

4.0 Historical Background

4.1 Introduction

This section of the HMP provides a contextual history of the Randwick Barracks site and is drawn from the 2008 HMP prepared by GML. It uses as a baseline document the Heritage Assessment: Royal Australian Navy Logistics Stores, Bundock Street, Randwick, prepared by Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd in September 1996.

4.1.1 Historical Context

The historical development of the Randwick Barracks site can be divided into the following phases:

- Aboriginal Ethnohistory;
- Early Historical Site Use (1788–1890);
- Randwick Rifle Range Phase & School of Musketry (1891–1924);
- Small Arms School Phase (1925–1942);
- Naval Stores Phase (1943–1967); and
- Randwick Barracks Phase (1968–2019).

4.2 Aboriginal Ethnohistory

Most of the available ethnohistorical information available for the Aboriginal people who lived around Sydney's CBD comes from the writings of officials who travelled to New South Wales with the First Fleet, including Governor Arthur Phillip, Judge Advocate David Collins, Captain Lieutenant Watkin Tench and Lieutenant William Dawes. Dawes also recorded a large amount of vocabulary of Aboriginal people around Port Jackson, and included notes on pronunciation and grammar. Paintings and sketches were also produced by various artists. These depicted Aboriginal people, camps, tools and weapons.

¹ A wealth of information is contained in such documents, despite the European bias inherent in the recording of this data.

Much of the information presented below has been extrapolated from Val Attenbrow's 2002 (updated 2010) seminal work on Aboriginal ethnohistory and archaeology at Sydney—*Sydney's Aboriginal Past: Investigating the archaeological and historical records*.² It has been supplemented with some further research of primary and secondary sources. One key recent record is Paul Irish's *Hidden in Plain View*,³ which details some of the local post-contact history and connections between Aboriginal people and the British settlers. The account below focuses on the aspects of Aboriginal life that would have left physical evidence in order to develop an understanding of the likelihood of Aboriginal objects to be present at the study area.

Accounts of Governor Arthur Phillip and Philip Gidley King identified the Gadigal (also spelt Cadigal) people as the inhabitants of the area between South Head and Darling Harbour. The Wangal were said to have occupied the land from Darling Harbour west to Rose Hill (Parramatta).⁴ Randwick Barracks were part of the traditional lands occupied by the Gadigal people.

The Gadigal, and other nearby clan groups of the Darug people, would have been among the first Aboriginal people to experience the effects of physical and social dislocation as a result of the arrival and settlement of the First Fleet at Sydney Cove. Epidemics of smallpox dramatically affected the Aboriginal population in Sydney. In 1790, Bennelong estimated that over half of Sydney's original Aboriginal population had died as a result of the smallpox epidemic that broke out in 1789.⁵ Other effects of European colonisation on local Aboriginal populations included loss of access to traditional lands and resources, intertribal conflict, starvation, and the breakdown of traditional cultural practices. The effects of such severe social dislocation may have dramatically altered some aspects of the lives of local Aboriginal people recorded by early European observers.

Following the great losses suffered by local clans with the introduction of European diseases, only very small groups or individual Aboriginal people were recorded as living in the local area. Mahroot was an Aboriginal man who described himself as belonging to the 'Botany Bay Tribe' and, in the 1840s, was recorded living around the northern shore of Botany Bay with around 50 other Aboriginal people. Only three were recorded as speaking the same language as Mahroot, suggesting that the group was a merged party of survivors from the Sydney region.⁶ Elders within the La Perouse community have also provided personal accounts of camping and collecting food in Centennial Park in the 1930s. The permanent freshwater supply of the Lachlan Swamps was a focus of this activity.⁷

Oral history provides a reference to an Aboriginal man known as King Billy Timberly who lived at La Perouse and operated the Randwick toll gate in the 1860s.⁸ This toll gate was located at the northern end of what is now Tay Reserve—also known as Old Toll Bar Reserve until the 1960s. King Billy Timberly was reportedly the first Aboriginal man employed in the area, but little information is historically recorded about him or his employment.

There is a known historical connection between the La Perouse and Illawarra Aboriginal communities, with historical records indicating many Aboriginal families would move seasonally between the two regions. The Timberly family in particular are commonly referred to in historical and contemporary sources regarding Aboriginal history for both areas, with contemporary descendants, such as Rita Timberly-Bennet who has participated in the Aboriginal Women's Heritage project.⁹

4.2.1 Subsistence Activities

The people that inhabited the coastal regions of Sydney had access to a wide range of natural resources, including terrestrial and marine flora and fauna. Some 20,000 years ago, at the height of the last major period of glaciations, the climate was colder and more arid than it is today. Coastal environments were located several kilometres from their current formations. This 'ice age' gave way to a contrasting period of global warming that featured melting polar icecaps and associated marine transgression. By 6,000 years ago the sea had reached its current level, providing a stable and resource rich environment.¹⁰

For coastal Aboriginal people, marine resources are most likely to have been a vital part of their diet. Watkin Tench, a military officer on the First Fleet, suggests fishing was their primary subsistence activity:

*... [they] wholly depend for food on the few fruits they gather, the roots they dig up in the swamps, and the fish they pick up along shore or contrive to strike from their canoes with spears. Fishing, indeed, seems to engross nearly the whole of their time, probably from its forming the chief part of a subsistence ...*¹¹

Other marine resources such as shellfish and crustaceans were likely to have been frequently collected and eaten.

Although marine animals formed a substantial part of the diet of Aboriginal people who lived in and around Sydney, terrestrial animals such as kangaroos, possums, and various birds were also hunted and eaten regularly. The landscape was also managed and manipulated by Aboriginal people through periodic burning of the undergrowth to encourage terrestrial animals such as kangaroos to graze, and thus facilitate hunting. Evidence of this is recorded in the vicinity of Sydney Cove and, despite the close proximity to marine resources, indicates that terrestrial animals were commonly consumed as a food resource.

Written accounts describe the use of a variety of edible plants in the Sydney region, including seeds, fruits and roots. While there are over 200 edible native plant species known in the Sydney region, it is difficult to reconstruct how important each was to the subsistence diet of coastal Aboriginal people. This is largely a result of the discrepancies in recording this information, including the widely different names and descriptions given to different native plant species in the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries.

4.2.2 Material Culture

The material culture of local Aboriginal groups is also recorded to some extent in early historical accounts, recent oral history projects,¹² and is reinforced by the regional archaeological record. Many of the tools were multi-purpose and portable, allowing groups to practice subsistence activities and cultural traditions across the landscape. Aboriginal people made and used a suite of stone tools, and stone is one of the most ubiquitous forms of archaeological evidence across Australia. Following contact there are examples of glass, and sometimes ceramic, being knapped in the same way as stone to form tools. Recent archaeological investigations have identified imported British flint being used as a 'new' source of stone, post 1788.¹³

Many other types of tools would have been made of organic materials and most, such as string bags or bark canoes, have not been preserved archaeologically (although some examples are found in museum and private collections). Some organic materials, such as shell, ochre and bone, survive better than others, and are well represented in the historical and archaeological records.

Fish hooks were the most common shell implement in the Sydney area. However, they are unique in Australia to the area between Port Stephens and the NSW/Victorian border, and all date within the last 1000 years. Historical accounts indicate that in the Port Jackson area fish hooks were only used by women and spears were only used by men—although both genders engaged in fishing.

The study area was located in the region of earliest contact between Aboriginal peoples and British colonists, who first landed at Botany Bay to the south and then established a colony at Sydney Cove to the north. Aboriginal people were prominent in accounts of early colonial Sydney and are known to have repurposed materials sourced from the colonists. In particular these materials included imported stone material such as ships ballast, bottle glass, and metals.¹⁴ Regionally the study area is known to be located near some of the earliest interactions between Aboriginal peoples and British settlers.

4.2.3 Patterns of Land Use

Many written European accounts and drawings record Aboriginal people who occupied the Sydney region—including the Gadigal—as camping, cooking, and fishing on the open shoreline, estuarine river banks and rockshelters near water. Attenbrow's analysis of ethnohistorical evidence regarding landscape use indicates a focus of Aboriginal activity on valley bottoms and shorelines.¹⁵ Attenbrow's Port Jackson Archaeological Project demonstrated that archaeological sites were similarly patterned in a way that supports this focus.¹⁶ She does, however, caution reliance on these patterns as they are

skewed by archaeological preservation factors, as well as biases in what has been portrayed in the historical record.¹⁷

A series of pathways crossed the region between Port Jackson and Botany Bay, connecting different parts of Gadigal lands, as well as to areas beyond, for hunting, resource collection, trade, social and ceremonial visits. Aboriginal people moved regularly through Country between permanent settlements, as recorded by colonial writers into the 1800s.¹⁸ The dune fields and wetlands of the Botany Basin may have provided a diverse range of significant resources that was likely to have been used by the local population. Ethnographic sources provide little specific information regarding how the dune and wetland areas such as those found around the Botany Basin were occupied by Aboriginal people. This means that development of predictive models for the Botany Sands is difficult, and simple associations with known swampland areas may provide the only means of association between landforms and regularly used and occupied Aboriginal places.

Aboriginal people began returning to the La Perouse area from around the 1870s, establishing an 'illegal' camp (as deemed by the NSW Colonial Government at this time) at La Perouse. In 1894, the Methodists established an Indigenous mission house at La Perouse and in the following year the illegal camp was granted official status as an Indigenous Reserve.¹⁹ The reserve grew in the ensuing years until 1931 when the Aborigines Protection Board revoked the site after many years of lobbying by Randwick Council. A new recreation reserve took its place.

The majority of the Aboriginal people living in the eastern suburbs today derive from the La Perouse area and there are currently about 2,300 Indigenous people living within the Randwick LGA.²⁰

4.3 Early Site Use (1829–1890)

The Randwick Barracks site is within an area dedicated in 1829 as part of a 4,175-acre grant to the Church and School Estate (Figure 4.1). As early as the 1860s, rifle matches were held in the area. While the exact location of these rifle matches is unknown, it is thought that this may have influenced the decision during the later 1880s to fund a formal military rifle range at Randwick.²¹

The land which ultimately became the Randwick Barracks site was known to be of an undesirable quality for settlement. It consisted of sand hills and large areas of swamp which were used for recreational pursuits, such as hunting.

By 1887, the need for a new rifle range near Sydney had been identified as a result of the impending closure of the Paddington Range due to public safety concerns regarding its close proximity to Centennial Park. A large portion of the Church and School grant in the Randwick area remained undeveloped at this time, so the Musketry Office commenced negotiations with the Church and School Corporation for use of part of the land as a rifle range.

4.4 Randwick Rifle Range Phase (1891–1924)

By May 1891, the Randwick Rifle Range had been declared and its construction was nearing completion. It was planned that the NSW Musketry Office, Rifle Reserve Companies and Defence Force Rifle Clubs would use the range for practice and training purposes. The 30th Annual Prize Meeting of the National Rifle Association of NSW was held at the range in October 1891, but the range was soon closed due to the danger that stray bullets represented to neighbouring houses.

A description of the area during the 1880s indicates that the landscape was not altered in any way until the official establishment of the rifle range in 1891.²² While correspondence mentions a proposal

for 'pavilion and Quarters' (sic) buildings on the Randwick Rifle Range at this time, there is no evidence to confirm that they were ever constructed.

Initially, the Randwick Rifle Range was open four days a week for both public and military training. The NSW Military Forces used the site from 1900 and the range soon became highly significant in its use for the training of the South African Contingents. At the end of the 1890s and in the early 1900s, between 500 and 600 men practiced at the range every Saturday.

The first permanent building at the Randwick Rifle Range was the School of Musketry Building, constructed in 1898. It was located on higher land to the north of the target area. It was designed for use as a school, offices and committee room. It was used for the first time at the 1898 Annual Prize Meeting of the National Rifle Association of New South Wales. An 1899 plan of the range is possibly the first to show the building overlooking the target area (Figure 4.2).

Plans for a line branching from the Coogee line near Moore Park and running to the Randwick Rifle range had been proposed as early as 1892, however the proposal was refused as it was considered to be in reasonable walking distance from the Coogee line. In 1899, a tram route from Kensington to la Perouse with a branch line to the rifle range was initiated by the government. From 1900, special services were operated as required between Bridge Street, Sydney and the Rifle Range, usually on Saturdays, for the convenience of those attending the rifle range.

By the early 1920s, Long Bay Rifle Range became the venue for such meetings, therefore replacing the facilities at Randwick and the need for a tram service. The last recorded references to such service was November 22, 1924. As no regular service was now provided the line was closed and later removed.

The federation of the Australian colonies in 1901 resulted in the official transfer of the range to Commonwealth Government ownership. The Department of Defence soon needed to respond to continuous complaints by neighbouring residents regarding the danger of ricocheting bullets, concluding that new safety measures were required at the range. In the following year, walls were constructed and embankments heightened. The necessity of training for the South African Contingents, however, meant that the range was not closed during these alterations.

Due to the swampy nature of the land, early development was confined to the northwest part of the Randwick Barracks site. This meant that the initially exposed nature of the School of Musketry Building overlooking the rifle range to the east and southeast was gradually impacted by expansion and development in a concentrated area. The main rifle range was located on the lower section of land, which was left largely in its natural state until later years. Photographs of the early years of the rifle range show it to be bare and exposed, with little vegetation (Figure 4.5).

An inventory of the range in 1903 described it as consisting of the School of Musketry, a magazine, two shelter sheds, latrines, testing ammunition store, warrant officers' quarters, office and storeroom, large store shed, large stable, pistol shed, caretaker's quarters, target shed, canteen, caretaker's cottage at the gate and a signal mast.

The National School of Musketry for the Australian Army was established at Randwick Barracks in 1911. Until 1922, the Commandant and Chief Instructor of the school was Brigadier Francis Bede Heritage, who was instrumental in the development of small arms training in the Australian Army.

Some improvements to buildings at the Randwick Rifle Range were made in 1912, including construction of a number of new sheds, the extension of one building to provide more accommodation, installation of services and other general repairs.

The Randwick Rifle Range was officially closed to civilians in December 1924 due to ongoing complaints from neighbouring residents about safety and damage to property from stray bullets. From this point on, only short range target practice was undertaken by the Small Arms School.

4.5 The Small Arms School Phase (1925–1942)

At the end of 1925, the Randwick Rifle Range was assessed to determine what additional buildings and services were required for the Small Arms School. Buildings then present were the School of Musketry, school store, two adjoining buildings, two wooden huts relocated from Victoria Barracks, Paddington and a kitchen.

