

Richmond Road Upgrade, Elara Boulevard to Clydesdale

Non-Aboriginal Statement of Heritage
Impact (SoHI)

Report to Roads and Maritime
Services

May 2019



 artefact

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Roads and Maritime Services (Roads and Maritime) are proposing to upgrade approximately 900 metres of Richmond Road north of Elara Boulevard (the 'proposal'). The proposed works include the extension of the existing four lane dual carriageway south of Elara Boulevard, new signalised intersection providing additional access to the Marsden Park and Marsden Park North precincts, and a shared user path.

Key features of the proposal include:

- Four lane dual carriageway separated by a median, between Elara Boulevard and Clydesdale
- New signalised intersection providing additional access to Marsden Park and Marsden Park North precincts
- Wide median allowing a future upgrade to three lanes in each direction, if required
- Shared user path along the length of the project connecting to adjacent developments.

Artefact Heritage has been engaged by Roads and Maritime to provide a non-Aboriginal Statement of Heritage Impact (SoHI) for the project. The aim of this SoHI is to identify heritage items and archaeological remains which may be impacted by the proposed works, determine the level of heritage significance of each item, assess the potential impacts to those items, recommend mitigation measures to reduce the level of heritage impact and identify other management or statutory obligations.

Overview of findings

This SoHI has made the following conclusions:

- The curtilage of one listed heritage item is within the proposed site boundary:
 - Clydesdale – House, Barn, Cottage and Farm Landscape, listed on the NSW State Heritage Register as Item 0064
- There is one listed heritage item within 100m of the proposed site boundary:
 - Cemetery – St Philips, which has been assessed as having local significance and is listed on the Blacktown LEP 2015 as item I37.
- Cemetery – St Phillips has high potential to contain significant archaeological relics
- The proposal has been assessed as having a:
 - Moderate physical impact on the Clydesdale Estate
 - Moderate visual impact on the Clydesdale Estate
 - Neutral physical impact to the archaeological remains of St Phillips Cemetery
 - Minor visual impact on St Phillips Cemetery.

Recommendations

The following recommendations will aid in mitigating the impact of the proposed Richmond Road widening on nearby heritage items and the wider Marsden Park cultural landscape:

- A Section 60 permit application must be submitted to the NSW Heritage Division of OEH for proposed impacts within the curtilage of Clydesdale – House, Barn, Cottage and Farm Landscape (SHR 00674)
- As this SoHI has assessed the potential for more than minor or inconsequential impact to Clydesdale, Farmers Cottages and Barn (Sydney Region Growth Centres SEPP, SHI 1140031), ISEPP consultation must be undertaken with Blacktown City Council
- New vegetation plantings along Richmond Road must take into consideration the vegetation management policies of the 2017 Conservation Management Plan (CMP) and the 2016 Marsden Park Development Control Plan (DCP). This includes ensuring that new plantings within the road corridor do not restrict the significant view corridor from Richmond Road back towards Clydesdale House (View No. 3.1), whilst being sympathetic to view lines from Homestead yard and working hub across the floodplain towards Richmond Road (View No. 3.12 and 3.17)
- A Photographic Archival Recording should be prepared of the proposal area and significant view lines prior to commencement of works
- Design of the new entrance to Clydesdale, 'Heritage Road', should consider design elements sympathetic to the significance values of Precinct 3, including timber fences and tubular metal gates. New vegetation plantings along Heritage Road must take into consideration the vegetation management policies of the CMP and the Marsden Park DCP, including significant view lines from Richmond Road across the floodplain to Clydesdale House (View No. 3.1) and views along Entrance Drive and from Entrance Drive across surrounding paddocks (View No. 3.5).
- Further design for the proposal should consider the feasibility of safely and effectively integrating a lookout and interpretation point on the southern side of Richmond Road overlooking the floodplain setting
- Any works not assessed in this document will require additional heritage assessment and potentially an application for revised or new approvals under the *Heritage Act 1977*. Examples of additional works not assessed in this document include the location of compound sites, stockpile sites, ancillary facilities, and installation of services or temporary vehicle access routes not specified in the preliminary strategic design
- Additional heritage assessment and/or consistency assessment(s) must be undertaken following completion of future design stages and/or alterations to the project boundary to ensure consistency with this Statement of Heritage Impact
- If unexpected archaeological finds are discovered during the proposed work, the Roads and Maritime *Standard Management Procedure: Unexpected Heritage Items* (2015) must be followed. The NSW Heritage Division would be notified of the discovery of a relic in accordance with Section 146 of the NSW *Heritage Act 1977*. In areas where a permit to impact 'relics' under the Heritage Act is in place, a heritage consultant and Roads and Maritime would need to determine

consistency of the unexpected find with existing approvals and advise if a notification to Heritage Division would be required.

