: 1 August 2017

WARNING: This data has been compiled from a variety of external sources and its accuracy may not always be guaranteed. This data should be treated with caution.

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Figure 5.2 : Parade ground looking east (L1Aa) (source: Jacobs 2017)



Figure 5.3 : Officers' quarters (Building No. 13) (source: Jacobs 2017)

Table 5.3 : Schedule of significant elements in the South Africa Square Precinct

Type	Reference	Description
Building	1	Land Headquarters, originally Soldiers' Barracks, built 1842-46
	2	Guard house, originally Guard and Engine House, Guard Room, built 1845
	13	Married Quarters, Cellar and Conference Rooms, originally Officers' Quarters and Officers' Mess, Officers' Married Quarters and Library Block, built 1841-46
	15	Garages, originally Kitchen and Lavatories, built c.1846
	16	Chapel/Stores, originally Officers' Mess Kitchen and Messman's Quarters, built 1846
	17	Garages, originally Kitchen and Lavatories, built c.1846
Landscape	L1a.A*	Parade Ground
	L1a.B	Brush Box row
	L1a.C	Norfolk Island Pine and Fig tree
	L1a.D	Retaining walls and rockery
	L1a.E	Sandstone stair through rockery
	L1a.F	Northern retaining wall to bowls zone
	L1a.G	Flagstone path
	L1a.H	Stone steps and flagstone path to parade ground
	L1b.A	Norfolk Island Pines south of tennis courts
	L1b.B	Fig trees adj. Oxford St. boundary wall
	L1b.C	Camphor Laurel and Erythrina
	L1b.D	Hill's Fig row
	L1b.E	Tennis courts fronting Building 13 Married Quarters
	L1b.F	Stone retaining walls above rockery

**Landscape elements from previous HMP (Woodhead 2008)*

5.3.2.2 Precinct 2: Soudan Parade Ground Precinct

This Precinct, which dates from the 1890s to the end of World War I in 1918, is situated in the north-western corner of Victoria Barracks and is characterised by three buildings aligned parallel with Oxford Street, behind the perimeter wall. These buildings are separated from neighbouring structures by a secondary parade ground known as the Soudan Common and the secondary roads of Bushman Way and NSW Infantry Way. Subsidiary features of this Precinct include the 'A' Field Battery Memorial RML Gun and a tennis court (formerly the site of the Artificial Limb Factory). The landscape is covered by broad areas of asphalt, the space defined by the buildings to the south and an embankment containing a mature line of Canary Island Date Palms to the south. There are a small number of trees between the north of the buildings and the sandstone wall to Oxford Street frontage. This Precinct was developed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Its evolution is principally associated with the expansion of the Australian Army Corps and the administration of forces during the Boer War, the Sudan campaign, and World War I. The Precinct boundary is shown Figure 5.4 and its significant elements presented in Table 5.4.

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FIGURE 5.4

Soudan Parade
Ground precinct

N

Legend

- Soudan Parade Ground precinct
- Perimeter wall

NSW

Metres
0 10 20

GDA94 MGA56

DATE: 1 August 2017

WARNING - This data has been compiled from a variety of historical sources and its accuracy has not been guaranteed. The data should be treated with caution.

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Figure 5.5 : Parade ground looking west (Asset L2A) (source: Jacobs 2017)



Figure 5.6 : Original Australian Field Artillery Building (Building 96) (source: Jacobs 2017)

Table 5.4 : Schedule of significant elements in the Soudan Parade Ground Precinct

Type	Reference	Description
Building	94	RAP & Dental Accommodation, originally Australian Field Artillery Building, built 1912
	95	AISS Office Accommodation, originally Brigade Office, built 1912
	96	DCS Office Accommodation, originally Australian Field Artillery Building, built 1913
	97	Toilet Block, originally Ladies Toilet, built 1913
	98	Toilet Block, originally Men's Toilet, built 1913
	101	Oil Store, originally Store, built 1916-18
	102	Machinery Store, originally Store, built 1916-18
	103	Machinery Store, originally Store, built 1916-18
Landscape	L2A	Phoenix palms
	L2B	Sandstone path / sandstone edging
	L2C	Tennis court
	L2D	Stone retaining wall, fence and drain
	L2E	Sandstone kerbs / drains (Building 87)

5.3.2.3 Precinct 3: Hospital Precinct

This Precinct runs inside the western wall of Victoria Barracks parallel with Greens Road, with its southernmost boundary running below the former hospital site. This Precinct contains the former hospital, morgue, bedding store, straw store, foreman's office, former barracks master's quarters, stables and kitchen, which all date from the 1840s period of the facility's initial establishment. A number of outbuildings were added during the first decades of the 20th century, many of which have since been removed.

The Precinct includes two well-established and formally constructed garden areas that have had long association with the former barracks master's quarters (The Bungalow) and the former hospital respectively. A second well shaft down to Busby's Bore is located close to the western wall of a wing of the Officers Mess. The DHA manages eight of the buildings within this Precinct, five of which (Buildings 87, 89, 91, 91A & 92) are on the CHL (Defence Housing Authority 2006). The Precinct boundary is shown in Figure 5.7 and its significant elements presented in Table 5.5.

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FIGURE 5.7

Hospital Precinct

N

Legend

Hospital Precinct

Perimeter wall

NSW

Metres

0 10 20

GDA94 MGA56

DATE: 1 August 2017

Australian Government
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Figure 5.8 : Former hospital (Building 76) (source: Jacobs 2017)



Figure 5.9 : The Blamey Tree planted 1949 (source: Jacobs 2017)

Table 5.5 : Schedule of significant elements in the Hospital Precinct

Type	Reference	Description
Building	68	Transport Office, originally Wagon Shed, built c.1907
	69	Former Morgue, originally Dead House, Store, built 1847
	75	Office Accommodation, originally Keep, Dispenser's Store, built c.1850s
	76	Officers' Mess, originally Garrison Hospital, RMC Staff Corp Mess, built c.1845
	80	Garages, originally Garages, built possibly 1940s
	82	Married Quarter Storage, originally Sleep Out, built c.1918
	83	Office Accommodation, originally Foreman of Works Office, built c.1845
	84	Offices, originally Straw House, built 1846-47
	85	Garages, originally Garages, built 1983
	86	Store, originally Store, built c.1901-18
	87	MCO Offices, originally Bedding Stores and Sergeant's Accommodation, built before1847
	88	Married Quarters Garage, originally Garage, built possibly 1940s
	89	Married Quarters 'Stonehenge', originally Bedding Stores And Sergeants' Accommodation, built 1918-26
	90	Garage and Storage, originally Stables and Privies, built c.1847
	91A	Garage 'The Bungalow', originally Kitchen, Larder, Scullery, built <1847
	91	Married Quarters 'The Bungalow', originally Barracks Master's Quarters, built c.1909
	92	Married Quarters 'The Bungalow', originally Barracks Master's Quarters, built before1847
	Well shafts to Busby's Bore	Well shaft, built c1820s
Landscape	L3A	Wall / fence to Building 76 Officers' mess
	L3B	Building 76 Officers' mess garden and courtyard trees
	L3C	Building 76 Officers' mess entry arbour and path
	L3D	Building 92 'The Bungalow' garden – Fig Trees
	L3E	Building 92 'The Bungalow' front garden

5.3.2.4 Precinct 4: Museum Precinct

This Precinct, which consists of a range of buildings dating from all periods of military occupation, is located towards the south-western corner of the site. The area is dominated by the Army Museum. It also contains the housing for the well shaft down to Busby's Bore, which can be viewed from a platform inside.

Buildings within this Precinct are predominantly 19th century and built of sandstone with slate roofing. This Precinct is significant because of the existence of Shaft No. 5 (the first within the Barracks site) down to Busby's Bore, Sydney's second water supply source, and the former military prison with provost sergeants' quarters, which was constructed in the earliest phase of military occupation. The former prison and well house remained isolated from the rest of the site until a period of expansion in the later years of the 19th century when the Former School of Military Engineering and a drill hall were added. A second drill hall was erected in c.1904, closely followed by a coal shed and lavatories in 1907. The last building to be added in the Precinct was another drill hall in 1935.

The urgent need for increased numbers of buildings on the site has heavily influenced the development of this Precinct. Positioning of later buildings basically reflected a lack of space elsewhere. Following the end of the WWII, many of these buildings became unnecessary and have subsequently been used for a mix of functions or

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have been removed. The prison ceased to be used for the containment of prisoners in the 1970s, and has since been incorporated into the museum. The landscape elements in this Precinct are contributory items, consisting mainly of some significant trees (some of which are memorial plantings), and the remainder original sandstone kerb walls and guttering. The Precinct Boundary is shown in Figure 5.10 and its significant elements in Table 5.6.

Table 5.6 : Schedule of significant elements in the Museum Precinct

Type	Reference	Description
Building	49	Toilet Block, originally Toilet Block and Store House, built c. late 1960s
	55A	Fire Booster Pump House, originally Fire Booster Pump House, built c.1960s
	56	Army Museum, originally Married Quarters, Office, Kitchen and Provost Sergeant's Quarters, Prison & Well House, built 1847
	58	Offices 1 MP BN, originally Drill Hall, Military Police, Guard's Accommodation, built 1935
	59	Storage Shed, originally coal house, built c.1907
	60	WO/SGT Accommodation Dining, originally Sergeants' Mess Accommodation, Engineering School, built 1880
	61	Gymnasium Hall, originally Drill Hall, Quarter Master's Store, built 1903-04
	62	Sergeants' Mess, originally Drill Hall, built c.1880s
	64	Toilet Block, originally Toilet Block, built c.1907
	108	Mess Storage Shed
	Well shafts to Busby's Bore	Well shaft, built c1820s
Landscape	L4A	Fig trees and rock walls
	L4B	Sandstone drains and kerb
	L4C	Eucalypts south of Drill Hall

5.3.2.5 Precinct 5: Paymaster's Precinct

This Precinct is located on the downward (southern) slope situated directly behind the soldiers' barracks. It consists of buildings that were built over an extended period and includes the cookhouses, exercise facilities (gymnasium and ball court), workshops, washhouses and privies, canteen and associated structures. The Precinct contains a majority of the most recent buildings to be added to the site.

The earliest buildings (the ball court, canteen and cookhouses) were made of local sandstone and were functionally linked to the former soldiers' barracks. The original workshops, washhouses and privies that also serviced the soldiers' barracks have been demolished and later built over. The former gymnasium, built c.1880, is representative of a wider trend in western societies towards physical fitness.

Several structures were added during the World Wars, however few have survived. The only exception is the former Interpreter's Office which is now used as the bowls clubhouse.

The landscape of the Precinct contains a number of tree species, however there is no evidence of an overall plan. Historically, this Precinct has been a service area for the Barracks and as such has not been formally or substantially planted. It would appear that building works have prompted simple landscaping treatments of small areas around them. The Precinct boundary is shown in Figure 5.13 and its significant elements presented in Table 5.7.

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FIGURE 5.13

Paymaster's Precinct

N

Legend

- Paymaster's Precinct
- Perimeter wall

NSW

Metres

0 10 20

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Figure 5.14 : Former racket court (Building 42) (source: Jacobs 2017)



Figure 5.15 : Original Soldiers Mess (Building 45) (source: Jacobs 2017)

Table 5.7 : Schedule of significant elements in the Paymaster's Precinct

Type	Reference	Description
Building	29	Office Block Land Command, originally Command Paymasters Office, built 1959-73
	36	Bowling Club, originally Interpreters Hut, built c.1940s
	37	Legal Centre, previously Conference Room, Gymnasium, Theatre, built c.1870- 87
	41	Office Block, originally HQ Intelligence, Cookhouse, Map Room, built 1845
	42	Squash Court, originally Rackets Court, built 1842-47
	43	PABX Centre, built PABX Centre, built c. late 1970s
	45	Comms Centre, originally Soldiers Mess, built c.1845
	53	Canteen/OR's Club, built cookhouse, built 1845
	54	Sports Storage Shed, originally plain Clothes Store, built c.1901-15
	111	Headquarters Training Command, built 2002
Landscape	L5A	Brick well, Cast Iron fence, paving
	L5B	Sandstone flagging, walls, stairs and drain near Building 42

5.3.2.6 Precinct 6: Commissariat and Stables Precinct

This Precinct contains much of the land sloping down from the rear of the soldiers' barracks (Building 1) to the southern edge of the site, and includes the perimeter wall facing Moore Park Road. The Precinct includes the southern access gate to the Barracks. The Precinct was formerly occupied by wheelwright, farrier and blacksmith workshops, stables, cart and gun sheds. All that basically remains of these are a greenhouse in the eastern-most corner of the Precinct, with a pile of building rubble and disused materials stacked nearby adjacent to an industrial rubbish bin. Remnants of the former stables at the eastern end of the Precinct are currently used as equipment sheds. Many have been re-roofed and fitted with roller doors. At the western end of the Precinct, there are also several sheds previously used for wagons, toilet block, storage and stables. Some have been partly or fully demolished.