A 1926 report described the majority of buildings as being of a temporary nature only and outlined the need for better accommodation. In the same year, the Commonwealth and State Governments came to an agreement for the Commonwealth to transfer to the state 249 acres of the southern part of the Randwick Rifle Range in exchange for 482 acres in Long Bay. This reduced the range to about 200 acres.

In 1927, estimates for a new building containing residential accommodation and a kitchen were produced. In September of the same year, approval was given for its construction by the Minister for Defence.

The proposed Officers' Mess is first documented on a 1928 plan of the Randwick Rifle Range, showing the Officers' Mess comprising two residential wings and a kitchen wing with verandah (Figure 4.3). Although no original plans have been located, a 1930 aerial photograph confirms that the building originally took this form (Figure 4.4).

Small pockets of vegetation around the School of Musketry Building and Officers' Mess and generally throughout the northern part of the Randwick Rifle Range can also be seen on the same aerial photograph. Some formal planting is located beside access roads and boundaries, although it appears that vegetation was mostly in keeping with a more natural character. A number of tennis courts were also located to the south of the Officers' Mess.

In 1933, the premier of NSW requested that the Randwick Rifle Range be converted for use as a playing field. The Army refused, insisting that not only was it still heavily used for training, but it was also the only sizable rifle range within reasonable distance of the city centre.

The Randwick Rifle Range was used extensively by a large number of military units, most notably the Australian Instructional Corps (AIC) between 1921 and 1942 (Figure 4.7). The AIC was established in 1921 to train the permanent Army following the end of World War I and ensure consistent standards among instructors and wider permanent forces.²³ During the inter war period, the AIC at the range was one of only five permanent Army schools in Australia, and operated as an 'all arms' national instructional training centre for permanent and militia forces.²⁴

To accommodate the different units, the Small Arms School expanded its facilities over the original rifle range target area between 1935 and 1936. The new works included construction of a testing gas chamber, a live grenade emplacement and control post and extension of electric power. Some older buildings were also demolished and replaced with a miniature rifle range. Most of the buildings were grouped in the northwest corner north of the tramway alignment.²⁵

In 1938, plans were made to relocate the Small Arms School to Liverpool, NSW. The outbreak of World War II, however, delayed this move until 1942 when it was instead relocated to Bonegilla in Victoria.

4.6 The Naval Stores Phase (1943–1967)

During the 1940s Australia served as a supply and repair base for Allied fleets. Many depots were established throughout Sydney, including in privately owned warehouses that were leased for storage. For security and accessibility reasons, the Australian Navy looked to consolidate its supplies at a single location, which also had ample space for storing supplies for the American and British navies. After vetoing several locations, the Randwick Rifle Range was chosen for this purpose.

The Army still occupied the Randwick Barracks site, which was highly active during World War II. In 1943, the Land Headquarters (LHQ) School of Artillery (Anti-Aircraft) moved from Clarendon near the Richmond Airforce Base to the Randwick Barracks site and additional buildings were constructed to fulfil wartime requirements.

A 1943 site plan shows the proposed development in the northwest corner, including relocation of a number of buildings to the site and development over the tennis courts (Figure 4.9). Many of these buildings were relocated from other sites. They included lecture huts, mess buildings, sleeping huts, stores and a transmitter and workshop. Their construction often resulted in the demolition of other existing buildings. A formal network of roads between the buildings is also shown for the first time on the 1943 plan and a 1943 historical aerial photograph (Figure 4.9 and 4.10).

In August 1943, the entire eastern portion of the range was repurposed by the Australian Navy as a storage depot. Army assets in this part of the site had to be removed, including targets, a bomb range, gas chamber, workshop, hut and cottage. Over the next two years 24 large, closely spaced warehouses on concrete slabs were then built at this location. Other naval facilities also constructed included a guardhouse, administration buildings, a parachute store and garage.

The easternmost portion of the Randwick Barracks site was deemed unusable by both the Army and Navy due to sandy and swampy conditions. In the 1930s the sandy site conditions of the barracks had attracted the attention of the Public Works Department who made requests to the Army to establish a quarry on the southern side of the site. However, this venture appears not to have gone ahead. Later in 1939, Mr Styles of Cement Morton Pty Ltd applied to remove sand from the eastern side of the site, but his application was refused at this time.²⁶ In 1946, Mr Styles applied again in his own right to remove sand from an area to the east of the Naval Stores warehouses. At the time the proposed area comprised a steep hill and had not yet been used for any military purposes. In 1947, Mr Styles was granted approval for the commencement of sandmining, under the condition that any changes to the site, such as filling in swamps, would not alter the drainage pattern of the area.

This activity went on to significantly alter the topography and environment of the area. The attraction of this operation to the Army (and Navy) was that the previously useless land would be made viable for further extensions of Commonwealth land. The work undertaken by Mr Styles therefore also entailed filling in a swamp and turfing and grading the surface.

After the war, several of the Army buildings were demolished because of the reduction in military activity and resourcing. Both the American Navy and British Navy had stopped using the storage facilities at the Randwick Barracks site by 1949 and the vacated sheds were taken over by the Australian Navy. By 1951, the stores were near capacity (Figure 4.11). The Navy stated that 'Randwick Depot is becoming the main Naval Stores Depot' and tried to make a case for reclaiming

the pond to expand their floor space to an additional 800,000 square feet. The local council objected to this proposal. While it was considered by Defence, the pond remained undeveloped.

4.7 The Randwick Barracks Phase (1968–2019)

In October 1965 the 1st Topographical Survey Troop was formally raised. Based at the Randwick Barracks site, a section of the troop accompanied the 1st Australian Task Force to Vietnam in June 1966.²⁷ In 1980, new buildings for the troop were constructed at the site. The troop remained at the Randwick Barracks site until 1996 when it was integrated into the Royal Australian Engineers.

During the 1980s, some of the land that was utilised in the postwar years by the Navy was regained by the Army. In 1984, the Army Transport Squadron acquired land in the southern portion of the range and demolished nine of the former Navy stores to build new facilities including vehicle compound areas and an office building.

Removal of naval storage buildings commenced from 2000 onwards; however, several concrete slab footings are still extant.

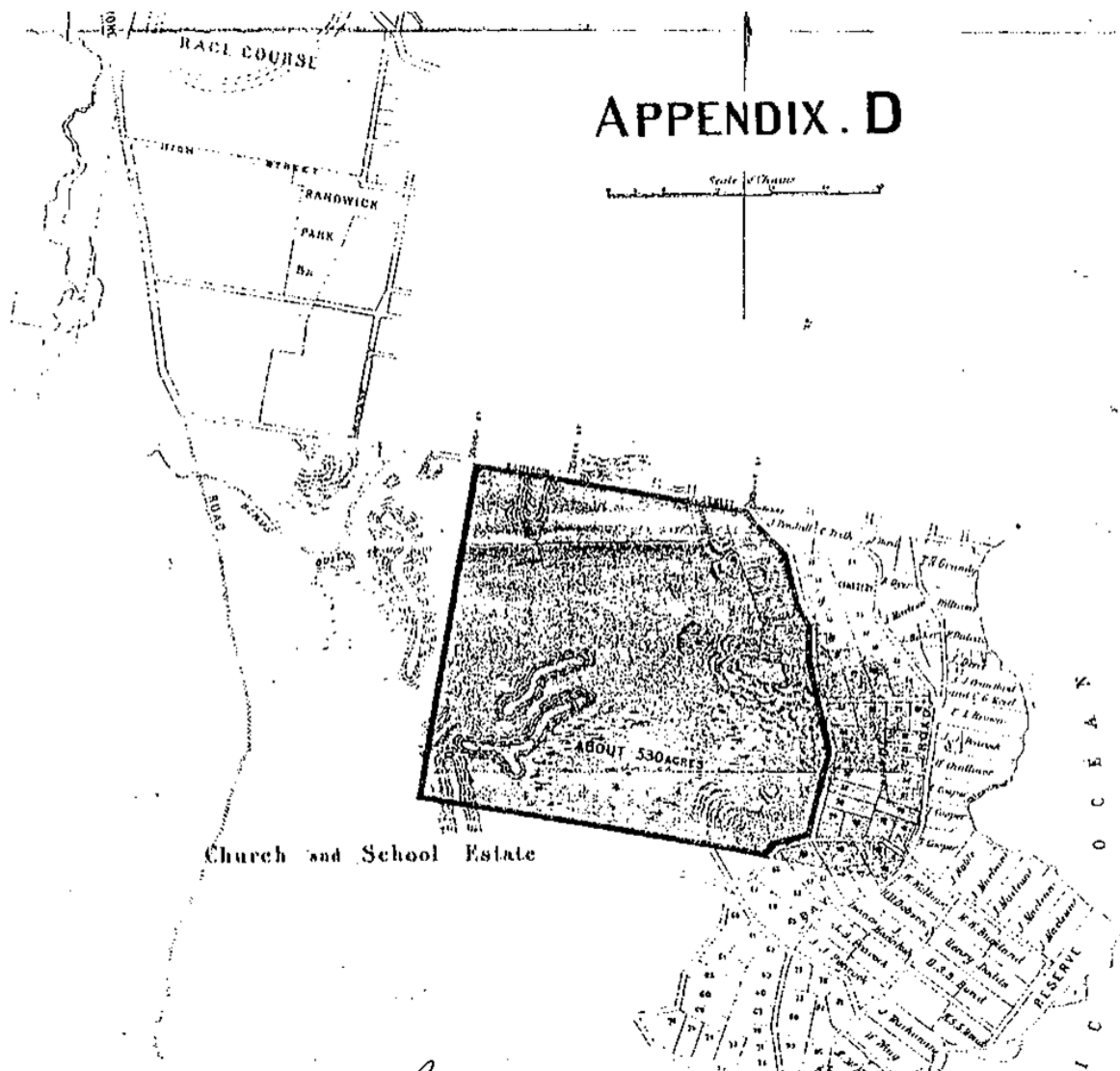


Figure 4.1 Plan showing the area of the Church and School estate at Randwick identified for potential use as a rifle range in 1877. (Source: NSW State Archives, 4/965.1)

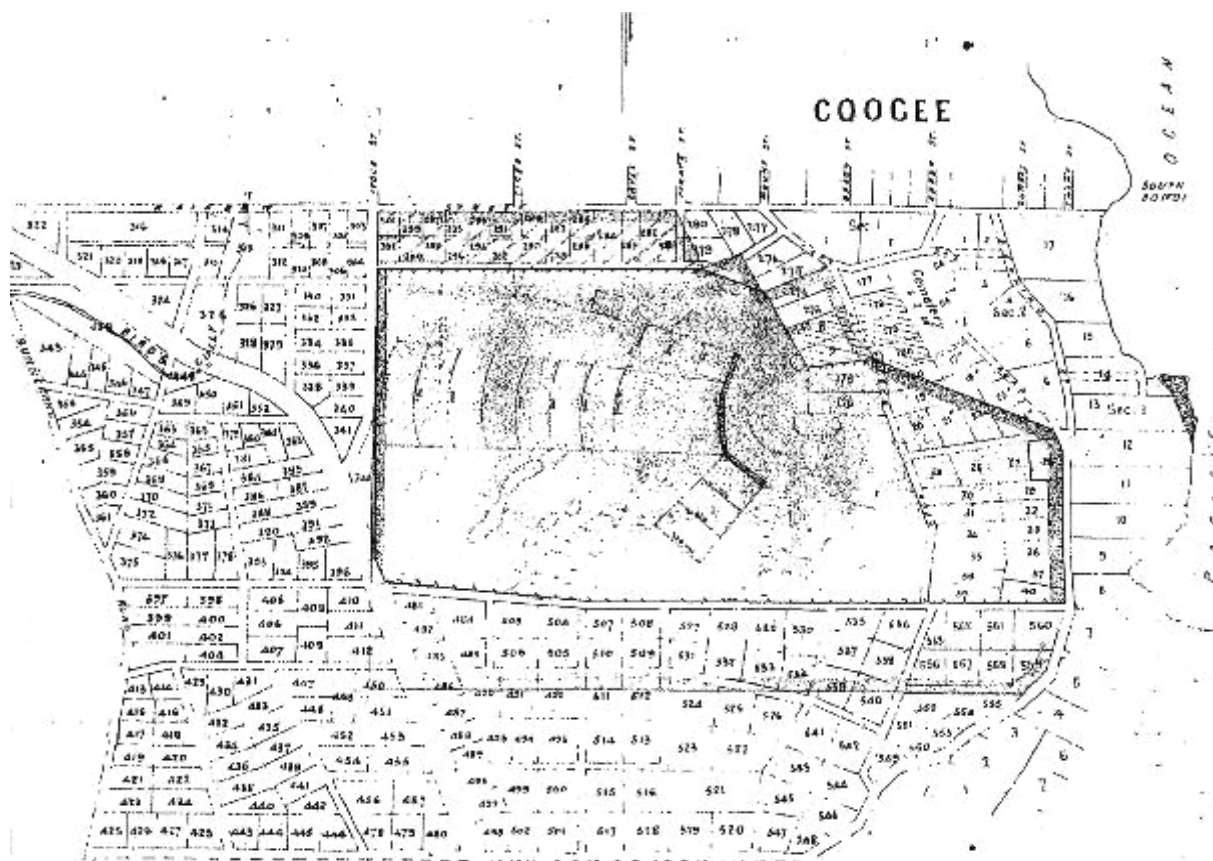


Figure 4.2 An 1899 plan of the Randwick Rifle Range. The School of Musketry Building appears to be shown on the higher ground to the northwest of the range. (Source: NSW State Archives, 4/965.1)