- A heritage induction must be presented to workers before commencement of construction of works in the vicinity of the 'Clydesdale – House, Barn, Cottages and Farm Landscape' heritage item (SHR 00674) and include values of the place, avoidance procedure, and contacts (site manager, RMS heritage officer) for reporting unexpected archaeological finds or inadvertent impacts to the heritage item.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND GLOSSARY

Acronym	Description
Archaeological remains	Relics or work of local or state significance
CMP	Conservation Management Plan
DCP	Development Control Plan
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EP&A Act	<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
NHL	National Heritage List
NSW	New South Wales
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage
Relic	Any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that relates to the settlement of the area that comprised New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and is of State or local significance
SHI	State Heritage Inventory
SHR	State Heritage Register
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
Works	Evidence of significant infrastructure that may be buried and archaeological in nature
WHL	World Heritage List

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 Background

Roads and Maritime Services (Roads and Maritime) are proposing to upgrade approximately 900 metres of Richmond Road north of Elara Boulevard (the 'proposal'). The proposed works include the extension of the existing four lane dual carriageway south of Elara Boulevard, new signalised intersection providing additional access to the Marsden Park and Marsden Park North precincts, and a shared user path.

Artefact Heritage has been engaged by the Roads and Maritime to provide a non-Aboriginal (historic) Statement of Heritage Impacts (SoHI) for the proposal.

The aim of this SoHI is to identify heritage items and archaeological remains which may be impacted by the proposed works, determine the level of heritage significance of each item, assess the potential impacts to those items, recommend mitigation measures to reduce the level of heritage impact and identify other management or statutory obligations. This SoHI will accompany any heritage permit applications required to undertake the upgrade works.

1.2 Study Area

Marsden Park is located within the Blacktown Local Government Area (LGA) in the Greater Sydney region and approximately 41 km north west of Sydney. The proposed upgrade would extend along Richmond Road from an area north of Elara Boulevard to the approach to the South Creek Bridge, north of the main access to Clydesdale Estate (1270 Richmond Road). The study area is located to the north west of the main township of Marsden Park (Figure 1).

The study area also includes property adjustment works within Lot 5 DP 1248522 and Lot 2 DP 1248522. This land will be dedicated as road reserve by the property owner. Part of Roads and Maritime's scope will be property adjustment works along that boundary of that land, including removal of fencing along the existing boundary and installation of new fencing along the revised road reserve boundary.

1.3 Structure of this Report


The structure and content of this report is as follows:

- **Chapter 1** (this chapter) – Project background and description
- **Chapter 2** – An overview of report methodology
- **Chapter 3** – The heritage management framework including the legislative and policy context, and relevant criteria applicable to the proposal
- **Chapter 4** – An overview of the historical context of the study area
- **Chapter 5** – A description of the site and findings from the site inspection
- **Chapter 6** – An assessment of archaeological potential and significance within the study area
- **Chapter 7** – An overview of impacts to heritage items and archaeology arising from the proposal
- **Chapter 8** – Conclusions and recommended measures to mitigate and manage potential impacts
- **Chapter 9** – References of sources used in the preparation of this report.

Figure 1. The study area for the Richmond Road Upgrade, Elara Boulevard to South Creek.



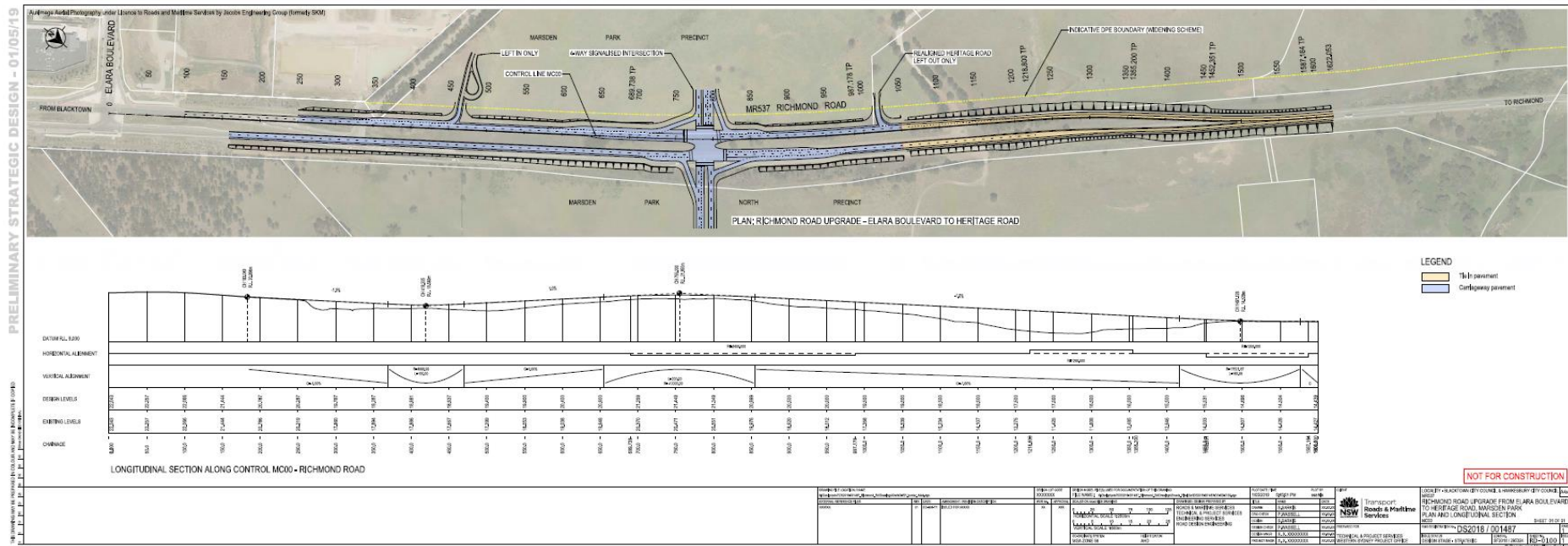
Source: D:\GIS\GIS_Mapping\19047_Richmond Rd\19047_Richmond_Rd.qgz


