

Marsden Park Precinct

Historic Heritage Assessment

For Winten Property Group

March 2013

0145657

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Marsden Park Precinct

Historic Heritage Assessment

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Winten Property Group

March 2013

Environmental Resources Management Australia Pty Ltd Quality System

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Winten Property Group

Marsden Park Precinct
Historic Heritage Assessment

27 March 2013

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BACKGROUND

Environmental Resources Management Australia Pty Ltd (ERM) has been commissioned by Winten Property Group (Winten) to undertake a Historical Heritage Assessment (HHA) for a future urban release precinct at Marsden Park in north-western Sydney. The study area is predominantly a rural property used for agriculture with a variety of mixed businesses located along Richmond Road. The purpose of this report is to allow the Department of Planning and Infrastructure (DP&I) and Blacktown City Council (Council) to meet its statutory obligations in relation to the preparation of the State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP) amendment, the Development Control Plan (DCP) and the Section 94 Contributions Plan (CP). The scope of this HHA is to consider potential and listed heritage items within and adjacent to the study area and assess the significance of these items, nominate curtilages and formulate management recommendations regarding their management.

STUDY AREA DESCRIPTION

The study area is located in the outer north-western Sydney suburb of Marsden Park and is part of the Blacktown City Council municipality. It is bounded by Richmond Road and South Creek to the north, Richmond Road to the north-east, Eastern Creek and South Street to the east, South Creek and Stony Creek Road to the west and the Western Sydney Orbital to the south (see *Figure 1.1*). The study area is dissected by a number of tributary creek lines branching off South Creek. The mature native vegetation within the study area is sparsely distributed except along the South Creek corridor which is densely vegetated. The study area is part of an undulating floodplain associated with South Creek and the wider Hawkesbury-Nepean River flooding events. Surface geology consists of Tertiary sand, silt, clay and gravel alluvial deposits eroding out of Triassic shale and sandstone beds to the north (Bryan 1996). The floodplain remains active and Quaternary alluvial sand, clay and gravel deposits continue to accumulate around the drainage network south of the Hawkesbury-Nepean River.

1.3

OBJECTIVES

This report has the following objectives:

- present a concise history of European occupation of the study area and the wider Blacktown City Council municipality;
- identify and document any known items of heritage significance within the study area;
- identify and document any items or places that are considered to have heritage significance within the study area;
- nominate appropriate curtilages for these items; and
- evaluate any items of significance and provide recommendations for their consideration in the precinct planning process.

1.4

METHODOLOGY

The preparation of this report has involved the following tasks:

- background research of existing site reports, online databases and library references;
- searches of relevant heritage registers and databases;
- site investigations and recording;
- mapping of site feature location information using geo-spatial GIS equipment;
- preparation of written summaries of fieldwork and research results;
- assessment of potential heritage values against the criteria for the State and local heritage registers;
- preparation of a summary statement of significance for the site;
- preparation of a brief report detailing potential heritage constraints for the study area; and
- nomination of appropriate curtilages for significant heritage items.

1.5

STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

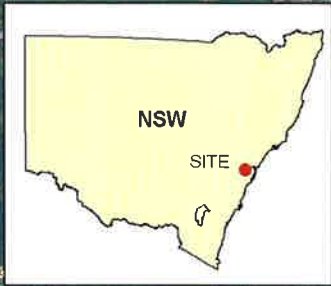
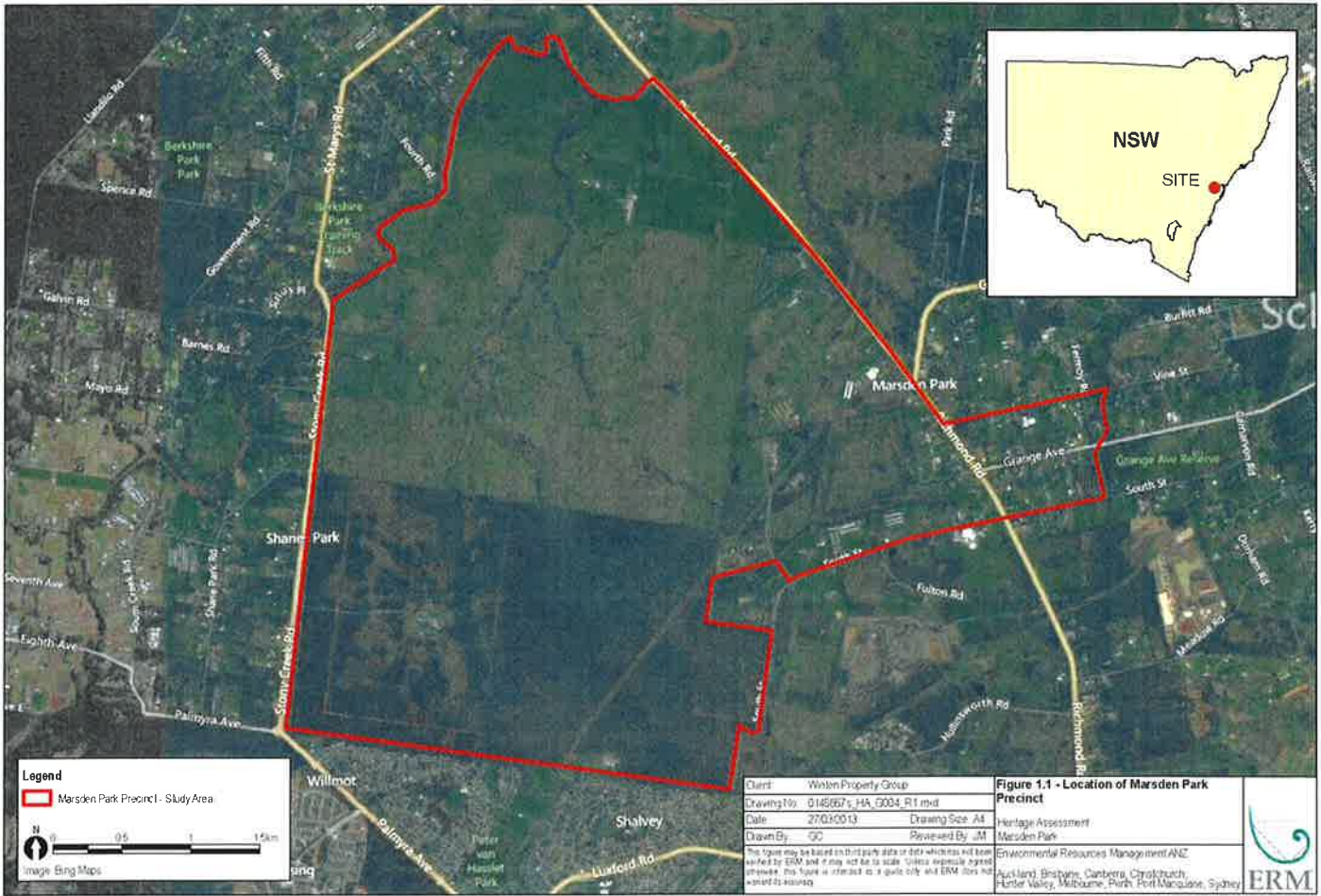
The structure of this report is as follows:

- Chapter 2* **Legislative Context:** An overview of the legislation relevant to historical heritage values within the study area;
- Chapter 3* **Historical Overview of the Study Area:** Discusses the search results of relevant historical site registers and provides a history of the study area and its surroundings;
- Chapter 4* **Field Assessment and Results:** Outlines the methods and results of the field investigation;
- Chapter 5* **Summary of Heritage Opportunities and Constraints:** A discussion of the heritage values identified during the field survey;
- Chapter 6* **Curtilages:** The nomination of curtilages for properties identified to contain heritage value;
- Chapter 7* **Statement of Heritage Impact:** Outlines the statutory legislative requirements for identified heritage places and provides a succinct statement of heritage impact; and
- Chapter 8* **Development Controls:** Provides an indication of the types of development plans which would be appropriate for the Marsden Park Precinct
- Chapter 9* **Recommendations:** Provides recommendations to assist in managing heritage items located within the study area.

1.6

AUTHORSHIP AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This heritage assessment was prepared by Alexander Beben, Senior Consultant, and Janene May, Graduate Archaeologist. The site investigation and initial research was conducted by Alexander Beben and Janene May. John Hoysted provided technical advice and reviewed the deliverables, and Steve O'Connor, Principal, performed the quality assurance review of this report.



Legend

Marsden Park Precinct - Study Area

N
 0 0.5 1 1.5 km
 Image: Bing Maps

Client	Wolpin Property Group
Drawing Title	0145667; HA_G004_R1.mxd
Date	27/02/2013
Drawn By	GC
Reviewed By	JM

This figure may be based on third party data or data which has not been verified by ERM and it may not be to scale. Unless otherwise agreed otherwise, this figure is intended as a guide only and ERM does not warrant its accuracy.

Figure 1.1 - Location of Marsden Park Precinct

Heritage Assessment
 Marsden Park
 Environmental Resources Management ANZ
 Auckland, Brisbane, Canberra, Christchurch,
 Hunter Valley, Melbourne, Perth, Port Macquarie, Sydney

This Chapter outlines legislation of relevance to the heritage values of the study area. Summary descriptions of relevant State legislation and non-statutory considerations and guidelines are provided below. The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (NSW) (EP&A Act) and the *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW) (Heritage Act) provide the basis for managing historical heritage in New South Wales.

2.1***ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND ASSESSMENT ACT 1979 (NSW)***

The EP&A Act requires that environmental impacts are considered in land-use planning, including impacts on Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage. Various planning instruments prepared under the Act identify permissible land use and development constraints. It provides for planning instruments at that guide land use and management at state, regional and local levels. The study area falls within the Blacktown City Council local government area.

Division 5 Part 4 of the EP&A Act states that the Heritage Council is the approval body for processes associated with the Integrated Development Application (IDA) where a development a development involves an item listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR).

2.2***BLACKTOWN LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN 1988***

The study area falls within the Blacktown City Council local government area and is therefore subject to the provisions of Blacktown Local Environmental Plan 1988 (BLEP 1988). BLEP 1988 aims to protect and preserve items of historic heritage value. Part 3, Division 3 of the BLEP 1988 contains provisions for Heritage Conservation which puts in place an approval process for works to be carried out on places identified in the Environmental Heritage Schedule. Schedule 3 contains items of historical heritage. As part of the assessment process, Council may require a Heritage Impact Assessment to be carried out to determine the potential impact of the proposed works on the identified heritage values of the place or item.

The study area is not included in Schedule 2-Heritage Items of the *Blacktown Local Environmental Plan 1988* (BLEP 1988). Therefore, none of the heritage provisions of that plan would apply except those that apply to the consideration of development in the vicinity of heritage items.

Clause 16A: Development in the Vicinity of Heritage Items

Clause 16A requires the preparation of a Heritage Impact Statement as part of Development Application (DA) documentation to inform the consent authority of any adverse impacts (of proposed development) on a heritage item in the vicinity of a proposed development. This includes impacts on the setting and heritage significance of the heritage item, or any direct physical impacts.

For potential archaeological sites, Council cannot issue consent for excavation or filling of land until any requirements for an Excavation Permit pursuant to the provisions of the Heritage Act have been satisfied.

Existing Heritage Items

The following heritage items are included in Schedule 2-Heritage items of BLEP 1988 and are located in the vicinity of the study area:

- The Native Institution Centre, SHI Listing No. 1140050 (gazetted 2 April 2002), is located approximately 0.5 km south-east of the study area. Below is the statement of significance obtained from the SHI listing for this item.

The Native Institution was a residential school for Aboriginal children established in a reserve of land by the Colonial Government of New South Wales. It began in 1823 and ran until 1829. The Reserve was sold in 1833. By 1880 the remaining house was known as Lloydhurst. This burnt down in 1924. In the 1940s a house was built on the footings of the Native Institution. This house has since been demolished.

- Clydesdale, Richmond Road, Marsden Park (SHI No. 1140050) is located in the northern portion of the study area to the west of Richmond Road and in close proximity to South Creek. Below is the statement of significance which is contained in the SHI listing for this item.

This house and outbuildings are an important group of buildings within the district. The land is part of a grant to Walter Lang in 1813. The land was sold after the death of Walter Lang in 1816. The property was purchased by Charles Tompson who built the ground floor portion of the present house in circa 1820. In the 1960's a French priest ran a school for South Sea Islanders there. The property was also owned by John Hardie, Mayor of Sydney, who owned it in 1880. George Kiss owned it from 1898 to 1915 and it is thought he converted it to its present two storey configuration.

- Former Church Hall, Grange Avenue, Marsden Park (SHI No. 1140028) is located within the study area on the corner of Grange Avenue and Richmond Road. Below is the statement of significance which is contained in the SHI listing for this item.

Important social connections in the development of the Marsden Park community.

The first Presbyterian Church service was held here in October 1898. The church closed on 4 April 1971 and was sold in 1991 to the Trustees of the Christian Israelite Church.

- 142 Clifton Road, Marsden Park (SHI No. 1140050) is located in the eastern portion of the study area on the southern side of Clifton Road. The statement of significance for this item reads as follows:

Local country residential development of Marsden Park

- 95 Fermoy Road, Marsden Park (SHI No. 1140033) is located in the eastern portion of the study area. Below is the statement of significance which is contained in the SHI listing for this item.

Local development of the Marsden Park area.

- Slab Cottage between Grange and Richmond, Marsden Park (SHI No. 1378) is located in the eastern portion of the study area. There is no statement of significance contained in the SHI listing for this item.
- St. Phillip's Church Cemetery, Marsden Park (SHI No.1140032) is located on Richmond Road in the eastern portion of the study area. There is no statement of significance contained in the SHI listing for this item.
- Old School Building, Garfield Road West (SHI No. 1140029) is located to the north-east of the study area. The statement of significance for this item reads as follows:

The Marsden Park Public School has been in existence since 1889. Some of the trees on the site may date from this time. The original school building was relocated to the Australiana Pioneer Village at Wilberforce.

For location of the above items see *Figure 2.1*.

2.3

THE HERITAGE ACT 1977

The *Heritage Act 1977* protects the natural and cultural history of NSW with emphasis on non-indigenous cultural heritage through protection provisions and the establishment of a Heritage Council.

The *Heritage Act 1977* provides blanket protection for subsurface relics and for heritage items of state significance listed on the State Heritage Register. The Act defers to local planning instruments under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) for the protection of items of local significance ("items of the environmental heritage").

The Heritage Act includes a range of provisions for identifying and protecting items of environmental heritage. In addition to the establishment of the State Heritage Register (SHR)-a list of items assessed as being of State significance-these provisions include Interim Heritage Orders, Orders to Stop Work, State Authority Registers (Section 170) and relic's provisions.

The SHR is established under Section 22 of the Heritage Act. Pursuant to Section 57(1) of the Act, the approval of the Heritage Council of NSW is required for any proposed development within the site including works to the grounds or structures or disturbance of archaeological relics.

There is one SHR item located within the study area.

- Clydesdale, SHR Listing No. 674 (gazetted 2 April 1999), is located in the northern portion of the project area. Clydesdale is of State significance as an early colonial farm group with substantial nineteenth century built fabric, a family cemetery and a relatively intact layout with remnant plantings. The homestead, built during the 1820's maintains its original scenic address to South Creek.