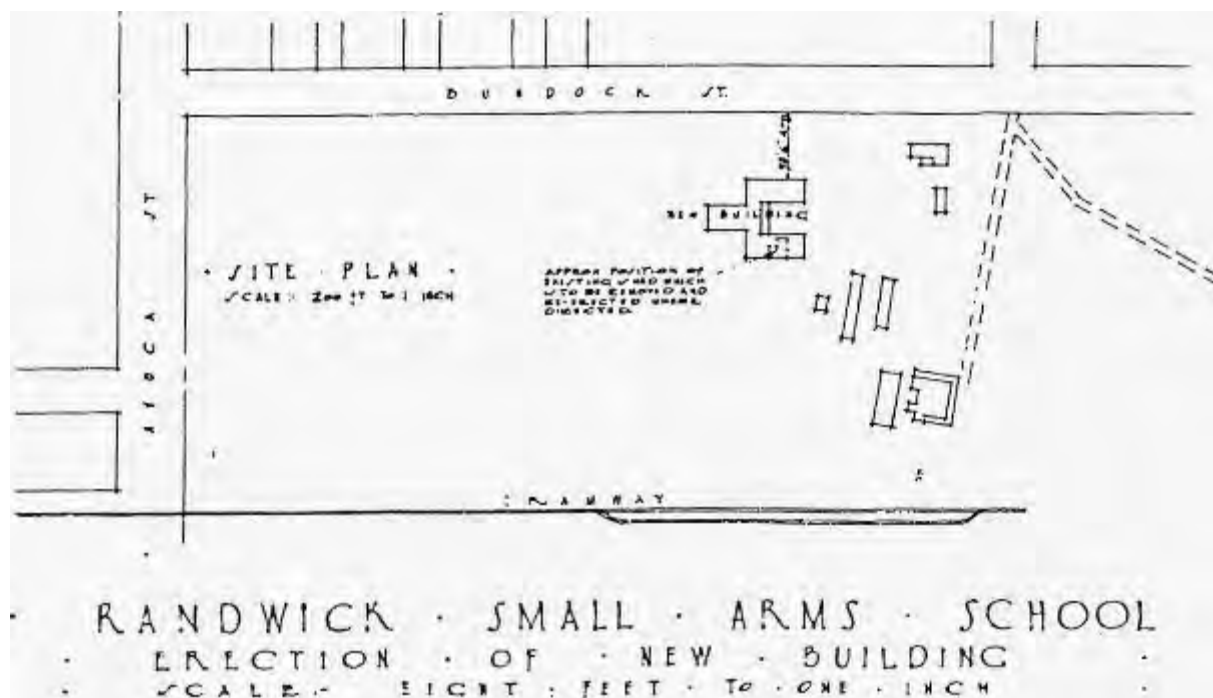


Figure 4.3 A 1928 site plan of the Small Arms School showing the original form of the Officers' Mess and the School of Musketry Building to its southeast. The tramway alignment is shown to the south of the building. (Source: Australian Construction Services)



Figure 4.4 A 1930 aerial photograph of the Randwick Rifle Range. (Source: Department of Lands)



Figure 4.5 A 1936 photograph of the administrative and residential complex in the northwest corner of the Randwick Rifle Range. The School of Musketry Building is to the left and the Officers' Mess is only partially shown to the far right. (Source: Australian War Memorial)



Figure 4.6 A 1936 photograph of the Officers' Mess from the east showing the two original residential wings ('blocks') and courtyard. The original kitchen and dining wing behind. (Source: Australian War Memorial)



Figure 4.7 A 1936 photograph showing the staff of the Australian Instructional Corp (AIC) in front of the Officers' Mess, probably in one of the two courtyards. (Source: Australian War Memorial)



Figure 4.8 A 1936 photograph of the School of Musketry Building. (Source: Australian War Memorial)

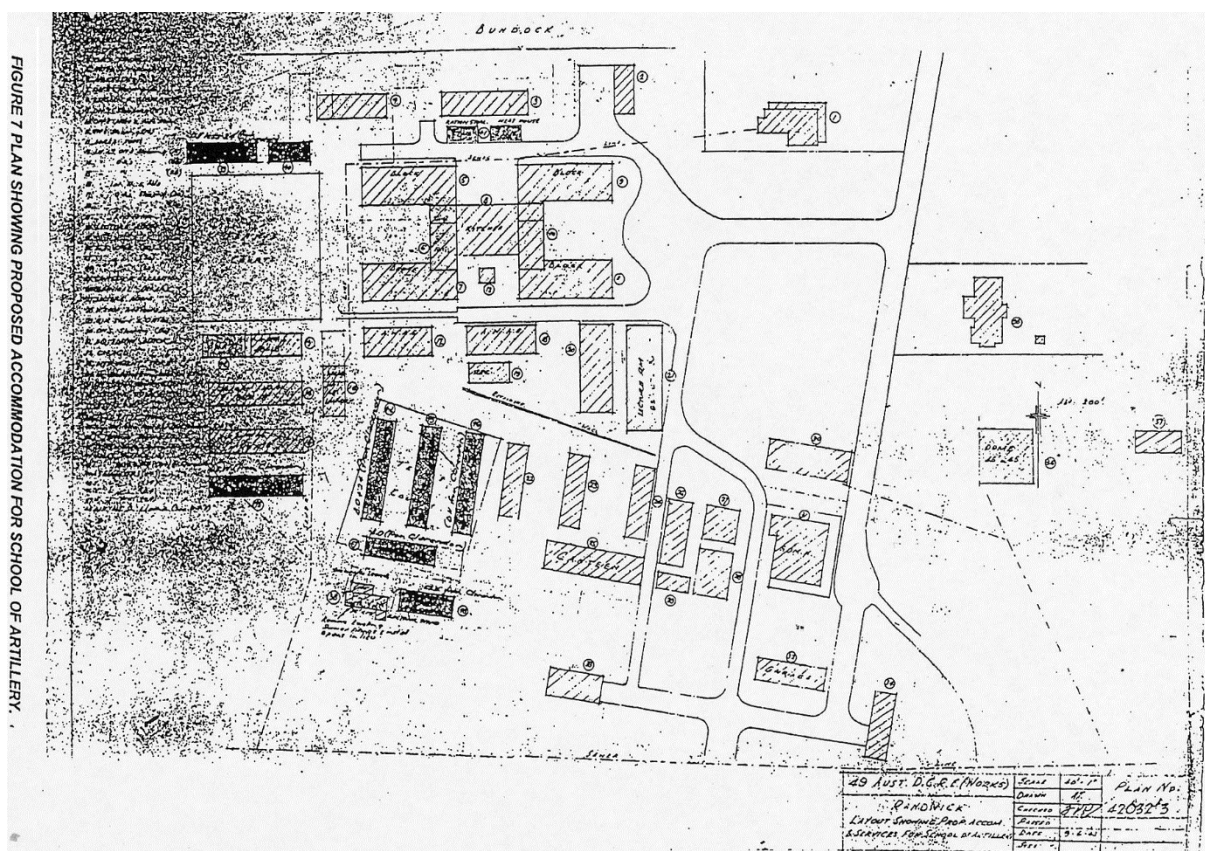


Figure 4.9 A 1943 plan of the Randwick Barracks site showing the proposed sites of buildings relocated from other Defence sites. The road alignments are also marked. (Source: Commonwealth Archives [NSW])



Figure 4.10 Randwick Barracks in 1943. (Source: SIX Maps with GML overlay)



Figure 4.11 A 1951 aerial of the Randwick Barracks site showing the naval storage sheds and other associated facilities to the west and the extent of sand mining to the east of the site. (Source: Department of Lands)

4.8 Comparative Analysis

A comparative analysis of a site with similar places assists in understanding the site in a broader context and in verifying its heritage values of a place and its components.

The Randwick Barracks site sits within a wider history of the development of armed forces in the Commonwealth of Australia. This comparative analysis looks at other Barracks of a similar era to Randwick Barracks as well as specific Defence buildings: Officers' Mess; and the School of Musketry.

4.8.1 Barracks

The Australian Heritage Database (AHD) contains many listings for barracks sites (individual buildings and complexes). These include barracks not expressly designed, built and used for defence purposes—barracks for convict/penitential uses for example. The AHD includes places such as Swan Barracks (Perth), Artillery Barracks (Victoria Barracks) (Fremantle WA) and Albany Forts (also known as Princess Royal Fortress) (Albany WA) that were built for defence purposes but are no longer used for that purpose and are not owned by the Commonwealth.

The CHL includes 12 places owned by the Commonwealth and identified as military 'barracks', as opposed to convict accommodation. These include early- to mid-nineteenth century colonial military establishments such as Anglesea Barracks (Hobart), Lancer Barracks (Parramatta), Victoria Barracks (Brisbane), Victoria Barracks (Melbourne), and Victoria Barracks (Sydney). These colonial barracks share a similar scale as major Defence establishments of the period.

Randwick Barracks was established for infantry training at the end of the nineteenth century, at a time when Australian colonies were working to improve the defence of individual colonies after the withdrawal British land forces in 1870. Randwick Barracks belongs to the late-Colonial and Federation periods and is of the same period as Irwin Barracks (Karrakatta WA). The late-nineteenth century also included the establishment of fortresses such as at Georges Head Battery (Port Jackson NSW), Fort Largs (Taperoo SA) and the above-mentioned Princess Royal Fortress. Keswick Barracks (Keswick, Adelaide) and the former Artillery Barracks (Fremantle) date from the early Federation period when the Commonwealth was forming common defences.

As a firearm school for the colonial and citizen militia, Randwick Barracks has the most in common with the School of Musketry (former) at Gallipoli Barracks (Enoggera, Queensland) and Irwin Barracks.

Outside the elements cited in the CHL listing, Randwick Barracks as a whole demonstrates the typical development of Defence establishments in the post-War period and late-twentieth century in response to changing technologies and operational needs.

Swan Barracks (former), Perth, WA

Heritage Listings	Significance
RNE 'Swan Barracks (former)' (Place ID 100465)	Swan Barracks is a complex of Army buildings which illustrates the development of Australia's defence forces and the projection of a national identity, providing a record of Army practice and tradition since the late nineteenth century. Swan Barracks is significant for its ability to demonstrate the range of building types, styles and ages of Army buildings in WA and represents a unique reference of architectural and building practice; social practice; and the development of military interests. The development of Swan Barracks commenced in 1896. Originally built as a training centre for the local militia, Swan Barracks was incorporated into the Australian Army following Federation. The United Services Institute of WA has been associated with this site since 1902 and was located on-site since 1936. The Swan Barracks was used as the Fifth Military District Headquarters up until 1993. The Australian Defence Force no longer needed Swan Barracks and sold it in 1995. Individual buildings that has been assessed to be of significance include: the Drill Hall (1896), the Central Stone Building (1896-97), the Ordnance Store Building (1905) and the Toilets (early 20th century).²⁸

Summary

Randwick Barracks and Swan Barracks are comparative examples of barracks constructed during the late nineteenth century and incorporated into the Australia Army following Federation. Both barracks evolved to respond to Australia's realisation for the need of a country wide defence strategy and providing a range of training for military personnel. The Swan Barracks was used predominantly for the Fifth Military District Headquarter while the Randwick Barracks was used for training a large number of military units. This difference in use impacted the buildings and facilities constructed (or not constructed such as a parade ground) and retained at Randwick Barracks. Swan Barracks contains a range of buildings dating from 1896 that has been altered and modified according to the changing needs of the Barracks, while Randwick Barracks predominantly contains buildings from the 1980s onwards. Swan Barracks is now used as a hostel.

Jezzine Barracks, Isley Street, North Ward, QLD

Heritage Listings	Significance
Queensland Heritage Register 'Kissing Point Fortification & Jezzine Barracks' (Place ID 601129)	The Kissing Point Fortification and Jezzine Barracks, North Ward, QLD, is significant as one of Queensland's earliest fortifications and training facilities that was in continuous use and development from 1889 to 2007. It is one of four coastal fortifications built in Queensland in the wake of the withdrawal of British Imperial Troops in 1870 and is closely associated with the history of training regional militias and the formation of the Commonwealth defence forces following Federation. The site consists of two coastal batteries, a parade ground, barracks and hangar. The coastal batteries, built in 1889, are the earliest military buildings on the site and coincide with the formation of the Kennedy Regiment, now incorporated into the 31st/42nd Battalion. The parade ground, in-situ World War 2 P-type huts and the Bellman Hangar and relocated P-type huts at Jezzine Barracks demonstrate some of the principal characteristics of military training depots developed in the first half of the twentieth century.²⁹ The site is significant as for its longevity and association with the formation, housing and training of Commonwealth forces throughout all periods of major conflict in Australia's history.

Heritage Listings	Significance
Summary Randwick Barracks and Kissing Point Fortification & Jezzine Barracks are comparable sites for their roles in training and housing infantry forces before Federation and through the twentieth century. Unlike Randwick Barracks, the Kissing Point Fortification and Jezzine Barracks is no-longer operational, having been vacated by the Army since 2007. Built features of Jezzine Barracks are associated with the standardised P-type huts of World War 2, which reflected the need for quick and easy to build facilities for the rapid build-up of defences during that conflict. In comparison, the more permanent and solid buildings of Randwick Barracks reflect its continuing role and location within Australia's largest population centre.	

4.8.2 School of Musketry

Gallipoli Army Barracks, Enoggera, QLD—School of Musketry

Heritage Listings	Significance
CHL 'School of Musketry (former), Gallipoli Army Barracks', (Place ID 105227)	The former School of Musketry, Gallipoli Barracks, Enoggera, is significant as one of the two oldest substantial buildings at the former Enoggera Army Base. Built in 1910, the school, along with the Small Arms Magazine and the Enoggera Magazine Complex, form a suite of buildings designed by the Queensland Government Architect's office on behalf of the recently formed Commonwealth Government. The early development of the Enoggera military complex reflects the development of the Commonwealth's national defensive capabilities and it may be one of the oldest buildings in Queensland built specifically for the Australian Army. It is significant for its service to the Commonwealth as a training facility for the use of armaments in World War I, and for the education of troops in military tactics during World War II.³⁰ The building is a strong example of the Federation Free style of architecture adapted to military purposes. The symmetrical design and ornamental features, particularly the ventilation fleche, are strongly linked with the original function of the structure, as well its climatic context. The building has strong integrity and authenticity, allowing for interpretation of its use as a military educational facility, whilst being well adapted to its present use as an Army chapel. The design, by Thomas Pye, Queensland's Deputy Government Architect at the time, is a good example of the many accomplished government structures designed by Pye and other members of this office during the Federation period.³¹

Summary

Randwick Barracks and Gallipoli Barracks are two of the few remaining Australian former schools of musketry. The parallel between the sites is largely related to their former use—significant for their roles in training the infantry forces in NSW and QLD and continued use for Defence purposes. In their built form, the buildings are comparable in that they are single-storey buildings constructed of red brick with covered verandahs.

The Randwick Barracks building is slightly earlier in construction, with details typical of the Queen Anne style.