Study Area
19047 Richmond Rd
LGA: Blacktown

Scale: 1:10000
Size: A4
Date: 31-05-2019



Figure 2: Preliminary Strategic Design, provided by Roads and Maritime



2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Identification of heritage listed items

Heritage listed items were identified through a search of relevant state and federal statutory and non-statutory heritage registers:

- World Heritage List
- Commonwealth Heritage List
- National Heritage List
- State Heritage Register
- Blacktown LEP 2015
- Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Registers for Sydney Water, Roads and Maritime, Railcorp, Ausgrid, and Department of Housing
- NSW State Heritage Inventory database.

Items listed on these registers have been previously assessed against the NSW Heritage Assessment guidelines (as outlined in Section 2.2.1). Statements of heritage significance, based on the NSW Heritage Assessment guidelines, as they appear in relevant heritage inventory sheets and documents, are provided in this assessment.

Where relevant, Conservation Management Plans (CMP's) and other heritage management documents and guidelines have been utilised to provide additional information regarding heritage significance. Where used, these have been cited.

2.2 Archaeological assessment

An overview approach to the identification of potential archaeological resources has been adopted in this Heritage Impact Assessment. Historical archaeological potential is defined as the potential of a site to contain historical archaeological relics, as classified under the NSW *Heritage Act 1977*. The assessment of historical archaeological potential is based on the identification of former land uses and evaluating whether subsequent actions (either natural or human) may have impacted on archaeological evidence for these former land uses. Knowledge of previous archaeological investigations, understanding of the types of archaeological remains likely to be associated with various land uses, and the results of site inspection are also taken into consideration when evaluating the potential of an area to contain archaeological remains.

Assessments of significance are preliminary in nature and, where possible, significance has been assessed against the NSW Heritage Assessment Criteria. The assessment is informed by the NSW Heritage Division's 2009 guidelines *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and Relics*.

2.2.1 NSW Heritage assessment guidelines

Determining the significance of heritage items or a potential archaeological resource is undertaken by utilising a system of assessment centred on the *Burra Charter* of Australia International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS). The principles of the charter are relevant to the assessment, conservation and management of sites and relics. The assessment of heritage significance is outlined

through legislation in the Heritage Act and implemented through the *NSW Heritage Manual* and the *Archaeological Assessment Guidelines*.¹

If an item meets one of the seven heritage criteria, and retains the integrity of its key attributes, it can be considered to have heritage significance. The significance of an item or potential archaeological site can then be assessed as being of local or state significance. If a potential archaeological resource does not reach the local or state significance threshold, then it is not classified as a relic under the Heritage Act.

'*State heritage significance*', in relation to a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct, means significance to the State in relation to the historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value of the item.

'*Local heritage significance*', in relation to a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct, means significance to an area in relation to the historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value of the item.²

The overall aim of assessing archaeological significance is to identify whether an archaeological resource, deposit, site or feature is of cultural value. The assessment will result in a succinct statement of heritage significance that summarises the values of the place, site, resource, deposit or feature. The heritage significance assessment criteria are as follows:

Table 1: NSW heritage assessment criteria

Criteria	Description
A – Historical Significance	An item is important in the course or pattern of the local area's cultural or natural history.
B – Associative Significance	An item has strong or special associations with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the local area's cultural or natural history.
C – Aesthetic or Technical Significance	An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in the local area.
D – Social Significance	An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in the local area for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.
E – Research Potential	An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's cultural or natural history.
F – Rarity	An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the local area's cultural or natural history.
G - Representativeness	An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places of cultural or natural environments (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

2.2.2 Research potential

In 1984, Bickford and Sullivan examined the concept and assessment of archaeological research potential; that is, the extent to which archaeological resources can address research questions. They

¹ NSW Heritage Office 1996; 25-27

² This section is an extract based on the Heritage Office Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and Relics 2009:6.

developed three questions which can be used to assess the research potential of an archaeological site:

- Can the site contribute knowledge that no other resource can?
- Can the site contribute knowledge that no other site can?
- Is this knowledge relevant to:
 - General questions about human history?
 - Other substantive questions relating to Australian history?
 - Other major research questions?