The majority of buildings in this Precinct are ancillary but necessary to the smooth functioning of Victoria Barracks. Stabling and workshop areas connected with the horses were deliberately maintained away from the accommodation areas, central driveways and other areas of high activity in order to benefit the animals, minimising periods of unsettled behaviour and enabling handlers to store equipment and supplies nearby. With the introduction of motor vehicle transport and the volume of work that was carried out during periods of war, the nature of the Precinct's structures changed. The increasing reliance on motor vehicles rather than horse-drawn transport necessitated the improvement of the complex's roadways throughout, and the eventual abandonment of the Mounted Brigade Square. This Precinct does not contain highly significant buildings with a long history and given the changes and demolitions that have previously occurred, and has the capacity to accommodate future structures should they be needed. The Precinct boundary is shown in Figure 5.16 and its significant elements presented in Table 5.8.

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FIGURE 5.16

Commissariat and Stables Precinct

N

Legend

- Commissariat and Stables Precinct
- Perimeter wall

NSW

Metres
0 10 20

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Figure 5.17 : Greenhouse (Building 27A) (source: Jacobs 2017)



Figure 5.18 : Ground Maintenance Office (Building 28) (source: Jacobs 2017)

Table 5.8 : Schedule of significant elements in the Commissariat and Stables Precinct

Type	Reference	Description
Building	4	Army Band Latrines/Fire Sprinkler Shed, originally Lavatory Block, built <1906
	27A	Potting Shed/Hothouse, built potting Shed/Hothouse
	28	Ground Maintenance Office, originally Ground Maintenance Office, built <1990
	30	Machinery Storage Shed, originally Stables, built c.1917
	33	General Storage, originally Stables, built c 1917
	37A	Vehicle Wash
	47	POL Store, originally Electricity Sub-Station, built <1954
	47A	Electric Power Sub Station, originally Sub Station, built <1995
	48	Workshops/Garages, originally Wagon Shed, built c 1890
	104	Comms Tower Machinery Store
	109	Garden Machinery Garage
	110	Defence Signals Directorate
	113	Asia Pacific Centre for Military Law
Landscape	L6A	Fig tree avenue
	L6B	Camphor Laurels
	L6C	Low sandstone retaining wall with concrete and brick steps
	L6D	Concrete water trough

5.3.2.7 Precinct 7: Messman's Quarters Precinct

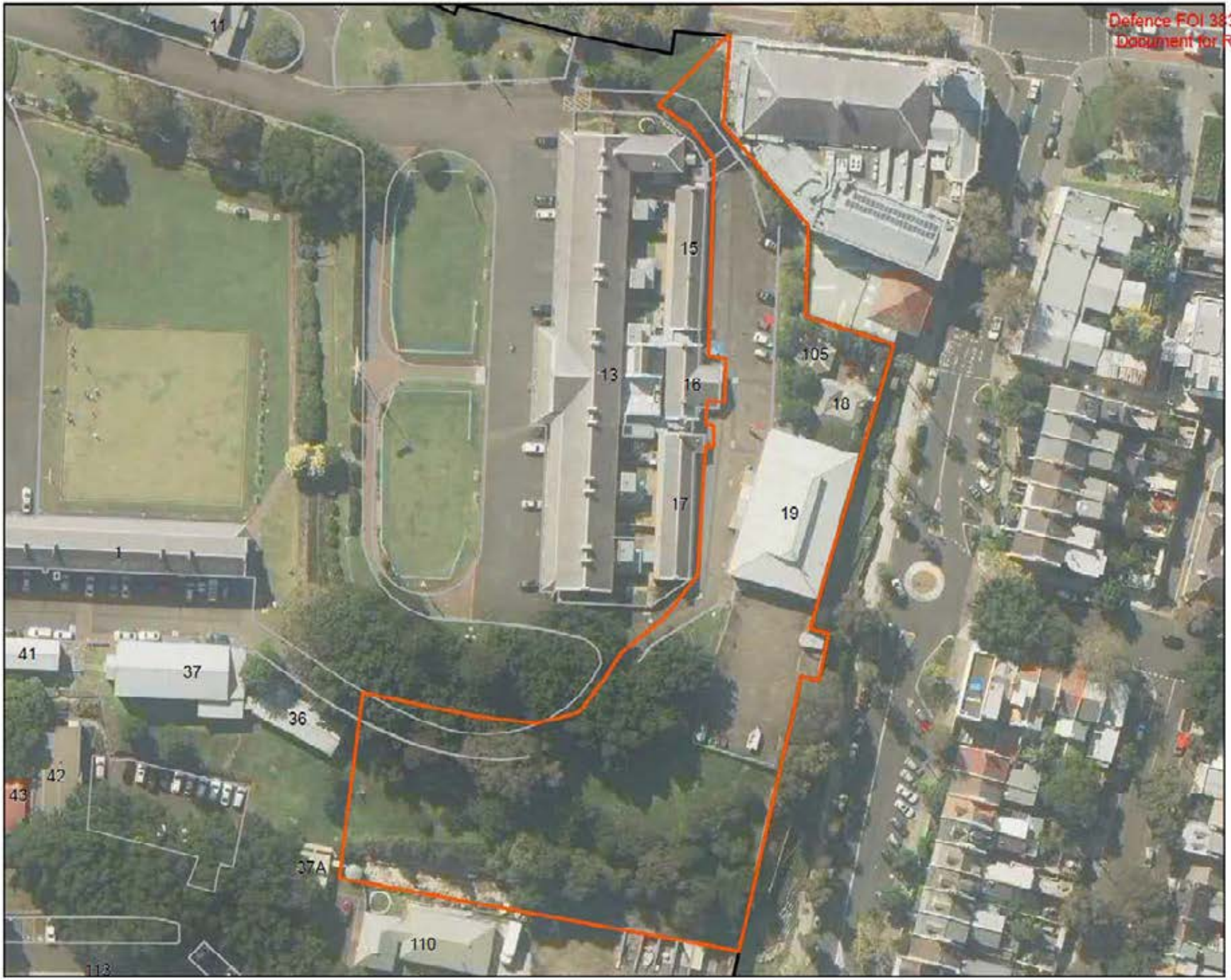
This Precinct is situated along the eastern perimeter of the site, reaching north to the Paddington Town Hall, and with its southernmost boundary sloping downwards to border that of the Commissariat precinct. This area, which is paved with cobblestones, originally contained stables and privies; however these have been demolished. The principal buildings in this precinct are the Messman's Quarters and the EPM building. This Precinct also contains a piece of ordnance and the remains of a well, which was used by the military as early as 1845.

The landscape of this Precinct incorporates asphalt access ways to the building functions to the eastern portion of Victoria Barracks. To the south of the officers' quarters are a former tennis court (now spill-over car park) and a substantial treed area characterised by a steep bank.

This Precinct has strong associations with the officers' quarters, situated immediately west of the area. A progression of buildings intended for a variety of purposes, including laboratories erected during World War II and temporary buildings used for miscellaneous storage space have been erected and subsequently demolished in the area.

The buildings are principally functional and are set near the perimeter wall. Stables that previously serviced the officers' quarters were situated to the south-east, protruding beyond the perimeter wall, but fell out of use after the introduction of motor transport and were eventually demolished. Recent archaeological work undertaken during the 2014/15 BSIP identified the former alignment of the perimeter wall in the vicinity of the Paddington Town Hall. The Town Hall had been excised from Victoria Barracks in 1891. The Precinct boundary is shown in Figure 5.19 and its significant elements presented in Table 5.9.

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FIGURE 5.19

Messman's Quarters Precinct

N

Legend

Messman's Quarters Precinct

Perimeter wall

NSW

Metres

0 10 20

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Figure 5.20 : Rear of former Messman's quarters (Building 18) (source: Jacobs 2017)



Figure 5.21 : Former DPM & PM Pay Office (Building 19) (source: Jacobs 2017)

Table 5.9 : Schedule of elements in the Messman's Quarters Precinct

Type	Reference	Description
Building	18	Office Accommodation, originally Messman's Quarters, built 1891
	19	Office Accommodation, originally DPM and PM Pay Office, HQ Chief Engineer, APA Offices, built 1916
	105	Gazebo
Landscape	L7A	Tennis court
	L7B	Artillery Mound

5.3.2.8 Precinct 8: Magazine Precinct

The Magazine Precinct contains only one building at present, together with substantial areas of asphalt car parking areas and lawn sited on footprints of former buildings that once lined the Oxford Street perimeter wall. It also contains a recent, ad hoc garden bed containing scattered native shrubs planted in gravel in a xeriscape style, quite out of character with the Victoria Barracks landscape. Moreton Bay Figs originally dominated the landscape of this Precinct, however all but one of these have subsequently died, and the last has not long to go.

Within the Precinct there have been several ancillary buildings such as stabling, wagon, and harness facilities erected, however these were all demolished after the magazine was no longer considered necessary. Its replacement by an Edwardian-style drill hall shows the changing policies of defence in this period and serves to demonstrate the long and continuing history of environmental change and development on the site. Current use of the available space within the Precinct, however, is not as comprehensive as it was with its former arrangements of buildings and facilities. Much of it is currently used for car parking, and the rest is mostly turfed. The Precinct Boundary is shown in Figure 5.22 and its significant elements are presented in Table 5.10.

Table 5.10 : Schedule of significant elements in the Magazine Precinct

Type	Reference	Description
Building	11	Office Accommodation, originally Drill Hall and Offices, Signals, built 1908
Landscape	L8A	Sandstone retaining wall

