



21 Construction Squadron Area Gallipoli Barracks Enoggera

Archival Recording

for: Department of Defence

February 2011

Approved by:	<u>John Hoysted</u>
Position:	Project Manager
Signed:	
Date:	10 February 2011
Approved by:	<u>David Pope</u>
Position:	Partner Director
Signed:	
Date:	10 February 2011

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ABBREVIATIONS

CHL – Commonwealth Heritage List

Elf Stage 2B – Enhanced Land Force Facilities Project Stage 2B

ERM - Environmental Resources Management Australia Pty Ltd

HIA – Heritage Impact Assessment

IER – Initial Environmental Review

JHG – John Holland Group

INTRODUCTION

Environmental Resources Management Australia Pty Ltd (ERM) was commissioned by the John Holland Group (JHG) in December 2010 on behalf of the Department of Defence (Defence) to undertake an Archival Recording (AR) of a number of buildings within the 21 Construction Squadron area at Gallipoli Barracks, Brisbane, Queensland, in advance of the Enhanced Land Force Facilities Project Stage 2B (ELF Stage 2B) project being implemented on the site.

BACKGROUND

An Initial Environmental Review (IER) prepared by AECOM Australia Pty Ltd in June 2009 noted that Gallipoli Barracks has the potential to contain historic heritage assets in addition to those already included on the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL). Buildings at Gallipoli Barracks currently entered in the CHL are:

- F24 – former Small Arms Magazine;
- F31 - former School of Musketry;
- K16 and K18 Magazines;
- K12 – former Laboratory;
- K33-37 – former Magazines; and
- E68, E69, E70, E71, E78, E80 and E82 – former Remount Depot.

These buildings are currently protected under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act).

Subsequently, ERM was commissioned by Defence in March 2010 to undertake a formal heritage assessment and heritage impact assessment of those potential values to fulfil a requirement of the Defence Heritage Strategy in the context of the ELF Stage 2B project currently being implemented at Gallipoli Barracks. This initial May Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) report assessed that a number of additional buildings at Gallipoli Barracks met the necessary threshold for nomination to the CHL, these are:

- E11 – former Officers’ Quarters (1915);
- F14 – former Range Superintendent’s Cottage (1910);
- C49, C55 and C58 – former Mobilisation Stores (1920 -1925);
- C48 – former Ordnance Store (1939);
- E67 – former Barracks for Remount Section (1912); and
- Building O64 – former Guard House (1914).

ERM's May 2010 HIA also investigated a number of other buildings at Gallipoli Barracks. Their respective heritage value assessment and relationship to the ELF Stage 2B project are set out in the table below.

Building	Meets CHL Threshold	Elf Stage 2B Impact
C4 (former Ordnance Store c1940)	No	To be demolished
C45 (Rooster Club c1940)	No	To be demolished
D44/45 (2CER Mess c1940)	No	To be demolished
E73 (Gymnasium c1950)	No	To be retained
U6 (former Magazine c1940)	No	To be retained
F2 and F3 (former c1940s barracks now changing rooms on Duncan Oval)	No	To be demolished
41 Club (Canteen)	Yes	Not affected
Building 83 (Museum)	No	Not affected
Building 77 (Vacant but part of museum establishment)	No	Not Affected

A subsequent HIA in November 2010 commissioned by JHG focused on those buildings that ERM had assessed as meeting the threshold for the CHL that are indirectly or directly affected by the ELF Stage 2B facilities program at Gallipoli Barracks, which are assets E11, E67, F14, O64, C49, C55, C58 and C48. The HIA has also assessed the impacts to those places already included in the CHL and potentially indirectly affected by the project, which are the former Small Arms Magazine and former Remount Depot. These impacts are summarised below.

Building	Meets CHL Threshold	Elf Stage 2B Impact
E11 (former Barracks c1916)	Yes	Indirectly affected
E67 (former Barracks c1916)	Yes	Indirectly affected
F14 (former Superintendent's Residence)	Yes	To be determined
064 (former Guard House c1915)	Yes	To be relocated to 8/9 RAR
C49, C55 and C58 (former Mobilisation Stores 1920s)	Yes	To be demolished
C48 (former Ordnance Store c1940)	Yes	To be demolished
F24 (former Small Arms Magazine)	Included CHL	Indirectly affected
Remount Depot	Included CHL	Indirectly affected

1.2 *OBJECTIVES*

This archival recording is being undertaken prior to the demolition of all buildings within the 21 Construction Squadron area that includes C4, C45, C48, C49, C55 and C58 that have been assessed for their heritage values.

All archival records of the site are to be prepared to the level that aligns with respective levels of heritage significance, in accordance with the guidelines on 'How to Prepare Archival Records of Heritage Items' published by the NSW Heritage Branch, Department of Planning. These guidelines are considered industry best practice.

1.3 *METHODOLOGY*

The preparation of this archival record has been undertaken in accordance with the Burra Charter principles and guided by the New South Wales Heritage Office Guidelines for "Photographic Recording of Heritage Items Using Film or Digital Capture," and "How to Prepare Archival Records of Heritage Items." The Defence Heritage Toolkit requires that these guidelines are followed when preparing an AR.

The Heritage Impact Assessment prepared by ERM in November 2010 has been used to provide historical background and significance assessments for the report. CAD files provided by JHG and original plans obtained from Queensland Archives have also aided in the presentation of the AR.

A site inspection was carried out on 21 December 2010 to photographically record buildings and their respective contexts and undertake measurements for the production of supplementary drawings. Photographic recording used digital and black and white film in accordance with the guidelines.

1.4 *LIMITATIONS*

During its archival survey ERM found that Building C45 had been partially demolished with its doors and windows removed by its previous occupants. Its surrounds were fenced off due to the building being unsafe, consequently ERM was unable to enter the site. Therefore photographs from the building's previous examination during the May 2010 HIA survey have been used.

1.5

AUTHORSHIP

Research, site survey photography and preparation of the archival recording report were undertaken jointly by ERM Heritage Consultants, Tina King, Holly Maclean, and ERM Principal Heritage Architect, John Hoysted. Site survey, building layouts verification, dimensional checks, and the measured drawings were prepared by ERM graphics specialist, Natalie Houghton. ERM Principal Heritage Consultant, Shelley James, undertook a technical review of the report and ERM Partner, David Pope, undertook its final review.

1.6

STUDY LOCATION

Gallipoli Barracks is located at Lloyd Street, Enoggera, Queensland. The site is constrained by surrounding urban encroachment to the north, south and east, and the Brisbane Forest Park to its west as shown in *Figure 1*.

Legend
 Gallipoli Barracks



Source:
 Image © 2010 Microsoft Corporation

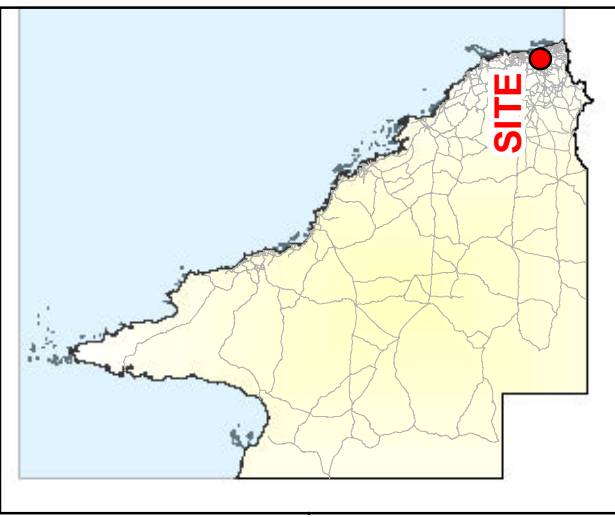
Figure 1
Site Location Plan

Client:	John Holland Group on behalf of the Department of Defence
Project:	ELF Stage 2B Gallipoli Barracks, Enoggera Heritage Impact Assessment
Drawing No:	0124154b_G001_R0.mxd
Date:	16/11/2010
Drawn By:	JB
Reviewed By:	JH
Projection:	WGS 1984
Scale:	Refer to scale bar



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2.1

HISTORICAL SUMMARY

On early plans, the site is referred to as “Enoggera Army Camp” or most commonly, “Enoggera Rifle Range”. By the late 1960s, the site had become “Enoggera Barracks”, the name which remained until Anzac Day 1990 when the site was renamed “Gallipoli Barracks”. Throughout this report, the present name of Gallipoli Barracks will be used.

Enoggera in the mid to late 1800s was a collection of rural properties. Four paddocks – Fraser’s, Bell, Rifle and Thompsons were acquired for military purposes in 1855, and retained their names for a number of decades in the Barracks area^{1 2}. The Barracks was originally contained within Fraser’s Road, Wardell Street, Grays Road and Samford Road, and extended back over the Taylor Range to Settlement Road.

Federation saw a major restructure of Defence units, which now came under the portfolio of the new Federal Government. The colonial structure remained in place for a number of years until the Prime Minister of Australia, Alfred Deakin, announced a Commonwealth policy calling for the formation of the Royal Australian Navy. This policy also required compulsory military training of between two and three weeks instruction in rifle shooting, drill and other requisites³.

As a result of this new policy, the land on which Gallipoli Barracks is sited was acquired by the Defence Department in 1908, either purchased or compulsorily acquired by the Commonwealth under the *Land Acquisitions Act 1906*⁴, and totalled approximately 1200 acres. However, it is believed that the land has been used for military activity since the declaration of Queensland as a separate colony in 1860; used as a training ground for British Imperial Troops.

¹ McGovern, M., D. Gibson, D. Mulroney. (2005). *Cobbers: A History of Suburban and Military Cohesion*. Queensland: Debut Publishing.

² Interiors Australia Peddle Thorpe Architects Australia. (1995). *Gallipoli Barracks Magazine Complex: CMP*. Australia: Interiors Australia.

³ Ibid

⁴ McGovern, M. et al. Op. cit.

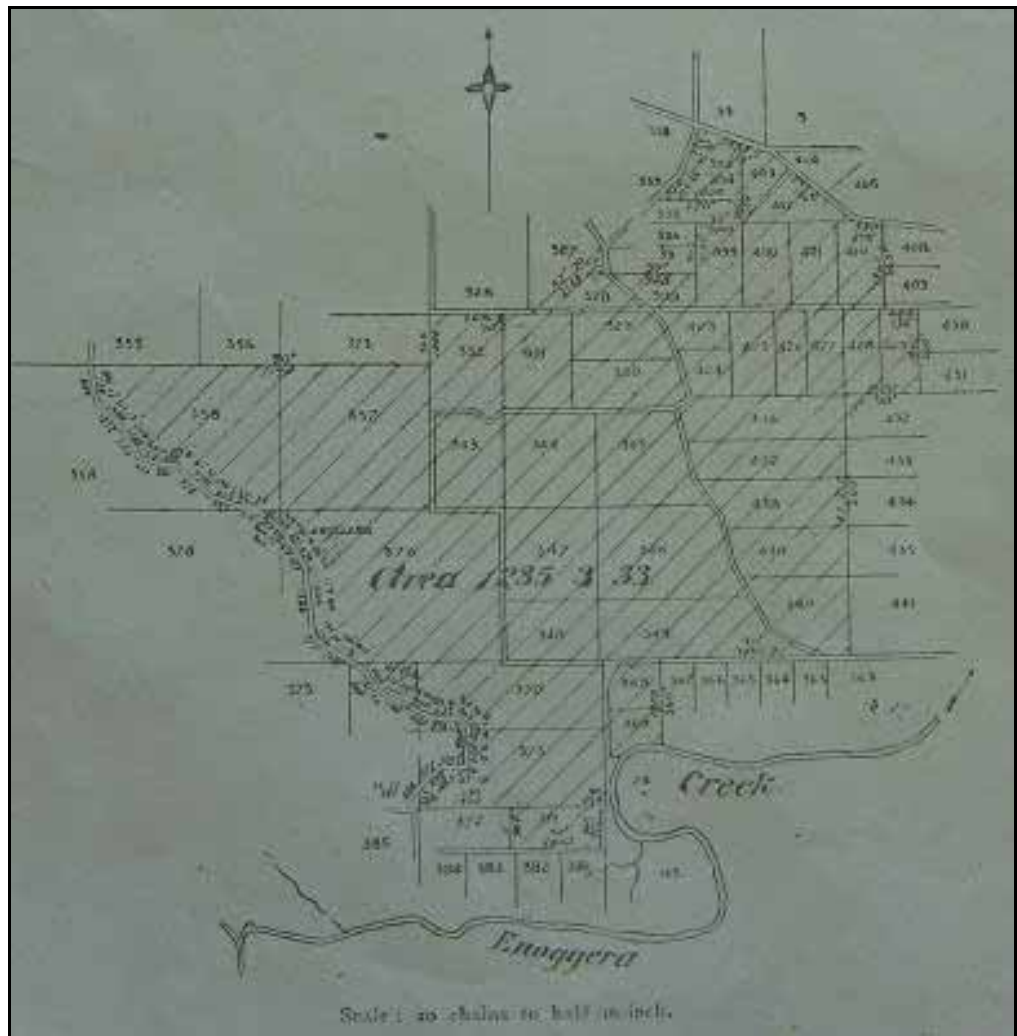


Figure 2.1 *Land acquired at Enoggera for military purposes, 1908⁵.*

The first troops raised at Enoggera were the Light Horse Units, and the Barracks area was used wholly for their accommodation, stores, ammunition depots and training purposes⁶. In 1908 the Commonwealth Government developed Enoggera as a training and logistics support base, commencing with the positioning of instructors to the new School of Musketry and the establishment of a Remount Section for breaking in horses. The Rifle Range was also established, consisting of targets, mounds and shelter sheds.

⁵ National Archives of Australia

⁶ McGovern, M. et al. Op cit.