In the 2009 guidelines *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'*, the NSW Heritage Division has since provided a broader approach to assessing the archaeological significance of sites, which includes consideration of a site's intactness, rarity, representativeness, and whether many similar sites have already been recorded, as well as other factors. This document acknowledges the difficulty of assessing the significance of potential subsurface remains, because the assessment must rely on predicted rather than known attributes.³

A site can have high potential for archaeological remains, and yet still be of low research potential if those remains are unlikely to provide significant or useful information.

2.3 Assessment of heritage impact

This Heritage Impact Assessment has been prepared using the document *Statement of Heritage Impact 2002*, prepared by the NSW Heritage Office, contained within the *NSW Heritage Manual*, as a guideline.

Impacts on heritage are identified as either:

- Direct impacts, resulting in the demolition or alteration of fabric of heritage significance
- Indirect impacts, resulting in changes to the setting or curtilage of heritage items or places, historic streetscapes or views
- Potential direct impact, resulting in impacts from vibration and demolition of adjoining structures.

Specific terminology and corresponding definitions are used in this assessment to consistently identify the magnitude of the project's direct, indirect or potentially direct impacts on heritage items or archaeological remains. The terminology and definitions are based on those contained in guidelines produced by the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)⁴ and are shown in Table 2. It is assumed that all direct and potential direct impacts are a result of construction. Indirect impacts are assumed to be operational unless specified as temporary in which case they are related to construction.

³ NSW Heritage Branch 2009

⁴ Including the document *Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties*, ICOMOS, January 2011.

Table 2: Terminology for assessing the magnitude of heritage impact.

Magnitude	Definition
Major	<p>Actions that would have a long-term and substantial impact on the significance of a heritage item. Actions that would remove key historic building elements, key historic landscape features, or significant archaeological materials, thereby resulting in a change of historic character, or altering of a historical resource.</p> <p>These actions cannot be fully mitigated.</p>
Moderate	<p>This would include actions involving the modification of a heritage, including altering the setting of a heritage item or landscape, partially removing archaeological resources, or the alteration of significant elements of fabric from historic structures.</p> <p>The impacts arising from such actions may be able to be partially mitigated.</p>
Minor	<p>Actions that would results in the slight alteration of heritage buildings, archaeological resources, or the setting of an historical item.</p> <p>The impacts arising from such actions can usually be mitigated.</p>
Negligible	<p>Actions that would results in very minor changes to heritage items.</p>
Neutral	<p>Actions that would have no heritage impact.</p>

2.4 Limitations and Constraints

This report provides an assessment of non-Aboriginal (historical) heritage values only.

During the site inspection undertaken on 29 March 2019 by Artefact Heritage only the road corridor was accessible. Access to Clydesdale Estate and other private properties was not granted.

This report provides an assessment of the preliminary strategic design only.

2.5 Authorship

This report was prepared by Sarah Hawkins (Graduate Heritage Consultant, Artefact Heritage) with input and review from Josh Symons (Principal, Artefact Heritage) and Jenny Winnett (Principal, Artefact Heritage). Maps were created by Alexander Staedtler (GIS Consultant, Artefact Heritage).

3.0 HERITAGE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

3.1 Introduction

There are several items of State legislation that are relevant to the current study. A summary of these Acts and the potential legislative implications follow.

3.2 Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cwlth) (EPBC Act) provides a legislative framework for the protection and management of matters of national environmental significance, that is, flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places of national and international importance. Heritage items are protected through their inscription on the World Heritage List, Commonwealth Heritage List or the National Heritage List.

The EPBC Act stipulates that a person who has proposed an action that will, or is likely to, have a significant impact on a World, National or Commonwealth Heritage site must refer the action to the Minister for Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (hereafter Minister). The Minister will then determine if the action requires approval under the EPBC Act. If approval is required, an environmental assessment would need to be prepared. The Minister would approve or decline the action based on this assessment.

A significant impact is defined as “an impact which is important, notable, or of consequence, having regard to its context or intensity.” The significance of the action is based on the sensitivity, value and quality of the environment that is to be impacted, and the duration, magnitude and geographic extent of the impact. If the action is to be undertaken in accordance with an accredited management plan, approval is not needed and the matter not need be referred to the Minister.