For location of Clydesdale see *Figure 2.1*.

2.4

NSW GOVERNMENT METROPOLITAN STRATEGY

The Metropolitan strategy is an initiative of the NSW State Government to guide growth and change in the Greater Metropolitan Area of Sydney-comprising the Sydney region together with the Central Coast, the Lower Hunter and the Illawarra-over the next 25 to 30 years. A key element of the strategy is the Land Release Plan for the Northwest and Southwest Growth Centres of Sydney, recognised as the two last remaining areas available within the Sydney basin for new urban development. The Land Release Plan has resulted in the introduction of new arrangements to fund regional infrastructure, as well as the establishment of the Growth Centres Commission to co-ordinate the planning and delivery of new infrastructure.

The Metropolitan Strategy recognises that there is significance European heritage within the Northwest Growth Centre. The Metropolitan Strategy identified that the right balance between the protection of culturally significant places and new urban development will be established through the Urban Structure Plans for each Growth Centre.

Structure Plan for the Northwest Growth Centre

The Northwest Structure Plan applies the urban structure planning principles and objectives of the Metropolitan Strategy. The Structure Plan identifies and conserves curtilages in order to:

Provide an opportunity for protection of the historic, cultural and scenic significance of heritage properties....Any land within a heritage curtilage and not located within the landscape and rural lifestyle area may be capable of future urban development, providing it is consistent with the Structure Plans and the staging and sequencing of precincts within the growth centres. Any future development within a heritage curtilage needs to demonstrate it is in keeping with the adjoining heritage item and relates to its character and setting, avoiding any adverse visual impact.

A curtilage has been identified around Clydesdale, which is located in the study area.

2.5 ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AND BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION ACT 1999

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) establishes an environmental and heritage assessment and approval system that is separate and distinct from state systems.

2.6 AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE DATABASE

The Australian Heritage Database (AHD) is a database maintained by the Office of Environment and Heritage of sites, places and landscapes with either Aboriginal or historic heritage values. The AHD listings include the National Heritage List, the Commonwealth Heritage List and the Register of the National Estate.

The Australian Heritage Database shows one item within the study area listed on the Commonwealth Heritage List:

- Llandilo International Transmitting Station, Stoney Creek Rd, Shanes Park. Below is the statement of significance for this item:

The International Transmitting Station at Llandilo has historic heritage values for its role in the operation of the international air routes to Australia from 1959 to 2005 as part of the nation's air traffic control system. The International Transmitting Station is also important for the transmission of Australia's standard time signal between 12 January 1993 and 31 December 2002. The design and layout of the buildings and aerials at Llandilo are similar to several other transmission stations constructed at this time and are representative of transmitting stations of this era. The equipment on site is, however, rare, primarily because of its function and manufacture. Archival material retained at the station has the potential to reveal information on the construction and changing use of the transmitting station over 46 years that saw significant change in and expansion of civil aviation in Australia. The layout, equipment, operational history and quiet rural setting of the transmitting station hold special significance for former Department of Civil Aviation staff who worked at the site.

National Trust Register

Whilst the listing of a place in the National Trust Register (NTR) is non-statutory, it is widely recognised as an authoritative statement of the cultural significance of a place.

The following item is listed on the NTR within the study area:

- Clydesdale, Richmond and Blacktown Road. Below is the NTR's summary statement of significance for this item:

An imposing composite Georgian/Edwardian house that still retains many architectural details of these periods, which combined with its rich social history, make this possible the most important substantial house in the district.

- Shale Woodland Llandilo, Stony Creek Rd. Below is the NTR's summary statement of significance for this item:

Llandilo Natural Area contains one of the largest remnants of the natural vegetation of the Cumberland Plain. It includes communities characteristic of Wianamatta shale, Tertiary alluvium, and low lying recent alluvium, including the nationally endangered Cumberland Plain Woodland which is also endangered in NSW, Sydney Coastal River-flat Forest which is endangered in NSW, Castlereagh Ironbark Forest and Shale/Gravel Transition Forest. The co-occurrence of these community types and the relatively large size of the remnants within the place highlight its significance in the western Sydney region. The significance of the place is enhanced by its contiguity with remnant ecological communities contained within the Western Sydney Shale Woodland, St Marys RNE place.

*The remnant vegetation contains populations of a nationally endangered plant species, *Persoonia nutans*, three nationally vulnerable plant species *Pultenaea parviflora*, *Dillwynia tenuifolia* and *Micromyrtus minutiflora*, and two regionally significant species *Grevillea juniperina* and *Dodonaea falcata*. *Persoonia nutans* and *Pultenaea parviflora* are also endangered in NSW, and *Dillwynia tenuifolia*, *Grevillea juniperina* and *Micromyrtus minutiflora* are vulnerable in NSW.*

The diversity and large size of the vegetation remnants at this place provide important habitat for native flora and fauna. Llandilo Natural Area is recognised as being of regional significance for fauna, especially Castlereagh Woodland birds.

It is possible that cultural values, both indigenous and non-indigenous, of National Estate significance may exist in this place. As yet the Australian Heritage Commission has not identified, documented or assessed these values.

The following items are listed on the NTR and are located in the vicinity of the study area:

- **Cumberland Plain Remnant Communities:** Marsden Park Landscape Conservation Area-located to the west of the subject site, being a large area stretching from the Hawkesbury region in the north to the Campbelltown area in the south. Below is the NTR's summary statement of significance for this item:

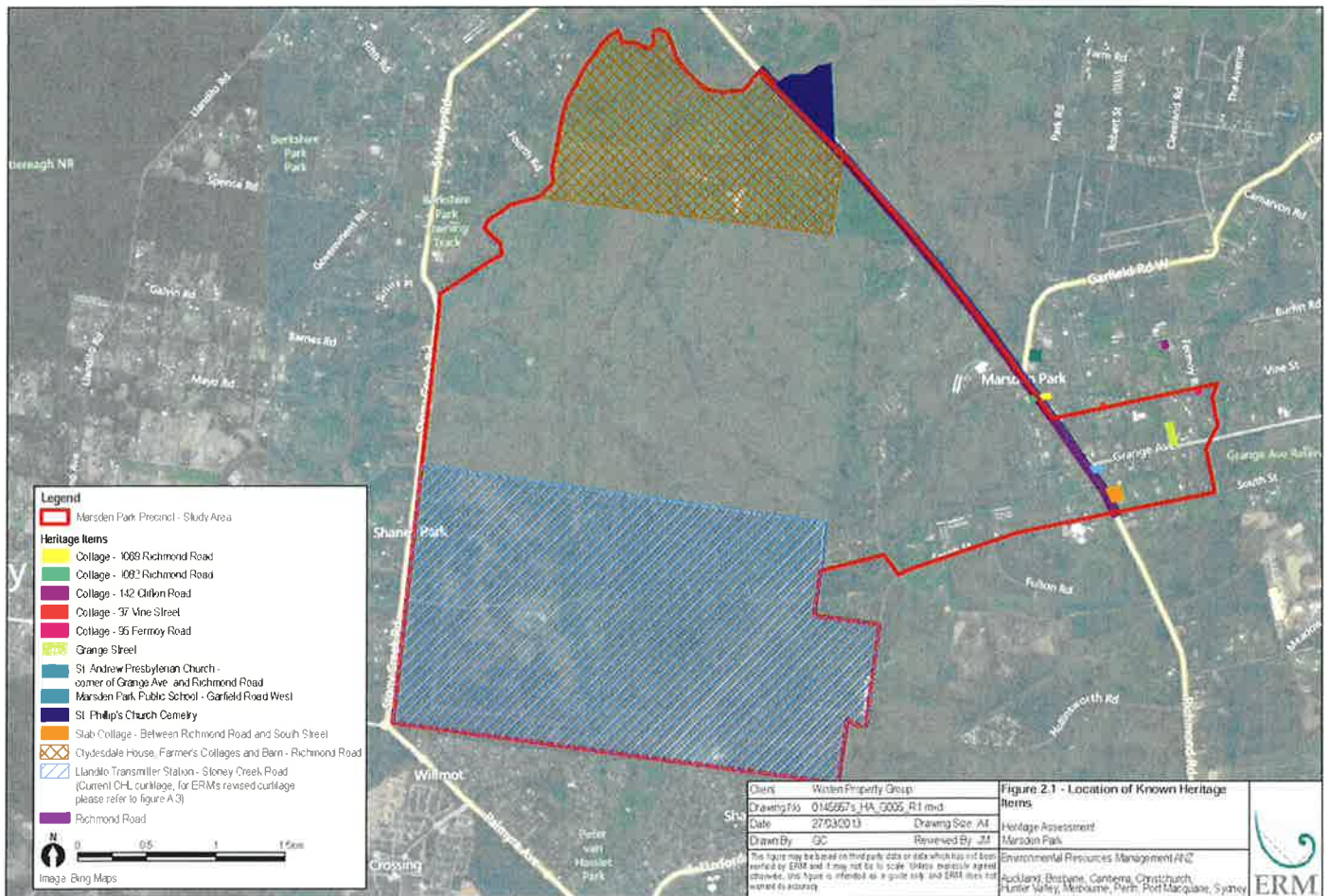
These remnants are representative of the remaining major stands of the vegetation naturally occurring in the drier part of the Cumberland Plain. They have conservation status because they:

- contain vegetation communities not currently reserved in National Parks or Nature Reserve;
- contain rare and endangered plants;
- are important habitats;
- are an important educational and scientific resource.

The Burra Charter

The Australian ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Site) Charter for the conservation of places of cultural significance (the Burra Charter) sets a standard of practice for those who provide advice, make decisions about, or undertake works to places of cultural significance including owners, managers and custodians. The Charter provides specific guidance for physical and procedural actions that should occur in relation to significant places. A copy of the charter can be accessed at <http://icomos.org/australia>

This HHA has been prepared to meet the intent of the Burra Charter principles.



HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

This Chapter provides a historical background of the study area to formulate a predictive model of historical heritage places or sites that are likely to be present within the study area.

3.1

METHODOLOGY

Preliminary and documentary sources were investigated in order to establish land use and general phases of occupation of the study area and its surroundings. The aim of this process was to determine the type of structures and activities that would have taken place on site, level of impact from subsequent redevelopments, and what remains.

Institutions visited or contacted include:

- NSW Heritage Branch Library;
- Mitchell & State Library;
- NSW Department of Lands;
- Blacktown Council Heritage Advisory Service;
- Blacktown Local Studies Library;
- Historic Houses Trust; and
- National Trust of Australia (NSWO).

3.2

HERITAGE LISTINGS IN THE STUDY AREA

A search of the State Heritage Inventory was conducted on 14th October 2011 to find items of significance located within the study area. One item was listed under the SHR and eight items listed under the BLEP 1988. These items are described in *Sections 2.2* and *2.3* of this report and their location in relation to the study area is shown in *Figure 2.1*.

3.3

REGIONAL HISTORY

3.3.1

Aboriginal Occupation

Marsden Park was occupied by the Darug Aboriginal people prior to the arrival of the British in 1788. The Warrawarry clan in particular were recorded around the Eastern Creek district and are likely to have occupied the study area (GML 2009: 5). The Bediagal and Buruberongal clans are referred to in early colonial journals as inhabiting the area northwest of Parramatta to the Hawkesbury River (Attenbrow 2010).

Prior to European settlement Marsden Park and its surroundings was thickly forested with creeks and waterways that intersected across the area (ERM 2010). Subsistence resources such as small animals, plant foods, freshwater mullet and eels were utilised by Aboriginal people between Parramatta and the Hawkesbury (Kohen 1986: 77). Captain Watkin Tench, an early British Officer, also observed that Aboriginal people further inland depended 'but little on fish, as the river yields only millets, and that their principle support is derived from small animals which they kill, and some roots which they dig out of the earth' (1793: 230).

Copious stone resources were available to Aboriginal people across the Cumberland Plain (see Corkill 1999). East of the study area is the location of a silcrete source at Colebee (Plumpton Ridge) which has been subject to a number of archaeological investigations and salvage excavation for the Medallist Development (Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management 2006; 2003).

A number of Aboriginal sites have been identified along the banks of Eastern Creek and nearby South Creek, Rickabys Creek and Second Pond Creek. An AHIMS database search and field survey of the study area was conducted by Nightingale (2009: 13) and identified 138 Indigenous sites with 64 situated within the study area. This included one cultural site of exceptional significance (the Colebee land grant and adjoining Sylvanus Williams land grant area).

3.3.2

Colonial Development

The poor sandstone soils of the Sydney Cove settlement prompted early surveying trips to the surrounding regions (see *Figure 3.1*). As a consequence of these early surveys, initial contact between the British settlers and the local Aboriginal people occurred within the first years of their arrival (Morris and Britton 2006:6).

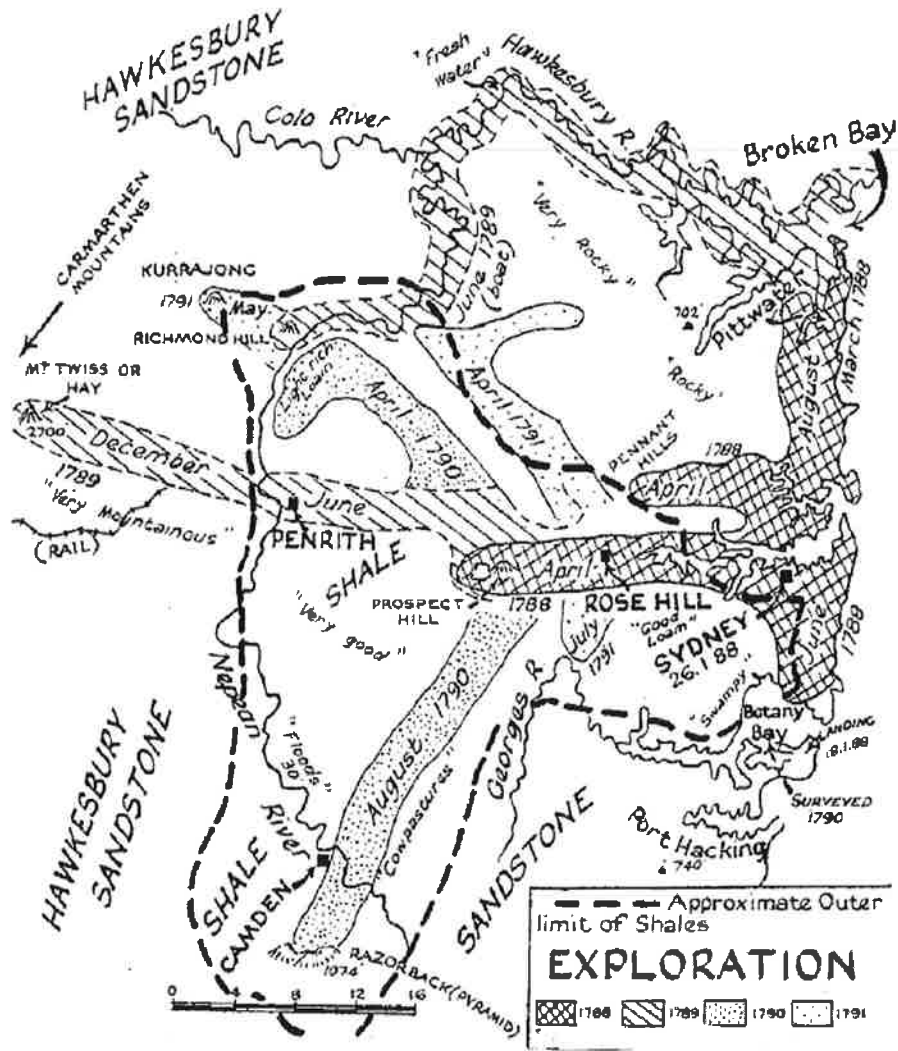


Figure 3.1 The first surveys of the Cumberland Plain from 1788 to 1791 (Griffith Taylor, Sydney side scenery and how it came about)

Early interactions between Aboriginal and colonial settlers lead to several important events taking place including the first land grant in Australian history to an Aboriginal person and the establishment of a Native Institution for Aboriginal children (Brook and Kohen 1991). Governor Macquarie set up The Native Institution that operated from 1823 to 1829 and aimed to educate and to assimilate Aboriginal children into colonial society. The institution was originally set up in Parramatta, but was subsequently moved to Blacktown. The Blacktown Native Institution represents an important landmark in the history of interaction between Aboriginal and colonial relations in Australia and is a precursor to latter, more widely spread Aboriginal missions.