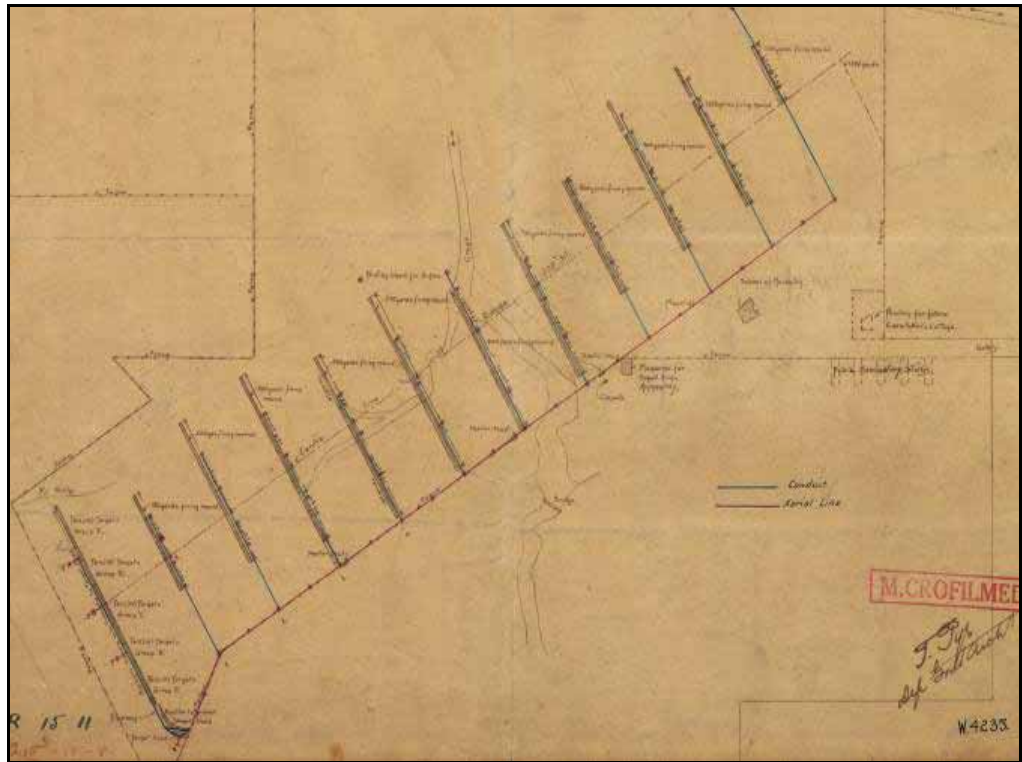


Figure 2.2 *Enoggera Rifle Range site plan, 1910⁷.*

The initial rifle range development at the site was followed by a prolonged period of structural development. From 1910-1915 development included the Small Arms Magazine Store, two Cordite Magazines, an expense magazine, explosives laboratory, and five explosives magazines. A cavalry remount section barracks was built in 1913, including a general barracks block, infirmary and farriery. With the advent of World War I, the site was prepared as a training camp and staging area for troops embarking overseas⁸. A “Tent City” was established in Fraser’s Paddock, with 2,267 men stationed at Gallipoli Barracks by September of 1914. February of 1915 saw a suite of buildings constructed to service the newly formed Queensland contingent of the Light Horse, with the 2nd Light Horse Regiment serving at Gallipoli in April 1915⁹.

⁷ National Archives of Australia: 1711333

⁸ McGovern, M. et al. Op cit.

⁹ Department of Environment and Resource Management QHR Research File Gallipoli Barracks Re-Mount Depot



Figure 2.3 Tents at Fraser's Paddock, 1915¹⁰.

Entertainment became an issue with increasing soldier numbers. White City was established in 1915 for approximately 10,000 pounds, raised through canteen funds, which replaced an earlier recreation and concert marquee. White City was open to soldiers, their friends, families and the public at some times. The precinct contained a café, boxing stadium, theatre, bandstand and billiard room. The buildings and associated accoutrements were sold at auction following the end of the War.



Figure 2.4 Boxing ring and spectators at White City, c1915¹¹.

¹⁰ www.pictureaustralia.org

¹¹ *ibid*

Post WWI, and into the 1920s, a number of hospitals and mobilisation stores were established. Many of the older buildings on site were destroyed by fires which spread through the Barracks in 1919 and 1920.

Between the wars development on site slowed before intensifying again with the onset of World War II. The School of Musketry moved and the building was taken over by the Northern Command Training School.

In 1964, the Rifle Range, named in honour of W.G. Duncan in 1954, closed in order to accommodate expansion of the Army barracks. That same decade a significant redevelopment project was happening on site in response to Defence's changing requirements, and included development of the sports fields (1968), replacement of the Rifle Range with four 25m ranges with trenches, and the conversion of the School of Musketry into married quarters for Commanders (the School was again converted in 1982 into the present All Saints Chapel). Many of the early buildings were demolished during this redevelopment, however some remain largely intact and are included in the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL).

Today, Gallipoli Barracks is considered the most important and significant Army facility in south-east Queensland. The current role of the Barracks encompasses a Brigade organisation, major deployable headquarters, minor local support and ancillary and training functions.

2.2 *INDIVIDUAL BUILDING HISTORY*

2.2.1 *C4 Former Store*

This building does not exist on a 1938 site plan, but appears on the 1947 plan (Building 288 "Store"), indicating construction during the World War II period. An archival drawing confirms the building's construction c1942. The drawing title reads Gaythorne Ordnance Depot Queensland - Completion of Administration Block, however the floor plan is titled "STORE" and this use is confirmed by its detailing.

It is possible this building was constructed as a response to intensified activity on-site as a result of the inception of the war, and the need for additional storage facilities to cope with the increased defence materiel required.

The building has previously accommodated 1 Topographic Unit and currently serves as a furniture store.

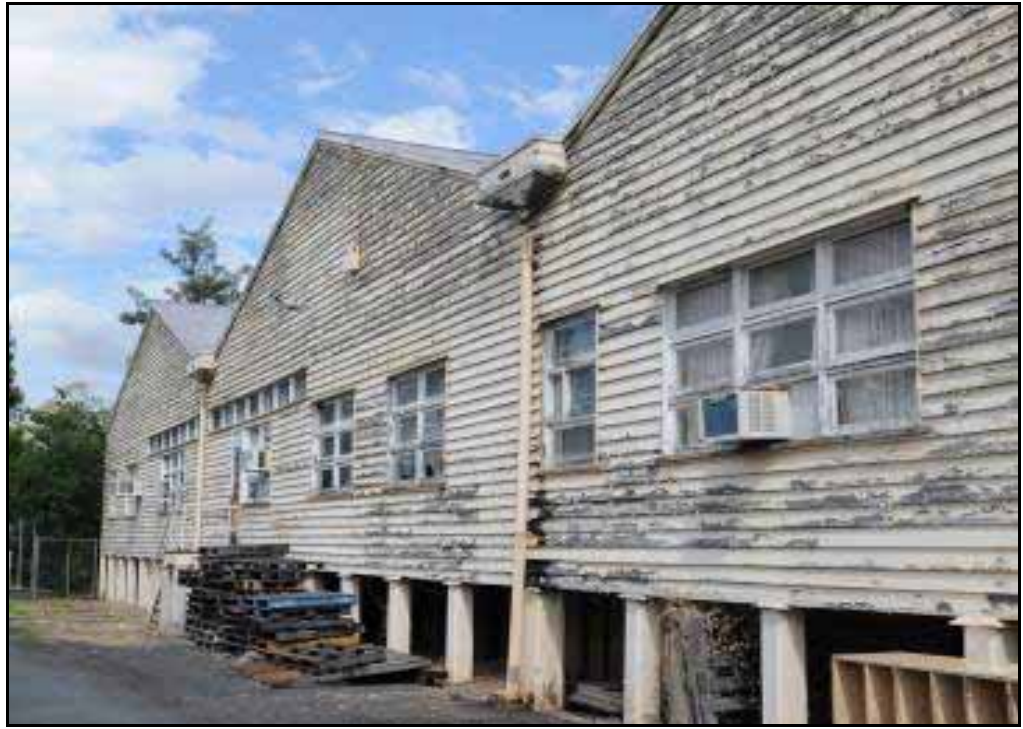


Figure 2.5 Building C4, Eastern Elevation¹²



Figure 2.6 Interior Space of C4¹³

¹² Ibid

¹³ Ibid

2.2.2

C45 Former Store

The site occupied by C45 appears undeveloped on a site plan dated to 1938. Site plans from 1945 and 1947 designate Building 301 as a “Store” and show a building with the same footprint at this location in the 1960s, labelled C45 “Q Store”.

C45 was redeveloped as a mess for 21 Construction Squadron after 1993 when it relocated from Puckapunyal. The building had verandahs with Federation inspired detailing added during this time.



Figure 2.7 Building C45¹⁴

2.2.3

C48 Former Ordnance Store

This building is not shown on the 1938 site plan, however is extant on the 1945 and 1947 site plans, indicating construction during World War II. Archival drawing indicates its date of construction c1939 as an Ordnance Store.

¹⁴ ERM 2010



Figure 2.8 *Building C48*¹⁵

This building was constructed to cope with additional stores required due to the increase of soldier numbers, goods and weaponry as a result of the war. Development was slow between the wars and soldier numbers on site waned. With the inception of WWII and increased soldier numbers, strain was placed on existing facilities. The War Cabinet requested the re-use of existing storage and accommodation facilities where possible, in an effort to save money on new construction¹⁶.

This building is the only of its type on site, and appears to be rare in the wider Queensland and Australian context. Margaret Pullar's¹⁷ report indicates that WWII sawtooth roof warehouses were constructed throughout the State, but were primarily timber-framed structures. Building C48's steel framed construction suggests this building is rare, however, following ERM's initial HIA in May 2010 an example with identical construction has been located at the former Gona Barracks in Brisbane. The Queensland Heritage Register entry (601966) indicates a number of new facilities were constructed at Gona Barracks during World War II and "*One was a garage and workshops building for servicing AASC vehicles, made necessary by the Army's process of converting from horse transport to motorised. Plans for the building were prepared in November 1939 and it is thought construction of the building was completed around 1942.*" ERM has also located archival drawings of two bay example of the same type building being constructed at Atherton c1939 as an Equipment Store and Vehicle Shed. This building is no longer extant.

¹⁵ ERM 2010

¹⁶ Home of the Royal Australian Army Ordnance Corps: "To the Warrior His Arms: Between the World Wars: Mobilisation and Preparation." <http://www.raaoc.asn.au/images/warrior/12.pdf>

¹⁷ Pullar, M. (1997). *Prefabricated WWII Structures in Queensland: A Report for the National Trust of Queensland.*

No other examples have been located by ERM through a desktop search of National Archives and the CHL.

2.2.4 *C49, C55 and C58 Former Mobilisation Stores*

These buildings form a warehouse storage complex located on Secombe Parade and can be dated to 1920 -1925.



Figure 2.9 Buildings C58, C55 and C49¹⁸

The earliest original Mobilisation Store plans identified during research date to 1920. These are the plans for C49 and C55.

The construction of these warehouses during the inter-war years is likely a reflection of the post-WWI necessity to expand warehousing capabilities to deal with the extensive volume of war equipment and stores transported back to Australia from Europe and the Middle East by the Imperial Ordnance Depots considered 'surplus' to British Army needs¹⁹. Following the finalisation of unit accounts for 1 Australian Imperial Force in 1919, Defence equipment and materiel was reportedly returned by the allied armies to the Imperial Ordnance Depots, 'picked over' by British authorities for issue to British Army units and any stores considered to be surplus were shipped to the colonies to maintain peacetime forces.

¹⁸ Ibid

¹⁹ Home of the Royal Australian Army Ordnance Corps: "To the Warrior His Arms: Between the World Wars". <http://www.raaoc.com/?q=node/73>



Figure 2.10 Building C55²⁰

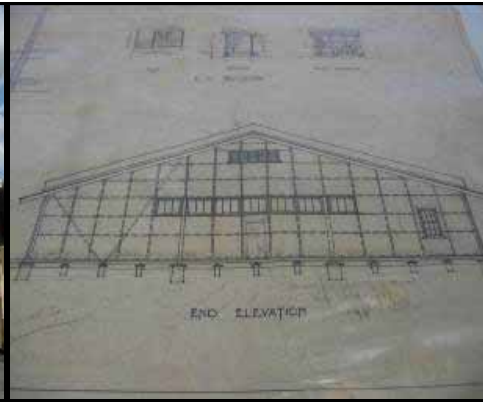


Figure 2.11 Mobilisation Store Plan 1920²¹



Figure 2.12 Building C58²²

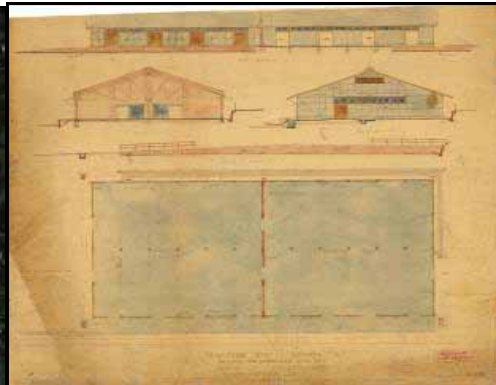


Figure 2.13 Plan for new Mobilisation Store, 1925²³

²⁰ Ibid

²¹ National Archives of Australia 1708429

²² ERM 2010

²³ National Archives of Australia 1710924

3 *SITE DESCRIPTION*

3.1 *NEIGHBOURING CONTEXT*

Gallipoli Barracks is located approximately 6.5kms northwest of the Brisbane CBD in the suburb of Enoggera. The Barracks is surrounded by residential accommodation on its northern, eastern and southern boundaries and bushland on the western side. The site undulates and rises towards the Ashgrove Bushland Reserve to its west.

3.2 *STUDY AREA*

The 21 Construction Squadron area is located in the north eastern quadrant of the Gallipoli Barracks. The site itself contains two distinct levels and is approximately 600m long and 160m wide. The lower level aligns with Samford Road with evidence of the earlier railway line spur into the site still apparent on its opposite side of Samford Road in the layout of the existing railway station carpark. The lower level contains Buildings C45, C48, C49, C55 and C58 with C58 adjacent Samford Road. The upper level, which is approximately 6m above the lower level, contains C4 and is located against the north eastern boundary of the site, and adjacent to a number of other later buildings of no heritage value.

3.3 *BUILDINGS*

3.3.1 *C4 Former Store*

C4 is has a 150' x 75' rectangular floor plan divided into three equal gable roofed bays. The building sits on a combination 9" and 12" square reinforced concrete piers and is constructed with a hardwood frame and has a hardwood tongue and groove timber floor. Structural support for the 50' spans is provided by paired 9" x 3" timber posts on the interior with solid timber posts within the external wall frame supporting timber roof trusses.