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FIGURE 5.22

Magazine Precinct

N

Legend

Magazine Precinct

Perimeter wall

NSW

Metres

0 5 10

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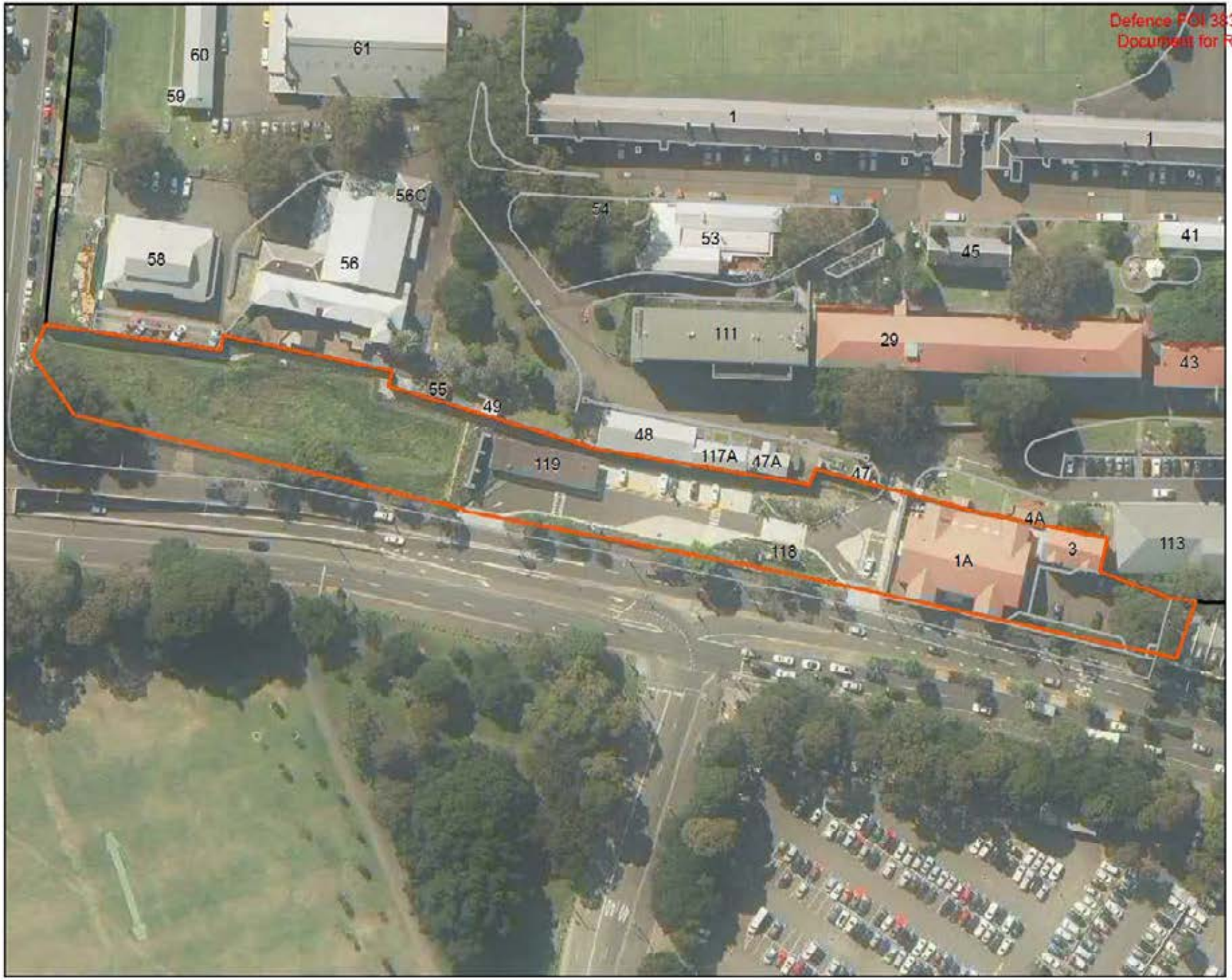
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5.3.2.9 Precinct 9: Rifle Range Precinct

The Rifle Range Precinct is located outside the rear facing perimeter wall, abutting Moore Park Road. It contains two buildings and an open grassed area at its western extent. The open area was used as a rifle range from 1926, however this has been essentially demolished with the exception of a section of the concrete backstop remaining at the eastern end of a detention basin, which forms the central area of the western section. The two buildings, constructed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, are used as a band and music hall, and as soldiers' facilities. Although in good condition externally, neither building retains much of their original interiors. A small car park area leading off from Moore Park Road services both buildings.

Archaeological investigations of this area confirmed earlier reports that the undeveloped section of the precinct contains several features including a small sandstone quarry located in what is now a detention pond in the western section of the Rifle Range and a deposit of 19th Century artefacts. It is possible the quarry was associated with the construction of Busby's Bore, as it is in direct alignment with this feature. A significant amount of late 19th century artefacts were recovered from the Rifle Range in 2014 and 2015 likely associated with a dump first reported there in 1899. The Precinct boundary is shown in Figure 5.23 and its significant elements presented in Table 5.11.

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FIGURE 5.23

Rifle Range Precinct

N

Legend

Rifle Range Precinct

Perimeter wall

NSW

Metres

0 15 30

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Figure 5.24 : Former Drill Hall (Building 1A) (source: Jacobs 2017)



Figure 5.25 : Army Band Facilities (Building 3a) (source: Jacobs 2017)

Table 5.11 : Schedule of significant Elements in the Rifle Range Precinct

Precinct Type	Reference	Description
Building	1A	Army Band Sydney Facility, originally Drill Hall, built <1901
	3	Army Band Facilities, originally Equipment Store, built 1906
	118	Guard Box
	119	Access Control Point
Landscape	L9A	Former rifle range

5.3.2.10 Perimeter Walls

The perimeter walls (Figure 5.26) and various gates are a key element of the Victoria Barracks site and are predominantly associated with the earliest stages of the development of the military barracks.

Most of the existing walls were constructed in 1846. Problems caused by sand accumulating against the west and south sides caused part of the wall to collapse in the 1860s. In the 1880s the western wall was completely reconstructed to allow for the creation of Greens Road. As recently as 2015 the perimeter wall was reconstructed in the vicinity of Building 58 adjacent to Greens Road, and Buildings 94, 95 and 96 adjacent to Oxford Street.

Alterations to the configuration of the wall in the north-east corner of the site also occurred following the annexure of land for the construction of the Paddington Town Hall in 1891.

The sandstone perimeter wall is approximately 305 centimetres (cm) thick, rising to an average height of around three metres in most sections. Rifle post embrasures, in groups of four or five at regular intervals, exist for the full length of the wall. Due to the sandy nature of natural ground, some sections have been excavated up to a depth of 10 metres to create a solid footing.

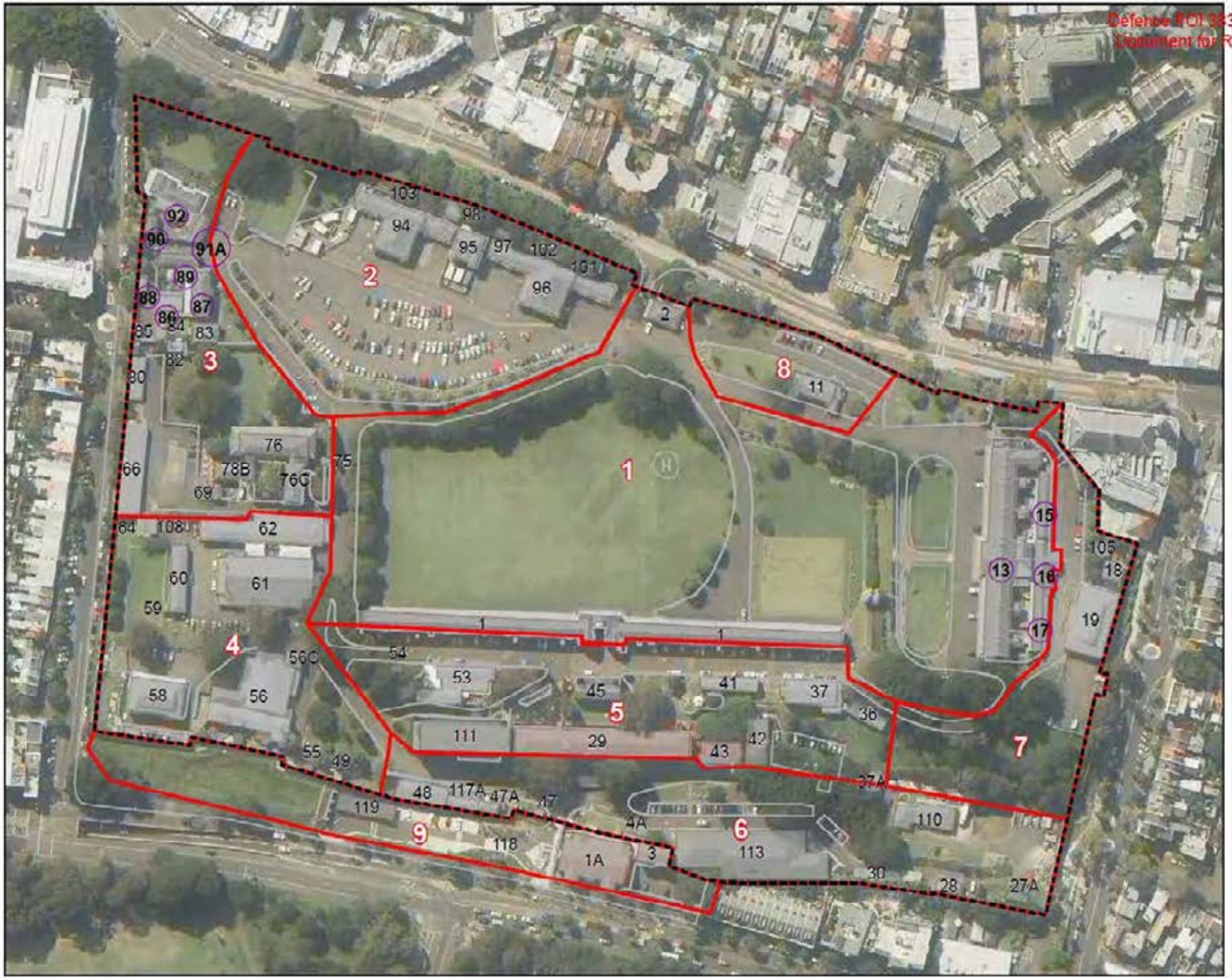
There are four main vehicle gateways and many small pedestrian gates at various places along the wall. The main entrance gateway to Oxford Street is the most impressive with its arched opening and heavy wrought iron gates. The design of the gateway is characteristic of early Victorian Georgian architectural styling, exemplified by the fine ashlar sandstone walls, simple pilasters and string coursing and the absence of any classical detailing. The gateway was substantially reconstructed in 1967-68. The gateway to Moore Park Road has also been modified during the life of the Barracks. The gateway was widened by two metres at some point as was evidenced by recent works for the BSIP.

In addition to the perimeter walls there are a number of internal walls within the Victoria Barracks site. Some of these were constructed during the earliest stages of the site's development, whilst others have been added later. The remaining walls are evidence of the functional divisions between the various activities that have been carried out within the base over an extended period of time.

The wall and gates have a high level of integrity however sections of the walls, particularly along the western boundary are constantly suffering from rising damp due to the higher ground levels within the base. Slate has at times been used to curtail raising damp between the first and second sandstone courses of the perimeter wall and other buildings.

The construction of multi-storey residential units on the south-eastern end of the wall fronting Moore Park Road has unfortunately compromised the integrity of this part of the wall. The Precinct boundary is shown in Figure 5.26.

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FIGURE 5.26

Perimeter Walls

N

Legend

- Perimeter wall
- Precinct boundary
- Building

NSW

Metres

0 15 30

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Figure 5.27 : Perimeter wall (Oxford Street, showing 2017 restoration) (source: Jacobs 2017)



Figure 5.28 : Perimeter wall along Moore Park Road (source: Jacobs 2017)

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5.3.3 Comparative analysis

This section has been adapted from the previous HMP (Woodhead International 2008). A comparative analysis between Victoria Barracks Sydney, several other significant military bases and two large colonial buildings constructed during the 19th century is provided to give some context to the assessment of both Commonwealth and National Heritage values at Victoria Barracks Sydney.

5.3.3.1 Colonial military barracks in Australia

A number of military barracks were developed around Australia during the 19th century in association with the British period of military occupation. Of those developments that have survived from this period, it is considered that Victoria Barracks (Sydney) is comparable with Anglesea Barracks (Hobart), Victoria Barracks (Brisbane), Lancer Barracks (Parramatta), Victoria Barracks (Melbourne) and Former Military Barracks now James Fletcher Hospital (Newcastle).

5.3.3.1.1 Anglesea Barracks, Davey Street, Battery Point, Tasmania



Figure 5.29 : Anglesea Barracks, Davey Street, Battery Point, Tasmania (Source: http://www.tasphotoalbum.com)

The site of Anglesea Barracks, selected by Governor Lachlan Macquarie on 2 December 1811, is important as the oldest continuously occupied barracks site in Australia and for its association with the evolution of Tasmania's and Australia's military forces. The site retains a large number of early and intact buildings, as well as the planning scheme implemented from the earliest days of its establishment, with the parade ground forming the focal point of the site. Anglesea Barracks comprises the Barracks site and includes layered fabric and features which are important in illustrating the development of Tasmania's and Australia's Defence forces. The earliest buildings on the site date between 1811 and 1822 and are associated with the Governor Macquarie era. These include the original Officers Mess, the Infantry Parade Ground (Barracks Square); and the former Hospital and Kitchen. The Military Hospital, begun in 1818, may have been designed by Macquarie's aide-de-camp, Lieutenant John Watts. Anglesea Barracks is of exceptional importance in its retention of all but one major building erected since 1814. In this respect, Anglesea Barracks is of exceptional importance in demonstrating the design and functioning of military barracks under Governor Lachlan Macquarie in the second decade of the nineteenth century and successive colonial administrations to 1870. Anglesea Barracks illustrates the principal characteristics of the design of military barracks in the 19th century under British influence. These include the distance from the town centre, designed to reinforce the segregation of troops and populace, the landmark location and the clear separation of functions and a distinctive, socially determined, planning hierarchy centred on the Barracks Square.