The site of the Blacktown Native Institution today is largely a vacant lot of land predominantly cleared and traversed in the north by Bells Creek, which has been modified and piped. Surface remains are visible only in the area of the main Native Institution building, where some ruins do survive. The site retains little remnant original/indigenous vegetation, apart from some garden remains around the main house site.

Private landowning in the Blacktown region began with land grants and sales centred on Prospect Hill where small farms were given to ex-convict settlers in 1791. Grants were then distributed by each governor until the 1820s when the supply of the extensive tracts of good land was exhausted. Estates of these early settlers determined the system of roads within the Blacktown area and the pattern of more intensive settlement later in the century as their properties were subdivided (Blacktown City Council 1988: 4).

One of the early land grants in the area was jointly made out to Aboriginal men, Colebee and Nurragingy, who led a detachment of soldiers to the Hawkesbury area in 1816. Their original land grant is partially within the study area, close to the junction of Rooty Hill Road and Richmond Road.

The earliest road was established between Sydney and Parramatta with roads to Richmond, Windsor and Castlereagh subsequently developed by the mid 1790's (Morris and Britton 2000: 11). Between 1792 and 1860 clearing for agricultural purposes particularly in areas with the better soils, and easy access to the main roads transformed the woodland landscape of Blacktown into open paddocks.

In 1804 a rebellion broke out between convicts and colonists which became known as the battle of Vinegar Hill. The rebellion started at Castle Hill Barracks about 16km east of the study area with 300 convicts escaping the barracks and hoping to make their way to Sydney Harbour in order to regain their freedom. The rebels were intercepted at Rouse Hill where they rushed into battle crying 'Liberty or Death'. Fifteen were killed in the fighting and eight were subsequently hanged. While no physical fabric of this conflict survives, the site where the battle occurred is now a grassy rise marked by a memorial and is significant event in the region's history for its association with an early manifestation of Australia's spirit of liberty, freedom and equality (SHR).

The soils of the Blacktown region could not support grain crops but proved successful in supporting fruit trees and vineyards. The district was well known for its orchards in the second half of the nineteenth century. Quarrying blue metal at Prospect, meat processing at Riverstone and fruit canning at Plumpton influenced the urbanisation of the Blacktown area (Blacktown City Council 1988).

Subdivisions of land in Blacktown occurred as early as the 1830s, but this activity escalated further following the construction of a railway through the district in the 1860s. Another wave of subdivisions occurred in the 1880s and revived again in the 1920s. The increase in subdivisions made the district unsuitable for large scale farming, yet it remained too isolated for intensive urbanisation until the electrification of the railway in 1956 (Blacktown City Council 1988).

Richmond Road

Prior to 1816, Richmond Road was a track that linked Richmond to Prospect and provided a link between Sydney and Parramatta (Learmonth 2001; French 1996). During the early 19th century in Sydney, it was common practice for roads to comprise a cleared route, with only natural soil as a surface (Kass 2006). On 18th July 1816, Governor Macquarie instructed William Cox to employ a working party and undertake improvements to Richmond Road (which includes the portion of the road within the study area) (Learmonth 2001).

Richmond Road was again improved in 1822. A Government Public Notice published in the *Sydney Gazette* on 11th January 1822 states that: '*to be let by contract, the remaking on the principles of John Loudon McAdam, Esq; of any part of parts of the Road from Prospect to Richmond...*' (NSWA-Reel 6039, 4/424 p20). John L. McAdam was a Scottish engineer who developed a process of road building that used several layers of broken stone, laid on a convex well-drained earth bed. This form of construction is known as 'Macadamising' and was used for more important roads and also some suburban streets. Road construction consisted of a fine layer of broken stone over a coarser base of broken stone that overlies a convex shape earth base. The convex shape had the effect of providing good drainage to the roads (Kass 2006).

The alignment of the road was designed by the Assistant Surveyor General, William Harper. Work on the road began on 4th May 1822 and was undertaken by convicts and prisoners of the Crown (Learmonth 2001). The original uniform track was altered at various sections to provide a faster, more convenient route.

The construction initial process involved the removal of all trees within sixty feet of the road, followed by the development of fifteen feet wide and ten inches deep base that made for a flat, solid base. A drain was installed on either side of the road and the road edges were 'bed' with turf to prevent crumbling. Timber and stone was used on soft ground to strengthen the road's base (Learmonth 2001).

For the road surface, clean stone and gravel was broken up small enough to fit through a one inch diameter ring and spread to form a convex, smooth surface. A large iron roller was then passed over the stone to bind it together and create a reinforced surface (Learmonth 2001).

Towards the end of April 1823, the Surveyor General John Oxley, Assistant Surveyor General, William Harper and J. Ovens, an assistant engineer, assessed the road and found that 11 ½ miles (18 km) had been completed, and had seven hundred loads of broken stones piled ready for use along its side. Oxley and Harper determined due to the roads partial construction McElroy had not met his obligations under the 'Articles of Agreement'. McElroy was removed from his role as contractor and the Engineers Department took control of all materials remaining from the road construction process.

As far as can be ascertained, the road was completed by the Engineers Department (Learmonth 2001; French 1996).

Repairs to the road were advocated by the public, and several repairs and maintenance programs were undertaken during the early to mid-20th century.

Richmond Road is currently a heavily trafficked main road within the City of Blacktown. The Road has been continuously maintained through the 20th century to allow for its heavy traffic flow. Works currently proposed along Richmond Road (including the study area) will consist of widening the road on either side to allow for increased traffic flow. The alignment of Richmond Road appears to remain relatively unchanged from early parish maps dating to the early and mid-18th centuries (refer to *Figure 3.2* and *Figure 3.3*), there is potential for remains of the road to be located underneath the current bitumen surface. Archaeological deposits of the original road may include surface cobbles, edging, culverts, drains, milestones. These deposits may be present beneath the current road survey or visible within other portions of the road that were not examined as part of this assessment.

3.4

SITE SPECIFIC HISTORY FOR MARSDEN PARK PRECINCT

The Rooty Hill Parish Map (*Figure 3.2*) shows the original land subdivisions in the study area. Following improvements to Richmond Road in 1816 (prior to which it was a largely unformed track) many settlers were attracted to the area and a number of early land grants were made within the study area. These initial land grants included: surgeon John Harris who acquired over 2,000 acres in two grants; the traveller and writer John L Nicolas who was granted 700 acres straddling Richmond Road and Richard Fitzgerald, an emancipist, landowner and superintendent of agriculture at Emu Plains, was granted 1,350 acres by Governor Macquarie (GML 2009: 5).

Two smaller farms in the south-eastern portion of Fitzgerald's estate were granted to a W Barrett (30 acres) and James McLoughlin (60 acres) (see *Figure 3.2*). The history of these farms or their owners is unknown; however both had been incorporated into Fitzgerald's larger estate to the north by 1833 (GML 2009:6). The Rooty Hill Parish Map (*Figure 3.2*) also shows a portion of land north of Fitzgerald's and west of Richmond Road allotted to a J Black and 700 acres below the junction of Richmond Road and South Creek assigned to Walter Lang.

Richard Fitzgerald

Fitzgerald arrived in 1791 to NSW as a convict. His good behaviour and some agricultural background came to the notice of authorities and by 1792 he had been appointed superintendent of convicts at Toongabbie. By 1802 Governor King had appointed him to the role of inspector and director of all government agricultural settlements. During this period Fitzgerald acquired land through grants and purchase (GML 2009:6). In 1819 he was appointed superintendent of the agricultural settlement at Emu Plains. On his death in 1840 Fitzgerald's estate was valued at £34,000. Following this the land passed to his daughter Adelaide Milford, then leased to William Arthur Power in 1921 and subsequently transferred to a Torrens title and sold to Frank Gordon Watts (GML 2009: 6). As with the surrounding properties, Fitzgerald's grant was probably used for grazing and timber, although by Fitzgerald or through a lease is not known.

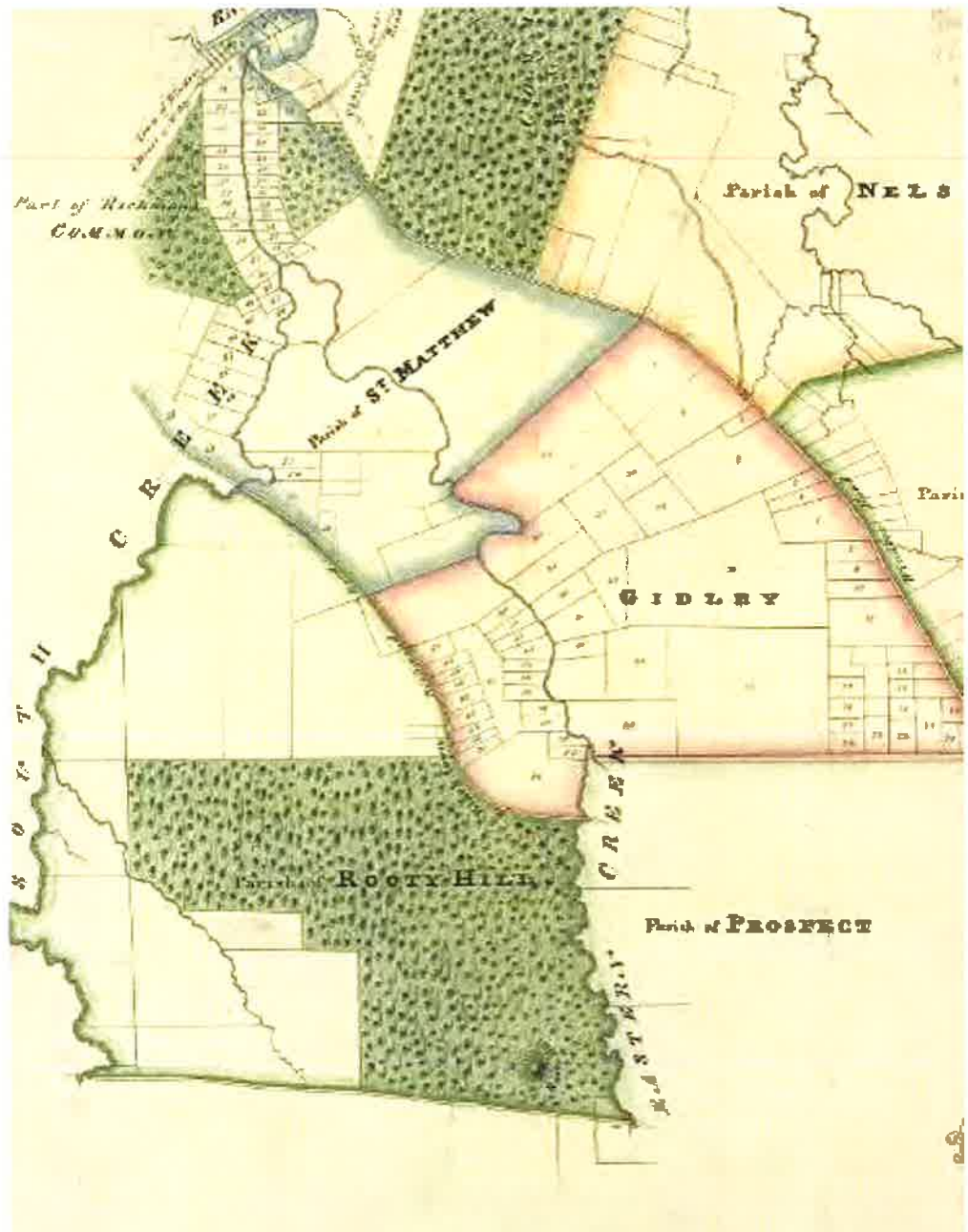


Figure 3.2 Parish Map of Bidjil c.1822 showing Parishes surrounding the Study Area including subdivisions (Department of Lands).

Dr John Harris

Dr John Harris acquired two land grants of 1500 and 1100 acres that fall within the study area (see *Figure 3.3*). Harris was a navy surgeon who arrived in NSW in 1790 to take on the role of surgeon's mate for the NSW Corps. Initially stationed at Parramatta, Harris was promoted to Chief surgeon in 1791 when his superior failed to arrive in the colony (Fletcher 1966:519-520). While Harris' reactions to colonial life were at first despondent, he went on to become a leading controversial figure in local politics, he remained a diligent farmer and surgeon throughout his career.

He was well known for his landholdings and houses at Ultimo, Harris Park and Shanes Park. Dr John Harris' Shanes Park estate on South Creek was located to the south-east of the study area. Dr Harris was a well-known social figure in the Parramatta region and actively participated in polo events. The suburb of Shanes Park, directly to the south of the study area, takes its name from this property (Blacktown City Council 2010). Dr John Harris died at Shanes Park in 1838 and although without children he left a large estate to his extended family. In his 1838 will, Dr John Harris left Shanes Park to John Harris Junior, the son of Dr John Harris' brother William Harris (Dr John Harris 2010).