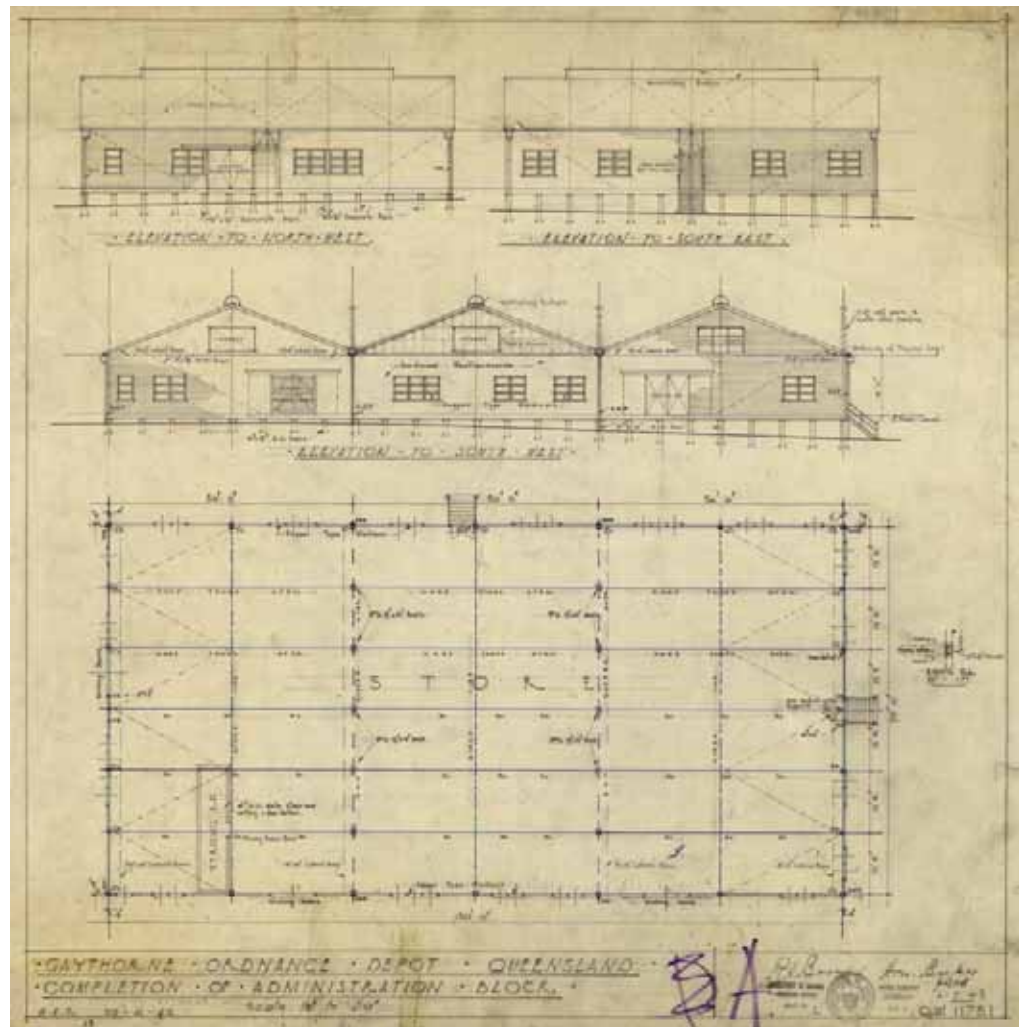


Figure 3.1 Archival Plan²⁴

The external cladding is 6" hardwood weatherboards. Original drawings show six pane fixed windows in the southwest elevation but these appear not to have been constructed. Windows generally consist of hopper type in either three, six or nine pane configuration. The south western elevation originally included two timber sliding doors to each end bay which have subsequently been removed and the wall infilled with aluminium window and single timber access door installed on the north end bay. At the south end bay a lean-to extension has been constructed to accommodate toilets. A narrow high level bank of windows has been installed in the central bay with corresponding window hood and later vertical louver window shades.

On the northern elevation the loading dock door opening is retained but the timber sliding door has been removed. A later awning and shade area have been added to this side of the building.

²⁴ NAA QW11731 1942

The eastern elevation appears to retain its original detailing other than the addition of a bank of high level windows in the central bay. The southern elevation retains an original double timber entrance door accessed from a set of later stairs and covered with a later awning. Additional three pane hopper windows have been installed each side of the entrance door.

The roof is clad in corrugated galvanised iron. Original drawings indicate half round ridge ventilators which have since been removed and replaced with pairs of rotary ventilators.

The interior retains an original Strong Room located in the north western corner of the building. Masonite clad partitioning has been added presumably at the time the building was occupied by 1 Topographical Survey Squadron.

C4 has high integrity with minimal changes to its original fabric. It has not been maintained for sometime and although structurally sound is in very poor superficial condition.

3.3.2 *C45 Former Store*

C45 originally had a rectangular floor plan 75' x 40' and gable roof form. It was constructed with a timber frame and with a hardwood timber floor and set on stumps. It was clad in timber weatherboards. The building's adaptation to a mess in the 1990s saw the addition of verandahs to the west and north and a lean-to extension to the south to accommodate bar and ablution facilities.

3.3.3 *C48 Former Ordnance Store*

C48 is located on the lower platform of the site on the western end of the three former 1920s Mobilisation Store buildings. The building has a 150' x 75' floor plan divided into six 25' sawtooth roofed bays along its long axis. Brick masonry fire walls are located on grid lines 3 and 5 with one of these retaining the original sliding fire proof doors. The floor is 6" reinforced concrete and the frame of the building was originally made up of sections of hot riveted steel. Rivets have subsequently been removed and metal sections welded to all sections of the superstructure other than the roof trusses.

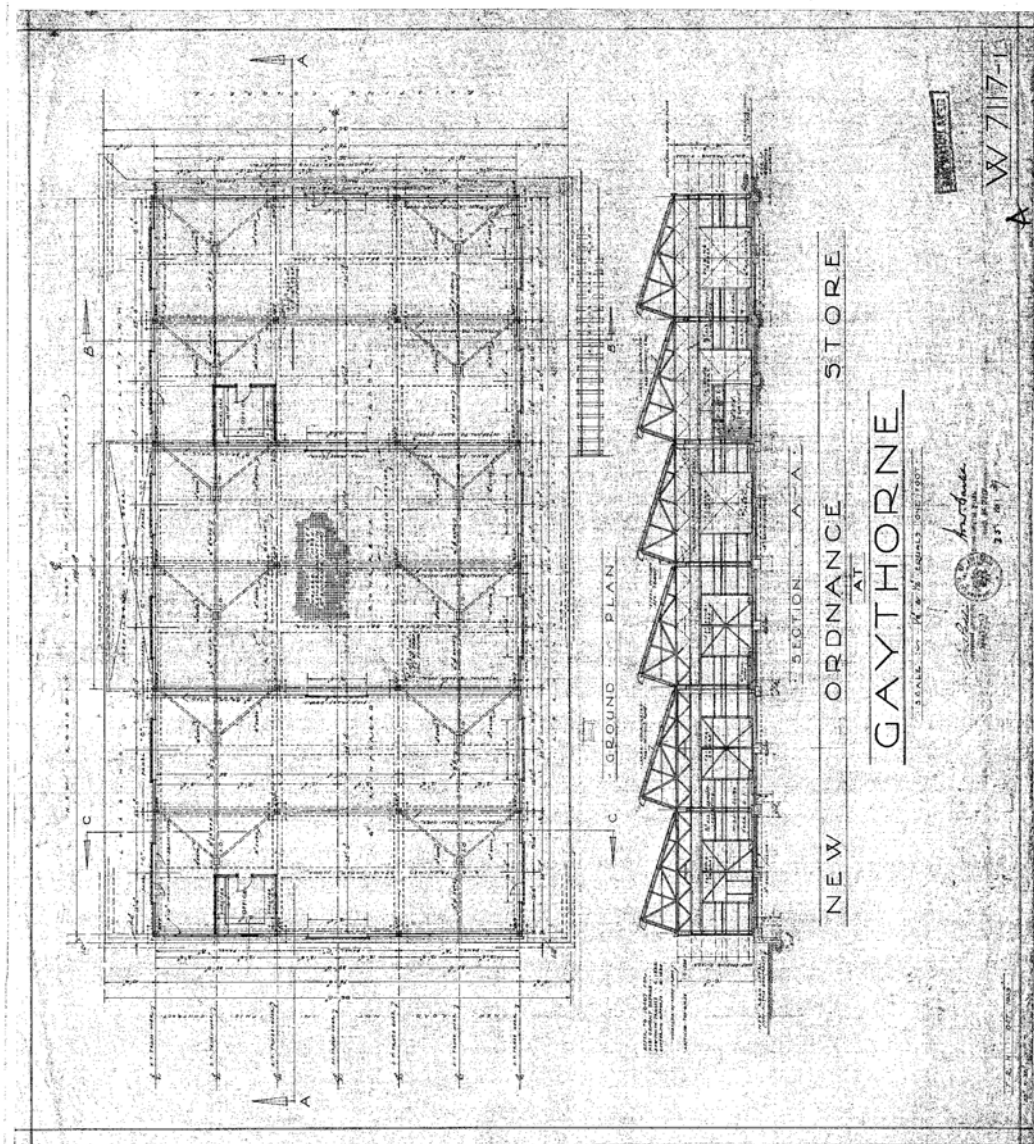


Figure 3.2 Archival Plan Building C48²⁵

Columns are set at 25' centres and made up from verticals of four 4" angles plated together with 4" flats. These support internal 2' x 1' boxed truss tie beams made up of four 4" angles joined by smaller raking angles vertically and corresponding flats top and bottom. Tie beams run into outer 3' x 1' beams that run around the building's perimeter and constructed in the same fashion. Triangular roof trusses at 12' 6" centres sit on top of tie beams. These are constructed from 4" angles laid back to back to form top and bottom chords. 4" angles are used to provide truss tension and compression members and attach to chords through flat plates sandwiched between top and bottom chord members. Lateral support to the building is provided by diagonally placed 4" angles running from roof truss bottom chord ends to the centre of adjacent truss in each bay and across the building.

²⁵ NAA W 7117-1 1939



Figure 3.3 Interior steel frame detailing²⁶

Angle steel purlins originally supported “Large Corrugated ASB: Cement Roof” with a characteristic bull nosed detailing providing weathering and shade to the high level sawtooth roof windows. The original sawtooth roof windows were made up of four lapped panes vertically within 23 steel frames and with six equally positioned six pane hopper windows. Glazing was netting wired glass. These survive intact in the end bays of the building, otherwise they have been replaced with translucent corrugated plastic sheeting. The asbestos cement roofing has since been removed and replaced with corrugated metal.

Walls are supported on girts made up of 4” angles. Originally these supported Asbestos Cement sheeting in the upper half of the wall and vertically aligned corrugated galvanised iron in the lower half. This detail remains on the other example of this building type at the former Gona Barracks. These original materials have since been replaced with a vertical ribbed metal section. Original externally mounted sliding doors to each bay on the north and south elevations of the building have been replaced with roller doors.

The integrity of the structural steel frame of C48 is high, however the integrity of its original cladding detailing is low. The building appears to have been regularly maintained.

²⁶ ERM April 2010

3.3.4

C49 Former Mobilisation Store

C49 is the western most building of the grouping of three 1920s mobilisation stores. Archival drawings indicate its construction c1920 and show the building having a floor plan 188' x 80' 8" leading on to 6' and 10' wide loading platforms on the north and south side respectively. C49 has a gabled roof form and its construction is in heavy hardwood and Oregon timbers. Floors were originally constructed in timber and resting on 10" round timber stumps supporting 5" x 3" bearers and 5" x 2" joints with 4" x 1 1/8" floor. Timber floors have subsequently been replaced by reinforced concrete at an unknown date.

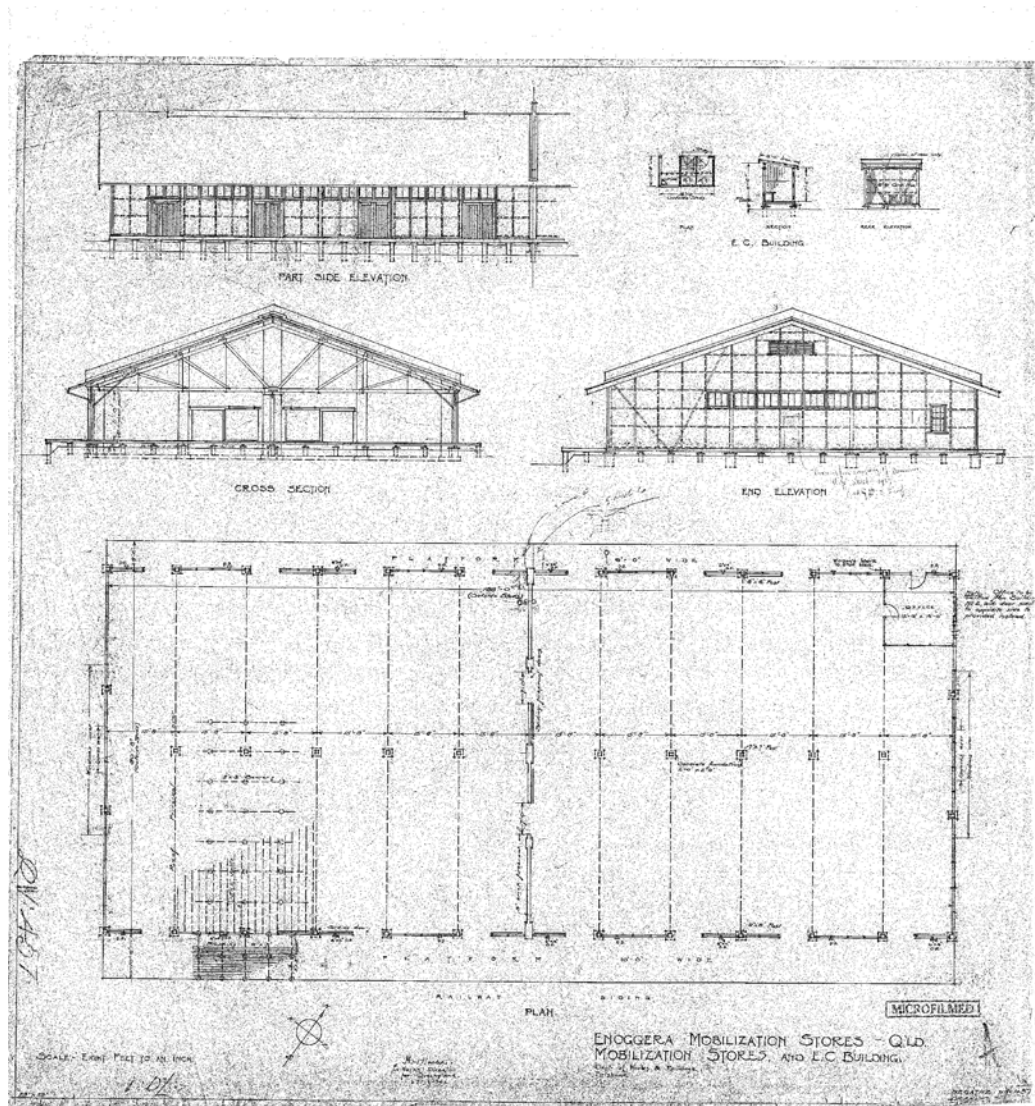


Figure 3.4 Archival Plan Building C49 and C55²⁷

The building is made up of twelve 15' 8" bays with 7" square posts down the centre of the building and 8" x 6" posts within north and south external walls.