3.2.1 Commonwealth Heritage List

The Commonwealth Heritage List has been established to list heritage places that are either entirely within a Commonwealth area, or outside the Australian jurisdiction and owned or leased by the Commonwealth or a Commonwealth Authority. The Commonwealth Heritage List includes natural, Indigenous and historic heritage places which the Minister for Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities is satisfied have one or more Commonwealth Heritage values.

No sites within or near the study area are included on the Commonwealth Heritage List.

3.2.2 National Heritage List

The National Heritage List has been established to list places of outstanding heritage significance to Australia. It includes natural, historic and Indigenous places that are of outstanding national heritage value to the Australian nation.

No sites within or near the study area are included on the National Heritage List.

3.3 Heritage Act 1977

The *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW) (Heritage Act) is the primary item of State legislation affording protection to items of environmental heritage in NSW. The Heritage Act is designed to protect both listed heritage items, such as standing structures, and potential archaeological remains or relics.

Under the Heritage Act, 'items of environmental heritage' include places, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects and precincts identified as significant based on historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic values. State significant items are listed on the NSW State Heritage Register (SHR) and are given automatic protection under the Heritage Act against any activities that may damage or affect its heritage significance.

To carry out activities within the curtilage of an item listed on the SHR, approval must be gained from the Heritage Council by securing a Section 60 permit. In some circumstances, under Section 57(2) of the Heritage Act, a Section 60 permit may not be required if works are undertaken in accordance with the NSW Heritage branch document *Standard Exemptions for Works Requiring Heritage Council Approval*⁵ or in accordance with agency specific exemptions. This includes works that are only minor in nature and will have minimal impact on the heritage significance of the place.

3.3.1 The 2009 'Relics provisions'

The Heritage Act also provides protection for 'relics', which includes archaeological material or deposits. According to Section 139 (Division 9: Section 139, 140-146):

- (1) A person must not disturb or excavate any land knowingly or having reasonable cause to suspect that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, damaged or destroyed unless the disturbance is carried out in accordance with an excavation permit.
- (2) A person must not disturb or excavate any land on which the person has discovered or exposed a relic except in accordance with an excavation permit.
- (3) This section does not apply to a relic that is subject to an interim heritage order made by the Minister or a listing on the State Heritage Register.
- (4) The Heritage Council may by order published in the Gazette create exceptions to this section, either unconditionally or subject to conditions, in respect of any of the following:
 - a. Any relic of a specified kind or description,
 - b. Any disturbance or excavation of a specified kind or description,
 - c. Any disturbance or excavation of land in a specified location or having specified features or attributes,
 - d. Any disturbance or excavation of land in respect of which an archaeological assessment approved by the Heritage Council indicates that there is little likelihood of there being any relics in the land.

Section 4 (1) of the Heritage Act (as amended in 2009) defines a relic as:

...any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that:

relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and is of State or local heritage significance

A relic has been further defined as:

Relevant case law and the general principles of statutory interpretation strongly indicate that a 'relic' is properly regarded as an object or chattel. A relic can, in

⁵ Heritage Council of New South Wales, 2009.

*some circumstances, become part of the land be regarded as a fixture (a chattel that becomes permanently affixed to land).*⁶

Excavation permits are issued by the Heritage Council of NSW, or its Delegate, under Section 140 of the Heritage Act for relics not listed on the SHR or under Section 60 for relics listed on the SHR. An application for an excavation permit must be supported by an Archaeological Research Design and Archaeological Assessment prepared in accordance with the NSW Heritage Division archaeological guidelines. Minor works that will have a minimal impact on archaeological relics may be granted an exception under Section 139 (4) or an exemption under Section 57 (2) of the Heritage Act.

The Heritage Act identified 'works' as being in a separate category to archaeological 'relics.' 'Works' refer to past evidence of infrastructure. 'Works' may be buried, and therefore archaeological in nature, however, exposure of a 'work' does not trigger reporting obligations under the Heritage Act. 'Works', as items of environmental heritage, have the potential to provide information that contributes to our knowledge of past practices, and good environmental practice recognises this. Roads and Maritime, for example, uses its *Standard Management Procedure: Unexpected Heritage Items* to manage the discovery of such works (Roads and Maritime 2015).

3.3.2 State Heritage Register

The SHR was established under Section 22 of the Heritage Act and is a list of places and objects of particular importance to the people of NSW, including archaeological sites. The SHR is administered by the Heritage Division of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH). This includes a diverse range of over 1,500 items, in both private and public ownership. To be listed, an item must be deemed to be of heritage significance for the whole of NSW.

To carry out activities within the curtilage of an item listed on the SHR, approval must be gained from the Heritage Council by securing a Section 60 permit. In some circumstances, under Section 57(2) of the Heritage Act, a Section 60 permit may not be required if works are undertaken in accordance with the NSW Heritage branch document *Standard Exemptions for Works Requiring Heritage Council Approval*⁷ or in accordance with agency specific exemptions. This includes works that are only minor in nature and will have minimal impact on the heritage significance of the place.