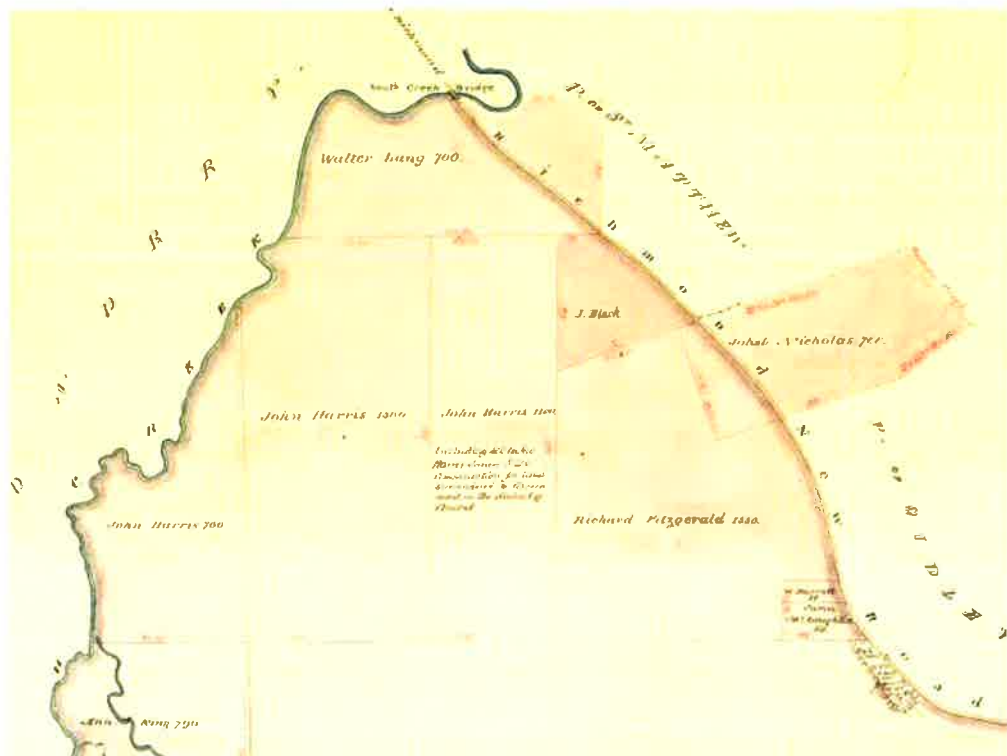


Figure 3.3 *Part of Parish of Rooty Hill, c 1830's, showing the initial land grants made within the study area.*

John Liddiard Nicholas

John Liddiard Nicholas was granted 700 acres in October 1815 within the study area (on the area now east of Richmond Road). Nicholas was an author and traveller and applied for permission to settle in New South Wales in 1812. As an iron founder, of the Cannon foundry, New Gravel Lane, Shadwell, London, he promised that he and two partners would bring with them £10,000 in capital and equipment to sell to the governor for use in sawmilling. This did not eventuate and it appears that Nicholas spent his time within the colony in the company of Rev. Samuel Marsden.

He accompanied Marsden to New Zealand in 1814 as part a missionary visit and consequently published the two volume 'Narrative of a Voyage to New Zealand' (1817). After being granted the 700 acres in the Parish of Gidley, Nicholas left the colony a month later in a ship bound for England by way of China, and in 1822 sold his land to Marsden for £300.

Walter Lang and Clydesdale

Walter Lang was granted his 700 acres by Governor Macquarie in September 1813 and named the estate Clydesdale. Between 1818 and 1823 one account states that the land passed to William Walker, and then was sold at auction to Charles Tompson in 1819 (CHL # 5045540). Tompson had arrived in 1804 as a convict and upon purchasing Clydesdale he enlarged the estate to 865 acres by purchasing two adjacent farms. By 1827 there was a Georgian-style brick two-storey dwelling, valued at £600, built upon an 1822 homestead, parts of which it incorporated (SHR 00674; see *Figure 3.4* for modern view). Tompson resided with his wife and nine children in the Clydesdale homestead of which the ground floor is attributed to the early 1820s (Morris and Britton 2000:52).



Figure 3.4 North East facing photograph of Clydesdale House c1980's

Charles Tompson Jnr., who had attended the Rev. Fulton's school at Castlereagh prior to his father's purchase of Clydesdale, dedicated *Wild Notes, from the Lyre of a Native Minstrel*, the first book of Australia poetry published, at Clydesdale on March 1, 1826. The medical practitioner and naturalist George Bennett, who was later known for his involvement with the Australian Museum, stayed at the Clydesdale homestead in 1832. He observed that the cultivated land on farms was generally near the houses (Morris and Britton 2000:52).

In the 1840s Tompson encountered financial trouble and in 1850 lost Clydesdale. In 1851 it was bought by the Lamb family and in 1859 it became a Marist seminary. The Marists sold it to the Hassall family by 1870, who also owned adjoining property. By 1880 it had become the country residence of John Hardie, Mayor of Sydney and was depicted in the October 18, 1884 *Town and Country Journal* at which time the property was undergoing vast improvements such as the addition of a second level. About 250 acres of the 1,000 acre property was under cultivation, the whole described as being divided into almost two equal portions by the main road. The house was approached by a long drive which the writer considered would eventually form a 'handsome avenue' (Morris and Britton 2000:52).

In the late 1890s the property was bought by Joseph Earnest James, whose family retained ownership until after WW2. In 1932 the property was split along Richmond Road, with only the southern, larger part, retaining the name.

In 1935 it became a flourishing dairy farm and in 1961 it was acquired by Associated Dairies. From 1924-1945 the homestead was commandeered by the RAAF as a convalescent home. The family stayed on the property during much of its use by the Air Force.

Records of the Botanic Gardens show that Charles Tompson (it is unclear whether it is snr. or jnr.) was sent ornamental shrubs in 1835. Aerial photography from 1947 indicates that some of the avenue planting on the approach had survived. The garden appears to have been laid out roughly symmetrically on three sides of the house, with a semi-circular pathway or drive to the front of the house. The original roughly symmetrical planting of many of the remaining mature trees in the garden is discernible. Plantings include robinias, white cedars, privet, African olive, peppercorns, two Bunya Bunya Pines, an old Kurrjong and old fruit trees, *Washingtonia robusta* (likely planted at the turn of the century) and *Washingtonia Filifera*, plumbago, mulberry, canna, Jacaranda, malvaviscus, oleanders, roses and crepe myrtle.

Sketches of the house and garden in the above journal show and note many ornamental garden walks, one of them almost encircling the house. The principal walk, axial to the front door, was edged with garden bed edging tiles. Fine umbrageous trees were noted to shade this and other walks. Another sketch showed a scene at the back of the homestead, the stables and outbuildings and noted cattle grazing in the paddocks.

Toll House and Toll Gate

The NSW SHR contains a listing for the Toll House and Toll Gate (as part of the Clydesdale listing). Reference to these items is also contained within French (1988). The Toll House and Gate were associated with a floating bridge constructed over South Creek using convict labour (HRA, I/III 624) by Andrew Thompson, who was given permission by the Governor to charge a permanent toll from 1802 for a period of 14 years. The most compelling evidence for the Toll House and Toll Gate is outlined in a 1912 article from the Sydney Morning Herald, which states:

“...Just beyond Clydesdale is another relic of the past, a ruin which was once the toll-keeper’s cottage and the remains of the old toll gate.”

This site was located not far from Clydesdale along the Richmond Road route, however the exact location remains unknown (Bath, Stewart Associates 2001: 4). There is some speculation as to whether the Toll House and Toll Gate are located at Marsden Park or Windsor, as an Australasian Engineers report places the Toll House and Toll Gate at Windsor (Gibson & Cremin 2011: 45). Research undertaken by ERM does not indicate a precise location for the Toll House and Toll Gate, however had these items been located at Marsden Park then the alternations and disturbance to the natural landform when Richmond Road was raised and re-aligned in the early 1980s may have obliterated the site. Additionally the Sydney Morning Herald article places the item beyond Clydesdale, presumably to the north of the study area.

Water Wells (AD04-06)

Clydesdale is not connected to the city’s reticulated water system. It has therefore had to rely solely on its own water supply. A number of water tanks of modern style exist in various places on site. The most significant of these are to the east of the homestead (B27), to the south-west (B26) and beside the eastern end of the stables.

St Phillip’s Church and Cemetery

In the 1840’s Charles Tompson Snr. donated land for a church to be built on the property-St Phillip’s Church of England-constructed in 1845 (see *Figures 3.5 and 3.6*). The church was still on the property during the 1880’s but later fell into ruin and closed in 1887 (Morris and Britton 2000:52). St Phillip’s Cemetery associated with this church is mentioned under the SHR listing for Clydesdale House, Farmer’s Cottage and Barn SHR listing and is listed under the BLEP.

St Phillip's Church is described as a potentially significant historical archaeological deposit within the Clydesdale House, Farmer's Cottage and Barn SHR listing (SHR 5045540). It is located on the eastern side of Richmond Road, most likely in the vicinity of the church on the original alignment of the road. French (1988) places it on the eastern banks of South Creek. There are no easily discernible above-ground signs of the church's existence.



Figure 3.5 Photograph of St Phillip's Church (Riverstone Historical Society)



Figure 3.6 Sketch of St Phillip's Church (Riverstone Historical Society)

Subdivision and Urban Growth

Some estates within the Blacktown area were subdivided as early as the 1830s; however it appears that within the study area there was a gradual subdivision of the land along Richmond Road, particularly within the original grant to J.L. Nicholas (see *Figure 3.7*). The majority of the larger sub-divisions appear to have taken place in the 1880's as part of the state-wide speculation boom. The eastern side of Richmond Road is remarkably different to the large estates granted within the western portion of the study area. The eastern side of Richmond Road was divided into much smaller allotments of between 30 and 60 acres. This pattern of settlement is still reflected in the current landscape (refer to later discussed aerials).

Two churches were constructed at Marsden Park within the study area these originally faced one another on the corner of Grange Avenue and Richmond Road, St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church on the eastern corner (now being renovated to become tearooms) and St. John's Church of England on the western corner (now a Plant Nursery). In June 1898 meetings were held which would lead to the establishment of St Andrew's Presbyterian Church at Marsden Park. Work began in August and by September the frame of the Church was up. On the 29th October the church was officially opened (*Windsor & Richmond Gazette 1898*).



Figure 3.7 *Portion of the Fourth Edition of the Parish of Gidley Charting Map dated 12 October 1964 showing original land grants and subsequent subdivisions, in Study Area east of Richmond Road. Note Study Area is described as 'Grange Farm Estate' (Department of Lands 2011)*

Llandilo Transmitter Station, Air Services Australia

As international air routes utilising long range aircraft began to develop it became necessary for the Department of Civil Aviation (DCA) to develop a High Frequency radio network to communicate between international airports and aircraft in Sydney (see *Figures 3.8 and 3.9*). Consequently the DCA purchased a 2,000 hectare site in the southern portion of the study area in 1959 in which they planned to relocate their International Transmitting Station (previously located at Bass Hill). The station was placed on the air on 10 March 1959 (Parsons 1960).

This facility formed part of a network of ground communications stations interconnected by radio or land line, with which aircraft could communicate with during flight (JCIS 2008: 10). As a purpose-built facility for communication along International air routes the site at Llandilo was utilised for sending signals out with the HF receiving station being located at Penrith. Both of these sites linked to Kingsford Smith Airport by Ultra High Frequency links by a repeating station at Kings Tableland in the Blue Mountains.



Figure 3.8 Photo from 1963 showing HF Transmitter Station (CAHS Collection).

At the centre of the facility was a main transmission building which housed a series of rooms including an equipment room, workshop, store and air-conditioning plant. The buildings were constructed from brick with a roof comprised of steel trusses with a corrugated asbestos cement sheet roof and concrete foundations with numerous cable runs in the concrete slab (Parsons 1960).

The main transmission building included North and South Halls which housed a range of transmission and power equipment used for ground to air communication and domestic radio teletype. In between these two rooms was a Control Room which comprised a central desk with console and banks of monitors either side (JCIS 2008: 10).

In addition to the main transmission building there was a separate brick building on an east-west axis containing the auxiliary emergency generating plant. Next to this building was a garage and adjacent to the main building was the main VHF tower. The facility contained a variety of aerials including ten Rhombic aerials and numerous dipole aerials located in cleared areas and linked to the transmitter buildings by overhead cables.

The Radio VNG (Australia's standard time signal service) was relocated to Llandilo on 12 January 1993 having previously been broadcast from Lyndhurst, Victoria from 1964 to 1987. This service provided precision time data for navigation, surveying, and geophysics amongst other activities. It broadcast until 31 December 2002 when it was replaced by other methods such as Global Positioning System (GPS).



Figure 3.9 Photo from 1963 showing the Llandilo HF Transmitter station control room (CAHS Collection).

Early plans of the Llandilo site plans and aerials indicate that several buildings identified as 'Lines Depot' were located about 100m west of the main buildings. During the life of the station there were changes in equipment, buildings and aerials which were poorly documented. The archaeological remains of one building are evident on the latest aerial photography.

High frequency radio began to be replaced by the development of undersea cables and satellite communications; as a result the International Transmitting Station at Llandilo ceased transmitting in December 2005. Since the closure of the facility the site has been used for a small number of unrelated research and communication activities and routine minor maintenance of the existing assets has been carried out.

Evidence of Land Use: Aerial Photography

The early agricultural focus of European settlers within the study area and the surrounding Blacktown region has remained constant up to the present day despite the encroachment of suburbia (refer to *Table 3.1*). From a relatively small population of 6,000 in 1914, Blacktown steadily increased to 15,000 by 1934 (Harvey 1977:67-68). Aerial photographs from 1947 emphasise the agricultural nature of the Blacktown region up to this period. *Figure 3.10* shows that the study area and large portions of the surrounding area consisted of wooded areas. Other portions of the study area include cleared paddocks, homesteads and other agricultural infrastructure.

In the eastern portion of the study area along Richmond Road there is evidence of low density subdivision interspersed with agricultural land use.

By 1956 the population of Blacktown had increased to 41,150 due to the encroachment of the outer suburban sprawl. In particular the area along the Richmond Road has been subject to increasing development with numerous homesteads and infrastructure present.

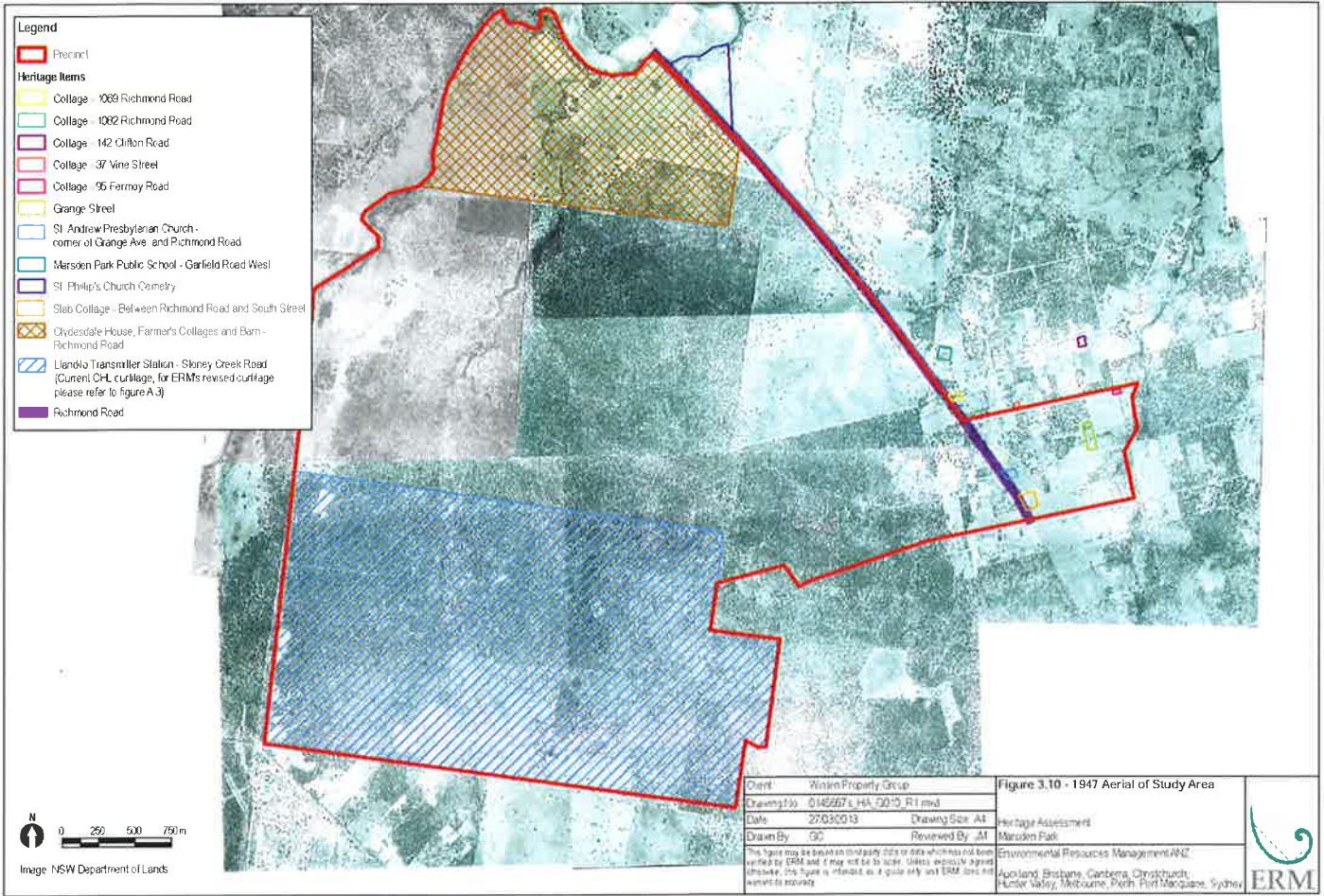
The western portions of the study area itself also began to undergo redevelopments during this time period. Aerial photographs from 1961 indicate that the clearance of trees and a program of dam building were being undertaken (see *Figure 3.11*). The 1961 aerial also indicates the shed near the western entrance to the property is still in place and an additional shed has been built in the northeast of the study area. By 1978, aerial photographs indicate that a homestead was constructed around the shed and the shed itself has been removed or upgraded to a larger shed structure. The 1978 aerial also indicates that horse training facilities were being constructed in the western portion of the study area, including two oval horse tracks and associated buildings. Clearing of vegetation and dam building program was still underway in 1978 (see *Figure 3.12*).