5.3.3.1.2 Victoria Barracks, Brisbane, Queensland



Figure 5.30 : Victoria Barracks, Petrie Terrace, Brisbane (Source: http://blhn.org/wp-content/uploads)

Victoria Barracks, Petrie Terrace, Brisbane is significant as a cohesive group of mid-19th to mid-20th century military buildings, structures and grounds which form an identifiable precinct closely associated with, and providing physical evidence of, the role and growth of the military in Queensland. The buildings are significant in illustrating the key phases of Defence expansion in Queensland: the 1860s use of Imperial forces; the establishment of the Queensland Defence Force in the second half of the 1880s; the expansion of Defence facilities in the period leading up to, and just after, Federation; the transfer of Defence responsibilities to the new Commonwealth of Australia in the early 1900s; and the expansion of military administrative infrastructure during the First and second World Wars. In particular, the place is significant as the administrative headquarters of the Army in Brisbane from 1885 to 1992, and since mid-1992, as Brisbane's Joint Defence Headquarters. As a group, the buildings, structures and grounds, which comprise Victoria Barracks in Brisbane, are important in illustrating the principal characteristics of a mid-19th to early 20th century military establishment in Queensland, and the individual buildings are important in illustrating the principal characteristics of their type. The 1860s buildings are substantially intact and are important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a mid-19th century British colonial military complex, and of the adaptation of British institutional buildings to a sub-tropical climate. The 1866-67 former military hospital is important for its contribution to a group of 1860s military medical buildings rare in the Australian context. Its 1869-70 conversion to a Lunatic Reception House provides important surviving physical evidence about mid and late 19th century attitudes toward the treatment of psychiatric patients.

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5.3.3.1.3 Lancer Barracks, Parramatta, New South Wales



Figure 5.31 : Lancer Barracks, Parramatta, NSW (Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lancer_Barracks)

Like Victoria Barracks in Sydney, Lancer Barracks was developed as a result of relocation from the earlier military barracks site in George Street, Sydney. The original buildings, consisting of two single storey officers' quarters and a double storey soldiers' barracks were completed by 1819, about 27 years prior to those at Victoria Barracks in Sydney. The Colonial Georgian style buildings made from handmade sandstock bricks were designed by Lieutenant John Watts who was noted for the use of verandas in his designs for public buildings. The colonnaded verandah to three sides under the main hipped roof of the single storey officers' quarters is considered a rare early type of building incorporating a verandah. Although this early use of verandahs may have had an influence of the design of the buildings at Victoria Barracks in Sydney, the detail of a verandah under the main roof is not replicated. The main soldiers' barracks at Lancer Barracks was designed for 100 men which is less than a sixth of those accommodated by the main barracks building at Victoria Barracks in Sydney. Military use of the complex was not continuous as it was interrupted between 1862 and 1897 when it was handed over to the police. Like Victoria Barracks in Sydney, a majority of the buildings which make up the current complex were constructed prior to the Second World War. Demolitions that have occurred on the site include one of the original 1819 buildings. Like Victoria Barracks in Sydney, the earliest buildings at Lancer Barracks were laid out facing an open area used as a parade ground and are visually linked by their arrangement, forming a cohesive grouping.

5.3.3.1.4 Victoria Barracks Precinct, St Kilda Road, Southbank, Victoria



Figure 5.32 : Victoria Barracks, Melbourne (Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/)

Victoria Barracks, Melbourne, built substantially in the late 1850s-early 1860s, with some additions in later periods, is highly significant. Historically, the precinct is associated with a vast span of Australia's Defence history. The Barracks were built when Imperial forces defended the Australian colonies. With the departure of British forces, the change to colonial Defences, and then with Federation and the Commonwealth's assumption of responsibility for Defence matters, the Barracks' accommodation role changed and the complex was used increasingly for offices. Victoria Barracks Melbourne became the headquarters for Australia's Defence administration, and the complex retained this role until the Department of Defence moved to Canberra in the late 1950s. Victoria Barracks Melbourne played a crucial role during both World Wars, and this was especially so during the Second World War when the War Cabinet met within the complex. In addition, nearly all wartime comedy radio programs emanated from Victoria Barracks Melbourne.

Victoria Barracks Melbourne is a fine representation of traditional military planning. Key characteristics such as the axial planning, remnant perimeter walling, central parade ground so fully enclosed by surrounding buildings, and the strong functional relationship between the buildings and the parade ground are highly significant. The axial plan established at the beginning of the complex's development is intact due to the survival of the early buildings. The Parade Ground was the focal point for military activities and it emphasises the relationship between the buildings. The space and its significance are visually represented by several important vistas. These are the vista from the south gate and those to the south and west of the parade ground, over the silhouette of C and G Blocks, unchanged since 1859 (G Block) and 1912 (C Block) The arrangement of individual buildings, for example officers' quarters vis a vis soldiers' barracks, is also important, as are the buildings themselves as examples of military buildings from their respective periods. The Keep and remaining sections of perimeter walling draw on centuries of military planning for defensive sites and are highly symbolic.

5.3.3.1.5 Former Military Barracks now part of James Fletcher Hospital, Newcastle, NSW



Figure 5.33 : James Fletcher Hospital (Source: Newcastle Herald. 28 November 2014)

Unlike Victoria Barracks in Sydney, the James Fletcher Hospital site has had a history of mixed uses dating from 1804, when it was first used as a Government Farm, and then later as Military Barracks between 1838 and 1851. Other uses include Civil Servants Accommodation (1851- 1867), Girls Reformatory (1867-1871) and then finally its current use as a Hospital from 1871 onwards. The construction of the former Barracks, Military Hospital and Military Parade Ground were completed in 1842, which was several years prior to those at Victoria Barracks in Sydney. Both the Newcastle and Victoria Barracks Sydney sites are large and substantially enclosed by high walls, however those at Newcastle are constructed of brick, while those at Victoria Barracks in Sydney are sandstone. The original Military Hospital and Barracks buildings are both of Georgian style, the former being one and a half storeys high and the latter two storeys with notable fine octagonal verandah posts and internally exposed king post trusses. The site also includes a c.1840 Gate House however unlike the one at Victoria Barracks in Sydney, it has been substantially extended and altered.

5.3.3.2 Large Colonial Buildings

There are few other colonial period buildings of a substantial size and scale in existence in Australia. Two of the few examples are presented here.

5.3.3.2.1 Former Penitentiary Building, Port Arthur, Tasmania



Figure 5.34 : Former Penitentiary Building, Port Arthur, Tasmania (Source: http://www.traveller.com.au/)

This ruin is the oldest of the buildings at Port Arthur. The major prison, known as the Penitentiary, was reputedly the largest building in Australia when it was completed in 1844. It was originally built as a huge granary and flour mill but, after a decade, was converted to house prisoners transferred from Norfolk Island. The original construction of the building was completed by tradesmen convicts who were supervised by the Royal Engineers and directed by the millwright Alexander Clark. The mill was originally powered by a huge, 24-man treadmill - surely one of the most demeaning and arduous forms of punishment ever invented.

The conversion to a Penitentiary reflected the contemporary thinking on penal institutions at the time. The building is 75 m long and four storeys high, and had the two lower storeys converted into 136 single cells. There were also dormitories which housed 513 prisoners.

5.3.3.2.2 Royal Exhibition Building, Melbourne, Victoria



Figure 5.35 : Royal Exhibition Building from the International Exhibition of 1880 (Source: https://museumvictoria.com.au/)

The Royal Exhibition Building is the only surviving 'Great Hall' from a 19th century international exhibition that is still used for exhibitions. The architect was Joseph Reed, of the firm Reed and Barnes. Reed's was a grand design, influenced by Rundbogenstil, a round-arched architectural style combining elements from Byzantine, Romanesque, Lombardic and Italian Renaissance buildings. The dome's design was influenced by Brunelleschi's fifteenth century cathedral in Florence. When it was built, the Great Hall was claimed to be the largest building in Australia, and the highest building in Melbourne. Its nave measured 152 by 49 metres. It is brick, set on a bluestone base, and has long central naves and stunted transepts. There are four triumphal entrance porticoes, one on each side. The Royal Exhibition Building is set in ceremonial gardens, designed by Reed and William Sangster, and a wide avenue lined with plane trees links the front, southern entrance of the building with the city beyond. There was a viewing platform around the dome that allowed visitors to survey the progress of the booming city.

5.3.3.3 Summary

The development of Victoria Barracks in Sydney is predated by the establishment of similar military developments at Anglesea Barracks, Hobart (1814); Lancer Barracks, Parramatta (1819); and the former Barracks, Newcastle (1842). Of these four pre-1850s sites, only Anglesea Barracks and Victoria Barracks in Sydney have been in continuous military occupation. Lancer Barracks was occupied by police forces during the late 1800s. Anglesea Barracks is the oldest established and continuously occupied military site in Australia. Although it is not the first to be established on mainland Australia, Victoria Barracks in Sydney is the oldest continuously used military barracks on mainland Australia.

The predominant Colonial Georgian architectural style of the buildings at Victoria Barracks in Sydney, characterised by their symmetrical forms, hipped roofs and multi-paned windows, is generally consistent with a majority of the military barracks buildings constructed around Australia in the 1850s. The extensive use of dressed sandstone at Victoria Barracks in Sydney is unique amongst the sites under consideration, although the use of local building stone materials does occur to some degree at Anglesea Barracks during the 1850s development stage, and at Victoria Barracks in Melbourne using basalt (bluestone).

In regard to site integrity and complexity, Victoria Barracks in Sydney contains a wide variety of building types, a majority of which are substantially intact. This level of complexity and integrity is unmatched at other military sites under consideration, which have generally involved more extensive demolition as part of their development. Amongst the various sites under consideration, the scale of most structures is generally consistent between one and two storeys. The length of the barracks building, and the detailing of the former Officers Mess and the former hospital of Victoria Barracks in Sydney are however unmatched by any of the other sites under consideration.

The perimeter wall of Victoria Barracks in Sydney is a very distinctive feature of the site and although similar to the original wall at Victoria Barracks in Melbourne, it is considered unique amongst the military sites under consideration for its extent and its integrity. The main barracks building at Victoria Barracks (Sydney) appears to have been the longest structure to be built in the 1840s in Australia. In length, it far exceeds the former Penitentiary Building, Port Arthur (constructed only 2 years earlier) and the Royal Exhibition Building, Melbourne, which claimed to be the largest building in Australia in 1880.

All of the military barracks sites considered have similar associations with (a) the pre-Federation period of British military occupation, (b) the development of Australian military forces and (c) have a number of surviving original buildings that demonstrate 19th century military planning. The two large colonial buildings reviewed have similarities, particularly in regards to the size and dates of construction. Each site displays merit in its individual design, planning and construction techniques employed. Victoria Barracks Sydney is however set apart from these places being the largest and best quality example of a principal military establishment and having the best quality early building built for accommodating soldiers in Australia during the mid-nineteenth century in Australia.

5.3.4 Assessment of historical archaeological potential

Archaeological resources are irreplaceable and have enormous potential to contribute to our understanding of history providing information that is unavailable from other sources. It is important therefore that archaeological resources are adequately investigated and recorded if they are to be disturbed. The Victoria Barracks has been in almost continual use as the principal military establishment for NSW since 1848 and for various reasons has been subject to many changes for a variety of operational reasons.