²⁷ NAA W457

The central bay is a brick masonry firewall with two extant sliding metal fire doors. Timber posts support 20 degree pitch Oregon timber trusses made up of 9" x 5" bottom chords and 8" x 5" top chords. Bottom chords include a mid span notched tension joint with associated bolted metal plating.

Archival drawings show four compression braces ranging in size from 5" x 4" to 8" x 5" and the top chord stopped short of the ridge, however physical evidence shows three 8" x 5" braces and the top chord continuing to the ridge line with 5/8" rods at the junctions of the braces with top and bottom chords. Heavy 10" x 5" purlins support 5" x 2' rafters and 3" x 2" battens. Trusses are supported on central timber posts that have a heavy timber corbel support bolted through the bottom chord and with bolted 'T' plate each side. A number of the ends of trusses have been affected by termites with repairs made up of welded rectangular hollow section of equivalent size to top and bottom chords installed.

Lateral stability is provided by knee brackets located at each of the external post and truss junctions. These brackets are constructed from 3" x 2" angles spaced and riveted and bolted through the top and bottom truss chords and bolted to posts in conjunction with a metal bracket.

An early fire sprinkler system survives through the roof truss superstructure.

C49 was originally detailed with eight 7' 2" wide internal sliding timber doors on the north and south elevations. These have all been removed and replaced with wider roller doors or enclosed. High level windows are shown located down each long side of the building in archival drawings, these have been removed and the building has been reclad in vertical ribbed metal sheeting. The roof has been replaced in corrugated zincalume and original half round ridge vents have been removed and substituted with rotary ventilators.

The integrity of the timber frame structure of this building is moderate but the architectural detailing, as a result of loss of original doors and windows, is low.

3.3.5

C55 Former Mobilisation Stores

C55 is identical in its detailing to C49 and it can be concluded that both buildings were constructed c1920. The differences in the buildings have occurred as a result of changes over time. Like C49 the floor of C55 has been replaced in reinforced concrete. The building retains all high level windows on south and north elevations and original windows and high level timber vents in the gable ends. Like C49 all the original sliding timber doors have been removed but some of the original corrugated iron wall cladding survives. There has been no termite damage to the truss ends.

C55 has higher integrity than C49 and is in better condition.

3.3.6

C58 Former Mobilisation Stores

C58 is an identical size and form to C49 and C55. Its location at the eastern end of the site adjacent to Samford Road required the formation of a retaining wall along the northern side with no direct access, therefore this side of the building has no sliding doors. Six of the eight original timber sliding doors survive on the south side of the building with two retaining the original width but having a higher head height, these doors opened onto a 10' wide platform against the railway track from Samford Road. Original high level windows are substantially intact with some later windows on the east and north elevations.

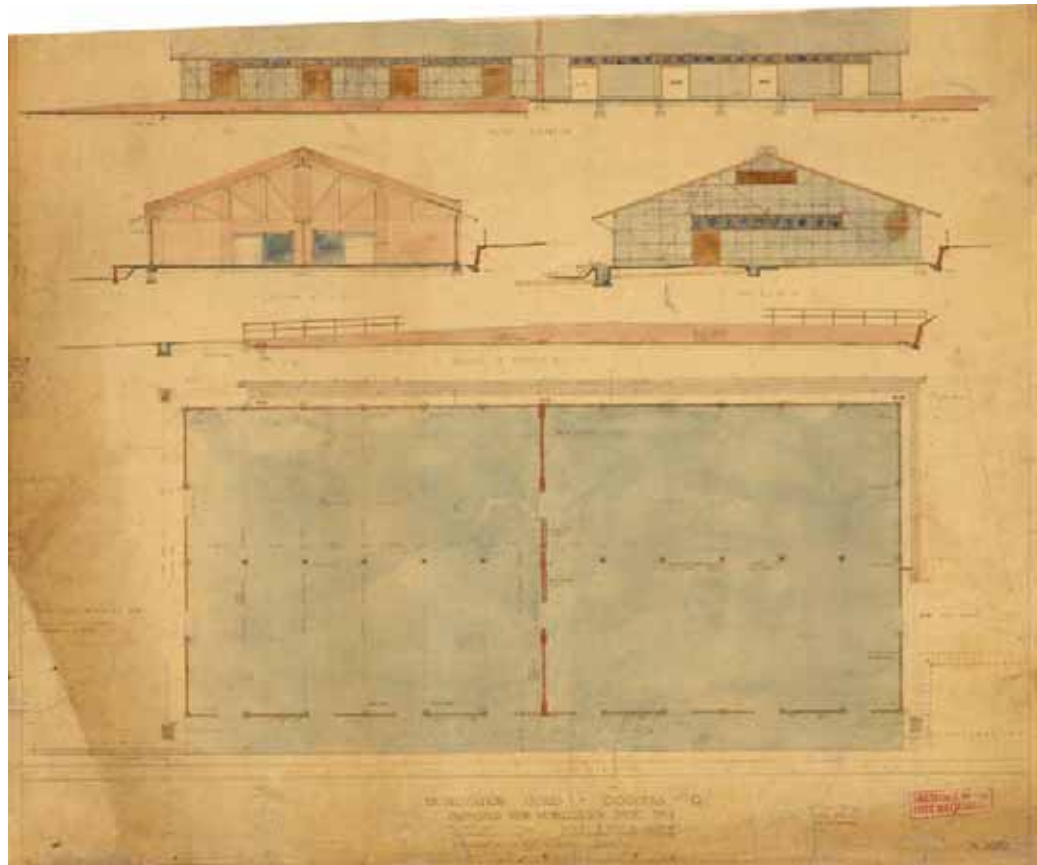


Figure C58 Archival Plan²⁸

Exactly the same heavy timber construction system was adopted for this building except it was founded on a reinforced concrete floor. There are some subtle construction detailing differences in this later building, these include; differing timber sizes in the roof trusses, bolted angle brackets to each side of the centre post corbel support, modified knee bracket connection to outer timber posts and the introduction of 8" x 4" lateral beam over central posts.

²⁸ NAA W2692

This building appears to retain its original corrugated galvanised iron cladding but the roof has been replaced and the half round ridge ventilators replaced with rotary ventilators.

Of the three former Mobilisation Stores, C58 has the highest integrity and is generally in good condition.

The following assessments of significance and summary statement have been taken from the ERM December 2010 HIA. The following table provides the ranking terminology.

Table 4.1 Defence Significance Ranking System²⁹

Level of Significance	Definition	Threshold
A	Element of outstanding/exceptional significance or heritage value – embodies Commonwealth Heritage values or State heritage significance in its own right and makes an irreplaceable contribution to the significance / heritage values of the place as a whole. High degree of intact and original fabric that is readily interpreted. Loss/alteration would undermine the Commonwealth heritage values of the place overall.	Of National Heritage value (likely to fulfil National and Commonwealth Heritage Criteria).
B	Element of high significance or heritage value – embodies Commonwealth/Regional/State heritage values in its own right and makes an irreplaceable contribution to the values of the place as a whole. Is largely intact and interpretable. Loss/unsympathetic alteration would diminish the Commonwealth heritage values of the item and place overall	Commonwealth Heritage value (likely to fulfil Commonwealth and State heritage criteria)
C	Element of moderate significance or heritage value – embodies Commonwealth/Regional/State heritage values in its own right and makes a significant contribution to the values of the place as a whole. Intact enough to be partially interpretable as a single item or part of the site in its entirety. Loss/unsympathetic alteration is likely to diminish the Commonwealth Heritage values of the item and potentially the place if inappropriately managed.	Commonwealth Heritage value (likely to fulfil Commonwealth or State heritage criteria).
D	Element of some significance that makes a contribution to the overall Commonwealth Heritage values of the place as a whole. Item may be largely altered. May be difficult to interpret the item depending on the existing integrity of the item. Loss may not diminish the Commonwealth heritage values of the place overall.	Local heritage value (likely to meet local heritage criteria).
E	Element which is neutral, with little or no heritage value. Item may be largely altered. May be difficult to interpret the item depending on the existing integrity of the item. Loss may not diminish the Commonwealth heritage values of the place overall.	Does not have Commonwealth, State or Local heritage value on its own merit.
F	Intrusive element which detracts, or has the potential to detract, from the significance of the place. Potentially detracts from the overall Commonwealth Heritage values. Loss may actually contribute to the Commonwealth Heritage values of the place.	Does not have heritage value.

²⁹ Godden Mackay Logan *Defence Guidelines on Assessing Significance* (March 2009)

4.1 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

4.1.1 *Building C4, former Topographical Unit*

This building, constructed c1942 and possesses some historical significance as being representative of increased Defence construction activities during World War II. It has some associational significance through its earlier use as offices by 1 Topographic Unit, who are still on site. The building displays evidence of its earlier use as offices however has been modified internally, resulting in superficially compromised integrity. Deferred maintenance on this building has resulted in it having little aesthetic quality. ERM's Heritage Impact Assessment rated C4 as having some heritage significance.

4.1.2 *Building C45*

Building C45 was constructed during World War II and possesses some historical significance being representative of increased Defence construction activities during the period. The building has been highly modified which is likely have occurred during its adaptation to a mess for 21 Construction Squadron during the 1990s. ERM's Heritage Impact Assessment rated C45 as having little or no heritage significance.

4.1.3 *Building C48*

This building, constructed c1940 has moderate historical significance as a representation of increased need for storage during World War II. In combination with Buildings C49, 55 and 58, the complex has high historical significance in the interpretation of ordnance and other storage and changes in technology and weaponry at Gallipoli Barracks in the early 20th Century. The saw tooth roof and steel framed construction are unique on site and results in a moderate level of aesthetic significance. The building possesses rarity value on site as the only one of its type; and also rarity value in a wider Queensland context as an example of a steel framed prefabricated World War II warehouse where there is one other known example at the former Gona Barracks in Brisbane, as these types of buildings were generally constructed with timber frames.

No other examples have been identified in the broader Australian context during the scope of the research for this HIA, however further research may identify other extant examples.

ERM's Heritage Impact Assessment rated C48 as having moderate significance.

4.1.4

Buildings C49, C55, C58 former warehouse complex

These buildings were constructed in the years following World War I, and possess high historical significance through their likely construction to serve storage purposes as a result of surplus material returned to the colonies following the War. The buildings have provenance due to remaining in their original context, which contributes to their historical significance, and lends itself to interpretation of the earlier railways associated with the site and Brisbane's rail network in general. The buildings appear to have a large amount of original fabric and their layout and design is easily comparable to original plans, resulting in a moderate to high level of integrity. However, some internal timber members have suffered damage from termites and have been repaired through the introduction of modern materials and original door, window and cladding details have been altered, particularly on C49 and C55 which has to some degree compromised their integrity. However ERM's Heritage Impact Assessment has rated the buildings' significance as high.

The following sections describe black and white and digital recording processes. Colour slides were not taken as this technology is being phased out of archival recording processes.

5.1**BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD**

Black and White film, when properly processed and stored, is the preferred medium for archival recording as it remains the most stable over a long period of time and has not been surpassed by changing technology since its introduction in the 19th century. A Pentax MZ-50 Single Lens Reflex (SLR) Camera with 28-80mm zoom lens was used, with an Kodack Professional 400CN 35mm black and white film of 400 ISO.

As each image must be catalogued in an archival record, a Contact and Catalogue Sheet of Black and White images is at *Annex A*. The Contact Sheet shows thumbnail images and is cross referenced to the Catalogue Sheet which features the number of the image, the date the image was taken, the size of the camera lens, and a brief description of the image.

A Photographic Site Plan is also at *Annex A*, showing which direction the photographs were taken from, to orientate the reader. The photographic site plan reference numbers are recorded on the Catalogue Sheet, and use an alpha-numeric sequence of BWC4 - 1 (Building C4 black & white) 1 (number in sequence) as the image number.

Annex A also contains:

- one set of 'thumbnail' image sheets of six images by six images, showing image and file number, cross-referenced to the Film Catalogue Sheets and stored in archival-quality sleeves;
- one set of ten A6 (10.5 x 14.8cm) prints of selected exterior and interior images stored in archival quality sleeves;
- one set of archivally developed and numbered negatives in strips, stored in archival sleeves (NAA copy); and
- one CD-R with digitised images from negatives for other copies of archival recording report.

The digital camera used was a Canon EOS 500D digital SLR with a AF-S NIKKOR 18-200mm Image Stabilised lens.

Colour images have been taken as a supplementary record and to provide colour information about the West Portal Cafeteria. The master images are stored in Jpeg and RAW format, and have been reproduced in this format onto quality DVD-Rs in individual sleeves, for presentation with this report. A 'thumbnail' image sheet with 36 images per page accompanies the DVD-R.

As each image must be catalogued in an archival record, Digital Image Contact and Catalogue Sheets are at *Annex B*. The catalogue sheet includes image number, size of image, the date the image was taken, and a description of the image. The images have been numbered in the catalogue according to a basic alpha-numeric sequence reflecting the order in which they were taken around and within the building.

A Photographic Site Plan is also at *Annex B*, showing which direction the photographs were taken from, to orientate the reader. The photographic site plan reference numbers are recorded on the Catalogue Sheet, and use the same alpha-numeric sequence of DGC4 - 1 (Building C4 Digital Colour) 1 (number in sequence) as the image number.

Annex B also contains:

- one set of 'thumbnail' image sheets of six images by six images, showing image and file number, cross-referenced to the Digital Image Catalogue Sheet and stored in archival quality sheets;
- one set of ten A6 (10.5 x 14.8cm) prints of selected exterior and interior images stored in archival quality sheets; and
- one DVD-R containing electronic image files in Jpeg format, cross-referenced to Digital Image Catalogue Sheet and stored in protective case.

DRAWINGS

ERM has used archival drawings of Buildings C4, C48, C49, C55 and C58 as a substitute for measured drawings, as these provide accurate information concerning the buildings' dimensions, layout and construction. When read in conjunction with text and photographs a clear record of these buildings is provided.