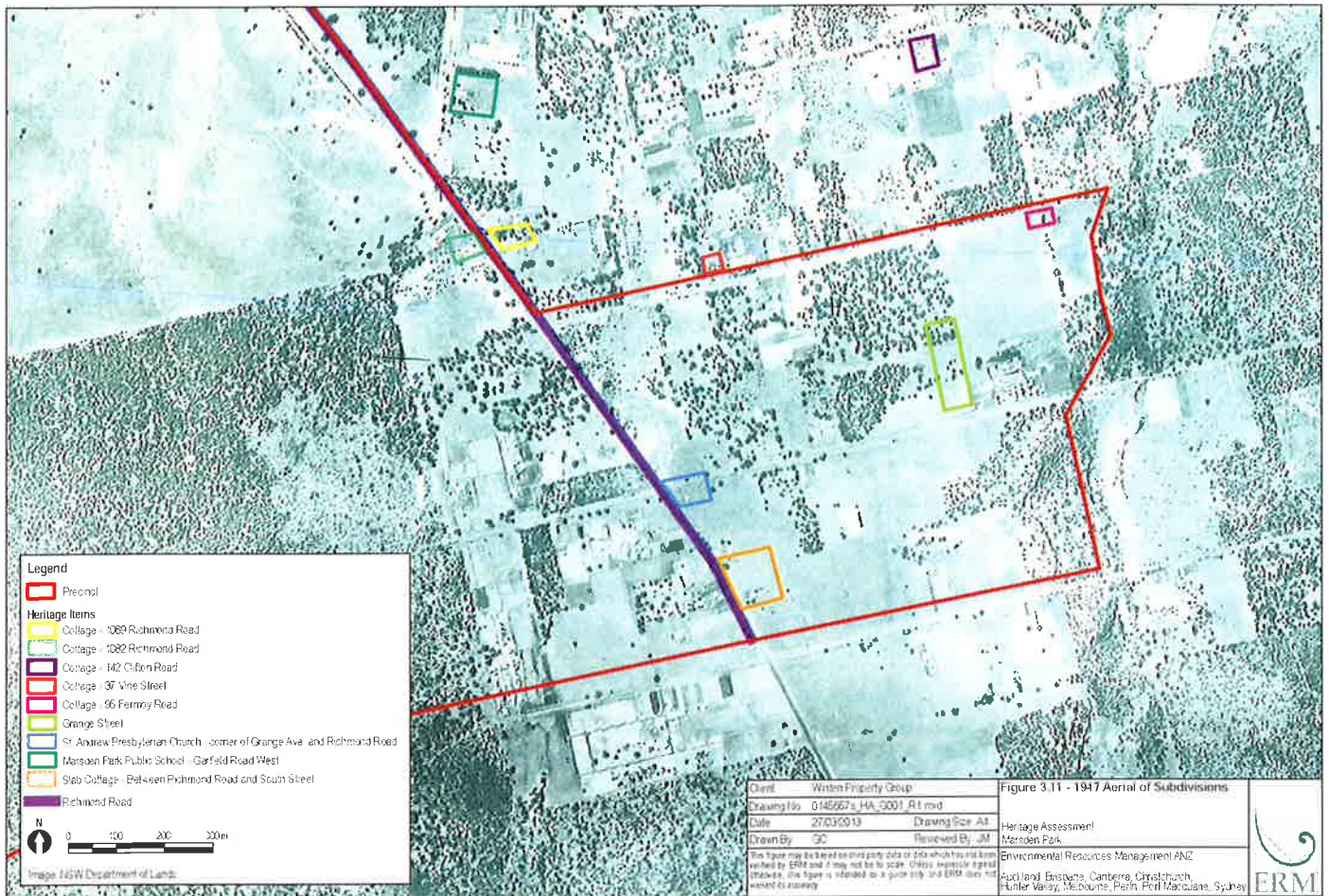
By 1975 the population influx into Blacktown had swelled to 165,000 (Harvey 1977: 68). The 1978 aerials gives a clear indication of part of this population increase through changes from rural agricultural properties to rural residential properties in the east, west and northwest of the study area (see *Figure 3.12*). While the population of Blacktown increased to 299,800 by 2009 (Australian Bureau of Statistics 2010), Marsden Park has remained predominately rural with a current population of 14,695. Changes to the study area since 1978 are the continued clearance of vegetation and the construction of agricultural infrastructure. The study area is currently utilised as residential subdivision, agriculture and for grazing cattle and horses.

Table.3.1 Comparison of Heritage Items on 1947, 1961, 1978 and 2010 Aerials

Heritage Item	Lot/DP	1947 Aerial	1961 Aerial	1978 Aerial	2010 Aerial
Clydesdale House, Farmer's Cottage and Barn	Lot 1 DP 715318	House, Farmers Cottage and Barn are visible, additional large building adjacent barn. Assorted smaller structures to west and south of main house. Two access tracks are visible running north and east to Richmond Road.	No Visible Change in immediate vicinity. Northern access track appears to have become disused.	No Visible change to house, or barn, large amount of construction has taken with large areas having been stripped of vegetation, and to the south-east a large rectangular building and numerous new residential houses.	No Visible change to house, second building near barn has been demolished and new building store building erected nearby. Rotary dairy is present near large rectangular building. Alignment of driveway has changed with last 100m near Richmond Road being abandoned in favor of new northern route.
St. Phillips Church Cemetery.	Lot 1 DP744370	Not Visible	Not Visible	Not Visible	Not Visible
Llandilo Transmitter Station	Lot 1 DP447543	Not Visible	Main cross shaped transmitter building and smaller isolated buildings and antennas are visible along with numerous access tracks and pylons.	Main cross shaped building remains, however workshops, vehicle and associated areas to the east. The south hall has been extended. There is a significant building 400m to the north of the main complex.	No major changes to building configuration, however a number of smaller structures to the north and west have been constructed. The building 400m to the north has been demolished but archaeological remains are still visible.
St Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Richmond Road	Lot 01 DP911095	St. Andrews and St. Johns Churches visible, low density of occupation surrounding properties.	No visible change in immediate vicinity, residential development approximately 100m east on Grange Road.	St Andrews and St. Johns Churches are still visible, increasing, dense development	The St. Andrews structure remains unchanged; however St Johns appears to have been demolished in favor of a plant nursery.
Old School Building (Garfield Road West)	Lot 01 DP213579	Small School building is visible with a number of other buildings located along that portion of Garfield Road West.	Two buildings to east and west along with extensive development around school building.	Five buildings present around old school building. Large development taking place to rear.	Old School building has been removed and the majority of the plot has been modernised with new buildings, playground and fields to rear.
Slab Cottage between Grange and Richmond Road	Lot 01 DP 861978	Slab Cottage visible with associated small agricultural buildings located along property boundaries.	No visible change	No visible change.	No Visible change to cottage or out-buildings. Southern portion of original land plot has been sub-divided and is now occupied by a residential building and agricultural structure.

Heritage Item	Lot/DP	1947 Aerial	1961 Aerial	1978 Aerial	2010 Aerial
142 Clifton Road	Lot 13 DP1358	Farm Cottage is visible surrounded by a large farming complex with large associated buildings to front and rear.	Farm Cottage is visible, but there has been a reduction in the number of buildings only a dozen small structures to rear.	Four long storage sheds added to east of property. Two large dams are present on southern property boundary.	Farm Cottage remains, but new residential building is sited to west and large industrial complex to east.
1082 Richmond Road	Lot 10 DP193074	1082 Richmond Road is visible with numerous associated agricultural buildings to rear.	No visible change.	Reduction in buildings to rear, property is largely vacant.	1082 Richmond Road is still visible however residential subdivision appears to have increased in the vicinity.
Richmond Road	NA	Richmond Road is visible, surrounded by cleared land and low density occupation to the east and west.	Richmond Road is still visible, with no changes to its alignment. Several additional structures are identified to the east and west. Land clearance patterns remain unchanged.	Further land clearance and development has occurred to the east and west of Richmond Road.	Further land clearance and development has occurred to the east and west of Richmond Road.
95 Fernoy Road	Lot 1 DP 861978	Farm Cottage is visible with no associated structures.	Farm Cottage is visible with several of other buildings located along Fernoy Road.	No visible change	95 Fernoy Road is still visible however residential subdivision appears to have increased in the vicinity
1069 Richmond Road	Lot 261 DP 756051	1069 Richmond Road is visible with numerous associated agricultural buildings to rear.	No visible change.	Reduction in buildings to rear, property is largely vacant.	1069 Richmond Road is still visible however residential subdivision appears to have increased in the vicinity.
37 Vine Street West	Lot 76 DP 752030	Farm Cottage is visible with numerous associated agricultural buildings to rear.	No visible change	Farm Cottage is visible with a number of other buildings located along Vine Street West.	Farm Cottage is still visible however residential subdivision appears to have increased in the vicinity.
208 Grange Road	Lot 14 DP 802880	Farm Cottage is visible surrounded by a large farming complex with large associated buildings to front and rear.	Farm Cottage is visible with reduction in number of buildings. New building between Farm Cottage and Fernoy Road. All structures back onto large Dam at rear.	Farm Cottage is visible but reduction in buildings to just three.	Farm Cottage has been demolished in favor of residential subdivision.





Legend

- Precinct
- Heritage Items**
- Cottage - 1060 Richmond Road
- Cottage - 1092 Richmond Road
- Cottage - 142 Clifton Road
- Cottage - 37 Vine Street
- Cottage - 96 Ferny Road
- Grange Street
- St Andrew's Presbyterian Church - corner of Grange Ave. and Richmond Road
- Meriden Park Public School - Garfield Road West
- Slab Cottage - between Richmond Road and South Street
- Richmond Road

0 100 200 300m

Image: NSW Department of Lands

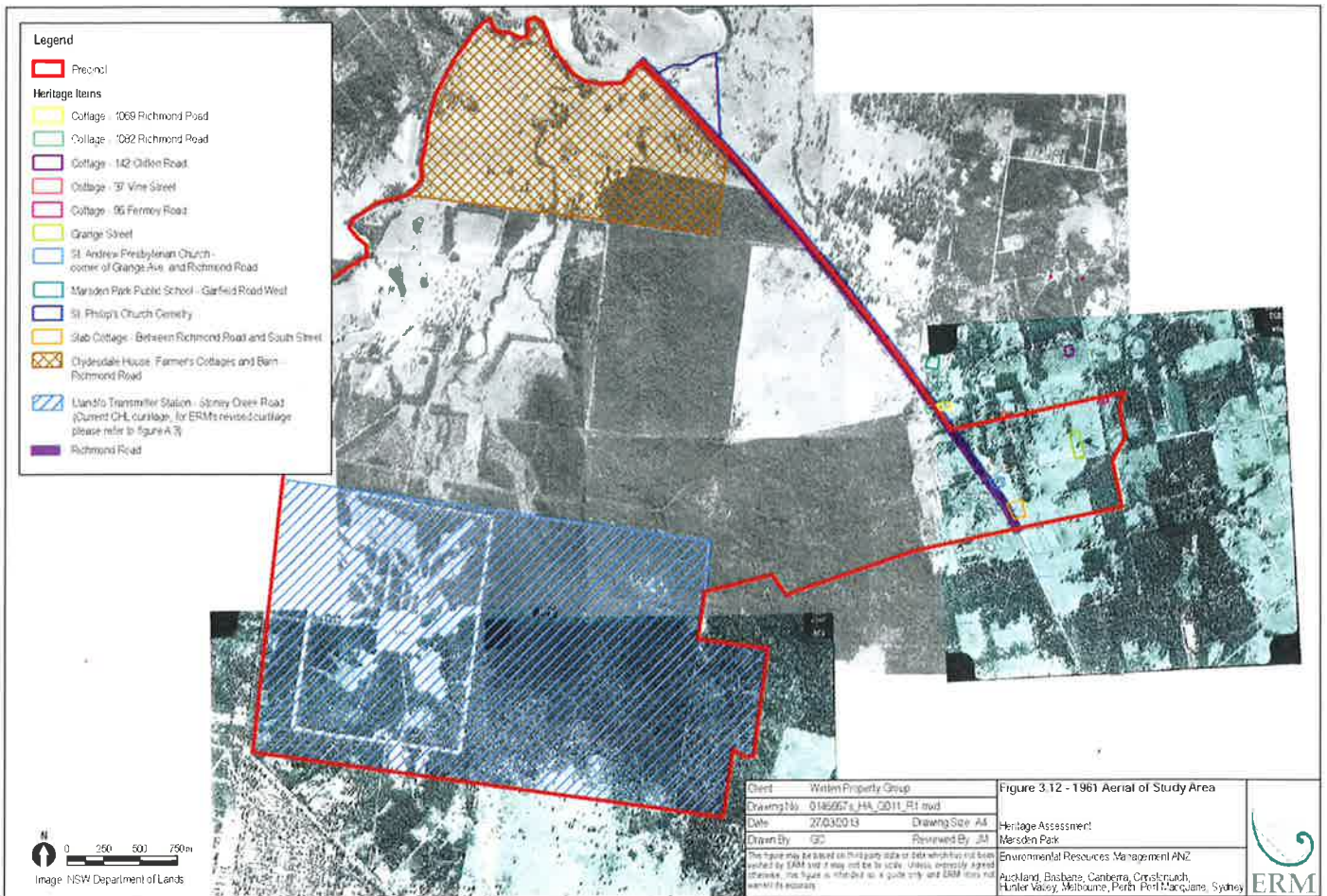
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Drawing No: 01455671_HA_3001_R1.mxd	
Date: 27/03/2013	Drawing Scale: A1
Drawn By: GC	Reviewed By: JM
<small>This figure may be based on third party data or data which has not been verified by ERM and it may not be fit for use. Users exercising general attention, the figure is intended as a guide only and ERM does not warrant its accuracy.</small>	