There is 1 item listed on the State Heritage Register located within the study area and is indicated in Figure 3:

- **Clydesdale – House, Barn, Cottage and Farm Landscape, listed as item 00674 on the State Heritage Register (SHI 5045540)**⁸

3.3.3 Section 170 registers

Under the Heritage Act all government agencies are required to identify, conserve and manage heritage items in their ownership or control. Section 170 requires all government agencies to maintain a Heritage and Conservation Register that lists all heritage assets and an assessment of the significance of each asset. They must ensure that all items inscribed on its list are maintained with due diligence in accordance with State Owned Heritage Management Principles approved by the

⁶ *Assessing Significance for Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'*, Heritage Branch, Department of Planning, 2009:7.

⁷ Heritage Council of New South Wales 2009

⁸ NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, 2012. 'Clydesdale – House, Barn, Cottages and Farm Landscape.'

Accessed online 18/3/2019 at:

<https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5045540>

Government on advice of the NSW Heritage Council. These principles serve to protect and conserve the heritage significance of items and are based on NSW heritage legislation and guidelines.

There are no s170 register listed items within the study area.

3.4 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (NSW) (EP&A Act) establishes the framework for cultural heritage values to be formally assessed in the land use planning and development consent process. The EP&A Act requires that environmental impacts are considered prior to land development; this includes impacts on cultural heritage items and places as well as archaeological sites and deposits. The EP&A Act requires that Local Governments prepare planning instruments (such as Local Environmental Plans [LEPs] and Development Control Plans [DCPs]) in accordance with the Act, to provide guidance on the level of environmental assessment required.

The current study area falls within the boundaries of the Blacktown LGA and is subject to the Blacktown LEP 2015. This includes a schedule of local heritage items and planning controls related to development in the vicinity of heritage items.

3.4.1 State Environmental Planning Policy (Sydney Region Growth Centres) 2006

The Sydney Region Growth Centres SEPP 2006 was introduced to co-ordinate the release of land for residential, employment and other urban development in the North West Growth Centre, South West Growth Centre, and the Wilton Growth Area. The current study area is located within the North West Growth Centre.

The Blacktown LEP 2015 is repealed over land to which the Sydney Region Growth Centres SEPP (2006) applies. Currently, approximately the southern half of the study area is within the Marsden Park Precinct, North West Growth Centres, and is within land to which the Sydney Region Growth Centres SEPP (2006) applies.

Approximately the northern half of the study area is within the Marsden Park North Precinct, which has been released, but not yet rezoned at the time this report was prepared. Therefore, the Blacktown LEP 2015 applies to the northern half of the study area.

The centreline of Richmond Road is the approximate dividing boundary between the Marsden Park Precinct to the south, and the Marsden Park North Precinct to the north.

Blacktown Council remains the consent authority under the Sydney Region Growth Centres SEPP (2006).

There is 1 item listed on the Sydney Region Growth Centres SEPP (2006) located within the study area and is indicated in Figure 3:

- **Clydesdale – Farmers Cottages and Barn (SHI 1140031)⁹**

3.4.2 The Blacktown Local Environment Plan 2015

Approximately the northern half of the study area falls within the Blacktown LEP 2015, and the southern half is located on land to which the Sydney Region Growth Centres SEPP (2006) applies.

⁹ NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, 2012. 'Clydesdale, Farmers Cottages and Barn.' Accessed online 9/4/2019 at: <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=1140031>

The centreline of Richmond Road is approximately the boundary between the Blacktown LEP to the north and Sydney Region Growth Centres SEPP to the south.

The Blacktown LEP 2015 aims to conserve the heritage significance of heritage items and heritage conservation areas, including associated fabric, settings and views; and to protect archaeological sites. The LEP stipulates development controls in relation to development proposed on or near heritage listed properties, archaeological sites, or Aboriginal places of heritage significance. The Blacktown Development Control Plan (DCP) 2015 details the standards, policies and guidelines related to construction and development for Blacktown City and is consistent with the Blacktown LEP 2015.

The following clauses apply to places of heritage significance within the Blacktown City Council LGA, under Part 5 Clause 5.10 of the Blacktown LEP 2015:

(1) Objectives

The objectives of this clause are as follows:

(a) to conserve the environmental heritage of Blacktown,

(b) to conserve the heritage significance of heritage items and heritage conservation areas, including associated fabrics, settings and views,

(c) to conserve archaeological sites,

(d) to conserve Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places of heritage significance

Before granting consent under this clause in respect of a heritage item or conservation area, the consent authority, the Blacktown City Council, must consider the effect of the proposed development on the heritage significance of the item or area concerned (5.10(5)), notably if the development is on land:

(5) Heritage assessment

The consent authority may, before granting consent to any development;

(a) on land on which a heritage item is located; or

(b) on land that is within a heritage conservation area;

(c) on land that is within the vicinity of land referred to in paragraph (a) or (b);

require a heritage management document to be prepared that assesses the extent to which the carrying out of the proposed development would affect the heritage significance of the heritage item or heritage conservation area concerned.