The Gallipoli Barracks School of Musketry, constructed 12 years later, is in the Federation Free style of architecture, adapted both for military purposes and to its tropical climatic context.

4.8.3 Live-in Accommodation/Officers' Mess

An officers' mess is a common element across defence bases in Australia, particularly those with LIA facilities. The Officers' Mess in Randwick Barracks is unusual in both its period of construction and its architectural style, having been built between those earlier examples of LIA/officers' messes constructed in the late nineteenth century and the early to mid-twentieth century LIA facilities constructed at the conclusion of World War I.

The examples of officers' messes included below by no means constitute a complete list of officers' messes in existence in Australia. Instead they have been chosen to demonstrate how Randwick Barracks sits in the context of LIA/officers' messes in Australia and to verify the significance of the Officers' Mess at Randwick Barracks compared with others in the Defence estate.

RAAF Base Richmond, NSW—Officers' Mess

Heritage Listings	Significance
CHL 'RAAF Base Richmond, NSW Australia' (Place ID: 105653)	RAAF Base Richmond, comprising the main runway, a core precinct, adjacent huts, hangars and cottages and landscape elements set within the evolving landscape setting of Ham Common between Richmond and Windsor, has historical, design and social significance. The runway is the dominant functional element of the base, to which the core precinct (comprising two zones including street layouts) and landscape elements are subordinate.³² The Officers' Mess, built in 1938, was the most imposing and largest military mess in Australia on completion and illustrates the importance given by the Commonwealth to the expansion of the air force under the 1937–1938 budget as part of the new Defence Program Statement.³³ Although a new wing was added in the 1960s, the two-storey building retains its essential scale and form, including Art Deco interiors with plaster ceilings, timber wall panelling, floors, and chrome door furniture. Externally the building features hipped, tiled roofs, with overhanging enclosed eaves and Art Deco banding in the brickwork. Verandahs at ground and first floor level feature circular columns in keeping with the Art Deco style.³⁴

Summary

The RAAF Base Richmond and Randwick Barracks Officers' Messes are comparable as purpose-built facilities for military personnel, both of which remain as such on active defence sites. However, the architectural style, detailing and scale are products of their eras and differ between the two sites. Further differentiating the sites is the branch of the armed forces that utilise the sites—the Army at Randwick and the RAAF at Richmond.

Defence Site Maribyrnong—Officers' Mess

Heritage Listings	Significance
CHL 'Defence Explosive Factory Maribyrnong' (Place ID: 105325)	The Maribyrnong Explosives Factory (EFM), located in a horseshoe bend of the Maribyrnong River, is important as the site of the first Commonwealth munitions factory, the Cordite Factory. This factory was established by the newly formed Commonwealth Government in 1910 and was the model on which all later factories and production methods in Australia were based, including the Salisbury Explosives Factory in South Australia.³⁵ The Administrative Section includes the first buildings, buildings 1 and 2, the Offices and Laboratories, and Building 346, the mess. This section is closely associated with the main site alignment, which develops as an urban avenue in conjunction with the associated planting, creating an introduction and focus for the site. There are also buildings notably different in their design to the production buildings. These buildings, including the Mess (Building 346), are stylistically transitional modern renaissance and rectilinear Stripped Classical/Moderne buildings.³⁶

Summary

The Maribyrnong Explosives Factory (EFM) was built around the 1920s and was designed to both fit the planning of the site and meet the requirements of the site's workers, as was the Officers' Mess at Randwick Barracks. The EFM Mess, however, sits within a larger historic precinct, focused on the industrial processes on a now inactive site while the Randwick Barracks Officers' Mess continues to be used as designed, albeit on a site which has changed greatly since its construction.

Victoria Barracks, Paddington, NSW—Officers' Quarters

Heritage Listings	Significance
CHL 'Building VC 13, 15, 16 & 17, Oxford St, Paddington' (Place ID 105279)	The Officers' Quarters and related buildings at Victoria Barracks, dating from 1842, are highly historically significant. The Quarters is one of the longest continuously occupied barrack buildings in Australia and, as part of Victoria Barracks, has been an important element of the principal military establishment in NSW since its construction. It has a lengthy association with Australian military history and with the history of Sydney and NSW.³⁷ The Officers' Quarters was the first building completed at Victoria Barracks. Further, it and its related structures reflect attitudes to military barrack planning and the provision of officer accommodation during the middle of the nineteenth century, and the way that accommodation needs have changed since then.³⁸ The Quarters reflects aspects of Victorian Regency design and forms an important example of a major officer barracks from the Victorian era. Due to its materials, scale and design, the Officers' Quarters is the finest and most important officers' quarters built in the nineteenth century in the Australian colonies. It is part of a very fine collection of NSW sandstone and slate roof buildings at Victoria Barracks.³⁹ The Quarters has social significance for large numbers of Army officers and their families who have lived in the building during its many decades of use. Possessing a commanding, elevated site of a large scale which overlooks sports areas and the parade ground, the Officers' Quarters is a visually very strong element within the Victoria Barracks complex. The Officers' Quarters with sandstone walls and slate roof contribute to the aesthetic significance of the Barracks Precinct.⁴⁰

Summary

The Officers' Quarters at Victoria Barracks, Paddington, was the finest and arguably the most important officers' quarters constructed in Australia during the nineteenth century, forming a major component of the Victoria Barracks precinct.

As the site has remained largely static in layout and form, it provides an earlier example of military planning in Australia and the domestic life of military personnel in the then newly founded colony.

In comparison, the architectural style, form and planning at Randwick Barracks assists in demonstrating changes in attitude toward military buildings, domestic life for military personnel and construction methods and materials in the 1900s in Australia.

4.8.4 Summary

- The core element cited in the CHL listing—the former School of Musketry—is one of a few late-nineteenth century post-Imperial firearm schools for the colonial and citizen militia that have continued to be developed and used for Defence purposes.
- The former Officer's Mess cited in the CHL listing is a fairly typical mess/living-in-accommodation from the mid-twentieth century.
- Randwick Barracks as a whole demonstrates the typical development of Defence establishments in the post-War period and late-twentieth century in response to changing technologies and operational needs.

4.9 Endnotes

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- ²¹ Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd, *Heritage Assessment of Royal Australian Navy Logistics Stores, Bundock St, Randwick*, 1996, p.92.
- ²² Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd, *Heritage Assessment of Royal Australian Navy Logistics Stores, Bundock St, Randwick*, citing survey of proposed rifle range, 21 September 1887, State Archives Office of NSW, 4/965.1.
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5.0 Assessment of Heritage Significance

Assessments of heritage value identify whether a place has heritage significance and establish why the place is considered important and valuable to the community. Heritage value is embodied in the use, location, configuration and fabric of a place (or element of a place), including its setting, relationship to other places/elements, the records associated with it, and the response that it evokes in the community.

Identifying the heritage values of a place relies on understanding and analysing documentary evidence, the context and historical themes that apply, the way in which its extant physical fabric demonstrates and embodies its function and its associations, and its formal or aesthetic qualities.

5.1 Commonwealth Heritage Criteria

In the Commonwealth heritage context, heritage values are analysed in terms of Indigenous, natural and historic heritage and it is accepted that some places with heritage significance can possess a combination of heritage values.

Section 341D(2) of the EPBC Act provides that a place's Commonwealth Heritage values are those included on the Commonwealth Heritage List for the place. This means a place can only be described as having these values if it is listed—that is to say listing establishes these values. Places without Commonwealth Heritage values may have 'potential' or 'identified' values. The Defence Heritage Strategy outlines Defence's objectives and responsibilities for the management of heritage within the Defence estate. That Strategy states that 'all [Defence] places which are assessed as having potential Commonwealth Heritage values, but are not currently entered in the CHL, will be managed in accordance with the Commonwealth Heritage management principles' set out in Schedule 7B of the EPBC Regulations.

Section 528 of the EPBC Act defines the 'heritage value' of a place as including the place's natural and cultural environment, having aesthetic, historic, scientific or social significance, or other significance, for current and future generations of Australians.

EPBC Act Regulation 10.03A defines nine Commonwealth Heritage criteria for evaluating, identifying and assessing the Commonwealth Heritage values of a place. The *Identifying Commonwealth Heritage Values and Establishing a Heritage Register*, prepared by the Australian Heritage Council in 2010, identifies the threshold for a place's inclusion on the CHL as local significance or higher. Places identified with outstanding heritage values to the nation are also eligible for inclusion on the National Heritage List (a separate list which includes places and items owned or controlled by private citizens and entities, not just the Commonwealth).

Section 5.0 examines the three aspects of heritage value as individual sections (Sections 5.2, 5.3 and 5.4). An overall assessment of significance is outlined in Section 5.5 and the element rankings for assets in Section 5.6.

5.2 Indigenous Heritage Assessment

This section provides an assessment of the Indigenous (Aboriginal) heritage values of the site. It has been prepared from an understanding of regional archaeological work and reports, consultation with the local Aboriginal community, and data held by the DPIE's Aboriginal Heritage Information

Management System (AHIMS). The significance of the site has been assessed against the criteria for the CHL.

Consultation with respect to the management of the heritage values has been undertaken with La Perouse LALC for the Randwick Barracks. Consultation was undertaken according to *Ask First—A guide to respecting Indigenous heritage places and values*, 2002, and the 'Defence National Indigenous Heritage Consultation Guidelines', 2013. This assessment has also been informed by the Burra Charter.

5.2.1 Listed Indigenous Sites

On 9 October 2019, a search of the AHIMS database from latitude, longitude -33.974, 151.1572 to -33.8906, 151.2894 identified 42

¹ registered sites. None of the previously recorded Aboriginal sites are located within Randwick Barracks. The results are presented in Table 5.1 and Figures 5.1 and 5.2.

The patterning of recorded Indigenous sites across the region shows some association between the coast and rock engravings, and the aeolian Botany Sands associated with swamps and 'camping sites'. This spatial patterning is likely indicative of the availability and continued visibility of sandstone platforms suitable for engraving and axe grinding along the coast, and possibly a traditional focus on wetland resources further inland.

Table 5.1 AHIMS Search Results, 9 October 2019.

Site Feature	Frequency	Percentage %
Art	1	2.4
Axe Grinding Groove	1	2.4
Axe Grinding Groove, Rock Engraving	1	2.4
Habitation Structure, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD)	1	2.4
Hearth	1	2.4
Midden	3	7.1
Open Camp Site	6 ²	14.3
Open Camp Site with Burial	1	2.4
Open Camp Site with Midden	1	2.4
PAD	7	16.7
Rock Engraving	11	26.1
Shelter with Art	1	2.4
Shelter with Art and Midden	1	2.4
Shelter with Midden	5	11.8
Shelter with Midden, Artefact and Burial	1	2.4
Total	42	100

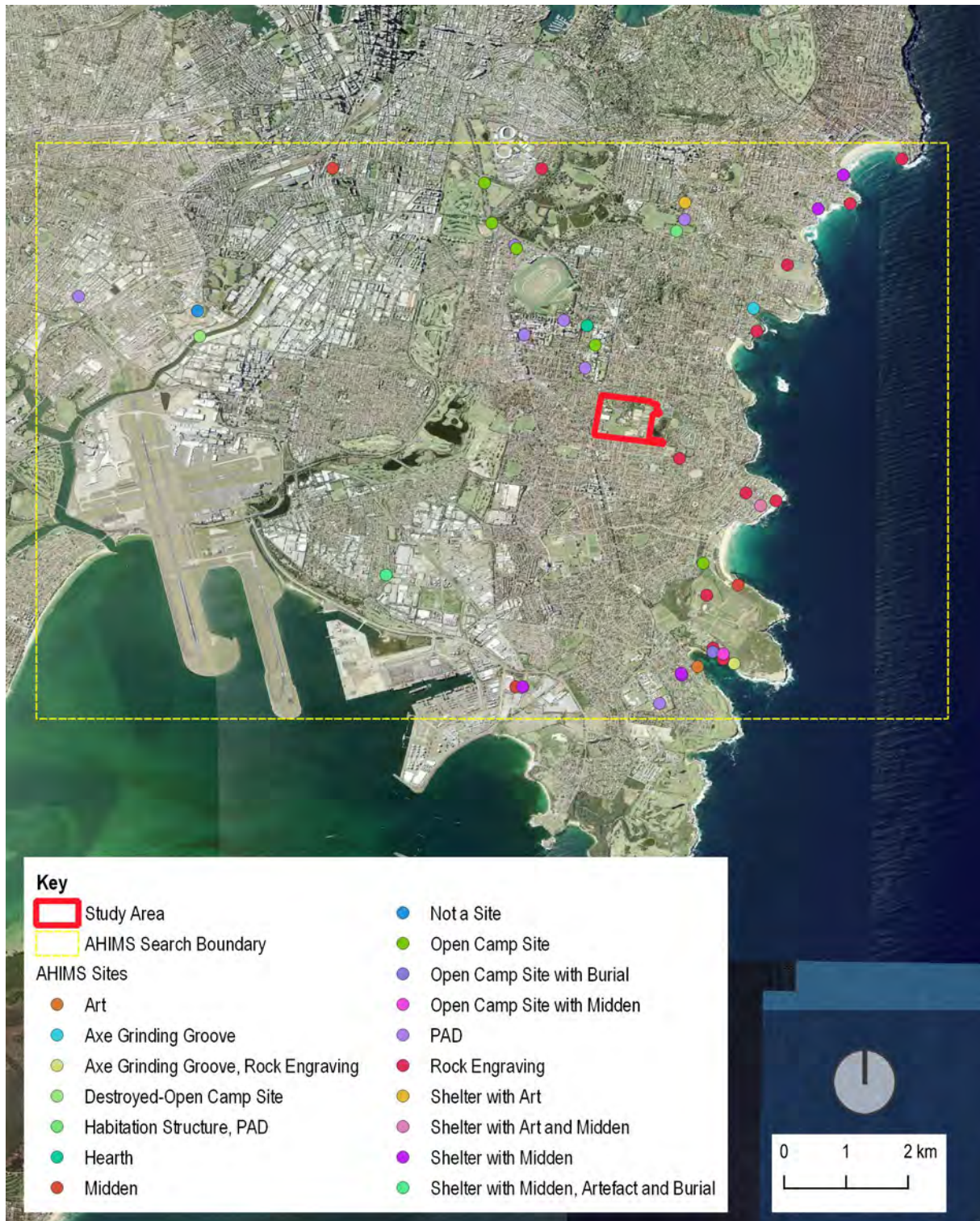


Figure 5.1 AHIMS search results. (Source: NSW LPI with GML additions, 2019)



Figure 5.2 AHIMS search results, zoomed in. (Source: NSW LPI with GML additions, 2019)

5.2.2 Previous Archaeological Studies

Archaeological studies undertaken in the region have identified a range of Aboriginal archaeological sites and materials, and highlight the uniqueness of the Botany Sands as a geological formation. Beyond the published literature on the region, the following consultant reports provide a background and understanding of Aboriginal cultural heritage:

- JMcDCHM, 1989, Significance Assessment La Perouse Sites Randwick;
- Austral Archaeology, Godden Mackay, 1995, POW Project Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum Cemetery;
- Prince of Wales Project, 1995, Randwick Destitute Asylum Cemetery – Weekly Progress Reports;
- Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeology, 1996, Archaeological Survey for Aboriginal Sites on Department of Defence Lands, Subject to Rezoning Application at Bundock Street, Randwick, NSW;
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- GML Heritage, 2017, 4–18 Doncaster Avenue, Kensington, ACHAR; and
- GML Heritage, 2019, Investigations of Aboriginal Site RSY1, Randwick, Post-Excavation Report.