A few minor archaeological investigations have been undertaken at Victoria Barracks for the laying of service trenches (Kayandel 2012) however a comprehensive archaeological assessment has not been previously undertaken.

Extensive archaeological investigation was undertaken as part of the Base Security Improvement Program (BSIP) in 2015. The following summary is taken directly from the Converge (2015) report. An itemised list of archaeological features located during the BSIP is provided in Appendix E.

The monitoring program resulted in the location of 48 features ranging from old foundations to early streetscapes, an extensive artefact deposit and a section of a narrow gauge rail line. Features were located across Victoria Barracks and were not confined to any one particular area or precinct. While the dating of many of features was problematic they appear to span the life of the Barracks from construction during the 1840s through to relatively modern times. In some cases, it was possible to identify which structure a given feature was associated with. The results clearly established that Victoria Barracks Sydney has a rich and diverse archaeological record.

In the Commissariat and Stables Precinct eight archaeological features were identified. Of these, two sandstone foundations may be associated with the construction of the barracks, while the streetscape construction likely

originates in the Boer War period. The remaining features are related to drainage and their dates are unknown although the sandstone box drain is likely to predate 1900.

Five features were identified in the South Africa Square Precinct and two, a streetscape and sandstone footing date to the Barracks initial construction period. The remaining three, namely sandstone kerbing, sandstone block sub-surface and drains running through the Oxford Street pedestrian gate, are potentially associated with the Boer War period or earlier.

Of the five features identified in the Messman's Quarters Precinct, a brick path is viewed as dating to the initial construction phase of the barracks. An additional path and box drain likely predate 1900, while bitumen surfaces are most probably date to the Federation and WWI period or later.

Three features associated with both the South Africa Square and Messman's Quarters Precincts were also located. Of these, one streetscape and a sandstone foundation are associated with the 1840-50 construction period while the other streetscape dates to the Boer War and Boxer Rebellion period or later.

Six features were identified in the Museum Precinct with four (streetscapes, an iron gate, a courtyard surface and sandstone foundations) potentially dating to the 1840-1850 Construction period. The remaining streetscape and brick foundation probably date to the Boer War and Boxer Rebellion period or possibly earlier.

Of the four features identified in the Paymaster's Precinct two, namely a sandstone edged concrete pathway and sandstone and brick drain, are viewed as dating to the Boer War and Boxer Rebellion period or possibly earlier. The other two features also associated with drainage may date to the Federation and WWI period or later.

The Hospital Precinct contained two features, a narrow gauge rail line that is presumed to date to WWI or WWII period and a brick and concrete entrance way with an unknown date.

Two features were identified in the Soudan Parade Ground Precinct, a modern road base and an early streetscape which predates 1896. Similarly, a sandstone foundation located in the Magazine Precinct is viewed as dating to the Boer War and Boxer Rebellion period or earlier.

All of these features were avoided and remain in situ, apart from the old foundations of the Convict Gate on Moore Park Road and the excavated rubbish dump located in the Rifle Range Precinct.

A map showing the areas of archaeological potential across Victoria Barracks is presented in Figure 5.36.

The Victoria Barracks site has been continuously used by the military since the 1840s, and prior to that the land formed part of the Sydney Common. As such, it is expected to have a high potential in respect to elucidating information on the following:

- Military evolution and development
- Early life in the New South Wales colony
- The construction of Sydney's second water supply network, Busby's Bore
- Methods of barracks construction
- Details relating to the daily life within the Barracks.

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VICTORIA BARRACKS

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FIGURE 5.36

Areas of historical archaeological potential

N

Legend

- Feature location
- Busby's Bore
- Archaeological sensitivity

NSW

Metres

0 25 50

GDA94 MGA56

DATE: 2 August 2017

Australian Government
Department of Defence

5.4 Assessment of significance

The Victoria Barracks Precinct is listed, along with 26 Buildings and the Perimeter Wall and Parade Ground, on the CHL and RNE for its historic heritage values (refer to Appendix A). In addition, Busby's Bore which predates Victoria Barracks Sydney is also listed on the RNE. The listings on the CHL and RNE are as follows:

- Victoria Barracks Precinct (CHL: 105277)
- Building VB1 and Parade Ground (CHL: 105302 and RNE 2013)
- Building VB2 Guard House (CHL: 105282 and RNE: 2021)
- Buildings MQVB16 and VB56(CHL: 105280 and RNE: 2016)
- Buildings VB13, 15, 16 and 17(CHL: 105279 and RNE: 2015)
- Buildings VB41, 45 and 53(CHL:105278 and RNE: 2014)
- Buildings VB60 and VB62(CHL: 105283 and RNE: 2022)
- Buildings VB69, 75 and 76 including garden (CHL: 105303 and RNE: 2017)
- Buildings VB83, 84, 85, 87 and 89(CHL: 105304 and RNE: 2018)
- Buildings VB90, 91, 91A and 92(CHL: 105305 and RNE: 2019)
- Victoria Barracks Squash Courts (Building No. 42) (CHL: 105295 and RNE: 2364)
- Victoria Barracks Perimeter Wall and Gates (CHL: 105281 and RNE: 2020)
- Well shafts down to Busby's Bore Tunnel (RNE: 1795)

Victoria Barracks is listed as a Conservation Area (ID: CA50) and as the Victoria Barracks Group (ID: 811) on the South Sydney Amending LEP 2000.

Busby's Bore is also listed on the NSW State Heritage Register (SHR 00568). Busby's Bore has a Permanent Conservation Order applied to it under the NSW *Heritage Act 1977* (ID 00568). It is also listed as an archaeological item on the South Sydney Amending LEP 2000 (ID: 38). Busby's Bore is also listed on the Sydney Water Heritage s170 Register.

5.4.1 Commonwealth Heritage

Victoria Barracks currently meets the threshold for Commonwealth Heritage values, including criteria (a) historic, (b) rarity, (c) scientific, (d) representative, (e) aesthetic and (f) creative/technical. This current assessment finds that the Victoria Barracks meets additional criteria (g) social and (h) associative s47G

Victoria Barracks has been assessed as meeting the threshold for the CHL in terms of historic heritage values, s47G It does not meet the threshold for the CHL for natural heritage values.

Assessment of Victoria Barracks against the Commonwealth Heritage criteria is provided in Table 5.12. The assessment is integrated to include Indigenous, natural and historic heritage values.

Section 5.4.2 provides a statement of significance for the Commonwealth Heritage values. This is consistent with the values identified in the previous HMP (Woodhead 2008) for historic heritage, new values assessment is presented in **bold text**.

Table 5.12 : Assessment of Victoria Barracks against the Commonwealth Heritage criteria

Commonwealth Heritage criteria	Revised assessment against the criteria
CRITERION A PROCESS	**The place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance in the course, or pattern, of Australia's natural or cultural history**
Assessment	**Natural heritage assessment** Does not meet criteria A1, A2 or A3. Victoria Barracks contributes to a biodiversity movement corridor that is considered important on a local scale and supports mobile fauna which has adapted to life within the highly fragmented urban environment. However, this value exists in nearby places of better condition (e.g. Royal Botanic Gardens, Centennial Parklands and the Sydney Harbour National Park. This value is not considered to meet the thresholds for the CHL. s47G **Historical heritage assessment** Victoria Barracks has been in almost continuous use for military purposes since 1848, excepting for a short period between 1870 and 1871 immediately following the departure of British troops from NSW. The site is historically associated with the period of service by British garrison regiments (until 1870) and with many of the phases of the State's and Australia's military history that followed throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The site also has a lengthy association with the history and development of Sydney and NSW. The former soldiers' barracks with associated mess and cookhouses, officers' quarters with associated mess and cookhouses, former hospital and morgue, guard house, Former Barracks Master's complex, former prison complex, racquet court, the parade ground and the perimeter wall and gates, all dating from the 1840s, are historically significant for being among the earliest buildings erected within Victoria Barracks. The guard house was in fact the first to be completed. Although built later, the former School of Military Engineering and the sergeants' mess, dating from the 1880s, have historical significance for their long and direct association with Victoria Barracks for well over a century.
Attribute(s) that justify its CHL listing	• All of the historic heritage features noted above
Summary This criterion is met. Victoria Barracks has Commonwealth Heritage values under this criterion for historical heritage.	
CRITERION B RARITY	**The place has significant heritage value because of the place's possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Australia's natural or cultural history**
Assessment	**Natural heritage assessment** Does not meet criterion B: No historic records for threatened species occur on the property, though Victoria Barracks offers potential habitat for the threatened fauna species discussed in this document. This property is considered to be important for rare species (Powerful Owl, Grey-headed Flying-fox, Eastern Freetail Bat, Eastern Bent-wing bat and Southern Myotis) in the locality, though is not considered to be a significant heritage value as alternative habitat of better condition and higher integrity is available in the locality, the state and the nation. **Indigenous heritage assessment** Does not meet criterion B. s47G **Historical heritage assessment** Victoria Barracks is the largest and best quality example of the principal military establishment for an individual state or military district in Australia. Victoria Barracks is rare as one of the few surviving military barracks complexes built in Australia (along with Anglesea Barracks, Hobart and Lancer Barracks, Parramatta) that was built specifically to house British garrison regiments stationed in Sydney from the 1840s until 1870. Victoria Barracks is the only extant substantial military barracks complex built in the early Victorian period. The layout of the earliest buildings, particularly the former soldiers' barracks, officers' quarters, former hospital and

Commonwealth Heritage criteria	Revised assessment against the criteria
	guard house, is a rare surviving example of British mid-nineteenth century military barracks planning on a large scale, evidencing contemporary attitudes to planning, defence, the role of the military, and the daily life and operation of the British military. The former soldiers' barracks is unusual for being the longest building constructed in Australia at the time and is indicative of the scale of military aspirations within the state of NSW in the 1840s. The former rackets court building, built between 1842 and 1847, is rare surviving example of a sporting facility from the 1840s which reflects on the lifestyles of British soldiers in the mid- nineteenth century. As an example of a standard size rackets court, the building's significance is elevated because it predates the wide establishment of the game in 1853. The decline of rackets and the rise of squash rackets in the twentieth century mean that surviving examples of rackets courts are extremely rare, particularly ones of this age which may potentially be one of the oldest surviving in the world. The group of buildings associated with the Former Barracks Master's complex is a rare surviving example of early military support buildings, reflecting logistical needs and changes in military requirements over more than one and a half centuries of army occupation of the site. The former prison complex is rare as one of only two military prisons built in eastern Australia during the nineteenth century (the other being at Anglesea Barracks, Hobart). The provost Sergeant's quarters are a rare surviving and intact example of the accommodation originally provided in support of the prison. The complex of early colonial buildings at Victoria Barracks contain many rare surviving original and early fittings and finishes including windows, doors, stairs, linings, skirtings, wall finishes, iron work, cast iron veranda columns, chimney details, iron grilles, and various stone and metal details. The perimeter wall surrounding Victoria Barracks is a rare surviving example of an early defensive system that reflects British military thinking of the mid nineteenth century. The well house, located adjacent to the former prison complex, is currently the only location along Busby's Bore where Sydney's second water supply can be seen.
Attribute(s) that justify its CHL listing	• All of the heritage features noted above
Summary Criterion is met. Victoria Barracks has Commonwealth Heritage value under this criterion for historical heritage.	
CRITERION C RESEARCH	**The place has significant heritage value to the nation because of the place's potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Australia's natural or cultural history**
Assessment	**Natural heritage assessment** Does not meet criterion C: other places in the locality can yield the same kind of information from the same research processes. The property does not have significant heritage value regarding this criterion. **Indigenous heritage assessment** Does not meet criterion C. The site has been considerably disturbed with significant disturbance to the ground surface and quarrying of the sandstone that once outcropped in the vicinity. **Historical heritage assessment** Victoria Barracks has archaeological potential with physical remains and features likely to include artefacts related to the construction of Busby's Bore, the use of the Rifle Range for target practice, footings of former buildings, and methods of construction and orientation of old road surfaces. The Rifle Range and Precinct 7 are likely to retain 19th Century domestic artefacts in disturbed contexts. Archaeological investigation of these remains has the potential to reveal information about past methods of construction of Busby's Bore and the Barracks buildings, ways of life of soldiers at the Barracks, and the early settlement of Paddington.
Attribute(s) that justify its CHL listing	• Areas of historical archaeological potential
Summary This criterion is met. Victoria Barracks has Commonwealth Heritage value under this criterion for historical heritage.	
CRITERION D CHARACTERISTIC	**The place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of:**