The site recordings were undertaken by an ERM Principal Heritage Architect and ERM Graphics Specialist who verified building layouts against original plans, and carried out dimensional checks where necessary using digital and manual tape measures, annotation and sketching on existing plans.

The archival drawings are presented on A3 sheets, and digitised on a CD-R, and can be found in *Annex C*.

REFERENCES

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Annex A

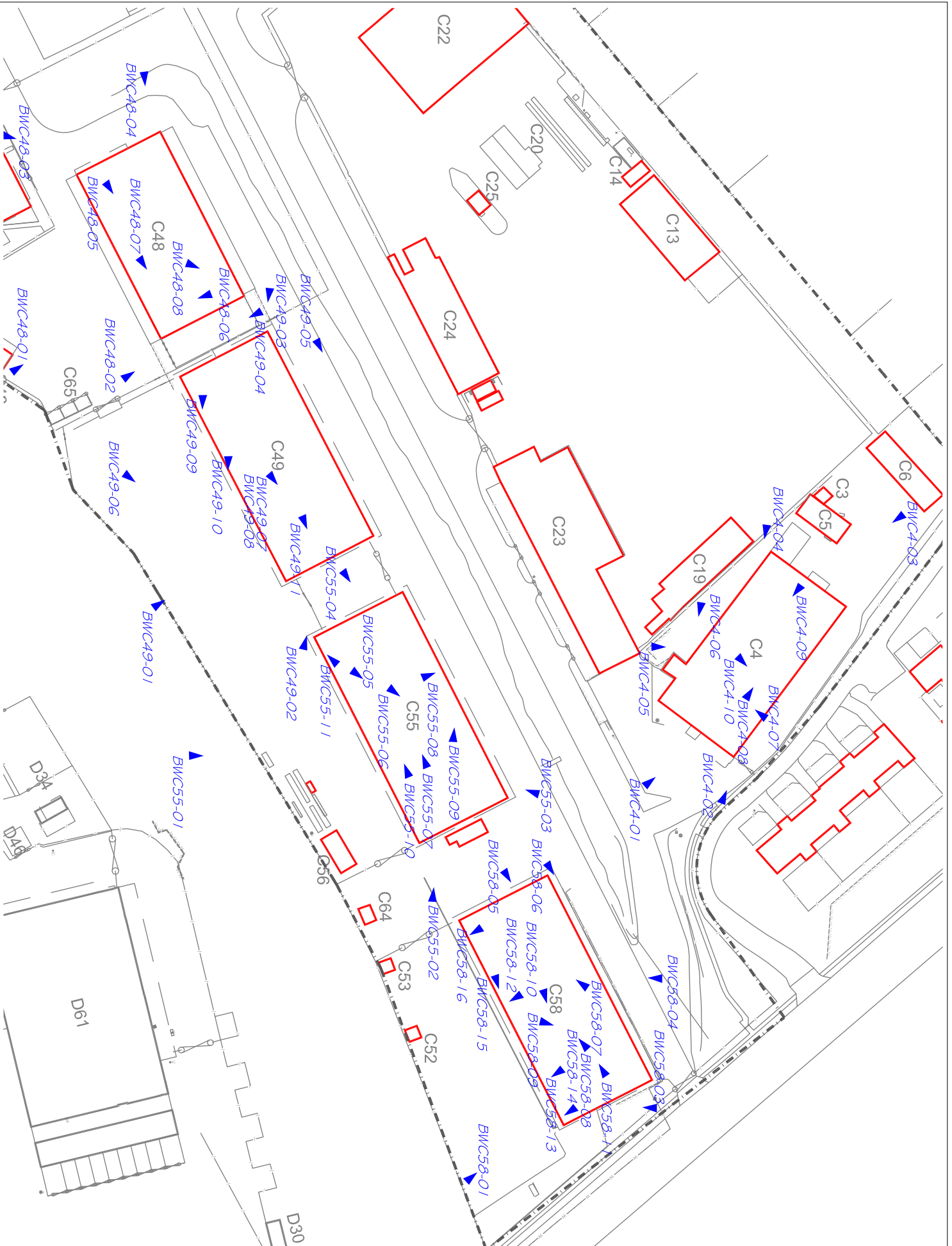
Black And White Photographs

BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPH CATALOGUE SHEET**Project Name: Gallipoli Barracks ELF2B Project - 21 Construction Squadron Area****Project Number: 0125154****Camera: Canon Pentax MZ 50****Lens: 28-80mm****Photographer: Holly Maclean**

Image Number	Date	Lens	Details
Building C4 - former Store			
BWC4-01	21/12/2010	28-80mm	South elevation
BWC4 -02	21/12/2010	28-80mm	East elevation
BWC4 -03	21/12/2010	28-80mm	North Elevation
BWC4 -04	21/12/2010	28-80mm	North bay west elevation
BWC4 -05	21/12/2010	28-80mm	Central bay west elevation
BWC4 -06	21/12/2010	28-80mm	South bay west elevation
BWC4 -07	21/12/2010	28-80mm	Reinforced concrete stumps
BWC4 -08	21/12/2010	28-80mm	Reinforced concrete stumps
BWC4 -09	21/12/2010	28-80mm	Interior from north side
BWC4 -10	21/12/2010	28-80mm	Timber post/truss bracing detail
Building C48 - former Ordnance Store			
BWC48-01	21/12/2010	28-80mm	South elevation
BWC48-02	21/12/2010	28-80mm	Shade structure on east end of building
BWC48-03	21/12/2010	28-80mm	West elevation
BWC48-04	21/12/2010	28-80mm	North elevation
BWC48-05	21/12/2010	28-80mm	Interior view looking east
BWC48-06	21/12/2010	28-80mm	East bay looking south

BWC48-07	21/12/2010	28-80mm	Roof truss detail
BWC48-08	21/12/2010	28-80mm	Corner column perimeter box truss detail
Building C49 - former Mobilization Store			
BWC49-01	21/12/2010	28-80mm	South elevation
BWC49-02	21/12/2010	28-80mm	East elevation
BWC49-03	21/12/2010	28-80mm	North elevation from east
BWC49-04	21/12/2010	28-80mm	West elevation
BWC49-05	21/12/2010	28-80mm	North elevation from west
BWC49-06	21/12/2010	28-80mm	C49, C55 and C558 from south west
BWC49-07	21/12/2010	28-80mm	East end bay from west
BWC49-08	21/12/2010	28-80mm	East end bay from west
BWC49-09	21/12/2010	28-80mm	Truss end steel repair detail
BWC49-10	21/12/2010	28-80mm	Truss end and steel brace detail
BWC49-11	21/12/2010	28-80mm	Roof truss corbel/post detail
Building C55 - former Mobilization Store			
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BWC55-02	21/12/2010	28-80mm	East elevation
BWC55-03	21/12/2010	28-80mm	North elevation
BWC55-04	21/12/2010	28-80mm	West elevation
BWC55-05	21/12/2010	28-80mm	Interior from west end
BWC55-06	21/12/2010	28-80mm	Interior from west end
BWC55-07	21/12/2010	28-80mm	Interior from east end
BWC55-08	21/12/2010	28-80mm	Side wall detail
BWC55-09	21/12/2010	28-80mm	Side wall detail
BWC55-10	21/12/2010	28-80mm	Fire door detail

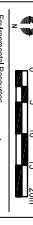
BWC55-11	21/12/2010	28-80mm	Sliding door track detail
Building C58 - former Mobilization Store			
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BWC58-03	21/12/2010	28-80mm	North elevation
BWC58-04	21/12/2010	28-80mm	North elevation
BWC58-05	21/12/2010	28-80mm	West elevation
BWC58-06	21/12/2010	28-80mm	North retaining wall
BWC58-07	21/12/2010	28-80mm	View from east end
BWC58-08	21/12/2010	28-80mm	Fire door detail
BWC58-09	21/12/2010	28-80mm	Truss/post detail
BWC58-10	21/12/2010	28-80mm	Truss/post detail
BWC58-11	21/12/2010	28-80mm	Truss corbel/post detail
BWC58-12	21/12/2010	28-80mm	Original timber sliding door
BWC58-13	21/12/2010	28-80mm	Altered timber sliding door
BWC58-14	21/12/2010	28-80mm	Original timber sliding door
BWC58-15	21/12/2010	28-80mm	Truss end and steel brace detail
BWC58-16	21/12/2010	28-80mm	Original timber sliding door



A. Redlines
 B. Building
 C. Black and White
 PHOTOGRAPH LOCATIONS

21 Construction Company Area
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 Gallipoli Barracks
 Enoggera QLD

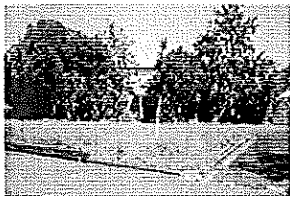
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 Scale: 1:500 @ A3



Environmental Resources
 Management Australia Pty Ltd
 11/11-13/11 QLD 4000
 Spring Hill QLD 4000
 PO Box 1400
 Spring Hill QLD 4000
 Phone: 41 07 3838 8888
 Fax: 41 07 3838 8381
 www.erm.com



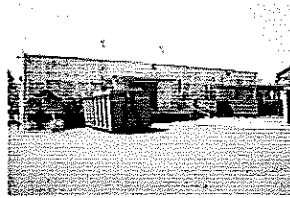
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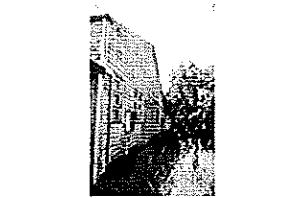
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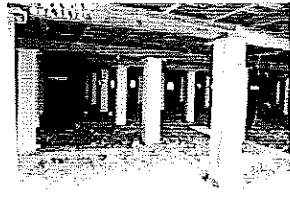
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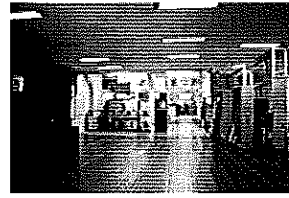
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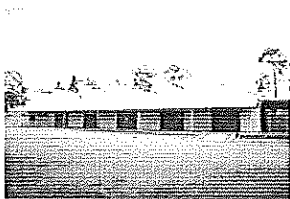
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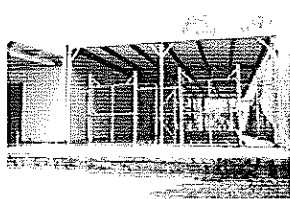
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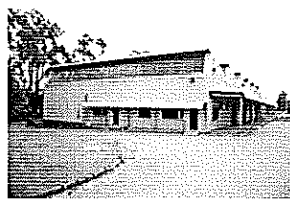
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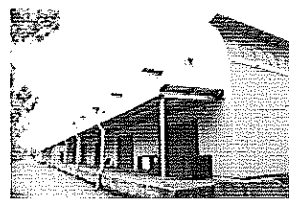
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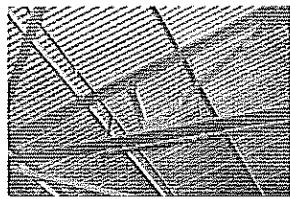
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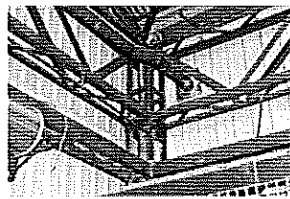
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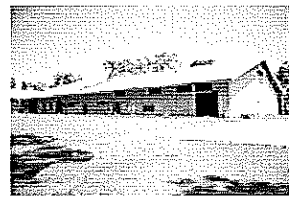
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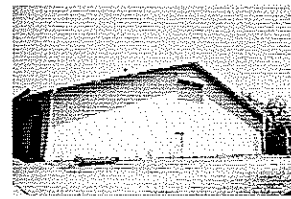
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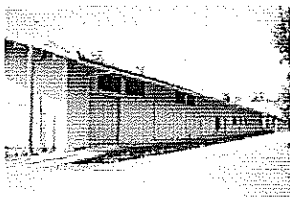
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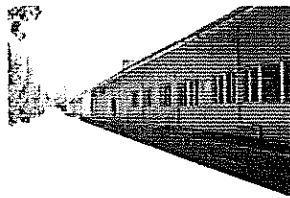
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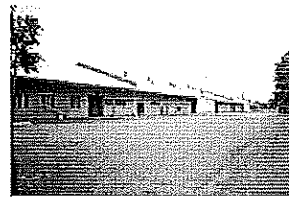
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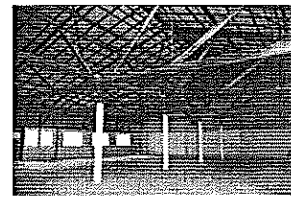
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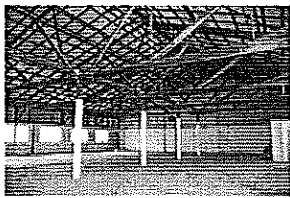
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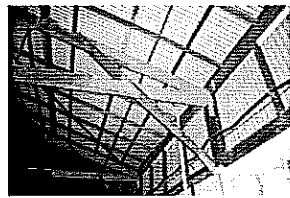
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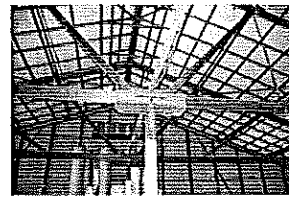
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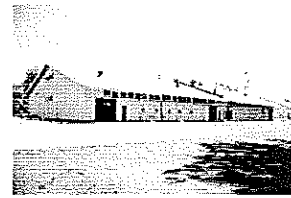
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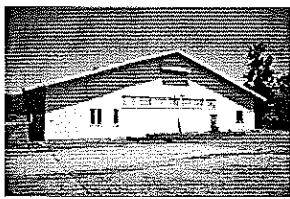
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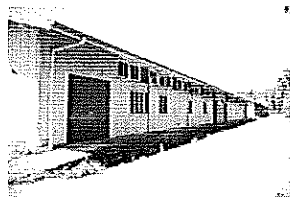
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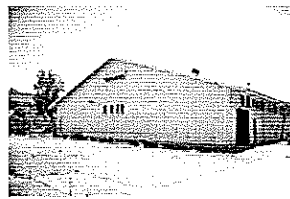
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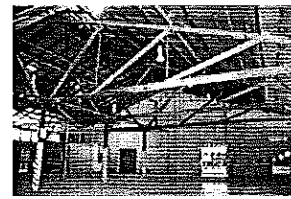
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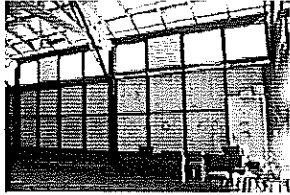
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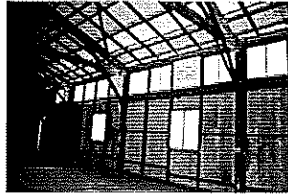
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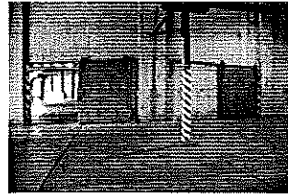
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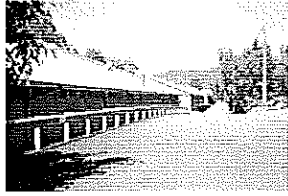
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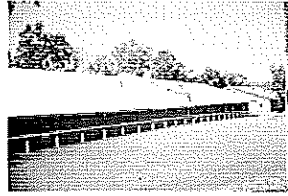
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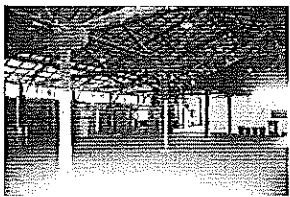
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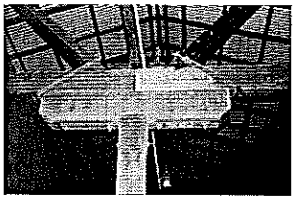
BWC58-08.jpg