Despite the history of past archaeological work, development of a predictive model for the Botany Sands is extremely difficult. The consequence is that all locations with intact Botany Sands (notably Units 3 and 4, and the A₁ organic horizon [refer to Section 3.2.1]) are considered to be 'sensitive' for potential Aboriginal archaeological objects.

Four Aboriginal sites are critical to demonstrating and understanding the types, location and extent of Aboriginal archaeological materials that comprise Aboriginal archaeological remains within the Botany Sands. These sites are located to the north of Randwick Barracks and include RSY1,³ Doncaster Avenue,⁴ Prince of Wales,⁵ and Newmarket.⁶ Each site presents a different type of Aboriginal archaeological evidence, and each is located within a different stratigraphic unit of the Botany Sands. An overview of these sites is provided in Table 5.2.

Table 5.2 Details of Four Aboriginal Archaeological Sites Near Randwick Barracks.

Aboriginal Site Name and AHIMS #	Aboriginal Archaeological Evidence	Stratigraphic Location within the Botany Sands
RSY1 45-6-3246	Contact period artefacts (2407), made from British origin flint and glass. Located in a shallow dune swale, over an area that measured approximately 80m by 30m. Site dates to post-1788.	In the A ₁ organic topsoil, in a horizon up to 400mm deep.
Doncaster Avenue 45-6-3245	Four Aboriginal hearths (fire places), one with red ochre fragments. Four radiocarbon dates for each hearth around 8ka BP. Located to the west of RSY1, in a shallow dune swale, over an area 5m by 1m.	In the Unit 4 windblown sands, situated 200mm below the A ₁ horizon interface, 300mm above the Waterloo Rock layer.
Prince of Wales 45-6-2495	Three Aboriginal hearths and associated cooking remains of an aquatic animal. A range of sandstone cooking manuport stones were present. Near the hearths were 10 white indurated stone artefacts. Radiocarbon dates for one hearth returned a date around 7.8ka BP. A second hearth has recently been identified (2019), although formal details are not available.	In the Unit 4 windblown sands. The hearths were identified within the upper 1m of Unit 4.
Newmarket 45-6-3342	Aboriginal ochre deposit. OSL dates for sand associated with the location has provided a date around 20ka BP.	In the Unit 3 darker yellow sands, located 5m below the Waterloo Rock layer.

The extent of each site, the range of evidence and the depth of the archaeological materials demonstrates the difficulty in presenting a predictive model for dunes within the Botany Sands. On this basis the following basic predictive statements can be made.

Table 5.3 Types of Aboriginal Sites that may be Located within the Study Area.

Feature	Description and Potential Location
Stone objects and camp sites	Due to the proximity to a variety of economically important resources and the likely amenability of the study area for camping, the remains of Indigenous open campsites and associated stone artefacts may be present. These sites may consist of concentrations of stone artefacts, hearths, shell middens or other durable materials. This site type could be present in the A ₁ , Unit 3 or Unit 4 of the Botany Sands.
Contact period objects	Contact period objects are made of materials that are of non-Australian and/or Aboriginal origin, manufacture or utility, and have subsequently been evidently modified or utilised by an Aboriginal person post 1788. In Randwick contact period items have been identified from flint, glass, ceramic and metal. Such items are often difficult to attribute to Aboriginal use, but post-excavation analysis of the material, its archaeological context and possible use wear analysis can provide insight. These sites are likely to occur in the upper stratigraphic units of the Botany Sands—the A ₁ horizon, unless associated with a traditional burial. ⁷

Feature	Description and Potential Location
Shell middens	Middens predominantly consist of accumulations of shell that represent the exploitation and consumption of shellfish by Aboriginal people. Shell species may be marine, estuarine or freshwater depending on the environmental context. Middens frequently also include faunal remains, stone artefacts, hearths and charcoal. This site type could be present in the A₁, Unit 3 or Unit 4 of the Botany Sands.
Burial locations	Burials may be of isolated individuals, or they may form complex burial grounds. Often associated with other site types such as middens, or mounds. Known burials in the region include more recent historical period traditional burials. Ancestral burials are most likely to be associated with the white Unit 3 sands, above the Waterloo Rock.
Resource area	Resource gathering areas represent landforms that contain a high number of fauna and flora species, which were known Aboriginal resources. Resource areas are frequently associated with swamps or marshes, and frequently have recorded sites such as middens nearby. Landforms associated with these sites are often flats with a favourable outlook. Randwick Barracks is known to have swampy areas to the south and east, which may have been accessed by Aboriginal people over the Holocene.
Rock engravings	The study area is not thought to contain large expressions of sandstone outcrops. However, shallow examples <i>may</i> have been used for engraving purposes.

5.2.3 Archaeological Sensitivity and Potential

Areas designated as having archaeological sensitivity are those evaluated as holding potential for *any* archaeological sites and deposits. At the regional level, as described in Tables 5.2 and 5.3, any locations that retain intact Botany Sand horizons A₁, Unit 4 and/or Unit 3 could hold Aboriginal archaeological deposits. Instances where these units are not present or have been removed can be considered to hold no sensitivity for Aboriginal archaeological sites and deposits.

Within the Randwick Barracks, it is understood that all areas should be considered archaeologically sensitive. There are no instances where bedrock is exposed (and thus the relevant Botany Sand horizons are absent); nor are there instances where either deep swamp deposits, deep excavation and/or sand mining has occurred and the Botany Sand horizons would have been removed or were not present.

Whilst all areas within the Randwick Barracks are archaeologically sensitive, the archaeological potential of an area may be further evaluated on the basis of modifications over time. Within the wider Randwick suburb, the effects of development vary considerably and have been shown to vary on a metre by metre basis. Any determination of modification to the original Botany Sands profile must therefore be location specific.

Historical development and use of the site will have impacted the upper layers of the Botany Sands profile. Historical aerial photography from 1930 (Figure 5.3) and 1951 (Figure 5.5) demonstrates some of the key impacts:

GML Heritage

- The historical buildings and associated infrastructure and landscaping would have cut into the A₁ soil profiles and impacted the upper part of Unit 4 sands (Figure 5.3).
- The rifle range would have displaced A₁ soils and may have cut into the upper part of Unit 4 sands (Figure 5.3).
- Erosion to Unit 4 sands is evident on the southern border of the site (Figure 5.3).
- The wetlands have been artificially modified, although this impact is east of the site boundary (Figure 5.3).
- Development of post-World War II buildings and infrastructure would have further cut into the A₁ soil profiles and impacted the upper part of Unit 4 sands (Figure 5.5).
- The Naval Stores have impacted the A₁ soils and the upper parts of the Unit 4 sands (Figure 5.5).
- Erosion to Unit 4 sands is evident on the eastern border of the site (Figure 5.5).
- Sand mining has extensively impacted the Botany Sands, although this impact is east of the site boundary (Figure 5.5).
- General landscaping has affected much of the A₁ soils across much of the site since the 1950s (Figure 5.5).

On the basis of these understood impacts, the following statements can be made with respect to the archaeological integrity of the original Botany Sands profile, and thus the Aboriginal archaeological potential of Randwick Barracks:

- The A₁ horizon will have been impacted across much of the site. Impact would have removed Aboriginal archaeological deposits. However, some locations may retain intact A₁ soil, notably below layers of imported fill, which may have been used to raise ground level—which occurred frequently within the wider Randwick suburb.
- Unit 4 white windblown sands have in places been eroded and impacted; however, the depth of intact remnant Unit 4 sands is generally unknown. It must be assumed that across the majority of the site, a depth of this unit remains intact and holds archaeological potential for Holocene Aboriginal sites.
- Unit 3 yellow windblown sands, below the Waterloo Rock, are unlikely to have been eroded and impacted. It must be assumed that across the majority of the site, a depth of this unit remains intact and holds some archaeological potential for Pleistocene Aboriginal sites.

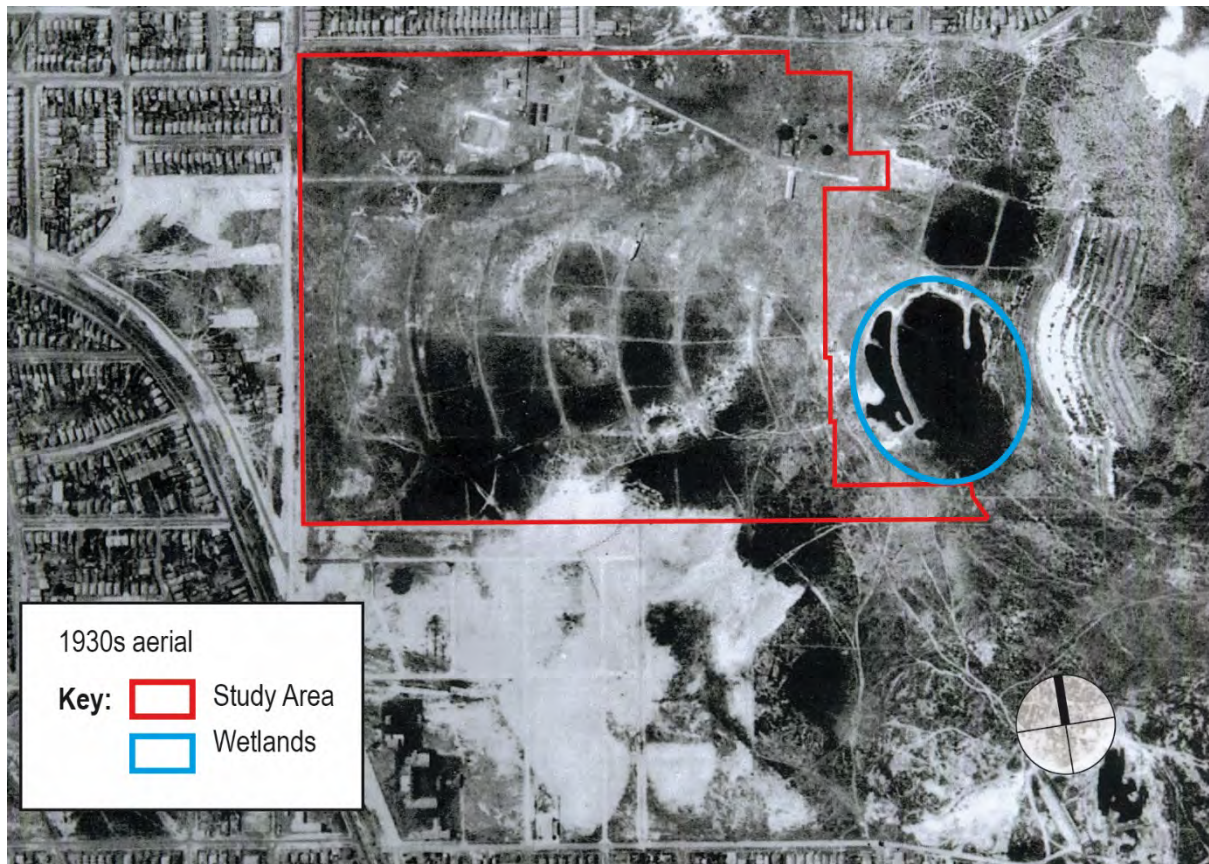


Figure 5.3 1930 aerial of Randwick Barracks showing the sand sheet to the south of the study area and the wetlands to the east. (Source: Randwick Council with GML overlays, 2019)

5.2.4 Local Aboriginal Community Consultation

Consultation with Uncle David Ingrey and Mr Robert Russell, representatives of the La Perouse LALC, was undertaken during the site inspections. The key outcomes from these discussions included that fig trees are, in general, significant to local Aboriginal people—even if planted recently. The location of fig trees within the study area is shown in Figure 5.8

The LALC representatives confirmed that Randwick Barracks does not currently have surface expressions of Aboriginal archaeology. However, the site holds archaeological potential within intact sand deposits.

It was noted that there are strong connections between the wider Randwick suburb, Sydney and La Perouse regions historically and archaeologically from both the pre and post contact periods.

5.2.5 Summary of Indigenous Heritage

Currently no identified Aboriginal archaeological sites, or specific intangible aesthetic values associated with the landscape, are identified within Randwick Barracks. The whole of Randwick Barracks is considered archaeologically sensitive for the potential to retain Aboriginal objects or sites within any intact expressions of the Botany Sands.

Based on the environmental context, past archaeological research and the distribution of known Aboriginal sites in the vicinity of the study area, any identified Aboriginal sites which may exist within Randwick Barracks would be significant and add to the regional understanding of Aboriginal occupation and landscape use.

Fig trees are identified as a significant cultural plant to local Aboriginal people, and any fig trees within Randwick Barracks should be considered important under local Aboriginal tradition.

5.2.6 Assessment Against Criteria—Indigenous Heritage

Table 5.4 Assessment of Indigenous Heritage Values of Randwick Barracks.