Commonwealth Heritage criteria	Revised assessment against the criteria
VALUES	**a) a class of Australia's natural or cultural places; or** **b) a class of Australia's natural or cultural environments**
Assessment	**Natural heritage assessment** Does not meet criterion Da), Db): While Victoria Barracks may be considered one of a number of fauna habitat refuges across eastern Sydney that form part of a larger distribution of these habitat refuges the place is not considered to hold significant heritage value for demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of Australia's natural places or environments. **Indigenous heritage assessment** Does not meet criterion D as significance has been diminished by changes to the landscape through quarrying and Barracks construction. **Historical heritage assessment** Victoria Barracks is a large and high quality example of a principal military establishment in Australia. The complex contains a substantial number of buildings, groups of buildings and other features and vegetation of high individual significance. The layout of the earliest buildings, particularly the former soldiers' barracks, officers' quarters, former hospital and guard house, demonstrates nineteenth century British military barracks planning, evidencing contemporary attitudes to planning, defence, the role of the military and the daily life and operation of the British military. The former soldiers' barracks is the largest and best quality early building built for accommodating soldiers in Australia during the mid-nineteenth century. Associated with the building are two cookhouses and the soldiers mess. The officers' quarters are a large and high quality example of the early type of accommodation provided for senior military officers during the mid-19th century. Associated with the building are two kitchens and a mess. The hospital complex, consisting of the former garrison hospital, a morgue and dispenser's store, is an example of a high quality early military hospital built during the mid-19th century. The guard house is a high quality example of an early military guard house, complete with punishment cells, built during the mid-nineteenth century. The former Barrack Master's complex, consisting of the quarters, kitchen and stables are an example of the original type of accommodation provided for the site's highest ranking officer. The former prison complex, consisting of the former prison, quarters and offices, is an example of contemporary British design and planning of prison structures in the 1840s. The former School of Military Engineering and sergeants' mess are examples of colonial military buildings of the later nineteenth century. The parade ground is a key feature of military site planning and reflects strong military traditions associated with respect for the fallen.
Attribute(s) that justify its CHL listing	• All of the historic heritage features noted above
Summary This criterion is met. Victoria Barracks has Commonwealth Heritage value under this criterion for historical heritage.	
CRITERION E AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS	**The place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group**
Assessment	**Natural heritage assessment** Does not meet criterion E: Natural heritage values at Victoria Barracks do not hold significant heritage value for aesthetic characteristics. **Indigenous heritage assessment** Does not meet criterion E as significance has been diminished by changes to the landscape through quarrying and Barracks construction. **Historical heritage assessment** Victoria Barracks is important as one of the most architecturally imposing nineteenth century military establishments

Commonwealth Heritage criteria	Revised assessment against the criteria
	in Australia. The Victoria Barracks site exhibits a sense of planned unity created through a consistency of periods, materials and styles. The earliest buildings on the site are predominantly of Victorian Georgian architectural styling characterised by features such as symmetrical facades, fine ashlar sandstone walls, slate roofs, verandas under separate roofs, sash windows with small panes, panelled doors and chimneys with moulded tops. Many of the later buildings, constructed between 1890 and 1915, are characteristic of architectural styles of the Federation period which featured conspicuous roofs, prominent eaves with exposed rafters, roughcast walling, strongly contrasting materials and textures, and tall chimneys. The former soldiers' barracks, which is the most dominant building on the site, is exceptional for its overall length and its fine central projecting bay with pediment, entablature, subtle string coursing and pilaster detailing. The Former soldiers' mess and cookhouses, which are symmetrically located behind the barracks building, contribute to the setting of former soldiers' barracks by creating an attractive vista through the archway of its central bay. The officers' quarters, which is of similar architectural composition to the former soldiers' barracks but smaller, is the second most dominant feature of the Victoria Barracks complex. Its elevated position, overlooking the sports areas and the parade ground reflects the superior ranking of officers within the military hierarchy. The former hospital, which is architecturally similar to the long wings of the former soldiers' barracks, together with its associated buildings, is important for balancing the dominance of the officers' quarters in relation to the barracks building. The garden with its surrounding iron palisade fence is essential to the setting of the former hospital building and demonstrates the early importance of access to outdoor areas for the recuperation of patients. The guard house, the former prison buildings, the Former Barracks Master's buildings, the former School of Military Engineering and the sergeants' mess all contribute to the visual amenity and aesthetic appeal of the Victoria Barracks complex. The former Barracks Master's garden, particularly its mature Moreton Bay fig trees and other plantings, together with its surrounding iron palisade fence, provides a distinctive sense of seclusion within Victoria Barracks and contributes to the visual amenity of the Bungalow and the surrounding areas. The sandstone perimeter walls surrounding Victoria Barracks, together with several areas of landscaping, contribute strongly to the streetscapes of Oxford Street and Moore Park Road. The main entrance gate, located on Oxford Street, is a fine example of early Victorian Georgian architectural styling which is characterised by its fine ashlar sandstone walls, simple pilasters and string coursing and the absence of any classical detailing. The parade ground, with its open space, textures, plantings and other features, is critical to the settings of the former soldiers' barracks and the officers' quarters and is the focus of the early layout of Victoria Barracks.
Attribute(s) that justify its CHL listing	• All of the historic heritage features noted above
Summary This criterion is met. Victoria Barracks has Commonwealth Heritage value under this criterion for historical heritage.	
CRITERION F TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT	**The place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period**
Assessment	**Natural heritage assessment** Does not meet criterion F: Natural heritage values at Victoria Barracks do not demonstrate a high degree of creative or technical achievement. **Indigenous heritage assessment** Does not meet criterion F as significance has been diminished by changes to the landscape through quarrying and Barracks construction. **Historical heritage assessment** The scale of the Victoria Barracks military development as a whole was unprecedented in Australia in the 1840s, despite the earlier construction of Anglesea Barracks in Hobart. The quality and scale of the earliest building on the site are a testimony to the outstanding skills of the convicts that were mainly used for their construction.
Attribute(s) that justify	• All of the historic heritage features noted above

Commonwealth Heritage criteria	Revised assessment against the criteria
its CHL listing	
Summary This criterion is met. Victoria Barracks has Commonwealth Heritage value under this criterion for historical heritage.	
CRITERION G SOCIAL VALUE	**The place has significant heritage value because of the place's strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons**
Assessment	**Natural heritage assessment** Does not meet criterion G. Natural heritage values at Victoria Barracks do not have outstanding heritage value due to associations with communities. s47G **Historical heritage assessment** Victoria Barracks has strong associations with the various Army units that were raised at the base or have used it for training purposes. As the principal military headquarters for the state of NSW, the site is particularly significant to those that were actively involved with the Boer War, World War I and II, and all subsequent wars. The former soldiers' barracks and the officers' quarters have social significance for large numbers of army troops, officers and their families who have lived in the buildings during many decades of use. The perimeter walls and gates to Victoria Barracks have a strong presence on the surrounding areas of the base and represent the "public face" of the Army to the local and wider community.
Attribute(s) that justify its CHL listing	• All of the historic heritage features noted above for historic heritage • The site as a whole for Indigenous social (intangible) heritage
Summary This criterion is met. Victoria Barracks has Commonwealth Heritage value under this criterion for historical heritage and Indigenous heritage.	
CRITERION H SIGNIFICANT PEOPLE	**The place has significant heritage value because of the place's special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Australia's natural or cultural history**
Assessment	**Natural heritage assessment** Does not meet criterion H. Natural heritage values at Victoria Barracks do not have significant heritage value due to associations with people important in Australia's history. s47G **Historical heritage assessment** Victoria Barracks has a special association with Lieutenant Colonel George Barney, a senior colonial military engineer who was responsible for the original planning of the colonial barracks and the design of the former soldiers' barracks, officers' quarters, former hospital, and the Barracks Master's group of buildings. Barney played an important role in the development of NSW in the mid-19th century.
Attribute(s) that justify its CHL listing	• The site as a whole
Summary This criterion is met. Victoria Barracks has Commonwealth Heritage value under this criterion for historic heritage.	
CRITERION I INDIGENOUS TRADITION	**The place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance as part of Indigenous tradition**
Assessment	**Natural heritage assessment** Does not meet criterion I. Natural heritage values at Victoria Barracks do not have significant heritage value due to the importance of the place in Indigenous tradition.

Commonwealth Heritage criteria	Revised assessment against the criteria
	s47G
	Historical heritage assessment *Does not meet criterion I: Historic heritage values at Victoria Barracks do not have significant heritage value due to the importance of the place in Indigenous tradition.*
Attribute(s) that justify its CHL listing	• The site as a whole
Summary This criterion is met. Victoria Barracks has Commonwealth Heritage value under this criterion for Indigenous heritage.	

5.4.2 Statement of significance – Commonwealth Heritage values

The Victoria Barracks Precinct is included on the CHL for its historic heritage values (CHL: 105277). A large number of components within the overall listing are also included individually on the CHL. These separate listings are not considered here, but are provided in Appendix A. This section provides the formal heritage values from the CHL listing for the whole Victoria Barracks Sydney Precinct. s47G

Victoria Barracks, Paddington, NSW is significant for being established as a mid-19th century military development which is one of only three surviving military barracks complexes built in Australia (along with Anglesea Barracks, Hobart and Lancer Barracks, Parramatta) to specifically house British garrison regiments that were stationed in the colony until 1870. The scale of the Victoria Barracks military development as a whole was unprecedented in Australia in the 1840s, despite the earlier construction of Anglesea Barracks in Hobart. The base is the largest and best quality example of the principal military establishment for an individual state or military district in Australia and one of the most architecturally imposing built during the early Victorian period.

Victoria Barracks has been in almost continuous use for military purposes since 1848, excepting for a short period between 1870 and 1871. The site is historically associated with the period of service by British garrison regiments and with many of the phases of the state's and Australia's military history that followed throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The site also has a lengthy association with the history and development of Sydney and NSW.

The Victoria Barracks site exhibits a sense of planned unity created through a consistency of periods, materials and styles. The earliest buildings on the site are predominantly of Victorian Georgian architectural styling characterised by features such as symmetrical facades, fine ashlar sandstone walls, slate roofs, verandas under separate roofs, sash windows with small panes, panelled doors and chimneys with moulded tops. Many of the later buildings, constructed between 1890 and 1915, are characteristic of architectural styles of the Federation period, feature conspicuous roofs, prominent eaves with exposed rafters, roughcast walling, strongly contrasting materials and textures, and tall chimneys.

The layout of the earliest buildings, particularly the former soldiers' barracks, officers' quarters, former hospital and guard house, is a rare surviving example of British mid-nineteenth century military barracks planning on a large scale, evidencing contemporary attitudes to planning, defence, the role of the military, and the daily life and operation of the British military.

Victoria Barracks has a special association with Lieutenant Colonel George Barney, a senior colonial military engineer who was responsible for the original planning of the colonial barracks and the design of the former soldiers' barracks, officers' quarters, former hospital, and the Former Barracks Master's buildings. Barney played an important role in the development of NSW in the mid-nineteenth century.

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The complex contains a substantial number of buildings, groups of buildings and other features and vegetation of high group and individual significance.

The former soldiers' barracks with associated mess and cookhouses, officers' quarters with associated mess and cookhouses, former hospital and morgue, guard house, former Barracks Master's buildings, former prison buildings, racquet court and the perimeter wall and gateways, all dating from the 1840s, are historically significant for being among the earliest buildings erected within Victoria Barracks. The quality and scale of these buildings are a testimony to the outstanding skills of the convicts that were mainly used for their construction. Rare surviving original and early fittings and finishes exist in many of the early buildings and include windows, doors, stairs, linings, skirtings, wall finishes, iron work, cast iron veranda columns, chimney details, iron grilles, and various stone and metal details.