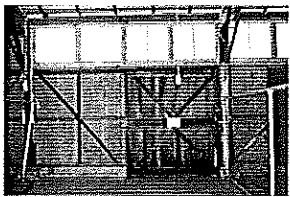
BWC58-09.jpg



BWC58-10.jpg



BWC58-11.jpg



BWC58-12.jpg



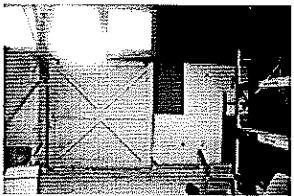
BWC58-13.JPG



BWC58-14.jpg



BWC58-15.JPG



BWC58-16.JPG

Annex B

Digital Photographs

DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPH CATALOGUE SHEET

Project Name: Gallipoli Barracks ELF2B Project

Project Number: 0125154

Camera: Canon EOS 500D

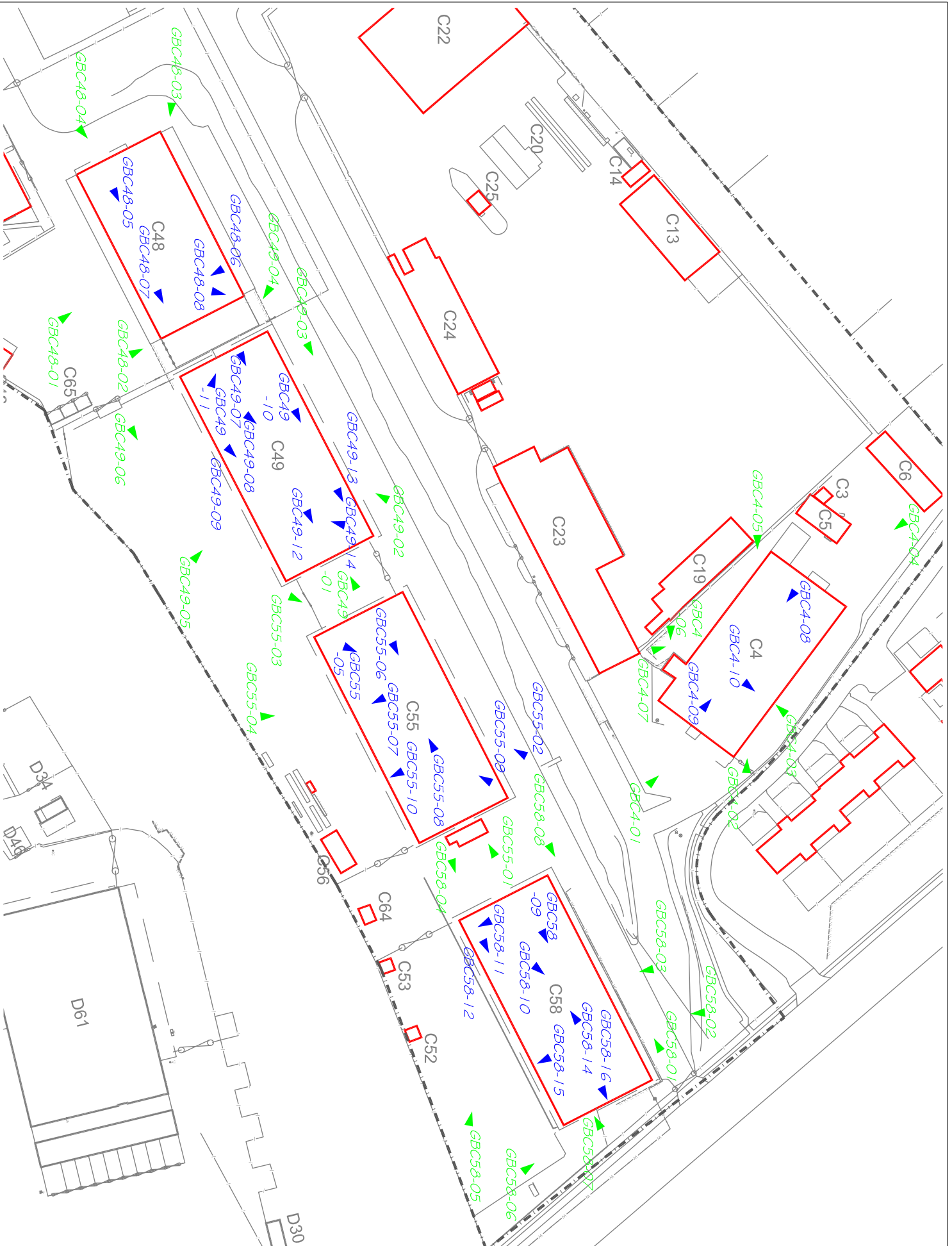
Lens: NIKKOR 18-200mm IS lens

Photographer: Tina King

Image Number	Date	Lens	Details
C4 - former Store			
GBC4-01	21/12/2010	18-200mm	Looking north towards C4 from road.
GBC4-02	21/12/2010	18-200mm	Eastern elevation of C4.
GBC4-03	21/12/2010	18-200mm	Looking underneath the building from the east.
GBC4-04	21/12/2010	18-200mm	Northern elevation of C4.
GBC4-05	21/12/2010	18-200mm	Western elevation of C4.
GBC4-06	21/12/2010	18-200mm	Looking towards front room from the west.
GBC4-07	21/12/2010	18-200mm	Western elevation of C4 from south.
GBC4-08	21/12/2010	18-200mm	Interior looking south.
GBC4-09	21/12/2010	18-200mm	Interior looking north.
GBC4-10	21/12/2010	18-200mm	Interior detail.
C48 - former Ordnance Store			
GBC48-01	21/12/2010	18-200mm	Southern elevation of C48.
GBC48-02	21/12/2010	18-200mm	Eastern elevation of C48.
GBC48-03	21/12/2010	18-200mm	Northern elevation of C48.
GBC48-04	21/12/2010	18-200mm	Western elevation of C48.
GBC48-05	21/12/2010	18-200mm	Interior view looking east.
GBC48-06	21/12/2010	18-200mm	Interior detail C48.

GBC48-07	21/12/2010	18-200mm	Interior detail C48.
GBC48-08	21/12/2010	18-200mm	Corner post and box trusses
C49- former Mobilisation Store			
GBC49-01	21/12/2010	18-200mm	Eastern elevation of C49.
GBC49-02	21/12/2010	18-200mm	Northern elevation of C49.
GBC49-03	21/12/2010	18-200mm	View east from north western corner of C49.
GBC49-04	21/12/2010	18-200mm	Western elevation of C49.
GBC49-05	21/12/2010	18-200mm	Southern elevation of C49.
GBC49-06	21/12/2010	18-200mm	View east from south western corner of C49.
GBC49-07	21/12/2010	18-200mm	General interior view looking east.
GBC49-08	21/12/2010	18-200mm	T Junction detail.
GBC49-09	21/12/2010	18-200mm	Splice detail.
GBC49-10	21/12/2010	18-200mm	Joint detail.
GBC49-11	21/12/2010	18-200mm	Sprinkler system and bracket detail.
GBC49-12	21/12/2010	18-200mm	Truss detail.
GBC49-13	21/12/2010	18-200mm	Typical repair detail.
GBC49-14	21/12/2010	18-200mm	General interior, eastern section of C49.
C55 - former Mobilisation Store			
GBC55-01	21/12/2010	18-200mm	Eastern elevation of C55.
GBC55-02	21/12/2010	18-200mm	Northern elevation of C55.
GBC55-03	21/12/2010	18-200mm	Western elevation of C55.
GBC55-04	21/12/2010	18-200mm	Southern elevation of C55.
GBC55-05	21/12/2010	18-200mm	General interior, western section of C55.
GBC55-06	21/12/2010	18-200mm	Truss detail.
GBC55-07	21/12/2010	18-200mm	Southern wall detail.

GBC55-08	21/12/2010	18-200mm	Fire door detail.
GBC55-09	21/12/2010	18-200mm	General interior, eastern section of C55.
GBC55-10	21/12/2010	18-200mm	Rail detail, southern wall of C55.
C58 - former Mobilisation Store			
GBC58-01	21/12/2010	18-200mm	Looking west from eastern corner of C58.
GBC58-02	21/12/2010	18-200mm	Northern detail of C58.
GBC58-03	21/12/2010	18-200mm	Roof detail of C58.
GBC58-04	21/12/2010	18-200mm	Western detail of C58.
GBC58-05	21/12/2010	18-200mm	Southern elevation of C58.
GBC58-06	21/12/2010	18-200mm	Looking north from south eastern corner of C58.
GBC58-07	21/12/2010	18-200mm	Eastern elevation of C58.
GBC58-08	21/12/2010	18-200mm	Drain along the northern elevation of C58.
GBC58-09	21/12/2010	18-200mm	Interior, western section of C58.
GBC58-10	21/12/2010	18-200mm	Interior western section of C58.
GBC58-11	21/12/2010	18-200mm	Door detail.
GBC58-12	21/12/2010	18-200mm	Joint detail.
GBC58-13	21/12/2010	18-200mm	T Junction detail.
GBC58-14	21/12/2010	18-200mm	Fire door detail.
GBC58-15	21/12/2010	18-200mm	Door detail, southern elevation.
GBC58-16	21/12/2010	18-200mm	Door detail, eastern elevation.



A. Paulsen
 Suite, Rindler
 DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPH
 LOCATIONS

14/11/2011 CM
 Date:

21 Construction Company Area
Archival Recording
Gallipoli Barracks
Enoggera QLD

Client: John Holland Group
 Project: E2 Shop 28 Enoggera IHA
 Drawing No: 0124154/F2 Site No: A
 Date: 14/01/2011 Drawing Size: A3
 Drawn By: CM Reviewed By: JM
 Source: ERM Project no: 0124154
 Scale: 1:850 @ A3

Environmental Resources
 Management Australia Pty Ltd
 Site: 111 QLD 4000
 Spring Hill QLD 4000
 PO Box 1400
 Brisbane QLD 4000
 Phone: 61 7 3838 8888
 Fax: 61 7 3838 8881
 www.erm.com