Criteria	Assessment
A) the place's importance in the course, or pattern, of Australia's natural or cultural history	While the site is a component of the wider Aboriginal cultural landscape, Randwick Barracks does not contain any identified Aboriginal sites or places or any evidence of Aboriginal tradition. If such sites were identified, the place could hold value under criterion A. Randwick Barracks does not meet criterion A for Indigenous heritage.
B) the place's possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Australia's natural or cultural history	Randwick Barracks does not meet criterion B for Indigenous heritage.
C) the place's potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Australia's natural or cultural history	<u>CHL</u> Criterion not listed as part of the existing CHL citation. <u>Updated</u> Randwick Barracks is archaeologically sensitive, and retains expressions of the Botany Sands which could retain Aboriginal archaeological sites which date from the post-1788 contact period through to the Pleistocene. Any Aboriginal archaeological deposits would likely provide significant new information that contributes to the understanding of Aboriginal occupation within the Randwick area. Attributes <u>CHL</u> <i>No attributes listed under this criterion.</i> <u>Updated</u> The whole Randwick Barracks site.
D) the place's importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of: i. a class of Australia's natural or cultural places; or ii. a class of Australia's natural or cultural environment	Randwick Barracks does not meet criterion D for Indigenous heritage.
E) the place's importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group	Randwick Barracks does not meet criterion E for Indigenous heritage.
F) the place's importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	Randwick Barracks does not meet criterion F for Indigenous heritage.

Criteria	Assessment
G) the place's strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	At the current time, no specific social or cultural connection has been described by the local Aboriginal community in connection with Randwick Barracks. Further consultation will be undertaken with La Perouse LALC to inform this assessment. Randwick Barracks does not meet criterion G for Indigenous heritage at this time.
H) 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	Randwick Barracks does not meet criterion H for Indigenous heritage.
I) the place's importance as part of Indigenous tradition	<u>CHL</u> Criterion not listed as part of the citation. <u>Updated</u> The local Aboriginal community has identified that all fig trees are important cultural plantings under Indigenous tradition. Attributes <u>CHL</u> <i>No attributes listed under this criterion.</i> <u>Updated</u> Any fig trees within Randwick Barracks meet criterion I for Indigenous heritage.

5.2.7 Statement of Indigenous Heritage Values

Randwick Barracks is considered a component of the wider Botany Sands, which hold Aboriginal archaeological sensitivity for Aboriginal archaeological deposits that have been previously dated from the Pleistocene into the contact (post-1788) period. Randwick Barracks is archaeologically sensitive for intact Aboriginal archaeological deposits—which, if present, would likely contribute further understanding of Aboriginal occupation and use of the Botany Sands. The local Aboriginal community has identified that fig trees are culturally important trees under Indigenous tradition, and all examples within Randwick Barracks are considered to hold value.

5.3 Natural Heritage Assessment

This section of the HMP includes identification and assessment of the natural heritage values of Randwick Barracks drawn from previous studies, and from site visits undertaken in May 2018 and July 2019.

Natural heritage values are distinct from the site's cultural landscape values. Natural heritage is defined in the provisions of the Natural Heritage Charter, 2002,⁸ and focuses mainly on the categories of 'ecological processes' and 'earth processes' and the Charter's values criteria of 'existence'. That is, whether there are elements which survive that demonstrate the natural history or earth processes. These do not appear at Randwick Barracks.

Employing these guidelines, the potential natural heritage values of the site are very limited. Any potential biodiversity values for the site are centred on the regrowth areas after demolition of buildings in the east of the site. However, given their relatively recent establishment (since 2004), their lack of

authentic shrubland structure, and levels of surrounding activity, current habitat values for both flora and fauna species here are likely to be low—especially in comparison with the nearby Randwick Environment Park.

No species listed as endangered or threatened under the EPBC Act or listed under the NSW *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* were found on site.

The coffee rock runnels, though notable, may be a phenomenon distributed through the Botany Sands and therefore of low or minimal geodiversity value for this particular site.

Overall, the potential natural heritage value of the Randwick Barracks site is not considered to meet the Commonwealth Heritage criteria thresholds, as identified in Table 5.5 below.

5.3.1 Assessment Against Criteria—Natural Heritage

Table 5.5 Assessment of Natural Heritage Values of Randwick Barracks.

Criteria	Assessment
A) the place's importance in the course, or pattern, of Australia's natural or cultural history	None
B) the place's possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Australia's natural or cultural history	None
C) the place's potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Australia's natural or cultural history	None
D) the place's importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of: i. a class of Australia's natural or cultural places; or ii. a class of Australia's natural or cultural environment.	None
E) the place's importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group	None
F) the place's importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	None
G) the place's strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	None
H) 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	None
I) the place's importance as part of Indigenous tradition	None

Statement of Natural Heritage Values

The site does not have natural heritage significance as assessed against the CHL criteria.

5.4 Historic Heritage Assessment

This section provides an assessment of the historic heritage values of Randwick Barracks. It considers:

- the potential for historical archaeology;
- the built heritage and cultural landscape values;
- the findings of the 2014 HMP; and
- a comparative analysis of relevant sites.

The site inspection for the historic heritage component included a visual assessment of the exterior of the buildings and their immediate settings. Access to interiors of buildings was limited and only the School of Musketry and Former Officers' Mess buildings were inspected internally. Inspections of the buildings and grounds were carried out in 2018 and 2019. A site inspection of Randwick Barracks specifically to inform analysis of the archaeological potential of the study area was conducted on 25 May 2019 by GML. That inspection aimed to understand how historical disturbances and the landscape may affect the preservation of archaeological remains.

The site inspections were undertaken by a team of historic heritage specialists to determine the condition of the built and archaeological assets, and to indicate any requirements for recommended maintenance scheduling and conservation works (if necessary).

5.4.1 Historical Archaeology

This section of the HMP identifies and assesses the historical archaeological potential for Randwick Barracks.

'Archaeological potential' refers to the level of possibility that physical evidence of past historical phases will survive on a site. It is an assessment made by interpreting the results of historical analysis and the extent of previous physical disturbance at a site to determine the likelihood of historical archaeological remains surviving.

In this report, historical archaeological potential is assessed as low, moderate or high, and is defined as follows:

- Low—it is unlikely that archaeological evidence associated with an important historical phase or feature survives.
- Moderate—it is possible that some archaeological evidence associated with this historical phase or feature survives. If archaeological remains survive, they may have been subjected to some disturbance.
- High—it is likely that archaeological evidence associated with this historical phase or features survives intact.

5.4.1.1 Analysis of Disturbance and Site Condition

The key historical events that may contribute to the historic archaeological potential of the site include:

- early use from 1829 to 1890 including establishment of an informal rifle range utilised by the public and likely early members of the Randwick Rifle Range;
- establishment of the Randwick Rifle Range including construction of the School of Musketry Building, associated range infrastructure and landscape;
- end of long-range target training and commencement of use of the site by the Small Arms School and Australian Instructional Corp (AIC) from 1921 to 1942;
- construction of the Naval Stores and use of the site by the Australian and Allied armed forces from 1943–1967; and
- barracks use from 1986 and 2019 including demolition of Navy stores and expansion of administrative and vehicle compound areas.

Generally, each new phase of occupation has potential to destroy or cap evidence of the preceding period. A description of the area during the 1880s indicates that the landscape was not altered in any way until the official establishment of the rifle range in 1891.⁹ Early maps from 1877 indicate high sand dunes were present in the southwestern corner and eastern half of the site which were substantially reduced by 1899. How the sand dunes were reduced is not clear from the historical record.

Ongoing phases of expansion and redevelopment of Randwick Barracks from roughly 1925 onwards slowly reduced the rifle range and altered the surrounding landscape to substantially replace the earliest phases of occupation of the site. The method used to demolish earlier structures and construct new developments, the presence or absence of basements and the degree of landscaping that occurred during these phases is not understood in precise detail. However, recent site inspection and observation of open service trenches suggests substantial importation of fill has occurred across the site, which would essentially cap earlier deposits.

Further, installation of services (electricity, water, sewerage) and construction of roads and landscaping of the ovals and playing fields may have disturbed ephemeral features relating to the early use of the site for rifle matches. Construction of the swimming pool in the late 1950s would also have destroyed any historical archaeological remains in the immediate vicinity.

5.4.1.1.1 Early Land Use (1829–1890)

Prior to European intervention, the area was occupied by the Gadigal people. Their cultural heritage and archaeological signature are outlined separately in Section 5.1 of this HMP.

The archaeological signature of this use period would likely be very limited as the subsequent years of occupation and development may have removed earlier evidence of use.

Range targets or temporary shelters erected during rifle matches may be evidenced through postholes. A low level of scattered ammunition refuge, a byproduct of the rifle matches, may also exist in areas of lower disturbance. It is unlikely that the site would have substantial deposits of material culture or structural remains associated with the early rifle matches and land use.

Overall, there is nil to low potential for undocumented evidence of land use or of the early rifle matches on the Randwick Barracks site.

5.4.1.1.2 *Randwick Rifle Range and School of Musketry Phase (1891–1924)*

The construction of the School of Musketry Building is the first recorded development of the site in 1897. Several other buildings were constructed on the site to provide for the training of military men. The method of construction of many of the early buildings is unknown; they were likely temporary in nature and have been subsequently relocated or demolished. The other, more permanent structures such as caretaker cottages and officers' quarters were also removed during subsequent phases of development, largely during the construction of the Naval Stores. There is some potential, however, for remnants of these buildings to survive within the Randwick Barracks site. This would be in the form of postholes, wall footings, pits, refuse and occupation deposits. There may also be limited potential in the vicinity of the School of Musketry Building for artefacts associated with the original use of the Randwick Barracks site as a rifle range. The formalisation of the concentric berms for the rifle range from the 1890s onwards may have seen an accumulation of ammunition refuse in predictable areas of the site; however, this will have been displaced by the subsequent landscaping of the playing fields and construction of Assets 404 and 306 and the swimming pool and tennis courts.

There is low to moderate potential for evidence of structures relating to the use of the site including foundations of smaller structures such as sheds and stables such as postholes, and more substantial brick or sandstone footings of houses, offices or the munitions magazine. There is low to moderate potential for occupation deposits such as rubbish pits, cesspits and underfloor deposits to exist in areas which have been developed with buildings without basements, carparks or open space. There is low potential for evidence of ammunition debitage from use of the several ranges, shrapnel and other deposits accumulated from use of the firing range to remain in situ; however, it may be present in redeposited historic topsoil across the site. There is nil–low potential for evidence relating to the tramway to still exist in situ, yet sandstone blocks from the embankment may be utilised across the site in other capacities.

5.4.1.1.3 *Small Arms School Phase (1925–1942)*

During this phase several new buildings were constructed including the Officers' Mess, tennis courts, a testing gas chamber, a live grenade emplacement and control post. Some older buildings were also demolished and replaced with a miniature rifle range. Most of the buildings were grouped in the northwest corner near the tramway embankment.

Several structures visible on the 1930 and 1943 aerials appear to have been demolished during construction of the Naval Stores post 1943.

There is low to moderate potential for evidence of the live grenade emplacement and gas chamber to remain in the form of footings or munition debitage. However, the exact location of this is unknown. There is moderate potential for the buildings and structures to be extant within open grassed areas and under the concrete slab footings for the Naval Stores warehouses.

There is also low to moderate potential for evidence of structures relating to the use of the site, including foundations of smaller structures like sheds and stables such as postholes, and more substantial brick or sandstone footings of houses, offices and the munitions magazine. There is low to moderate potential for occupation deposits such as rubbish pits, cesspits and underfloor deposits to exist in areas which have been developed with buildings without basements, carparks or open space. There is low potential for evidence of ammunition debitage from use of the several ranges, shrapnel and other deposits accumulated from use of the firing range to remain in situ; however, it may be present in redeposited historic topsoil across the site.

5.4.1.1.4 *Naval Stores Phase (1943–1967)*

Clusters of zigzag, U-shaped and irregular trenches are visible on the 1943 aerial photographs. It is likely the trenches are associated with air raid trenches or other anti-aircraft defences constructed during World War II. No remains of these earthworks are visible today; however, depending on how these features were backfilled, they could contain evidence of the use of the site soon after World War II.

The 1943 aerial also shows several structures near the rifle range which may include drop-toilets with cesspits, short firing ranges or small arms testing areas, sheds, ancillary buildings, munition stores, stables and/or offices.

Archaeological evidence for the use of the site is often derived from pits that were filled with garbage and other debris. These trenches therefore have the potential to reveal if debris and garbage was used in the backfill of these trenches; and where it did occur, what kind of garbage and debris was produced in the operating life of Randwick Barracks at the time of filling. Construction of the common style of air raid trenches in the sandy topography would have presented structural issues; evidence of engineering methods to overcome this may also still be present. Although the majority of the air-raid trenches have likely been subject to some disturbance from later development of the Randwick Barracks, trenches located where the Naval Stores were constructed have some potential to survive below the concrete slab.

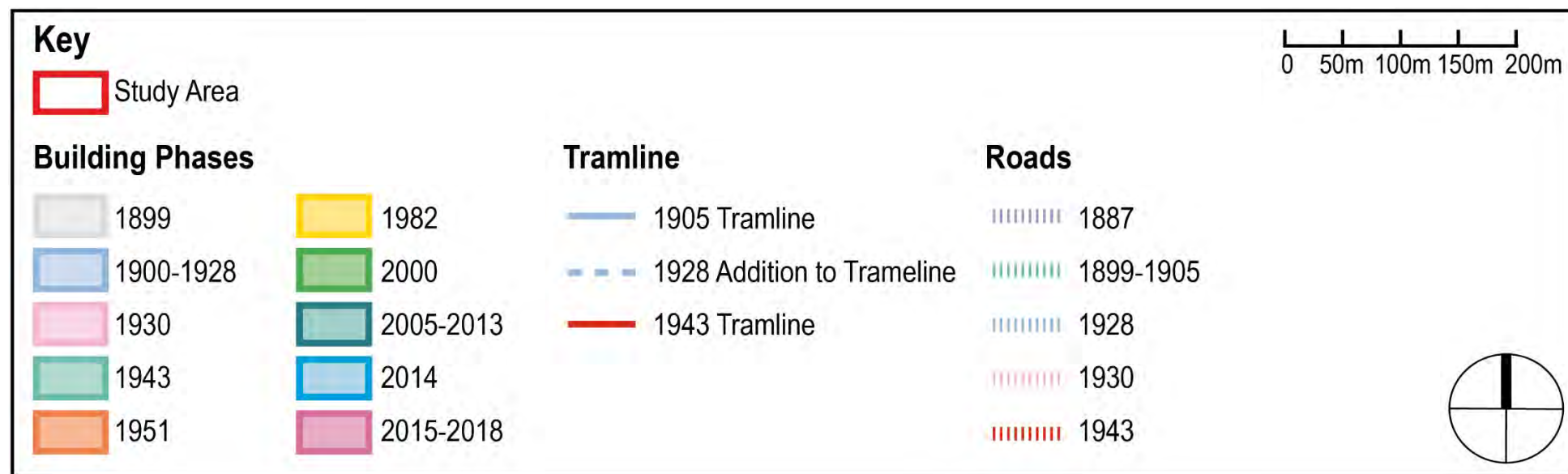


Figure 5.4 Overlay of the historical phases of development across the Randwick Barracks site. (Source: SIX Maps with GML overlay)



Figure 5.5 Aerial photograph of Randwick Barracks, dated 1951. Areas of sandmining to the east of the site are visible (outlined in blue). (Source: NSW LPI with GML additions)



Figure 5.6 Aerial photograph of Randwick Barracks, with overlay of combined phases of rifle range. (Source: SIX Maps with GML overlay)

5.4.2 Assessment of Archaeological Potential

5.4.2.1.1 Early Land Use (1829–1890)

There is nil to low potential for archaeological evidence of the historical use of the site for rifle matches prior to the 1890s.