In accordance with OEH Local Government Heritage Guidelines (NSW Heritage Office 2002b: 49), this heritage assessment is a recognised heritage management document suitable for this purpose (5.10(5)).

The following heritage listed item is located approximately 40m from the study area and is illustrated in Figure 3:

- **St Phillips Church Cemetery, listed on the Blacktown LEP 2015 as item I37¹⁰**

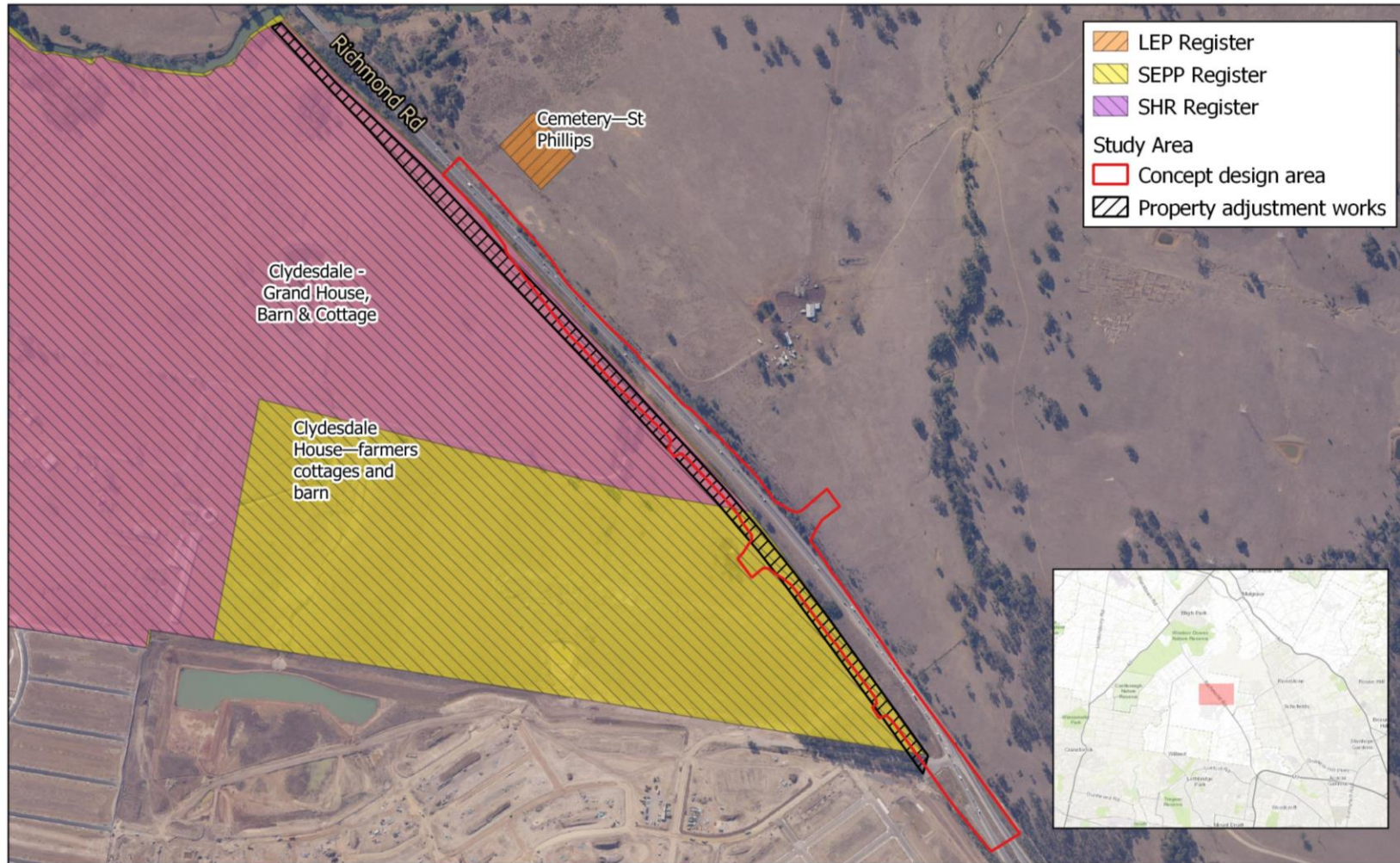
3.4.3 State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) [ISEPP] 2007

The State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007 (ISEPP) was introduced in order to streamline the development of infrastructure projects undertaken by state agencies. Generally, where there is conflict between the provisions of the ISEPP and other environmental planning instruments, the ISEPP prevails.