The guard house (Building No. 2), built between 1842 and 1845, was the first building to be finished on the site and is a high quality example of an early military guard house, complete with punishment cells.

The former soldiers' barracks (Building No. 1), built between 1842 and 1847, is unusual for being the longest and best quality early building built for accommodating soldiers in Australia during the mid-nineteenth century and is indicative of the scale of military aspirations within the state of NSW in the 1840s. The building, which is the most dominant one on the site, is exceptional for its overall length and its fine central projecting bay with pediment, entablature, subtle string coursing and pilaster detailing. The former soldiers' mess (Building No. 45) and former cookhouses (Building Nos. 41 & 53), which are associated with the barracks building and symmetrically located behind it, contribute to the setting of former soldiers' barracks by creating an attractive vista through the archway of its central bay.

The officers' quarters (Building No. 13), together with its two former kitchens (Building Nos. 15 & 17) and former mess (Building No.16) which were all built between 1842 and 1847, is a large and high quality example of the early type of accommodation provided for senior military officers during the mid-nineteenth century. The main building, which is of similar architectural composition to the former soldiers' barracks but smaller, is the second most dominant feature of the Victoria Barracks complex. Its elevated position, overlooking the parade ground reflects the superior ranking of officers within the military hierarchy.

The hospital complex, consisting of the former garrison hospital (Building No. 76), a morgue (Building No. 69) and dispenser's store (Building No. 75), is an example of a high quality early military hospital built during the mid-nineteenth century. The former hospital, which is architecturally similar to the long wings of the former soldiers' barracks, together with its associated buildings, is important for visually balancing the dominance of the officers' quarters in relation to the barracks building. The garden with its surrounding iron palisade fence is essential to the setting of the former hospital building and demonstrates the early importance of access to outdoor areas for the recuperation of patients.

The former Barrack Master's complex, consisting of quarters (Building No. 92), kitchen (Building No. 91A) and stables (Building No. 90) are an example of the original type of accommodation provided for the site's highest ranking officer.

The former Quartermaster's group of buildings (Building Nos. 83, 84, 87 & 89, built mainly in 1847, are a rare surviving example of early military support buildings, reflecting logistical needs and changes in military requirements over more than one and a half centuries of Army occupation of the site.

The former prison complex (Building No. 56), built between 1847 and 1849 and consisting of the former prison with attached quarters and offices, is an example of contemporary British design and planning of prison structures in the 1840s. The former prison building is rare as one of only two military prisons built in eastern Australia during the nineteenth century (the other being at Anglesea Barracks, Hobart). The former provost sergeant's quarters are a rare surviving and intact example of the attached accommodation originally provided in support of the prison.

The rackets court building (Building No. 42), built between 1842 and 1847, is rare surviving example of a sporting facility from the 1840s, which reflects on the lifestyles of British soldiers in the mid-nineteenth century. As an example of a standard size rackets court, the building's significance is elevated because it predates the

wide establishment of the game in 1853. The decline of rackets and the rise of squash rackets in the twentieth century mean that surviving examples of rackets courts are extremely rare, particularly ones of this age which may potentially be one of the oldest surviving in the world.

The parade ground, which was developed in 1848, is a key feature of all military site planning and reflects strong military traditions associated with respect for the fallen. The Victoria Barracks parade ground, with its open space, textures, plantings and other features, is critical to the settings of the former soldiers' barracks and the officers' quarters and forms the focus of the site.

The sandstone perimeter walls and gateways, built predominantly in 1845 - 46, are a rare surviving example of an early defensive system that reflects British military thinking of the mid- nineteenth century. The main entrance gate, located on Oxford Street, is a fine example of early Victorian Georgian architectural styling which is characterised by its fine ashlar sandstone walls, simple pilasters and string coursing and the absence of any classical detailing. The perimeter walls together with several areas of landscaping contribute strongly to the streetscapes of Oxford Street and Moore Park Road and represent the "public face" of the Army to the local and wider community.

The former School of Military Engineering (Building No. 60) and sergeants' mess (Building No. 62), dating from the 1880s, are examples of colonial military buildings of the later nineteenth century which have had a long and direct association with Victoria Barracks for well over a century.

The guard house, the former prison buildings, the Barracks Master's buildings, the former School of Military Engineering and the sergeants' mess all contribute to the visual amenity and aesthetic appeal of the Victoria Barracks complex. The garden associated with the former Barrack Master's quarters (Building No. 92), particularly the mature Moreton Bay fig trees and other plantings, together with the surrounding iron palisade fence, provides a distinctive sense of seclusion within Victoria Barracks and contributes to the visual amenity of the former Barrack Master's quarters and the surrounding areas.

The well house, constructed in the 1850s and roofed later, is located adjacent to the former prison complex and is currently the only location along Busby's Bore where Sydney's second water supply can be seen.

Victoria Barracks is a potentially valuable site for future archaeological investigation of past methods of construction and ways of life. The locations of the original buildings both extant and removed are of particular interest. **Physical remains and features are also likely to include artefacts related to the construction of Busby's Bore, the use of the Rifle Range for target practice, prior alignment of the Perimeter wall, and the methods of construction and orientation of pre-1840's road surfaces. The Rifle Range and Precinct 7 are likely to retain 19th Century domestic artefacts in disturbed contexts. Archaeological investigation of these remains has the potential to reveal information about past methods of construction of the Bore and Barracks buildings, ways of life of soldiers at the Barracks, and the early settlement of Paddington.**

Victoria Barracks has strong associations with the various Army units that were raised at the base or have used it for training purposes. As the principal military headquarters for the state of NSW, the site is particularly significant to those that were actively involved with the Boer War, World War I and II, and all subsequent wars. The former soldiers' barracks and the officers' quarters have social significance for large numbers of army troops, officers and their families who have lived in the buildings during many decades of use.

s47G

5.4.3 National Heritage

Victoria Barracks has not previously been formally assessed against the NHL criteria. An assessment against NHL criteria is presented in Table 5.13. The assessment is integrated to include Indigenous, natural and historic heritage values.

Victoria Barracks Sydney meets the threshold for the NHL for historic heritage values including criteria (b) rarity, (d) representative, (f) creative/technical. Victoria Barracks Sydney does not meet the threshold for the NHL for natural heritage or Indigenous heritage values.

Table 5.13 : Assessment of Victoria Barracks against the National Heritage criteria

National Heritage criteria	Assessment against the criteria
CRITERION A PROCESS	**The place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in the course, or pattern, of Australia's natural or cultural history**
Assessment	**Natural heritage assessment** Does not meet criterion A. Victoria Barracks contributes to a biodiversity movement corridor that is considered important on a local scale and supports mobile fauna which have adapted to life within the highly fragmented urban environment. However, this value exists in better condition in nearby places (e.g. Royal Botanic Gardens, Centennial Parklands and the Sydney Harbour National Park. Therefore, this value is not considered to hold outstanding heritage value to the nation. s47G **Historical heritage assessment** Victoria Barracks has been in almost continuous use for military purposes since 1848, excepting for a short period between 1870 and 1871 immediately following the departure of British troops from NSW. The site is historically associated with the period of service by British garrison regiments (until 1870) and with many of the phases of Australia's military history that followed throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Due to the site's size, complexity and intactness it clearly demonstrates the important early establishment and early development of Australia's military.
Attribute(s) that justify its NHL listing	• All buildings and features cited in the CHL listing or ranked of High significance in this HMP.
Summary This criterion is met. Victoria Barracks has National Heritage values under the criterion for historical heritage.	
CRITERION B RARITY	**The place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Australia's natural or cultural history**
Assessment	**Natural heritage assessment** Does not meet criterion B: No historic records for threatened species occur on the property, though Victoria Barracks offers potential habitat for the threatened fauna species discussed in this document. This property is considered to be important for rare species at a local scale, though is not considered to be an outstanding heritage value as alternative habitat of better condition and higher integrity is available in the locality, the state and the nation. s47G **Historical heritage assessment** Meets Criterion B. Victoria Barracks is the largest and best quality example of the principal military establishment for an individual state or military district in Australia. Victoria Barracks is rare as one of the few surviving military barracks complexes built in Australia (along with

National Heritage criteria	Assessment against the criteria
	Anglesea Barracks, Hobart and Lancer Barracks, Parramatta) that was built specifically to house British garrison regiments stationed in Sydney from the 1840s until 1870. Victoria Barracks is the only extant substantial military barracks complex built in the early Victorian period. The layout of the earliest buildings, particularly the former soldiers' barracks, officers' quarters, former hospital and guard house, is a rare surviving example of British mid-nineteenth century military barracks planning on a large scale, evidencing contemporary attitudes to planning, defence, the role of the military, and the daily life and operation of the British military. The former soldiers' barracks is unusual for being the longest building constructed in Australia at the time and is indicative of the scale of military aspirations within Australia in the 1840s. The former rackets court building, built between 1842 and 1847, is rare surviving example of a sporting facility from the 1840s which reflects on the lifestyles of British soldiers in the mid- nineteenth century. As an example of a standard size rackets court, the building's significance is elevated because it predates the wide establishment of the game in 1853. The decline of rackets and the rise of squash rackets in the twentieth century mean that surviving examples of rackets courts are extremely rare, particularly ones of this age which may potentially be one of the oldest surviving in the world. The group of buildings associated with the Former Barracks Master's complex is a rare surviving example of early military support buildings, reflecting logistical needs and changes in military requirements over more than one and a half centuries of army occupation of the site. The former prison complex is rare as one of only two military prisons built in eastern Australia during the 19th century (the other being at Anglesea Barracks, Hobart). The provost Sergeant's quarters are a rare surviving and intact example of the accommodation originally provided in support of the prison. The complex of early colonial buildings at Victoria Barracks contain many rare surviving original and early fittings and finishes including windows, doors, stairs, linings, skirtings, wall finishes, iron work, cast iron verandah columns, chimney details, iron grilles, and various stone and metal details. The perimeter wall surrounding Victoria Barracks is a rare surviving example of an early defensive system that reflects British military thinking of the mid-nineteenth century.
Attribute(s) that justify its NHL listing	• All of the heritage features noted above
Summary This criterion is met. Victoria Barracks has National Heritage values under the criterion for historical heritage.	
CRITERION C **SCIENTIFIC**	**The place has significant heritage value to the nation because of the place's potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Australia's natural or cultural history**
Assessment	**Natural heritage assessment** The Natural Heritage values of Victoria Barracks do not contribute to this criterion. s47G **Historical heritage assessment** This criterion is not met for historic heritage as the archaeological potential for the place is related specifically to use of the site within its local context.
Attribute(s) that justify its NHL listing	• None
Summary This criterion is not met. Victoria Barracks does not have National Heritage values under the criterion for natural, Indigenous or historical heritage.	