If present, historical archaeological features could include:

- evidence of landscape modification relating to the use of the site as a rifle range from c1860;
- unstratified individual artefactual finds such as munition debitage or lost personal effects; and
- rubbish pits or cesspits.

5.4.2.1.2 *Randwick Rifle Range and School of Musketry Phase (1891–1924)*

Overall, the site has low to moderate potential for evidence associated with early development of the School of Musketry and Randwick Rifle Range.

Possible historical archaeological features could include:

- early formal landscaping relating to the early use of the School of Musketry;
- evidence of landscape modification relating to the formalisation of the rifle range from c1891 onwards;
- footings of the first structure built on the site from 1899 and associated occupational deposits such as rubbish pits and cesspits;
- munition debitage scatters associated with the early use of the rifle range and School of Musketry training;
- remains of undocumented structures associated with the Randwick Rifle Range, and associated occupation deposits; and
- remains of demolished structures associated with the School of Musketry, and occupational deposits associated with their use.

5.4.2.1.3 *Small Arms School Phase (1925–1942)*

Overall, the site has low to moderate potential for evidence associated with development of the Small Arms School.

Possible historical archaeological features could include:

- evidence of ongoing landscape modification relating to the changing requirements of the rifle range;
- evidence of further landscape modification including roads and driveways;
- munition debitage scatters associated with the Australian Instructional Corps (AIC); and
- remains of demolished structures such as the testing gas chamber, a live grenade emplacement and control post associated with the Randwick Rifle Range, and associated occupation deposits.

5.4.2.1.4 *Naval Stores Phase (1943–1967)*

Overall, the site has low to high potential for archaeological remains associated with the development of the Naval Stores.

Possible historical archaeological features could include:

- evidence of ongoing landscape modification relating to the changing requirements of the rifle range;
- remains of the air raid trenches and their potential to demonstrate aspects of the lifeways of the Randwick Barracks population if they contain garbage and debris among the fill;

- remains of demolished structures associated with the expansion of the rifle range, and occupational deposits associated with their use;
- evidence of footings and associated occupational deposits from structures located in the northeastern corner of the study area; and
- other, undocumented World War II features.

5.4.2.1.5 Randwick Barracks Phase (1968–2019)

There is high, known potential for evidence to exist across the site that relates to occupation from this historic phase.



Figure 5.7 Map showing areas of historical archaeological potential across the site. (Source: GML)

5.4.3 Statement of Historical Archaeological Values

Overall, the Randwick Barracks site has several areas of archaeological potential that range from nil to high (Figure 5.7). As the earliest use of the site was concentrated in the northern part of the study area, this is where the potential for the most significant archaeology is located. The site has low to moderate potential for evidence associated with early development of the School of Musketry and Randwick Rifle Range; however, there is nil to low potential for archaeological evidence of the historical use of the site for rifle matches prior to the 1890s. The site has low to high potential for archaeological remains associated with the development of the Naval Stores depending on the subsurface disturbance of the site.

Each phase of occupation of the Randwick Barracks contains research value, which is heightened due to the underrepresentation and rarity of pre-military operations and of military sites in the archaeological record.

5.4.4 Cultural Landscape

Sections 3.2.3 to 3.2.6 outline the contribution which each tree or group of trees makes to the landscape (and amenity) of the base area, in addition to the heritage value of these elements. In the discussion of cultural plantings below, only their heritage value is assessed.

In the Historic Precinct (refer to Figure 3.3 for the location), historic cultural plantings include a line of *Ficus rubiginosa* along Bundock Street and seemingly random selections of native and exotic species around the buildings which have cultural heritage value for the La Perouse LALC, and varying degrees of landscape and amenity value. Other on-site trees include native species endemic to the Sydney region, but only a small number represent the earlier site flora present there. A single large *Ficus rubiginosa*, near the Bundock Street gate, is ranked as low–moderate value, since it was either planted or self-seeded during the early period of Defence use of the site. All other trees in the landscape have low or neutral value.

The two largest and probably oldest trees in the Post World War II Landscape Area are an isolated *Ficus rubiginosa* on the western boundary next to Asset 243 and a *Eucalyptus robusta* outside Asset 240. These planted trees have low cultural value. The area also has three densely planted eucalypt avenues which make a striking contribution to site landscaping and are a contrast to the informally arranged mixed plantings in other parts of the area. These have neutral heritage value.

Within the Unused Open Space Precinct, the former married quarters and accommodation area in the northwest corner were demolished concurrently with the removal of the large storage shed on the rest of the site. The main landscape elements around the houses and other buildings have survived, although overgrown with invasive weeds and garden escapes. Large established trees here are noted for their potential contribution to future landscape plans, but their heritage value is assessed as neutral to low.

5.4.5 Built Heritage

There are numerous built elements across the site which date from the early development of the site to the present; however, not all built elements have heritage value. Elements of built heritage value include the School of Musketry Building, former Officers' Mess, the garage and the former tramway alignment and embankment. These elements date from the early period of the site and provide evidence of the historical development and use of the site. The majority of the buildings at Randwick Barracks were constructed during the Randwick Barracks Phase between 1968 and 2019.

The setting of the School of Musketry Building and Former Officers' Mess is the larger area around the buildings, including open space and views to and from the buildings in which development has the potential to impact their heritage values. Carefully managing a setting is central to the conservation of a heritage place, as actions that adversely affect the setting of a heritage place will usually impact adversely on the heritage place itself.

The built elements of Randwick Barracks are described in Section 3.3 of this report, including a summary of construction phases of the buildings.

5.4.6 Historic Heritage Values

Randwick Barracks contains areas and elements with historic heritage values. These values are expressed in the fabric of the site—its built elements and setting, and its ongoing function for the Australian Defence Force.

The School of Musketry is associated with a significant historical phase of defence infrastructure and training from the 1860s and was the first official training centre for infantry forces in NSW. The school had a fundamental role in the military infrastructure established at the turn of the century which led to the development of the Australian Army.

Both the School of Musketry and the Former Officers' Mess are of architectural and aesthetic significance. The School of Musketry is a representative example of a modest, well-proportioned building in the Queen Anne style, with fine internal and external architectural details. The Former Officers' Mess is an example of an interwar Stripped Classical style adapted to suit the requirement of military purposes.

The layout and setting of the site provide evidence of the planning ideas in military spaces during both the late nineteenth century and the early twentieth century. The former tramway alignment provides historic evidence of the planning and layout of the Randwick Barracks site and is associated with the remnant historic buildings within the early core precinct. Additional evidence associated with the former rifle range, if uncovered, would provide insight into the use of the site for this purpose during the nineteenth century.

5.4.7 Assessment Against Criteria—Historic Heritage

The historical context and comparative analysis of Randwick Barracks is included in Section 4.0.

Table 5.6 Assessment of historic heritage values of Randwick Barracks.

Criteria	Assessment against the Criteria
a) the place's importance in the course, or pattern, of Australia's natural or cultural history	<u>CHL</u> <i>The School of Musketry, 1898, and the Former Officers' Mess, c1927, located at the Randwick Army Barracks, are historically significant. The School of Musketry was constructed in association with the Randwick Rifle Range, which operated on the Army Barracks site from 1891–1920s and then on a reduced scale until 1942. The raised position of the School of Musketry and its location on the higher ground at the north of the defence site is indicative of its orientation when built, overlooking the Rifle Range. The School of Musketry was the first permanent building erected at the site. The Former Officers' Mess was built as part of ongoing development of the site by the military in the late 1920s. The buildings remain as the two oldest buildings at the Barracks and are still in use by the Army.</i> <u>Updated</u> The School of Musketry, 1898, and the Former Officers' Mess, c1927, located at the Randwick Army Barracks, are historically significant. The School of Musketry was constructed in association with the Randwick Rifle Range, which operated on the Army Barracks site from 1891–1920s and then on a reduced scale until 1942. The raised position of the School of Musketry and its location on the higher ground at the north of the Defence site is indicative of its orientation when built, overlooking the Rifle Range. The School of Musketry was the first permanent building erected at the site. The Former Officers' Mess was built as part of ongoing development of the site by the military in the late 1920s. The buildings remain as the two oldest buildings at the Barracks and are still in use by the Army. The former tramway alignment provides evidence that contributes to the historical development, layout and planning of the site. Attributes <u>CHL</u> <i>All of the historic fabric of both the School of Musketry building and the Former Officers' Mess, including the raised location of the School of Musketry building.</i> <u>Updated</u> All of the historic fabric of both the School of Musketry building and the Former Officers' Mess, including the raised location of the School of Musketry building. The alignment of the former tramway along Felicity Place.

Criteria	Assessment against the Criteria
b) the place's possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Australia's natural or cultural history	<u>CHL</u> <i>The School of Musketry was the first official training centre for infantry forces in NSW. It had a fundamental role in the military infrastructure established at the turn of the century which led to the development of the Australian Army. In 1911 it became the first National School of Musketry for the Australian Army.</i> <u>Updated</u> The School of Musketry was the first official training centre for infantry forces in NSW and is one of few remaining of its type, both in Australia and possibly internationally. It played a fundamental role in the military infrastructure established at the turn of the century, which led to the development of the Australian Army. In 1911, it became the first National School of Musketry for the Australian Army. The Former Officers' Mess, constructed in the 1920s, is an uncommon example of single-storey military accommodation. Attributes <u>CHL</u> <i>All of the historic fabric of the School of Musketry building.</i> <u>Updated</u> All of the historic fabric of the School of Musketry building, layout, setting and the form of the School of Musketry and Former Officers' Mess.
c) the place's potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Australia's natural or cultural history	<u>CHL</u> The place is not assessed against this criterion in CHL the citation. <u>Updated</u> The site has potential to contain historical archaeological deposits. If present, these would have potential to contribute to our understanding of the use of the site by early colonial military outfits, the National School of Musketry for the Australian Army and potentially military operations during World War I and II. Attributes <u>CHL</u> <i>No attributes listed under this criterion.</i> <u>Updated</u> The areas of high historical archaeological potential identified in Figure 5.7.

Criteria	Assessment against the Criteria
d) the place's importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of: - a class of Australia's natural or cultural places; or - a class of Australia's natural or cultural environments	<u>CHL</u> <i>The School of Musketry is a representative example of a modest, well-proportioned building in the Queen Anne style, with fine internal and external architectural details. Features include timber verandahs, a fine marble chimney piece, joinery and hardware, roughcast rendered gables with round vents, face brick walls and terracotta tiled roof, pressed metal ceilings, and a moulded plaster arch between the two main rooms. These and other elements of original and early fabric, both internal and external, contribute to the significance. The setting of the School of Musketry, raised on terracing with open space surrounding to the north, east and south, enhances our ability to understand its original use and context.</i> <u>Updated</u> No change proposed. Attributes <u>CHL</u> <i>The building's form, detailing, historic fabric and setting.</i> <u>Updated</u> No change to attributes.
e) the place's importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group	<u>CHL</u> <i>The School of Musketry and the Former Officers' Mess are of architectural and aesthetic significance. The School of Musketry is a representative example of a modest, well-proportioned building in the Queen Anne style, with fine internal and external architectural details.</i> <u>Updated</u> The School of Musketry and the Former Officers' Mess are of architectural and aesthetic significance. The School of Musketry is a representative example of a modest, well-proportioned building in the Queen Anne style, with fine internal and external architectural details. The Former Officers' Mess is an example of an interwar Stripped Classical style adapted to suit the requirement of military purposes. Attributes <u>CHL</u> <i>The proportions, style and internal and external details of the School of Musketry and its setting. The early fabric of the Former Officers' Mess including brick verandah columns, brick walling, tile roof, fleche, multi-pane windows and other elements external and internal, including the garage. The aesthetic qualities of the building are heightened by fig trees nearby.</i> <u>Updated</u> No change to attributes.
f) the place's importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	<u>CHL</u> Criterion not listed as part of the citation. <u>Updated</u> No change to attributes.

GML Heritage

Criteria	Assessment against the Criteria
g) the place's strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	<u>CHL</u> <i>The buildings have social significance for many Army personnel who have lived and worked at the Barracks and within these buildings.</i> <u>Updated</u> No change proposed. Attributes <u>CHL</u> <i>Not specified.</i> <u>Updated</u> School of Musketry and Officers Mess.
h) 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	<u>CHL</u> <i>The School of Musketry is associated with Brigadier F. B. Heritage who was commandant and chief instructor at the school from 1911–1922. He made a major contribution to the high standard of training by the army in small arms.</i> <u>Updated</u> No change proposed. Attributes <u>CHL</u> <i>The whole of the School of Musketry building.</i> <u>Updated</u> The School of Musketry building in its context at Randwick Barracks.
i) the place's importance as part of Indigenous tradition	<u>N/A to historic values</u>

5.5 Summary of Values

The assessment above has determined that:

- The listing of the School of Musketry and Officer's Mess against criteria a, b, d, e, g and h remains valid;
- The former tramway (refer Figure 2) has historical significance and meets criterion a;
- The whole of the site has Aboriginal archaeological potential and meets criterion c;
- Areas of the site (refer Figure 2) have historical archaeological potential and meet criterion c; and
- The fig trees have significance for the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council and meet criterion i.