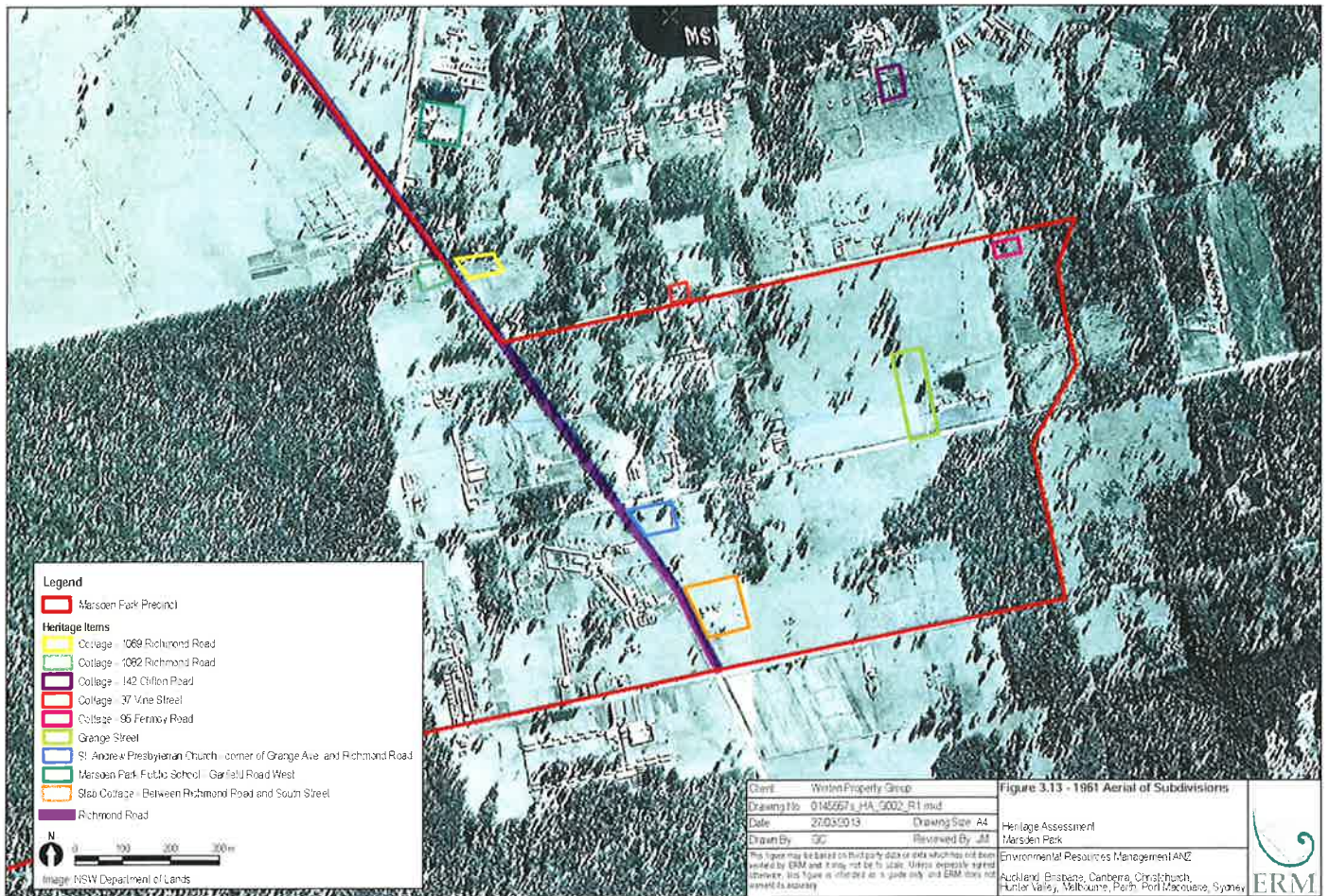
Figure 3.11 - 1947 Aerial of Subdivisions

Heritage Assessment
Meriden Park

Environmental Resources Management (NZ)
Auckland, Brisbane, Canberra, Christchurch
Huller Valley, Melbourne, Perth, Port Macquarie, Sydney







Legend

- Marsden Park Precinct

Heritage Items

- Cottage - 1069 Richmond Road
- Cottage - 1062 Richmond Road
- Cottage - 142 Milten Road
- Cottage - 37 Vine Street
- Cottage - 96 Fernow Road
- Grange Street
- St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church - corner of Grange Ave. and Richmond Road
- Marsden Park Public School - Garfield Road West
- Slea Cottage - Between Richmond Road and South Street
- Richmond Road

N
0 100 200 300m
Image: NSW Department of Lands

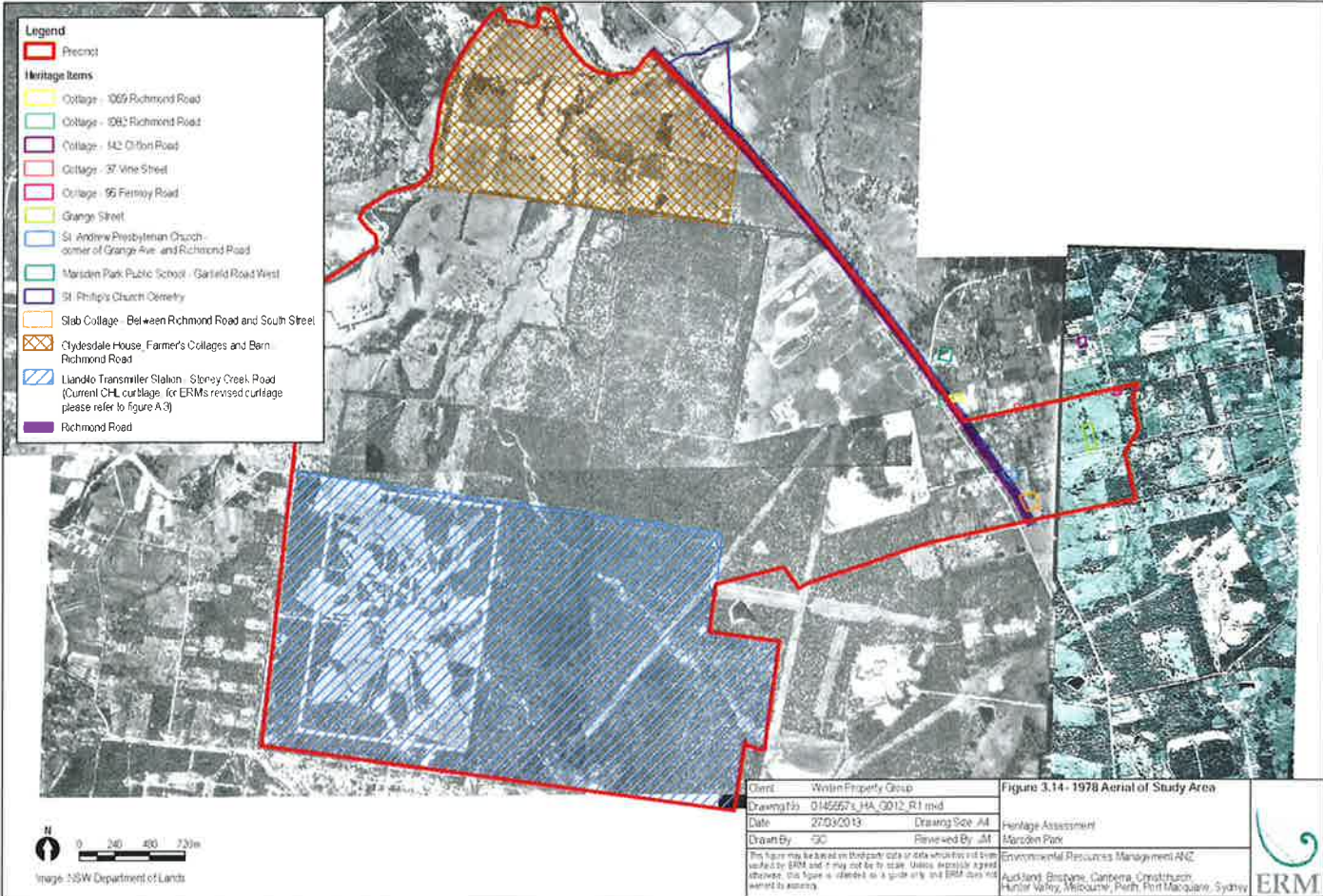
Client	Wright Property Group
Drawing No	01455671_HA_5002_R1.mxd
Date	27.05.2013
Drawn By	GC
Reviewed By	JL

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Figure 3.13 - 1961 Aerial of Subdivisions

Heritage Assessment
Marsden Park
Environmental Resources Management ANZ
Auckland, Brisbane, Canberra, Christchurch,
Huller Valley, Melbourne, Perth, Port Macquarie, Sydney





- Legend**
- Precinct
 - Heritage Items**
 - Cottage - 1069 Richmond Road
 - Cottage - 1081 Richmond Road
 - Cottage - 142 Clifton Road
 - Cottage - 37 Vine Street
 - Cottage - 95 Ferny Road
 - Grange Street
 - St Andrew Presbyterian Church - corner of Grange Ave. and Richmond Road
 - Marsden Park Public School - Garfield Road West
 - St Philip's Church Cemetery
 - Slab Cottage - Between Richmond Road and South Street
 - Clydevale House, Farmer's Cottages and Barn - Richmond Road
 - Llandilo Transmitter Station - Stoney Creek Road (Current CHL curtilage - for ERM's revised curtilage please refer to figure A.3)
 - Richmond Road

0 200 400 720m
 Image: NSW Department of Lands

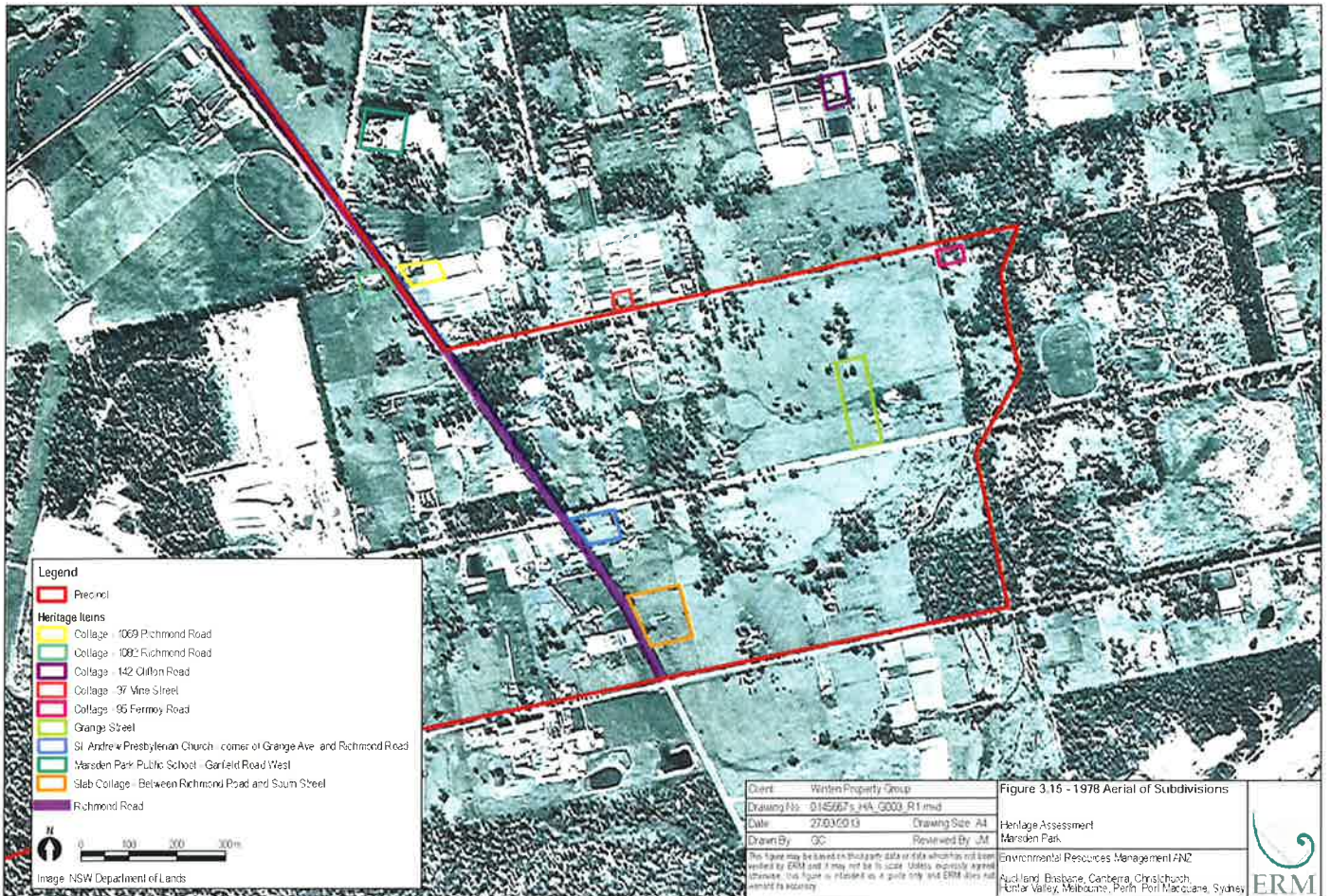
Client	WetInProperty Group
Drawing ID	01465574_JHA_0012_R1.mxd
Date	27/03/2013
Drawn By	GC
Reviewed By	JM