National Heritage criteria	Assessment against the criteria
CRITERION D **REPRESENTATIVENESS**	**The place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of:** **a) a class of Australia's natural or cultural places; or** **b) a class of Australia's natural or cultural environments**
Assessment	**Natural heritage assessment** Does not meet criterion Da), Db). While Victoria Barracks may be considered one of a number of fauna habitat refuges across eastern Sydney that form part of a larger distribution of these habitat refuges, the place is not considered to hold outstanding heritage value to the nation for demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of Australia's natural places or environments. s47G **Historical heritage assessment** Victoria Barracks is a large and high quality example of a principal military establishment in Australia. The complex contains a substantial number of buildings, groups of buildings and other features and vegetation of high individual significance The layout of the earliest buildings, particularly the former soldiers' barracks, officers' quarters, former hospital and guard house, demonstrates nineteenth century British military barracks planning, evidencing contemporary attitudes to planning, defence, the role of the military and the daily life and operation of the British military, a key phase in the development of Australia's military system. The former soldiers' barracks is the largest and best quality early building built for accommodating soldiers in Australia during the mid-nineteenth century. Associated with the building are two cookhouses and the soldiers mess. The officer's quarters are a large and high quality example of the early type of accommodation provided for senior military officers during the mid-nineteenth century. Associated with the building are two kitchens and a mess. The hospital complex, consisting of the former garrison hospital, a morgue and dispenser's store, is an example of a high quality early military hospital built during the mid nineteenth century. The guard house is a high quality example of an early military guard house, complete with punishment cells, built during the mid 19th century. The former Barrack Master's complex, consisting of the quarters, kitchen and stables are an example of the original type of accommodation provided for the site's highest ranking officer. The former prison complex, consisting of the former prison, quarters and offices, is an example of contemporary British design and planning of prison structures in the 1840s. The former School of Military Engineering and sergeants' mess are examples of colonial military buildings of the later 19th century. The parade ground is a key feature of military site planning and reflects strong military traditions associated with respect for the fallen
Attribute(s) that justify its NHL listing	• All of the historic heritage features noted above
Summary This criterion is met. Victoria Barracks has National Heritage value under the criterion for historical heritage.	
CRITERION E **AESTHETIC**	**The place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group**
Assessment	**Natural heritage assessment** Does not meet criterion E: natural heritage values at Victoria Barracks to not hold outstanding heritage value to the nation for aesthetic characteristics s47G

National Heritage criteria	Assessment against the criteria
	s47G **Historical heritage assessment** While the CHL listing identifies Victoria Barracks as one of the most architecturally imposing nineteenth century military establishments in Australia, due to the secure nature of the site, there is limited public recognition of this. This imposing nature is also not demonstrated within the broader streetscape or landscape, apart from the Perimeter Wall. It is a fine collection of Victorian Georgian architecture, however there would be other individual examples elsewhere in Sydney and Hobart that demonstrate similar architectural features.
Attribute(s) that justify its NHL listing	• None
Summary This criterion is not met. Victoria Barracks does not have National Heritage values under the criterion for natural, Indigenous or historical heritage.	
CRITERION F TECHNICAL	**The place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period**
Assessment	**Natural heritage assessment** Does not meet criterion F. Natural heritage values at Victoria Barracks do not have outstanding heritage value to the nation by demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement s47G **Historical heritage assessment** While the scale of the Victoria Barracks military development as a whole was unprecedented in Australia in the 1840s, and there is a high degree of integrity in the buildings across the site, there is no clear evidence that the technical qualities or craftsmanship were particularly creative or represent a high degree of technical achievement for its particular period.
Attribute(s) that justify its NHL listing	• The historical heritage values described above
Summary This criterion is met. Victoria Barracks has National Heritage value under the criterion for historical heritage.	
CRITERION G SOCIAL	**The place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons**
Assessment	**Natural heritage assessment** Does not meet criterion G: Natural heritage values at Victoria Barracks do not have outstanding heritage value due to associations with communities s47G **Historical heritage assessment** This criterion is not met for historic heritage as the Barracks has historically had strong associations with the various Army units that were raised at the base or have used it for training purposes for the state of NSW and not necessarily to the nation as a whole.
Attribute(s) that justify its NHL listing	• None
Summary This criterion is not met. Victoria Barracks does not have National Heritage values under the criterion for natural, Indigenous or historical heritage.	

National Heritage criteria	Assessment against the criteria
CRITERION H ASSOCIATIONAL	**The place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Australia's natural or cultural history**
Assessment	**Natural heritage assessment** Does not meet criterion H: Natural heritage values at Victoria Barracks do not have outstanding heritage value to the nation due to associations with people important in Australia's history. **Indigenous heritage assessment** Does not meet criterion H: The Indigenous Heritage values of Victoria Barracks do not contribute to this criterion. **Historical heritage assessment** Does not meet criterion H. Victoria Barracks has a special association with Lieutenant Colonel George Barney, a senior colonial military engineer who was responsible for the original planning of the colonial barracks and the design of the former soldiers' barracks, officers' quarters, former hospital, and the Barracks Master's group of buildings. Barney played an important role in the development of NSW in the mid-19th century. While Barney was important to the development of NSW, his influence did not extend to a national level. This criterion is therefore not met.
Attribute(s) that justify its NHL listing	• None
Summary This criterion is not met. Victoria Barracks does not have National Heritage values under the criterion for natural, Indigenous or historical heritage.	
CRITERION I INDIGENOUS	**The place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance as part of Indigenous tradition**
Assessment	**Natural heritage assessment** Does not meet criterion I: Natural heritage values at Victoria Barracks do not have outstanding heritage value due to the importance of the place in Indigenous tradition s47G **Historical heritage assessment** Does not meet criterion I. Historic heritage values at Victoria Barracks do not have outstanding heritage value due to the importance of the place in Indigenous tradition.
Attributes	• None
Summary This criterion is not met. Victoria Barracks does not have National Heritage values under the criterion for natural, Indigenous or historical heritage.	

5.4.4 Statement of significance - NHL values

Victoria Barracks has been in almost continuous use for military purposes since 1848, excepting for a short period between 1870 and 1871 immediately following the departure of British troops from NSW. The site is historically associated with the period of service by British garrison regiments (until 1870) and with many of the phases of Australia's military history that followed throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Due to the site's size, complexity and intactness it clearly demonstrates the important early establishment and early development of Australia's military.

Victoria Barracks is the largest and best quality example of a principal military establishment that has been in almost continuous use for military purposes since 1848. It is the only extant substantial military barracks complex built in the early Victorian period in Australia. There are multiple individual buildings and building complexes which are also rare in and of themselves, including the military prison, and the perimeter wall.

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The layout of the earliest buildings, particularly the former soldiers' barracks, officers' quarters, former hospital and guard house, demonstrates nineteenth century British military barracks planning, evidencing contemporary attitudes to planning, defence, the role of the military and the daily life and operation of the British military, a key phase in the development of Australia's military system.

6. Risk assessment and opportunities

This section identifies and ranks the risks for the heritage values of the site, including analysis of current and future risks to heritage values as well as risks associated with retaining site elements of heritage value using the Defence Estate and Infrastructure Group (E&IG) Risk Assessment Tool. E&IG's approach to risk management is consistent with the *SSINZS ISO 31000:2009 Risk Management – Principles and Guidelines* and supports Defence's enterprise risk management process.

This assessment is considerate of the current issues for the place (e.g. use, management, management strategies, redevelopment and potential future uses). Risks are categorised and recommendations provided as to how the risks can be practically addressed. Risks include both opportunities and threats.

The risk assessment uses the E&IG Likelihood Rating Matrix when analysing risks (Table 6.1). Risk level is determined by combining the estimates of effect (consequence rating) and cause (likelihood rating) in the context of the existing control measures. An assessment of the risk treatments and controls has also been included based on the E&IG Risk Management Process document.

The risk assessment opportunities for Victoria Barracks are provided in Table 6.2.

Table 6.1 : E&IG likelihood ratings and risk matrix

Likelihood	Consequence Rating				
Rating	Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Severe
Almost Certain	Low	Medium	High	[illegible]	[illegible]
Likely	Low	Medium	High	High	[illegible]
Possible	Low	Medium	Medium	High	High
Unlikely	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High
Rare	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium

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Table 6.2 : Risk assessment and opportunities

Risk Category	Risk Description	Unmitigated impact on heritage values	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Rating	Mitigation/Management	Policies and Guidelines reference
Legislative compliance	Unauthorised impacts to historic heritage resulting in breach of the EPBC Act / Breach of legislation that has potential for prosecution (and/or civil action)	Irreversible damage to a building which has heritage value	Possible	Major	HIGH	Ensure all works are in compliance with policies outlined in this HMP and the DHA HMP (Defence Housing Authority 2006).	Policy 4: Ensure personnel managing Victoria Barracks are familiar with the heritage values of the site, the legislative requirements that apply and the management considerations outlined in this HMP (section 7.3) Policy 5: Ensure the HMP is implemented (section 7.3)
Legislative compliance	Non-compliance with EPBC Act if heritage significance is impacted as a result of lack of routine maintenance	Irreversible damage to a building which has heritage value	Possible	Major	HIGH	Ensure all works are in compliance with policies outlined in this HMP and the DHA HMP (Defence Housing Authority 2006).	Policy 4: Ensure personnel managing Victoria Barracks are familiar with the heritage values of the site, the legislative requirements that apply and the management considerations outlined in this HMP (section 7.3) Policy 5: Ensure the HMP is implemented (section 7.3)
Maintenance of heritage values	Wiring malfunction	Irreversible damage to a building which has heritage value	Possible	Moderate	HIGH	Ensure electrical services are maintained and monitored. Particular attention should be given to buildings that are left vacant.	Policy 22: Ensure maintenance of all buildings, structures and other contributory heritage elements (section 8.2)
Maintenance of heritage values	Reduced building life and impact on heritage significance due to lack of routine maintenance	Risk to heritage fabric	Possible	Moderate	MEDIUM	Undertake scheduled maintenance in accordance with Section 8.4 and Table 9.2	Policy 22: Ensure maintenance of all buildings, structures and other contributory heritage elements (section 8.2)
Maintenance of heritage values	Air-conditioning system error, roof leak or severe weather conditions may cause damage to heritage fabric and therefore impact on heritage values	Risk to heritage fabric	Possible	Moderate	MEDIUM	Ensure rainwater goods to buildings are in working order and clear of debris regularly. Ensure drains and drainage channels are regularly cleared. Regular inspection of roofs to	Policy 21: Regularly monitor and report on the condition of the Commonwealth Heritage values of Victoria Barracks (section 8.2)

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Rick Category	Risk Description	Unmitigated impact on heritage values	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Rating	Mitigation/Management	Policies and Guidelines reference
						ensure structural soundness and sufficient fixings	
Future use and development controls	Loss of heritage value of assets due to removal or concealing of significant building fabric or visual settings	Changes to fabric	Possible	Moderate	MEDIUM	Follow works approval process	The Burra Charter Defence Heritage Toolkit Policy 4 Ensure personnel managing Victoria Barracks are familiar with the heritage values of the site, the legislative requirements that apply and the management considerations outlined in this HMP (section 7.3) Policy 8 :Manage changes to buildings and other features of heritage value to minimise impacts on heritage significance. (section 7.3.2)
Future use and development controls	Inappropriate new construction or development impacting on layout and setting of the nine precincts	Irreversible damage to a building which has heritage values	Possible	Moderate	MEDIUM	New development restricted to Precinct 4 west of buildings 58 and 60, and Precinct 6 near buildings 27a and 28	This HMP: Policy 2: Undertake consultation with relevant government agencies, and relevant community groups about planned major changes to the Barracks, and how heritage values at the sites are being managed, protected and reviewed. Ensure that consultation with Indigenous stakeholders is undertaken when necessary (section 7.3.3)
Future use and development controls	Inappropriate new use or development impacting on heritage value of assets	Risk to heritage fabric	Possible	Minor	MEDIUM	Ensure all works are in compliance with policies outlined in this HMP	Policy 20: Consider the heritage values of Victoria Barracks when considering changes to the Base and follow the relevant approvals process (section 8.3)
Risks posed by heritage fabric	Risk to service members' health from toxins involved with heritage fabric or location (eg lead from automobile fumes pre	Replacement of heritage fabric and therefore risk to heritage values	Likely	Minor	MEDIUM	Ensure all works are in compliance with policies outlined in this HMP	Policy 23: When upgrading building facilities and services, consider heritage significance in concert with specific safety, fire, and other standards (section

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Rick Category	Risk Description	Unmitigated impact on heritage values	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Rating	Mitigation/Management	Policies and Guidelines reference
	1995 contaminants in ceiling of Married Quarters)						8.3)
Consultation	Inappropriate message used in interpretation, or lack of consultation in relation to interpretation of heritage values	Risk to understanding of heritage values by public, stakeholders or Defence users	Unlikely	Insignificant	LOW	The processes undertaken to develop and implement interpretation and promotion of the heritage values at Victoria Barracks will be in accordance with the objectives of the *Defence Heritage Strategy*. Processes will involve relevant stakeholder interest groups and community groups as necessary to present a balanced and inclusive history.	Policy 15: Explore options to interpret and promote the heritage values of Victoria Barracks within Defence security requirements. (Section 7.3.2) Defence Heritage Strategy