0 5 10 15 20m



GBC4-01.JPG



GBC4-02.JPG



GBC4-03.JPG



GBC4-04.JPG



GBC4-05.JPG



GBC4-06.JPG



GBC4-07.JPG



GBC4-08.JPG



GBC4-09.JPG



GBC4-10.JPG



GBC48-01.JPG



GBC48-02.JPG



GBC48-03.JPG



GBC48-04.JPG



GBC48-05.JPG



GBC48-06.JPG



GBC48-07.JPG



GBC49-01.JPG



GBC49-02.JPG



GBC49-03.JPG



GBC49-04.JPG



GBC49-05.JPG



GBC49-06.JPG



GBC49-07.JPG



GBC49-08.JPG



GBC49-09.JPG



GBC49-10.JPG



GBC49-11.JPG



GBC49-12.JPG



GBC49-13.JPG



GBC49-14.JPG



GBC55-01.JPG



GBC55-02.JPG



GBC55-03.JPG



GBC55-04.JPG



GBC55-05.JPG



GBC55-06.JPG



GBC55-07.JPG



GBC55-08.JPG



GBC55-09.JPG



GBC55-10.JPG



GBC58-01.JPG



GBC58-02.JPG



GBC58-03.JPG



GBC58-04.JPG



GBC58-05.JPG



GBC58-06.JPG



GBC58-07.JPG



GBC58-08.JPG



GBC58-09.JPG



GBC58-10.JPG



GBC58-11.JPG



GBC58-12.JPG



GBC58-13.JPG



GBC58-14.JPG



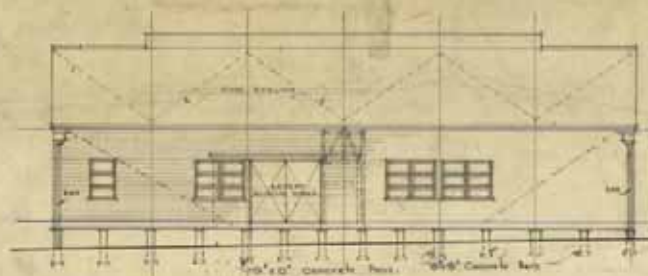
GBC58-15.JPG



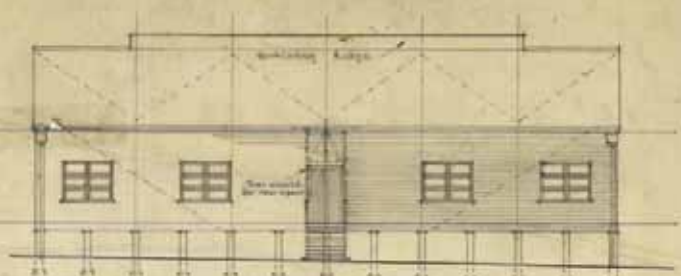
GBC58-16.JPG

Annex C

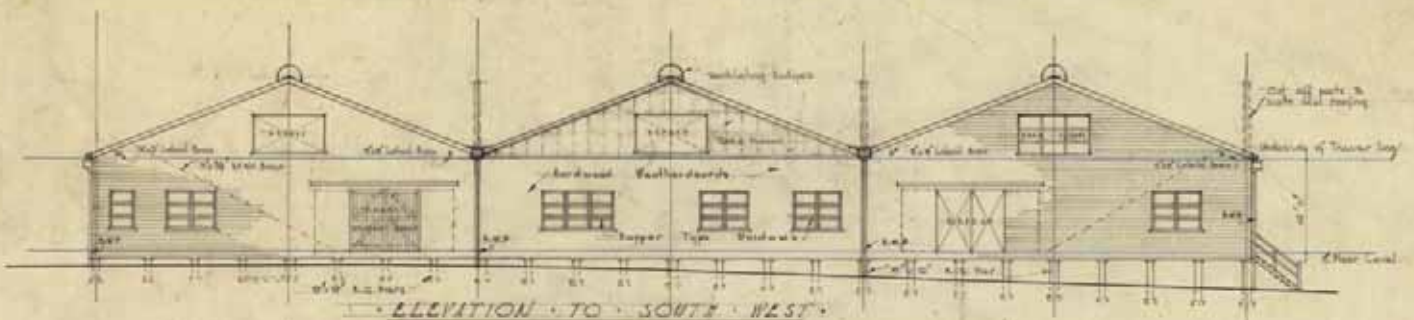
Drawings



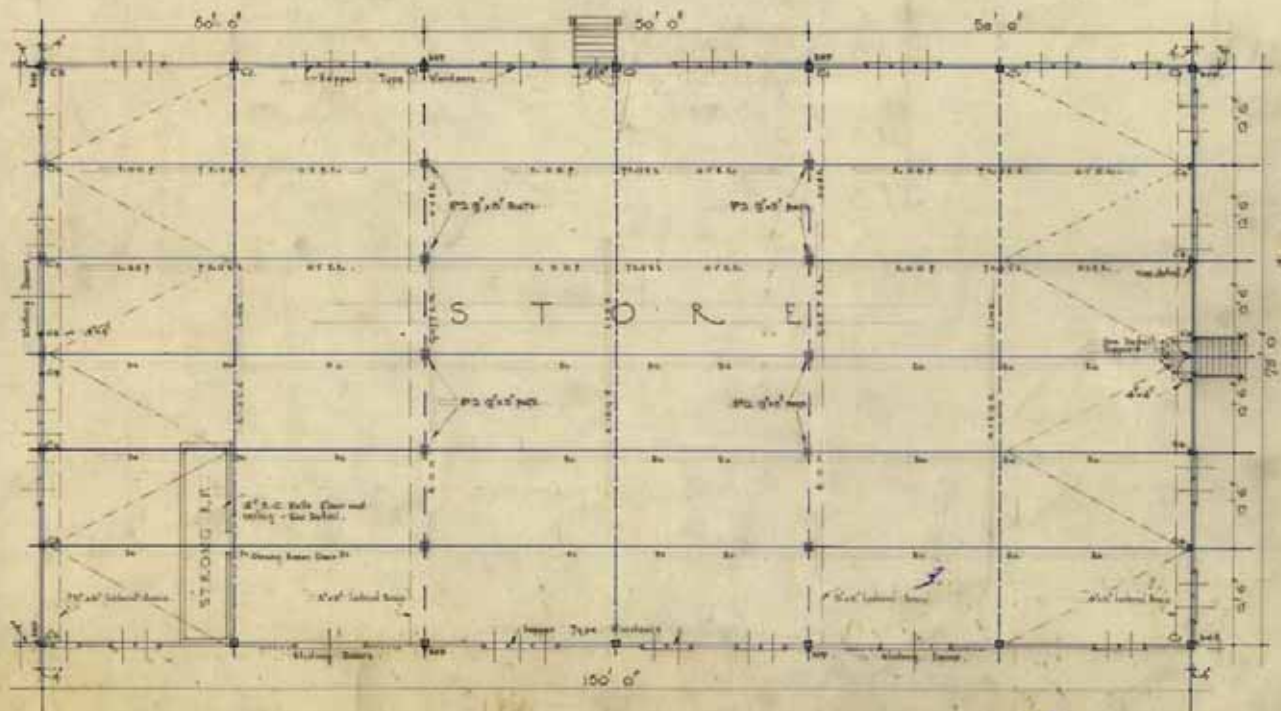
ELEVATION TO NORTH WEST



ELEVATION TO SOUTH EAST

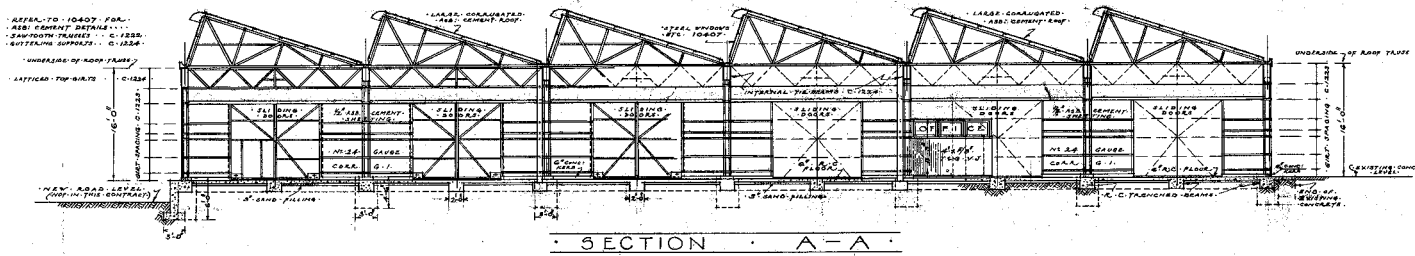
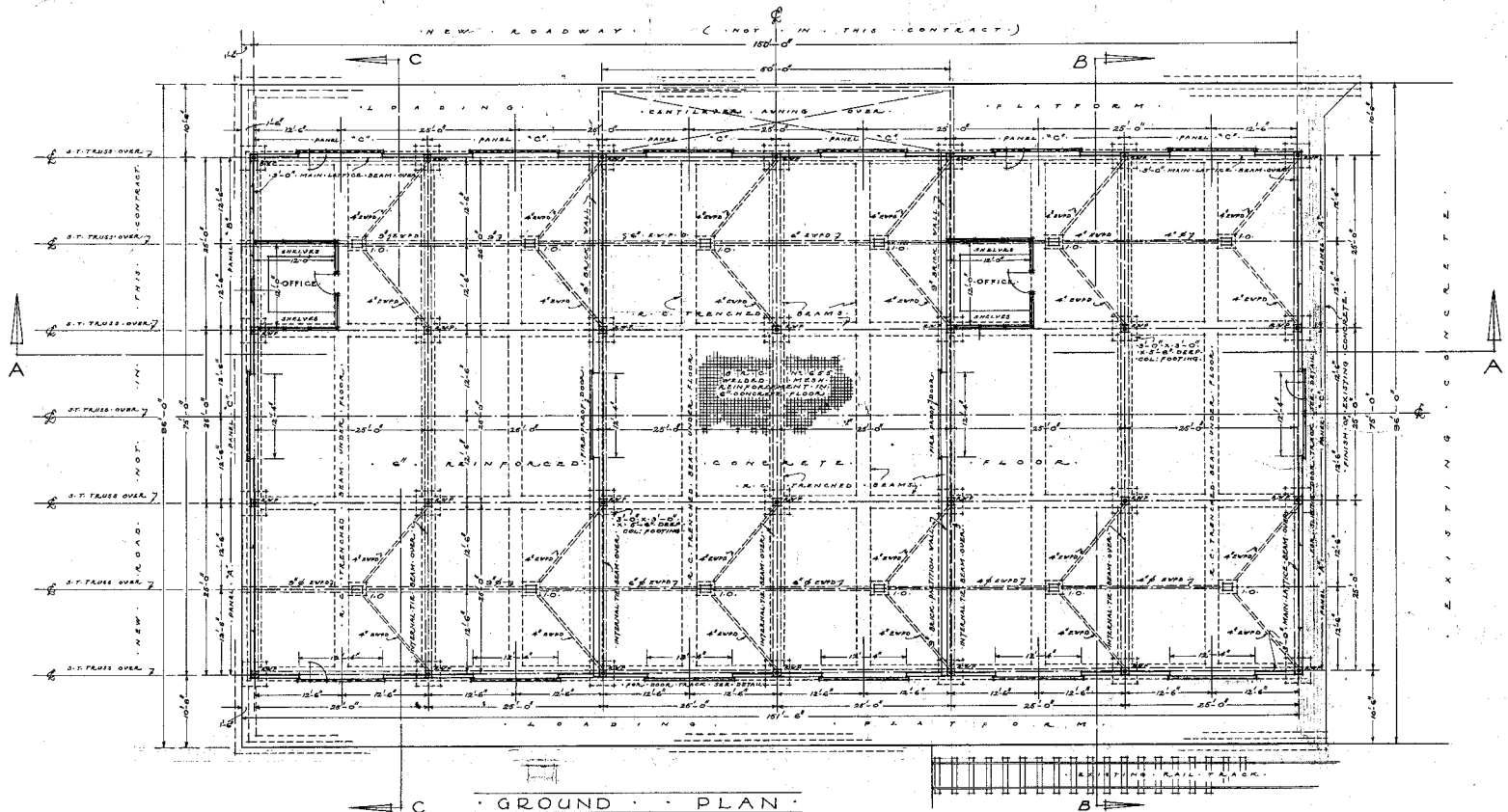


ELEVATION TO SOUTH WEST



GAYTHORNE ORDNANCE DEPOT QUEENSLAND
 COMPLETION OF ADMINISTRATION BLOCK
 scale 1/8" to 10'

Handwritten signatures and stamps, including a circular seal and the number QW 11751.



NEW ORDNANCE STORE
AT
GAYTHORNE

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

T. R. H.

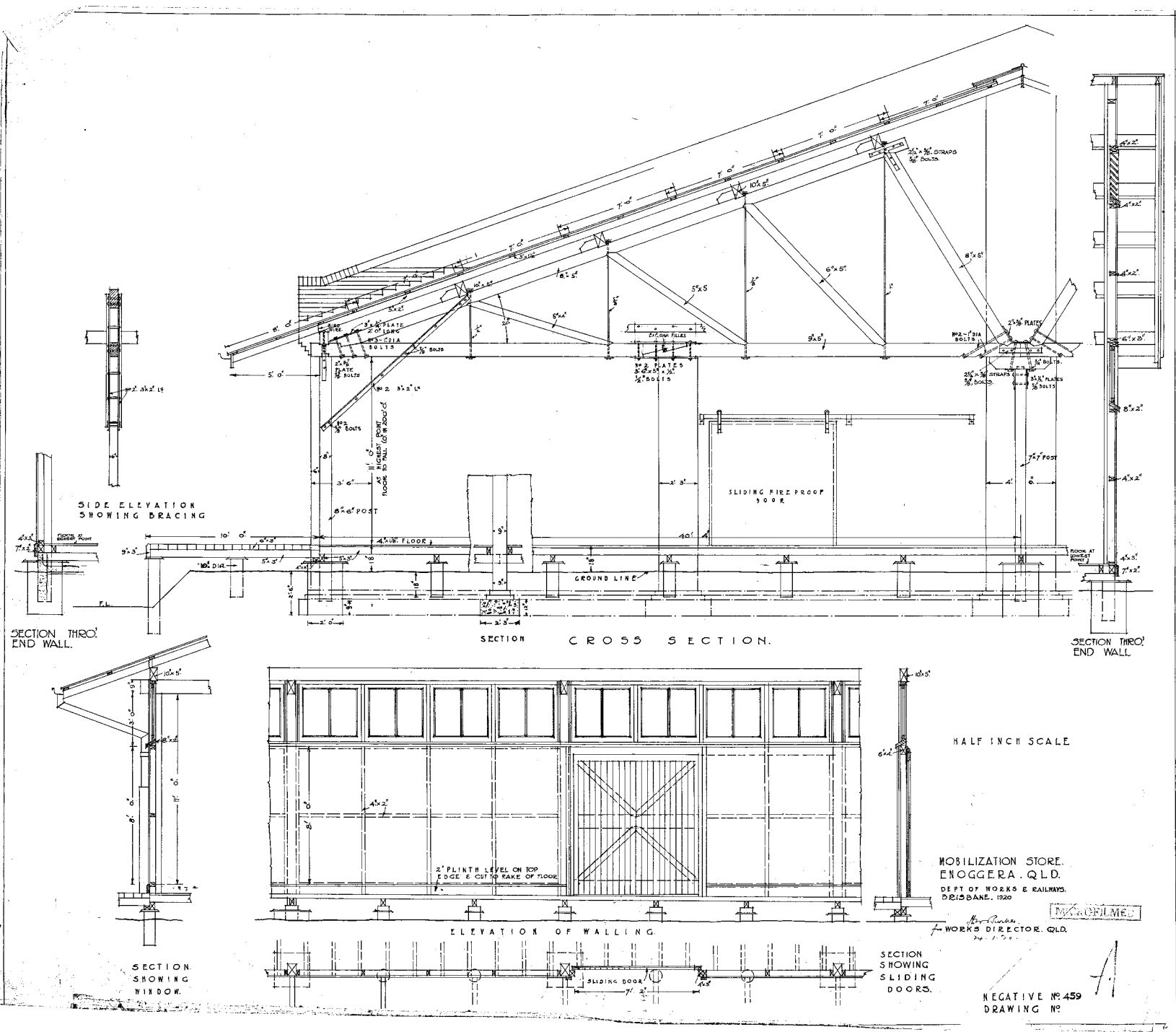
 SUPERVISOR ARCHITECT

 SHEET NO. 1

 25. 10. 39.