5.6 Statement of Significance

5.6.1.1 Listed Statement of Significance

The existing CHL includes the following statement of significance for 'School of Musketry and Officers' Mess, Randwick Army Barracks'.

The School of Musketry, 1898, and the Officers' Mess, c.1927, located at the Randwick Army Barracks, are historically significant. The School of Musketry was constructed in association with the Randwick Rifle Range, which operated on the Army Barracks site from 1891–1920s and then on a reduced scale until 1942. The raised position of the School of Musketry and its location on the higher ground at the north of the defence site is indicative of its orientation when built, overlooking the Rifle Range. The School of Musketry was the first permanent building erected at the site. The Officers' Mess was built as part of ongoing development of the site by the military in the late 1920s. The buildings remain as the two oldest buildings at the Barracks and are still in use by the Army.

The School of Musketry was the first official training centre for infantry forces in NSW. It had a fundamental role in the military infrastructure established at the turn of the century which led to the development of the Australian Army. In 1911 it became the first National School of Musketry for the Australian Army (Criteria A.4 and B.2).

The School of Musketry is associated with Brigadier F. B. Heritage who was commandant and chief instructor at the school from 1911–1922. He made a major contribution to the high standard of training by the army in small arms (Criterion H.1).

The School of Musketry and the Officers' Mess are of architectural and aesthetic significance. The School of Musketry is a representative example of a modest, well-proportioned building in the Queen Anne style, with fine internal and external architectural details. Features include timber verandahs, a fine marble chimney piece, joinery and hardware, roughcast rendered gables with round vents, face brick walls and terracotta tiled roof, pressed metal ceilings, and a moulded plaster arch between the two main rooms. These and other elements of original and early fabric, both internal and external, contribute to the significance. The setting of the School of Musketry, raised on terracing with open space surrounding to the north, east and south, enhances our ability to understand its original use and context.

The Officers' Mess is a solid, functionally designed accommodation and mess building, with minimal detailing similar in some respects to Stripped Classical style. Its original and early fabric, such as the brick verandah columns, brick walling, tile roof, fleche, multi-pane windows and other elements external and internal, including

the garage, contribute to the significance. The aesthetic qualities of the building are heightened by fig trees nearby. (Criteria D.2 and E.1)

The buildings have social significance for many Army personnel who have lived and worked at the Barracks and within these buildings. (Criterion G.1)

5.6.1.2 Revised Statement of Significance

The School of Musketry, 1898, and the former Officers' Mess, c1927, located at the Randwick Army Barracks, are historically significant. The School of Musketry was constructed in association with the Randwick Rifle Range, which operated on the Army Barracks site from 1891–1920s and then on a reduced scale until 1942. The raised position of the School of Musketry and its location on the higher ground at the north of the Defence site is indicative of its orientation when built, overlooking the Rifle Range. The School of Musketry was the first permanent building erected at the site. The Former Officers' Mess was built as part of ongoing development of the site by the military in the late 1920s. The buildings remain as the two oldest buildings at the Barracks and are still in use by the Army. The former tramway alignment provides historic evidence of the planning and layout of the Randwick Barracks site and is associated with the remnant historic buildings within the early core precinct.

The School of Musketry was the first official training centre for infantry forces in NSW. It had a fundamental role in the military infrastructure established at the turn of the century which led to the development of the Australian Army. In 1911 it became the first National School of Musketry for the Australian Army. It is one of few remaining examples of its type in Australia, and potentially internationally (Criteria A.4 and B.2).

The School of Musketry is associated with Brigadier FB Heritage who was commandant and chief instructor at the school from 1911–1922. He made a major contribution to the high standard of training by the Army in small arms (Criterion H.1).

The School of Musketry and the Former Officers' Mess are of architectural and aesthetic significance. The School of Musketry is a representative example of a modest, well-proportioned building in the Queen Anne style, with fine internal and external architectural details. Features include timber verandahs, a fine marble chimney piece, joinery and hardware, roughcast rendered gables with round vents, face brick walls and a terracotta tiled roof, pressed metal ceilings, and a moulded plaster arch between the two main rooms. These and other elements of original and early fabric, both internal and external, contribute to the significance. The setting of the School of Musketry, raised on terracing with open space surrounding to the north, east and south, enhances our ability to understand its original use and context.

The Former Officers' Mess is a solid, functionally designed accommodation and mess building, with minimal detailing similar in some respects to the Stripped Classical style. Its original and early fabric, such as the brick verandah columns, brick walling, tile roof, fleche, multi-pane windows and other external and internal elements, including the garage, contribute to the significance. The aesthetic qualities of the building are heightened by fig trees nearby (Criteria D.2 and E.1).

The buildings have social significance for many Army personnel who have lived and worked at the Barracks and within these buildings (Criterion G.1).

Randwick Barracks is considered sensitive for Indigenous archaeological deposits that could add to the wider understanding of long term Aboriginal occupation and use of the Botany Sands (criterion C).

Randwick Barracks contains fig trees which are identified as culturally important plantings under Indigenous tradition by the local Aboriginal community (criteria I).

Randwick Barracks has the potential to contain historical archaeology (criterion C). If present, this would have potential to contribute to our understanding of the use of the site by early colonial military outfits, the National School of Musketry for the Australian Army and potentially military base life and operations during World War I and II.

5.7 Element Rankings

Understanding the significance and contribution of the various elements enables a flexible approach to the conservation and heritage management of the place. The Randwick Barracks site possesses several identified heritage values. The site is comprised of several elements that contribute to these heritage values. Elements associated with the early phase of land use and construction have a high level of significance. Table 5.8 provides a summary of the levels of significance for each element of the site.

Table 5.7 Levels of Significance for Site Elements.

Asset No.	Asset Name	Cited in Listing	Grade of Heritage Significance
Asset 2	Garage	Yes	Low
Asset 11	Officers' Mess	Yes	High
Asset 41	School of Musketry	Yes	High
Former Tramway Alignment	Former Tramway Alignment	No	Medium
Fig Trees	Fig Trees	Yes	Medium

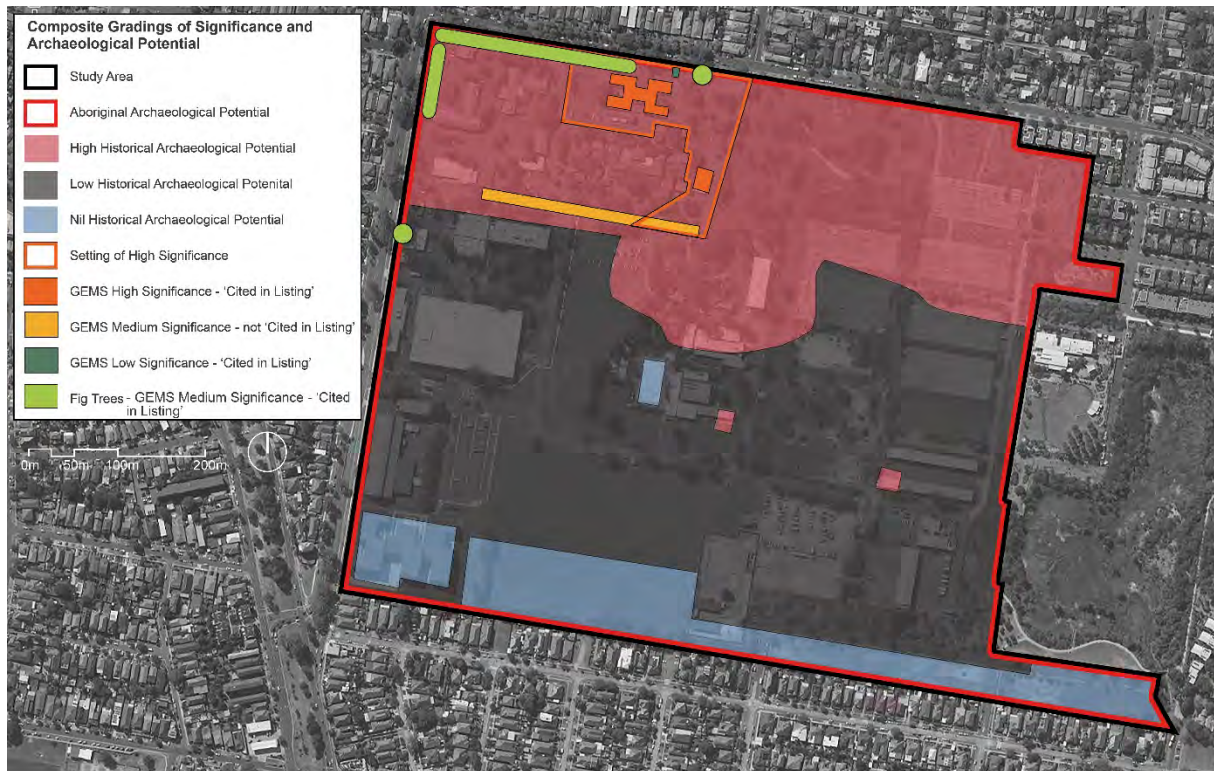


Figure 5.8 Composite gradings of significance and archaeological potential. The whole of the site has Aboriginal archaeological potential. (Source: GML Heritage)

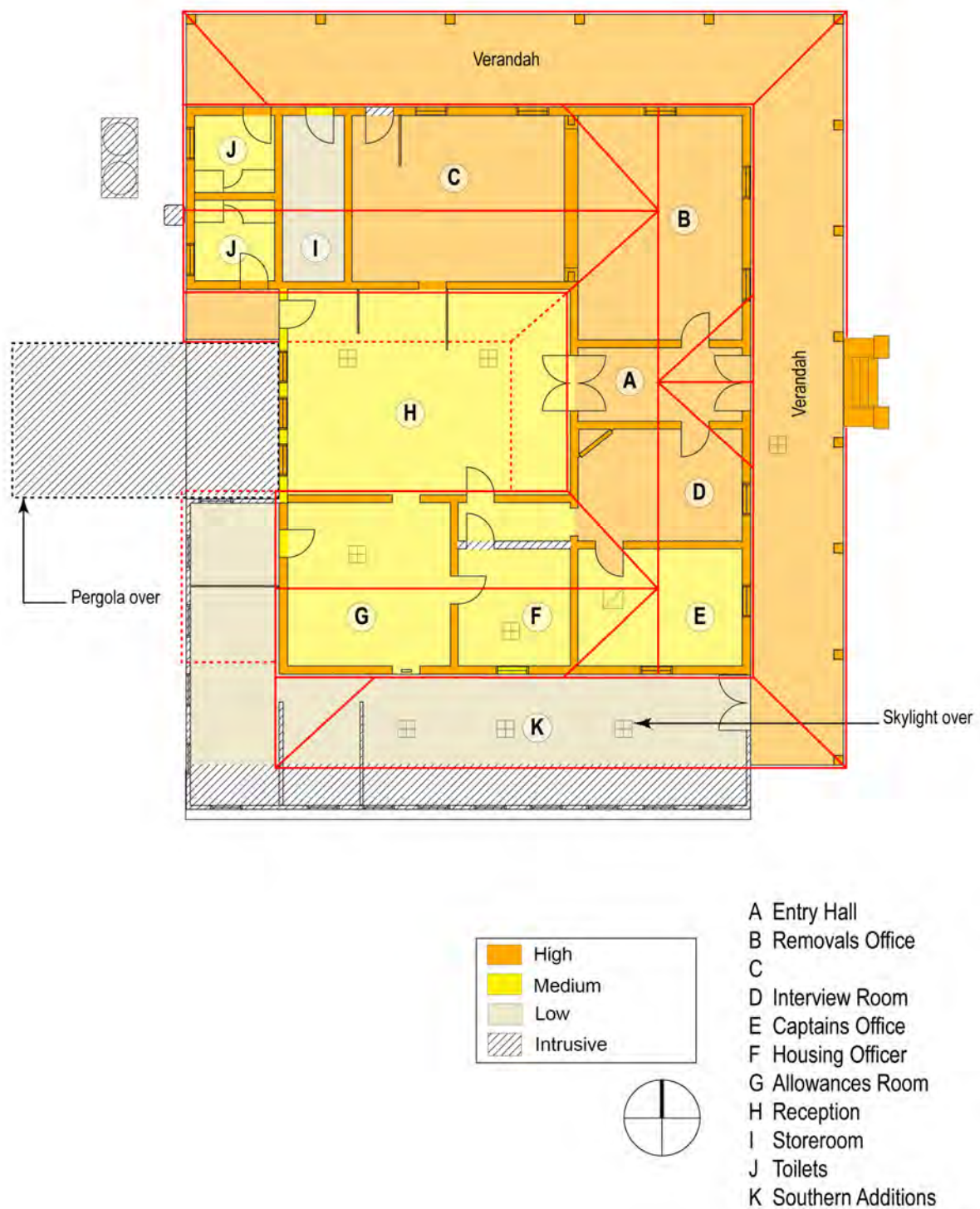


Figure 5.9 Plan of the School of Musketry Building (Asset 41) showing gradings of significance for individual elements. (Source: Defence with GML additions)



Figure 5.10 Plan of the Former Officers' Mess (Asset 11) showing gradings of significance for individual elements. (Source: Defence with GML additions)

5.8 Endnotes

¹ Not including a registered site 45-6-1496, which was later found not to be a site.

² Including one site which has been destroyed.

³ Owen, T, Hise, B., Player, S., and Ingreys, M. 2019, 'The procurement and use of River Thames flint by Sydney's Aboriginal people', *Australasian Historical Archaeology*, vol 37.

⁴ GML Heritage, Doncaster Avenue Archaeological Test Excavation, report prepared for Bluesky Developments, 2020.

⁵ GML Heritage, Prince of Wales Hospital Randwick Campus Site Investigation Report, Archaeology Report for Arcadis, 2016.

⁶ La Perouse LALC, personal communication to GML, 2019.

⁷ Eg the grave goods from the Bay burial, detailed in Irish, P and Goward, T 2012, 'Where's the evidence? The archaeology of Sydney's Aboriginal history', *Archaeology in Oceania*, vol 47.

⁸ Australian Heritage Commission, *Australian Natural Heritage Charter: for the conservation of places of natural heritage significance*, second edition, Canberra, 2002.

⁹ Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd, Heritage Assessment of Royal Australian Navy Logistics Stores, Bundock Street, Randwick, citing survey of proposed rifle range, 21 September 1887, State Archives Office of NSW, 4/965.1.