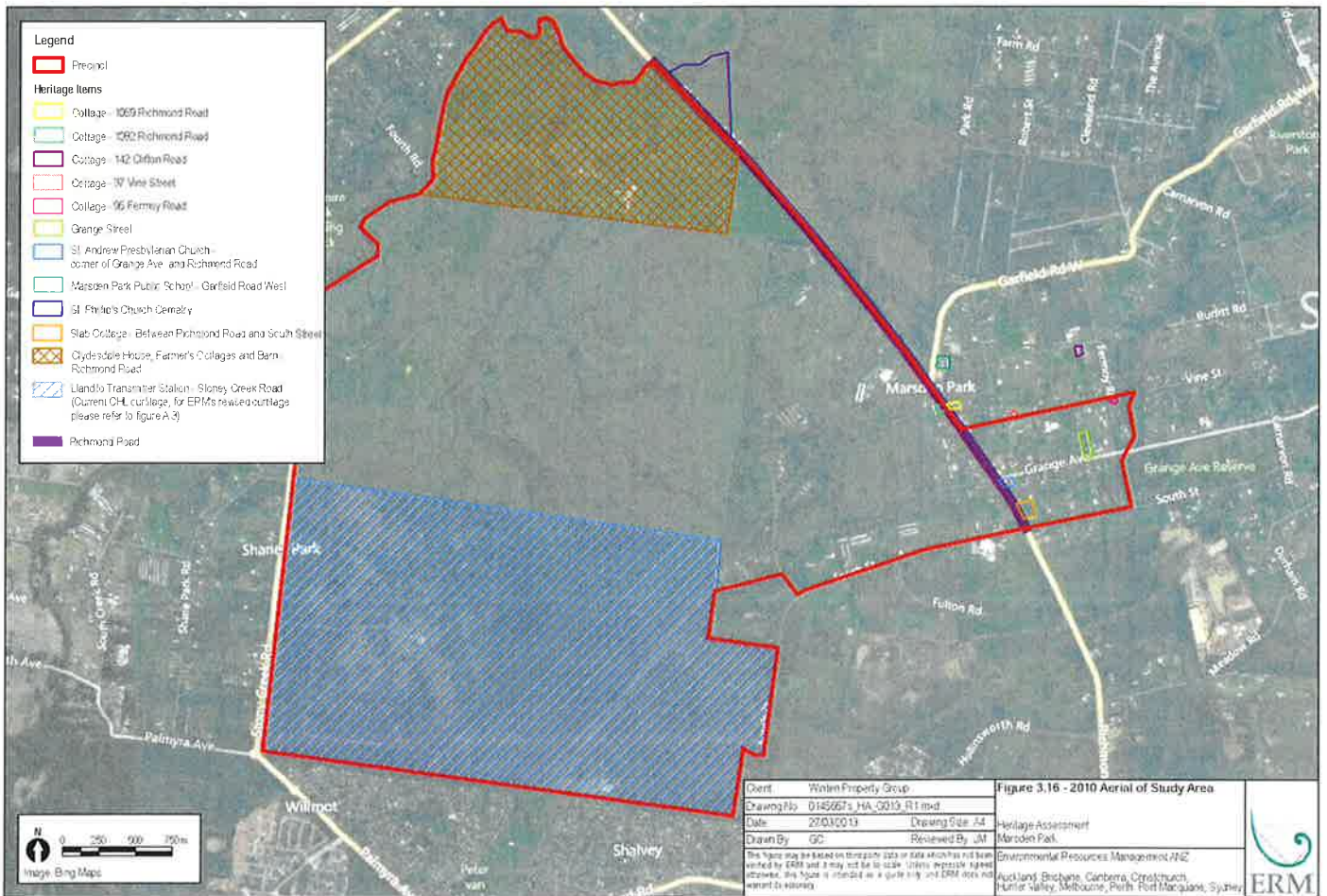
This figure may be based on third party data or data which has not been verified by ERM and it may not be to scale. Unless expressly agreed otherwise, this figure is intended as a guide only and ERM does not warrant its accuracy.

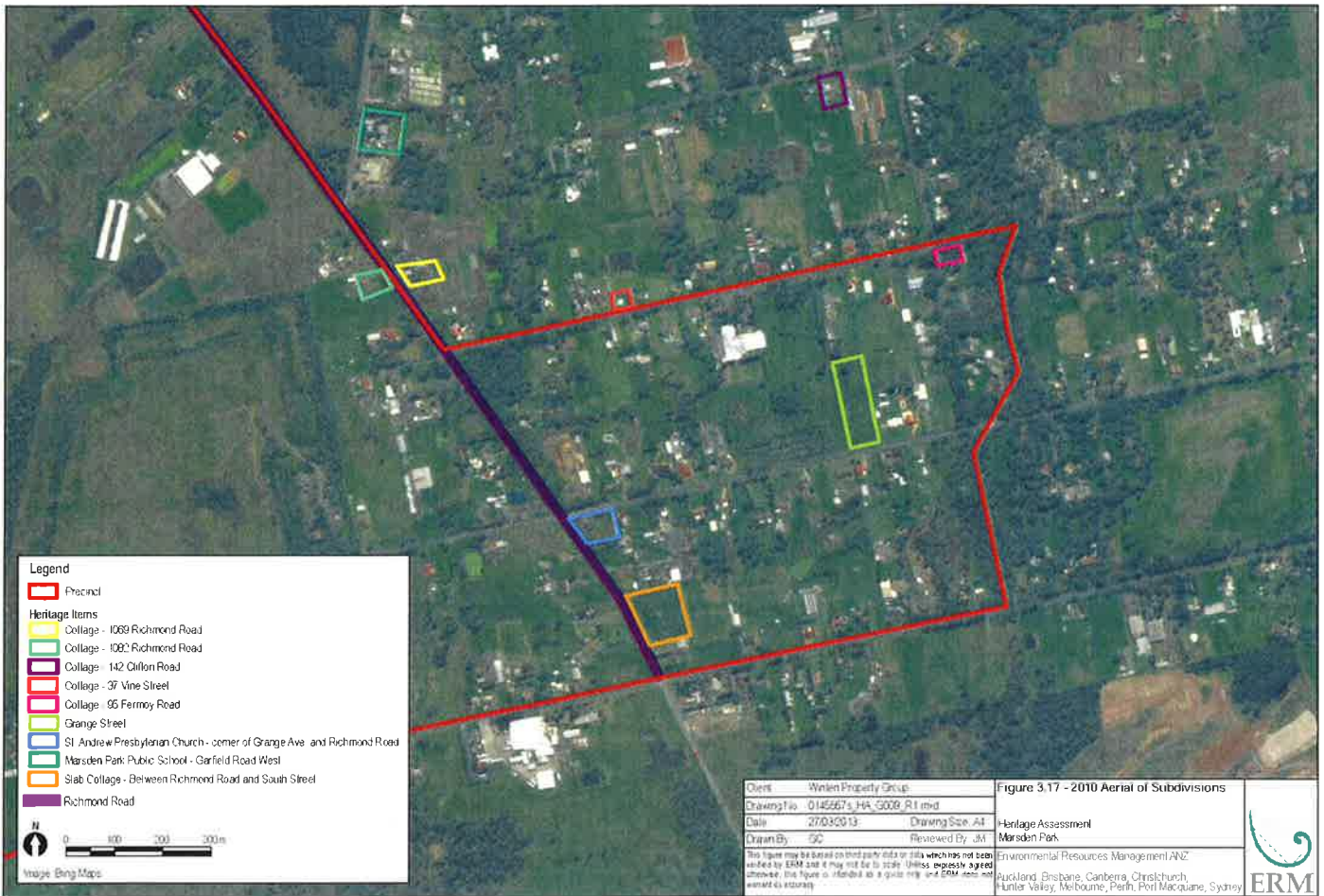
Figure 3.14- 1978 Aerial of Study Area

Heritage Assessment
Marsden Park

Environmental Resources Management ANZ
Auckland Brisbane Canberra Christchurch
Huller Valley Melbourne Perth Port Macquarie Sydney







Legend

- Precinct
- Heritage Items**
- Collage - 1089 Richmond Road
- Collage - 1082 Richmond Road
- Collage - 142 Clifton Road
- Collage - 37 Vine Street
- Collage - 65 Fernoy Road
- Grange Street
- St Andrew Presbyterian Church - corner of Grange Ave and Richmond Road
- Marsden Park Public School - Garfield Road West
- Slab Collage - Between Richmond Road and South Street
- Richmond Road

Image: Bing Maps

0 100 200 300m

Client	Wales Property Group
Drawing Title	01455675_JHA_G009_R1.mxd
Date	27/03/2013
Drawn By	GC
Reviewed By	JMT

This figure may be based on third party data or data which has not been verified by ERM and it may not be to scale. Unless expressly agreed otherwise, this figure is intended as a guide only and ERM does not warrant its accuracy.

Figure 3.17 - 2010 Aerial of Subdivisions

Marsden Park
Heritage Assessment

Environmental Resources Management ANZ
Auckland, Brisbane, Canberra, Christchurch,
Hunter Valley, Melbourne, Perth, Port Macquarie, Sydney





Figure 3.18 *The gravel and clay quarry at Marsden Park during preparations for use as a landfill site c1998-2000 (<http://www.polyfabrics.com.au/>)*

An area south of Marsden Park, within the Marsden Park Industrial Precinct, has been used as a gravel (crushed breccia) quarry for road base and a clay shale quarry for brick-making (see *Figure 3.18*). The quarry operated from the mid 1960s until c2000, with onsite crushing machines. Much of this former quarry site has since been used as a landfill site for industrial and commercial dumping. The surrounding land is dominated by market gardens and poultry farming, including a distribution site for Steggles.

3.4.1 *Summary of Historical Research*

This historical background was used to identify potential heritage places and formulate a predictive model on the likelihood of finding such sites. A review of historical documents, previously recorded historical sites and land use of the site and its surrounding areas has indicated that:

- Dr John Harris, Richard Fitzgerald, Walter Lang and John Nicholas acquired large land grants within the study area during the early 19th century. The area to the east of Richmond Road was subdivided into smaller lots than the project area to the west of Richmond Road.
- background research has identified that the following heritage listed properties are present within or in close proximity to the study area:
 - Clydesdale House, Farmer's Cottage and Barn (Lot 2 DP 260476);
 - St. Phillips Church Cemetery (Lot 1 DP 715318);
 - Llandilo International Transmitter Station (Lot 1 DP447543);
 - St Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Richmond Road (Lot 1 DP744370);

- Old School Building, Garfield Road (Lot 1 DP911095);
 - Slab Cottage between Grange and Richmond Road (Lot 1 DP213579);
 - 95 Fermoy Road (Lot 1 DP861978); and
 - 142 Clifton Road (Lot 13 DP1358).
- the following properties are listed in the Blacktown Heritage Study (Falk and Jensen 1988) but not on any formal heritage lists:
 - 1082 Richmond Road (Lot 10 DP193074); and
 - 208 Grange Road (Lot 14 DP 802880).
 - the study area is located along the alignment of Richmond Road, an early colonial route which in 1816 at Governor Macquarie's request was one of the first roads to be McAdamised. Historical research conducted as part of this report indicates that the alignment of the road has not been altered during its history;
 - a review of aerial photographs indicates that the study area predominantly wooded in the late 1940's which has since largely been removed through a sustained clearance program up to the current day; and
 - given the rural nature of the study area, historical sites expected to be found in the study area will be evidence of past agricultural and domestic uses of the study area from 1805 to the present day.

4 *FIELD ASSESSMENT AND RESULTS*

4.1 *NATURAL ENVIRONMENT*

The study area is undulating with one main creek line in the central north with its associated tributaries spreading out to the south. The study area landforms consisted of open hills and floodplains. The vegetation is low agricultural pasture with some large and medium eucalyptus trees on hills and along creek lines; as well as paperbark trees in low lying swampy areas.

Although the study area has been largely cleared, the adjoining property to the south of the activity area remains wooded and provides an indication of the vegetation likely to have been in the study area prior to clearance.

4.2 *SURVEY METHODOLOGY*

A site survey was conducted on 17th October 2011 by ERM Archaeologists Alexander Beben and Janene May. The survey aimed to identify and document any cultural heritage items or places and to also examine the archaeological potential for historic cultural material across the project area. The inspection took the form of vehicle and pedestrian survey.

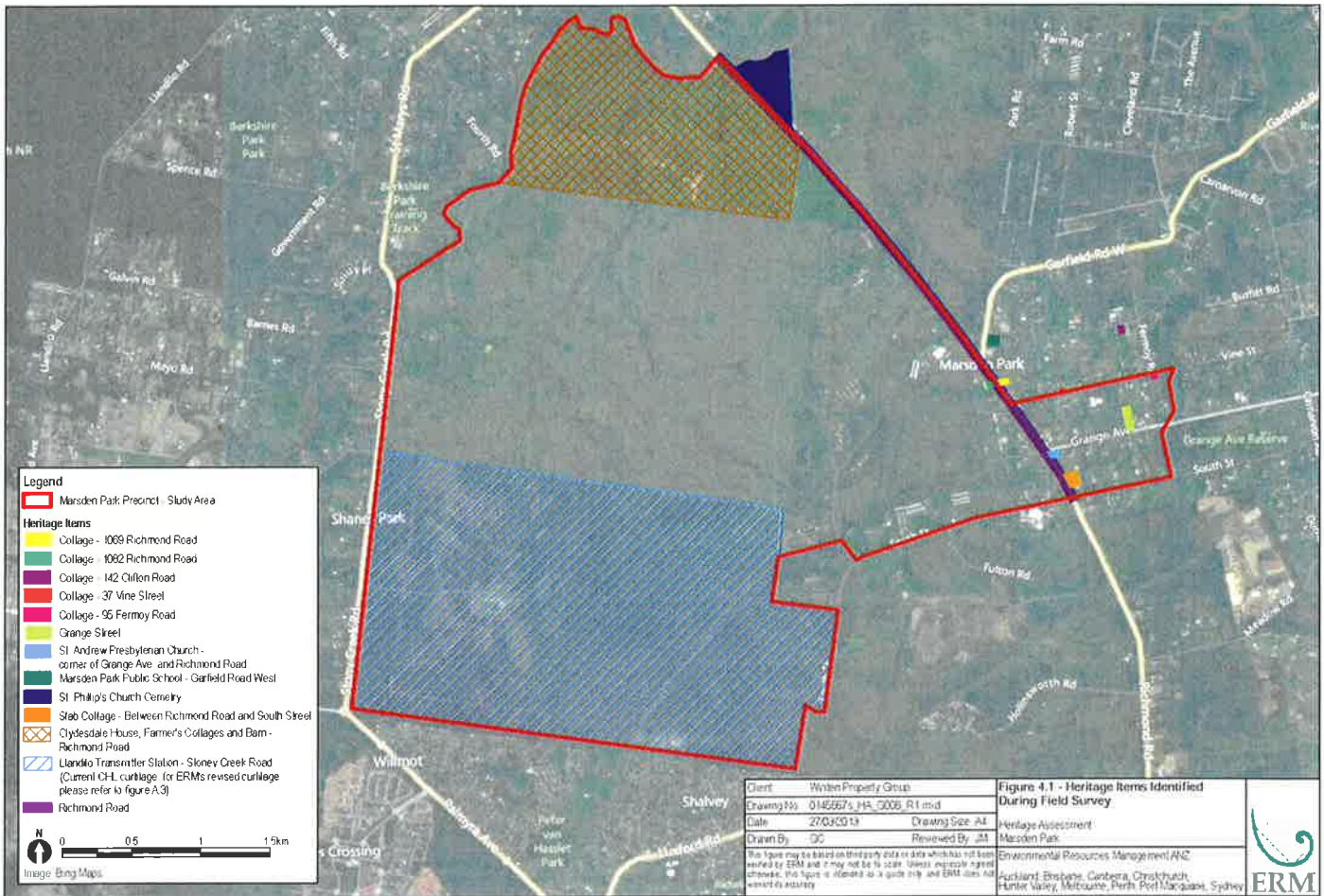
The survey focussed on the identification of any remains of historical built structures, which are often relatively easy to see in the landscape, and any associated historical artefactual material. The landscape was also examined for evidence of former land occupation such as depressions in the landscape that can indicate early structures or wells, and for remains of European style plantings (garden plants such as roses or bulbs or orchards).