RECEIVED

W 7117-11



HALF INCH SCALE

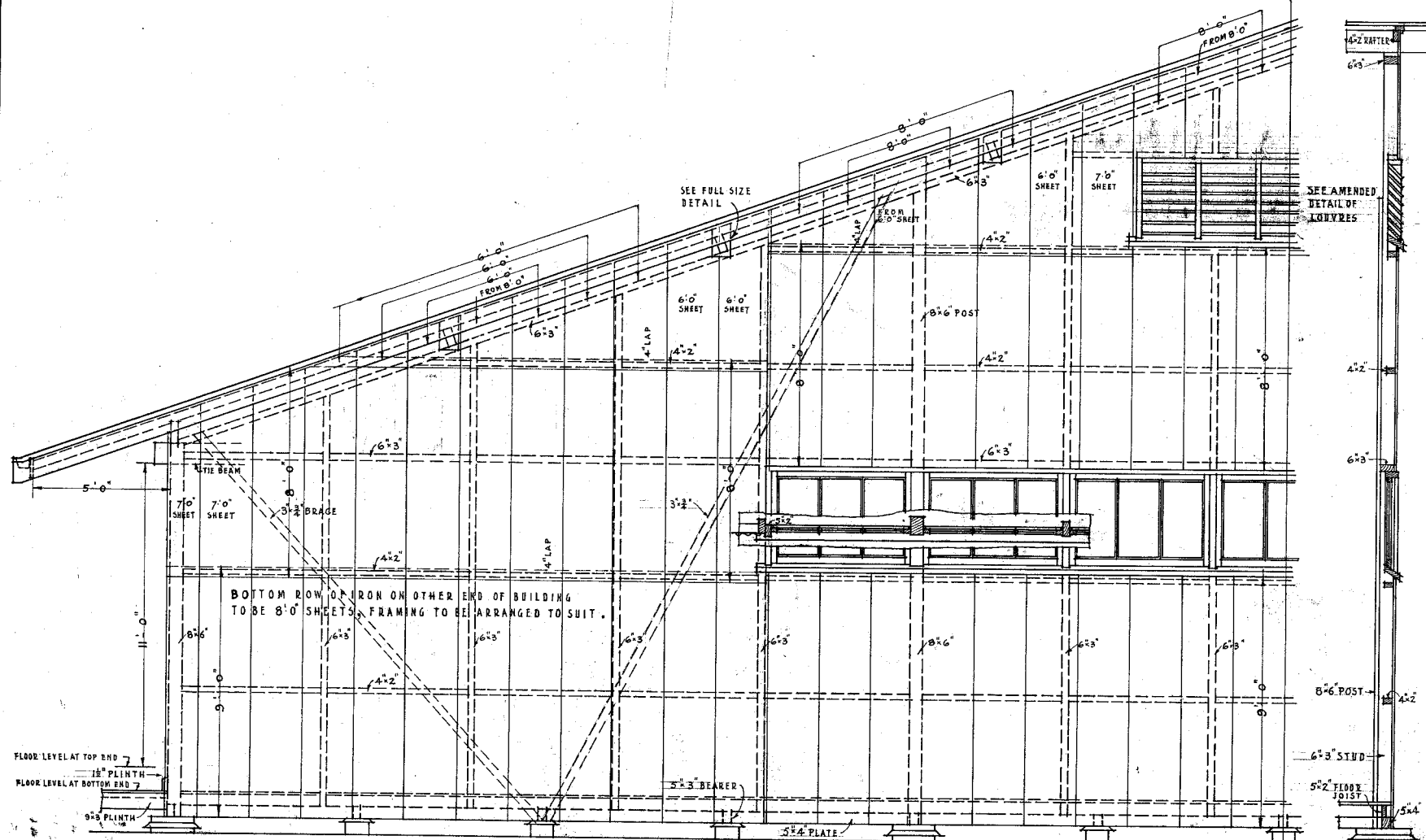
MOBILIZATION STORE.
ENOGGERA, Q.L.D.
DEPT OF WORKS & RAILWAYS.
BRISBANE, 1920

WORKS DIRECTOR, Q.L.D.

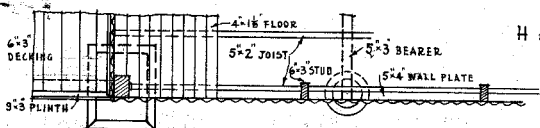
NEGATIVE No 459
DRAWING No

MICROFILMED

A

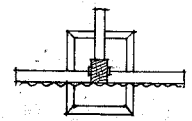


HALF END ELEVATION



PART PLAN

SCALE - HALF INCH = ONE FOOT



PART PLAN

Franklin
WORKS DIRECTOR
July 6. 20. *H.M.H.*

MICROFILMED SECTION
MOBILIZATION STORES ENOGGERA
DETAILS OF STORE BUILDINGS
DEPT. OF WORKS & RAILWAYS

NEGATIVE NO. 473
DRAWING NO.

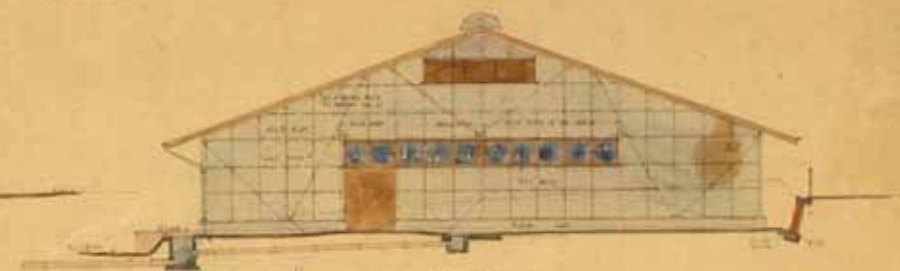
A



WEST ELEVATION



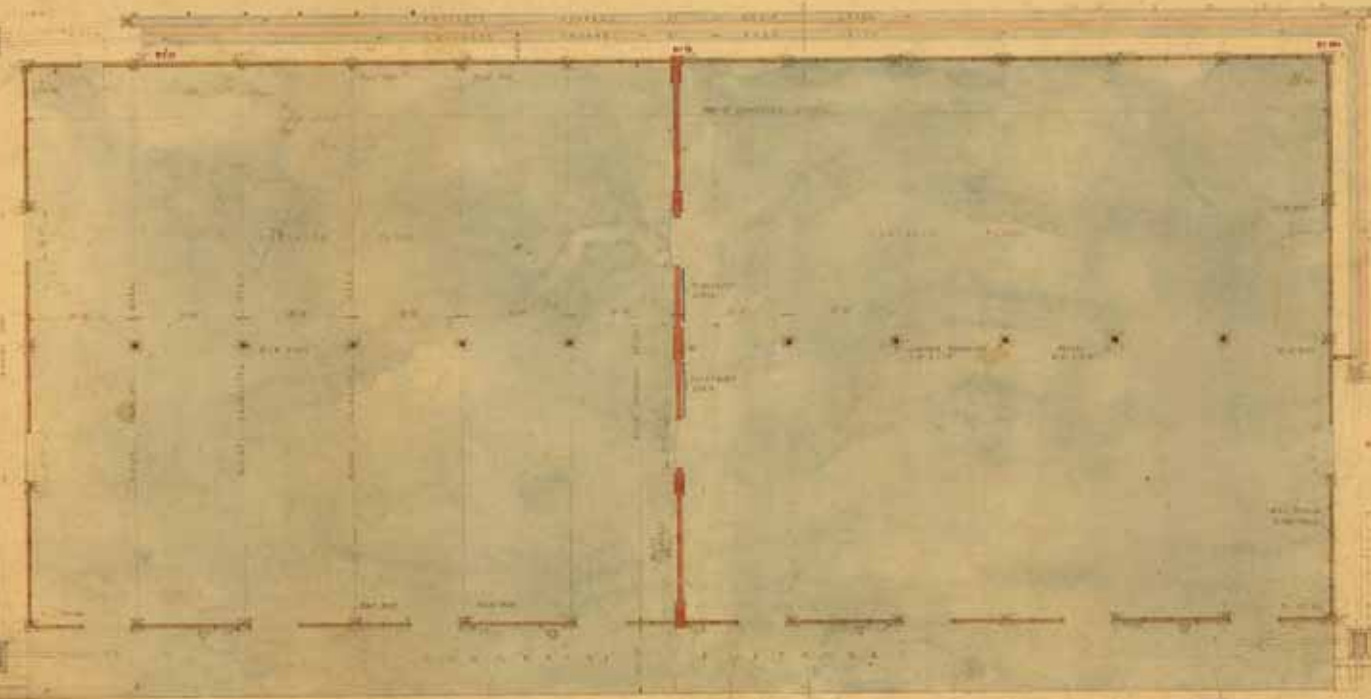
ELEVATION OF BUILDING



EAST ELEVATION



ELEVATION OF SERVICE BAY



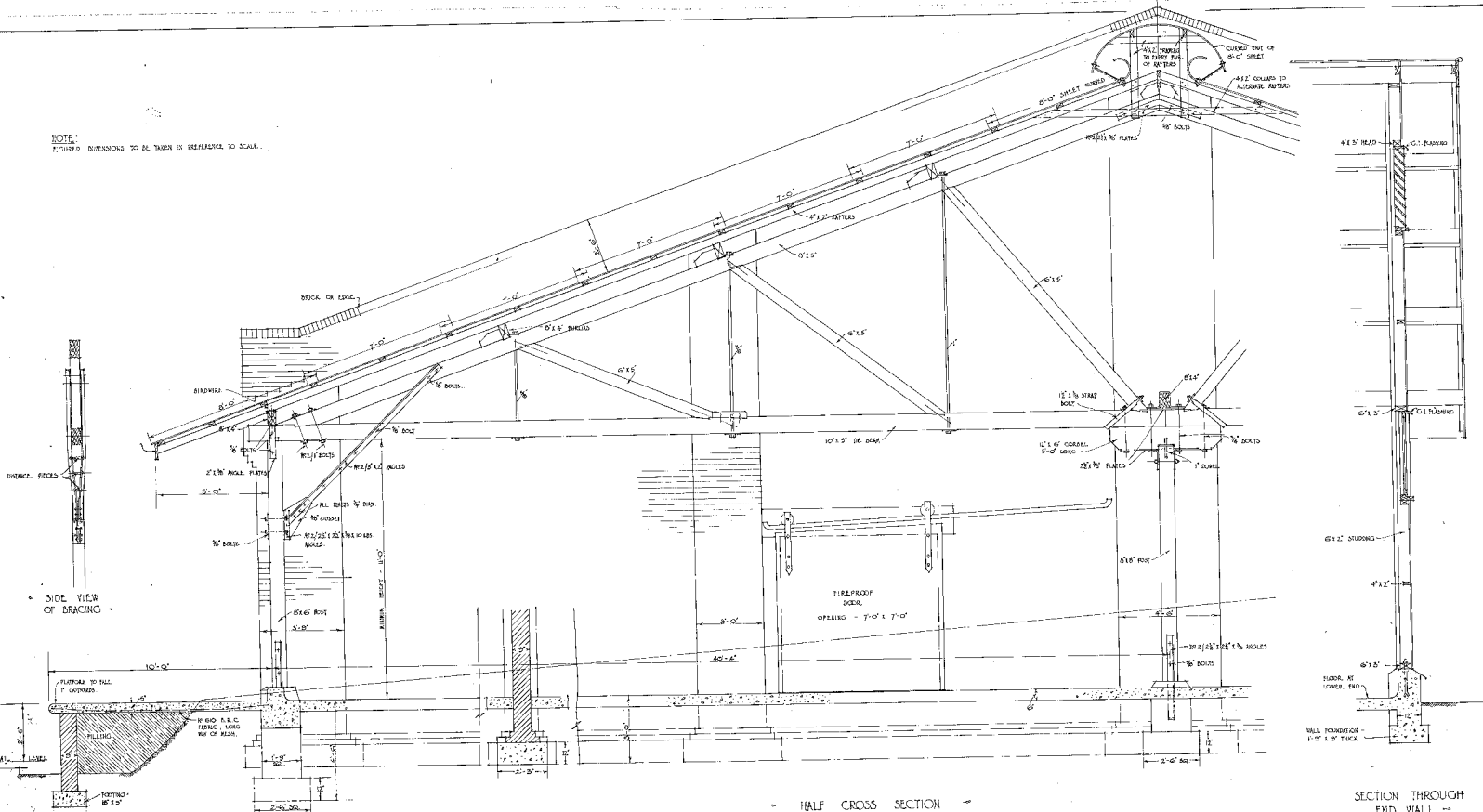
MONILIZATION STORES - ENDGORA - C.

PROPOSED NEW MONILIZATION STORE NO. 4

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

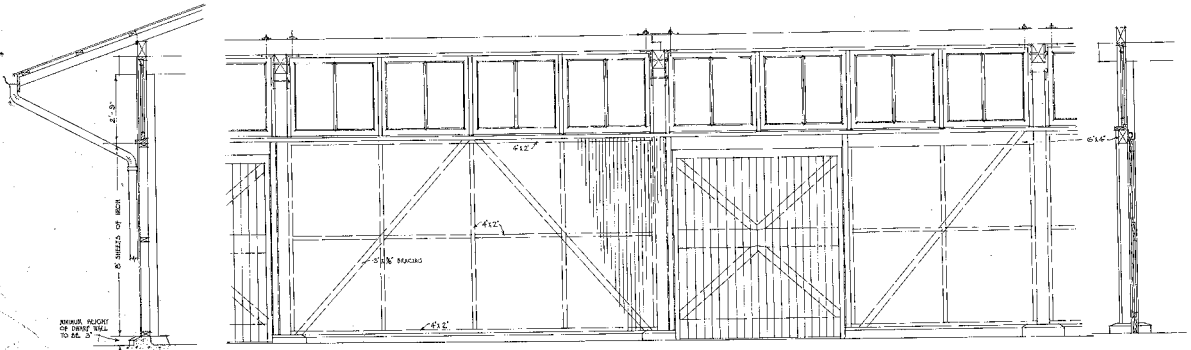
MICROFILM NOT REQUIRED

NOTE:
FIGURED DIMENSIONS TO BE TAKEN IN PREFERENCE TO SCALE.



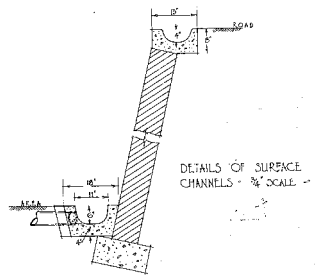
HALF CROSS SECTION

SECTION THROUGH
END WALL

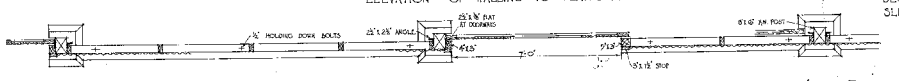


ELEVATION OF WALLING TO PLATFORM

SECTION THROUGH
SLIDING DOOR



DETAILS OF SURFACE
CHANNELS - 1/2" SCALE



PLAN

MOBILIZATION STORES - ENOGGERA - Q.
PROPOSED NEW MOBILIZATION STORE No. 4
SHEET No. 2
SCALE: 8 FEET TO AN INCH

COMMONWEALTH DEPT. OF WORKS AND RAILWAYS - BRISBANE.

W. 2693

W. 2693

W. 2693