4.3 *FIELDWORK LIMITATIONS*

Fieldwork limitations included limitations of access and the relocation a heritage listed property in the project area, St Andrew's Presbyterian Church. On further consideration, it appears that the St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church is also referred to as the "Hall" listed on Grange Avenue. This was confirmed by the Heritage Branch.

4.4 *RESULTS OF FIELD SURVEY*

The field survey located and documented seven sites previously listed in the NSW Heritage Database. In addition, two new sites were recorded as potential places of heritage significance (see *Figure 4.1*). One place listed in the Blacktown Heritage Study was identified as having been removed.



Legend

- Marsden Park Precinct - Study Area
- Heritage Items**
- Collage - 1009 Richmond Road
- Collage - 1092 Richmond Road
- Collage - 142 Clifton Road
- Collage - 37 Vine Street
- Collage - 95 Fermoy Road
- Grange Street
- St Andrew Presbyterian Church - corner of Grange Ave and Richmond Road
- Marsden Park Public School - Garfield Road West
- St Philip's Church Cemetery
- Slab Collage - Between Richmond Road and South Street
- Clydesdale House, Farmer's Collages and Barn - Richmond Road
- Landfill Transmitter Station - Skeney Creek Road (Current CHL curtilage. For ERM's revised curtilage please refer to figure A.3)
- Richmond Road

Scale: 0 0.5 1 1.5 km

Image: Bing Maps

Client: Wotter Property Group		Figure 4.1 - Heritage Items Identified During Field Survey	
Drawing No: 01455675_HA_0006_R1.mxd	Drawing Size: A4	Heritage Assessment	
Date: 27/03/2019	Reviewed By: JM	Marsden Park	
Drawn By: GC	Reviewed By: JM	Environmental Resources Management ANZ	
<small>The figure may be based on third party data or data which has not been verified by ERM and it may not be to scale. Where applicable signed drawings, this figure is intended as a guide only and ERM does not warrant its accuracy.</small>			
		Auckland, Brisbane, Canberra, Christchurch, Hunter Valley, Melbourne, Perth, Port Macquarie, Sydney	



4.4.1 *Clydesdale House, Farmer's Cottages and Barn*



Figure 4.2 View of Clydesdale house looking north (left) and view of south east elevations with original palm trees in the forefront (right)

The field survey identified Clydesdale as a brick building with a square floor plan with an extension to its south-east elevation (*Figure 4.2*). Few structural changes have been made to the house since the 1880s when it is believed the second storey verandah was added by the Mayor of Sydney, John Hardie (*Figure 4.2*).



Figure 4.3 View of remedial drainage works (Heritech Consulting 2009) (left) and detail of fireplace with water damage to wallpaper (right)

Water damage to the ground level of the house was identified during the field survey by the separation of wall paper from a wall (see *Figure 4.3*). Two areas of missing floorboards from termite damage were also noted in a corner of one of the ground level rooms.

Stabilisation works such as the beams and columns supporting the verandah were identified and attributed to the remedial drainage works carried out in 2009 by Heritech Consulting. During these works further structural works were carried out including the temporary removal of the rear staircase and portico, removal of the 1940's bathroom, installation of the remedial drainage to prevent flooding and pooling of water in the southern corner of the house, the strengthening of beams and columns supporting the SW verandah and the temporary covering of the upper SW verandah with galvanised steel sheeting (see *Figure 4.3*) (Heritech Consulting 2009:5).



Figure 4.4 View of downstairs kitchen (left) and view of upstairs kitchen (right)

Mid to late 19th century fittings were identified in the upstairs and ground level kitchens (see *Figure 4.4*). *Figure 4.6* shows the detail of the original oven identified in the ground floor kitchen.



Figure 4.5 View of Upstairs rooms. Note the sink fitting in the corner of the figure on the right

During WWII the house was used as a hospital and *Figure 4.5* shows a sink fitting in an upstairs room from this time. A later addition of a dividing wall was also noted between two of the rooms upstairs. The larger room may have initially been used as a hall or living space, and may have been converted during the buildings use as a hospital or later living quarters.



Figure 4.6 *Detail of original oven (left) and a view of a downstairs stairwell (right)*

An early 19th century oven was identified during the field survey and is shown in *Figure 4.6*.



Figure 4.7 *Detail of ceiling from second level (right) and view of upstairs verandah (right)*

Figure 4.7 shows the internal structure of the roof with supporting beams from the second level of the house. The upstairs verandah is shown in the image on the right in *Figure 4.7* and is attributed to the later 19th century during John Hardie's occupancy of the house.



Figure 4.8 *View of Clydesdale house from farmer's cottages looking north and (left) and the view looking north from the upstairs verandah (right)*

Figure 4.8 (left) shows the view of the house from the Farmers cottages looking north. Figure 4.8 (right) shows the view looking north from the upstairs verandah to the right. These photographs show that the current curtilage protecting Clydesdale house has retained the rural open space character appropriate for a rural homestead.

Farmer's Cottages

Seven farmer's cottages were identified within the Clydesdale estate. Most of these cottages comprise weatherboard or asbestos panelled structures with tiled or corrugated iron roofs and brick foundations.



Figure 4.9 *View of the south-western facing entrance (left) and the south-east façade (right) of a farmer's cottage*

The first house dates from the 1940s or 1950s and is clad in asbestos cement sheeting with a tiled roof, wooden window sills, a south-west facing entrance, a rectangular structure with east-west alignment and set on brick foundations (Figure 4.9).



Figure 4.10 *View south-west facade of a farmer's cottage with entrance (left) and view of the rear (right)*

Figure 4.10 shows a weatherboard house with a flat, corrugated iron roof, set on brick-column foundations.



Figure 4.11 View looking south-west (left) and view of house looking east (right)

Figure 4.11 shows an early 20th century rectangular weatherboard house with a west facing front door, wooden windowsills, a hipped galvanised iron roof, asbestos cement clad walls on the northern façade with a verandah and set on brick foundations. A later skillion roofed extension is located on the southern façade.



Figure 4.12 Farmer's cottage

The late 19th century timber cottage shown in the foreground of *Figure 4.12* is lined externally in weatherboard with a galvanised iron clad gable roof, twin brick chimneys on the eastern façade end and a front verandah on the northern elevation. The building is in a poor physical condition.



Figure 4.13 Farmer's Cottage

Figure 4.13 is a square weatherboard early 20th century house with a bay window at the front with enclosed verandah and a corrugated iron roof. It has wooden fittings and brick foundations.



Figure 4.14 Farmers cottage

Figure 4.14 is a mid-20th century weatherboard house with wooden window sills and door fittings, a corrugated iron roof with a front gable. It is approximately 10 by 15m².



Figure 4.15 View of the Rotary Dairy

The Rotary Dairy was constructed by Associated Dairies Pty Ltd that has owned the Clydesdale property since 1963 (*Figure 4.15*). The rotary dairy operates by having cows enter as the turntable is moved in a circular direction with enough time for the cows to be milked completely. Public access is limited to the dairy therefore the structure could not be inspected in more detail. The dairy originally functioned on hydrological power which was a highly innovative technological feature during the mid-19th century. The structure appeared to be in moderate physical condition and is still used today running on electrical power.



Figure 4.16 View of Clydesdale cemetery looking north-west



Figure 4.17 *Detail of grave markings*

The field survey re-identified the family cemetery located to the south of the Clydesdale homestead (see *Figure 4.16*). Four grave markings were identified; the details of two grave markings are shown in *Figure 4.17*.



Figure 4.18 *View of Clydesdale barn looking south-east*



Figure 4.19 *View of Clydesdale barn looking south (left) and looking south-west (right)*

This field survey identified the Clydesdale barn referred to in SHR Clydesdale Estate citation and is located to the south of the house itself. The barn is a ‘T’ shaped brick structure with a galvanised iron gable roof, and a single brick chimney (*Figure 4.18*). The barn has an earth floor. The timber windows are double hung and the doors are also constructed in timber. There are two large timber doors on the barn’s south-west façade that show evidence of driveways leading onto the main access road. The surface of these areas has sparse to no grass compared to the surrounding area. There are two circular windows above these doors (*Figure 4.19*).



Figure 4.20 *View of two privies located south of Clydesdale house(left) and detail of shed in the background of photo on the left (right)*

Figure 4.20 show two privies located south of Clydesdale house. The privy in the forefront on the right of *Figure 4.20* is a basic square timber framed structure clad in asbestos cement sheet with concrete flooring and a corrugated iron roof. It is in a fair physical condition. To the left of *Figure 4.20* is a close up north-west view of the privy shown in the background of the image on the right. This privy appears to be a more modern rectangular brick structure with a wooden door and a corrugated iron roof.



Figure 4.21 South-west view of modern shed located south of Clydesdale house and adjacent to barn

This shed appears to be a modern rectangular structure clad entirely in corrugated iron and currently used for storage (*Figure 4.21*).

4.4.2 Stony Creek Road

One heritage item is listed on Stony Creek Road that is the former Llandilo International Transmitting Station (*Figure 4.22*). The station is situated approximately 800 metres from Stony Creek Road within an undeveloped, heavily vegetated area. The main compound is situated at the end of a private road; within it are a series of brick buildings laid out in a cross. Unfortunately, access to this facility was restricted so a detailed survey was not possible.



Figure 4.22 East facing photograph of brick buildings within Llandilo including antenna.

4.4.3 Fermoy Road

One previously listed heritage item at 95 Fermoy Road was re-identified during this survey (*Figure 4.23*). The remaining residential development of Fermoy Road consisted of modern brick structures and weatherboard houses from the 1930's and 1950's subdivisions of Marsden Park.



Figure 4.23 Shows the house at 95 Fermoy Road looking south-east



Figure 4.24 *View looking south (left) and the modern alterations to the house from a north-easterly direction (right)*

This house is described in the NSW Heritage Register as:

A single storey gabled roof cottage in small flemish bonded brickwork with two four-paned sash windows and ventilators to gable ends. It appears the building once had a verandah on its western elevation by the evidence of markings on the brickwork.

The physical evidence confirmed that the building once had a verandah along this façade (Figure 4.24).

The survey noted later alterations on the eastern façade of the house that also appear in the photo of the property provided in the NSW Heritage Register (see the image on the right of Figure 4.24).

4.4.4 *Clifton Road*

One previously heritage listed house, 142 Clifton Road, was re-identified during this survey. The remainder of Clifton Road consists of modern brick houses interspersed with earlier weatherboard houses associated with the 1930-1950s subdivision of Marsden Park.



Figure 4.25 View of front facade of 142 Clifton Road looking south



Figure 4.26 View of north and west facades of house looking south east (left) and view of north and east facades of house and rear shed looking south-west (right)

This house is described in the NSW Heritage database as:

A single storey rural dwelling largely intact featuring panelled front door with sidelights flanked by two paned double hung windows and a bull-nose verandah on three sides.

An asbestos clad rear extension to the house was identified during the field survey (Figures 4.25 and 4.26). ERM's survey indicated that there are no other buildings of its type present on Clifton Road, or in the study area.

4.4.5 *Vine Street West*

One item of potential local significance was identified during this survey. The remainder of Vine Street West consists of modern brick houses interspersed with earlier weatherboard and asbestos clad houses associated with the 1930s and 1950s subdivisions of Marsden Park.



Figure 4.27 View of 37 Vine Street West looking north-east



Figure 4.28 Vine Street West looking north-west (left) and north (right)

37 Vine Street West is a small rectangular weatherboard clad cottage with a corrugated iron roof, double hung windows, later verandah on metal posts and rear skillion addition (see *Figures 4.27 and 4.28*).

4.4.6

Richmond Road

Richmond Road itself is a historical transport route through the region. During the field inspection the road easement was inspected for evidence of earlier alignments and associated infrastructure. Evidence of the original road was not found during this inspection, however it was noted that archaeological deposits of the road may be located underneath the current bitumen surface or visible within other portions of the road not examined as part of this assessment. These deposits may include the original road surface, edging, culverts or drains.

Two items of local heritage significance, a slab cottage and St. Phillips Cemetery have been previously identified on Richmond Road. During ERM's survey, two houses on Richmond Road, as well as Richmond Road itself, were identified as having potential heritage significance. These are outlined below.

The remaining residential development consisted of modern brick houses and earlier weatherboard or asbestos clad houses from the 1930s to 1950s subdivision of Marsden Park.

St. Phillips Cemetery

Located on the eastern side of Richmond Road, adjacent to the entrance to Clydesdale House, the NSW Heritage Database lists the site of the former St. Phillips Cemetery and its associated graveyard (see *Figure 4.29*). This site was located during ERM's survey, however no above ground remains are present therefore a precise description is not possible without subsurface investigation.



Figure 4.29 *North-west facing photograph of the St. Phillips Cemetery site, Richmond Road.*

A single storey country cottage with hipped pyramidal roof in galvanised iron and bullnosed front verandah (now filled in). The house occupied a prominent elevated site. Located on the old main road to Richmond this house survives from the mid-to late 19th century (see *Figures 4.30 and 4.31*).



Figure 4.30 North facing photograph of Cottage at 1082 Richmond Road.



Figure 4.31 North facing photograph of 1082 Richmond Road (Close-up)



Figure 4.32 View of 1069 Richmond Road looking south-east



Figure 4.33 View of 1069 Richmond Road looking east

1069 Richmond Road is a small rectangular weatherboard clad cottage with a corrugated iron roof, double hung windows, a verandah on timber posts and a brick chimney on its northern elevation (*Figures 4.32 and 4.33*).



Figure 4.34 Slab cottage between Grange and Richmond



Figure 4.35 Slab cottage between Grange and Richmond

This item is listed in the heritage register as an item of local significance. No statement of significance is contained in this listing. This is a small slab cottage now being used a shed by market gardeners. During the field survey, it was noted that this slab cottage is in extremely poor condition, demonstrating little of its original integrity (see *Figures 4.34 and 4.35*). The structure was comprised of an internal wooden structure with galvanised iron sheets covering the walls and roof.



Figure 4.36 Richmond Road looking north

Richmond Road is a 23.5 km route linking Blacktown and Richmond. The survey conducted by ERM in October 2011 identified no evidence of historic road alignments in current day views; however the alignment does not appear to have been altered and there is the potential for archaeological deposits to remain under its current bitumen surface (see *Figure 4.36*).

4.4.7 Grange Avenue

One previously listed item of local heritage significance, the Grange Avenue Hall, is located on Grange Avenue and is described below. The ERM survey identified no other potentially significant items. The survey also identified that one previously listed item of heritage significance had been removed. The remainder of Grange Avenue consisted of residential development of modern brick and weatherboard houses from the 1930s and 1950s subdivisions of Marsden Park.



Figure 4.37 Hall, Grange Avenue



Figure 4.38 Hall, Grange Avenue



Figure 4.39 Hall, Grange Avenue

The Grange Avenue Hall was formerly a church (St Andrew's Presbyterian Church). It is a heritage listed item comprised of a simple weatherboard building with gable ended galvanised iron roof, gothic styled side windows, later entrance porch and a timber interior with exposed cross brackets (see 4.37, 4.38 and 4.39). The structure is in excellent physical condition.

4.4.8 Other Streets Surveyed

Other streets were assessed in this survey including South Street, Glengarrie Road and Garfield Road West. The residential development of these streets consisted of modern weatherboard houses with predominantly tiled roofs and concrete foundations. No potential items of local or state significance were identified.