Under the ISEPP, development may be carried out by a public authority without consent on any land (Section 111). The ISEPP overrides the heritage controls included in the Sydney Region Growth Centres SEPP and the Blacktown LEP. Roads and Maritime is only required to consult with the councils when development may “have an impact that is not minor or inconsequential” on a local heritage item. When this is the case, a Statement of Heritage Impact must be provided to the relevant council, and the response of the council must be taken into consideration (Clause 14).

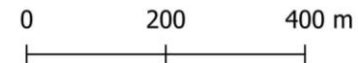
¹⁰ NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, 2015. ‘St Phillips Church Cemetery.’ Accessed online 18/3/2019 at: <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=1140032>

Figure 3. The study area and nearby heritage curtilages. Note: Clydesdale has been locally delisted under the Blacktown LEP 2015.




Heritage Items
19047 Richmond Rd
LGA: Blacktown

Scale: 1:10000
Size: A4
Date: 31-05-2019



3.5 Non-Statutory Registers

3.5.1 The Register of the National Estate

The Register of the National Estate is a list of natural, Aboriginal and historic heritage places throughout Australia. It was originally established under the *Australian Heritage Commission Act* 1975. Under that Act, the Australian Heritage Commission entered more than 13,000 places in the register. Following amendments to the *Australian Heritage Council Act* 2003, the Register of the National Estate (RNE) was frozen on 19 February 2007 and ceased to be a statutory register in February 2012. The RNE is now maintained on a non-statutory basis as a publicly available archive and educational resource.

There are no items listed on the Register of the National Estate within the study area.

3.5.2 Register of the National Trust

The National Trust of Australia is a community-based, non-government organisation committed to promoting and conserving Australia's Indigenous, natural and historic heritage. The Register of the National Trust (RNT) was established in 1949. It is a non-statutory register.

The following heritage listed item is located in the study area and is illustrated in Figure 2:

- **Clydesdale, listed on the National Trust Register as item 7063**

3.6 Summary of Heritage Listings

Table 3 provides a summary of heritage listed items within and near the study area. Several heritage items in this assessment are listed on multiple heritage registers with differing curtilages, and these items have been grouped in the table below.

Table 3: Summary of listings for the heritage items in and near the study area.

Heritage Item	Listing	Address	Significance	Register	Place ID (Item No.)	Distance from Study area
Clydesdale – House, Barn, Cottage and Farm Landscape	Clydesdale – House, Barn, Cottage and Farm Landscape	1270 Richmond Road, Marsden Park	State	State Heritage Register National Trust Register	0064 SHI 5045540	Curtilage is within the study area
Clydesdale – Farmers Cottages and Barn	Clydesdale – Farmers Cottages and Barn	1270 Richmond Road, Marsden Park	State	Sydney Regions Growth Centres SEPP 2006	SHI 1140031	Curtilage is within the study area
St Phillips Church Cemetery	St Phillips Church Cemetery	Richmond Road, Marsden Park	Local	Blacktown LEP 2015	I37 SHI 1140032	Located approximately 40m from the study area

4.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

4.1 Early history of the study area

4.1.1 Early European exploration and settlement (1788-1815)

Attracted to the alluvial soils along the Hawkesbury River, the Hawkesbury Region was first settled by Europeans in 1794 around the area known as the Green Hills.¹¹ Road connections from Parramatta enabled the population of farmers to grow, and by 1801, the Hawkesbury Region had become the primary source of colonial grain and ensured a stable food supply for New South Wales.¹² The town of Windsor was established in 1810 by Governor Macquarie, who then toured the region in 1811 and founded the towns of Richmond, Wilberforce, and Pitt Town.¹³ During this time, Governor Macquarie also noted the imminent danger of flooding posed to the settlers along the Hawkesbury, and ordered that new towns be constructed on higher ground, including in the modern Marsden Park/Riverstone area. The land was still flood prone but was considered more suitable for settlement and farming.¹⁴

Roads towards Windsor and the greater Cumberland region enabled settlers to spread into the newly allocated land. Many of these roads, including the early Richmond Road, had initially been a series of tracks providing routes for horse drawn carts, foot traffic, and cattle. In 1816 William Cox was hired by Governor Macquarie to improve Richmond Road as part of upgrades to the colonial road system. The improvement of the road further encouraged settlement along Richmond Road and several significant land grants were made, including Walter Lang's 700-acre grant that became the Clydesdale Estate.

In 1822 further improvements to Richmond Road occurred and applied the new macadam technique. Macadam was developed by John McAdam in the 18th century and was constructed by compacting crushed granite or greenstone for support the weight of traffic and was then covered by light stone to absorb the wear and tear while simultaneously providing efficient drainage.¹⁵

4.1.2 Early land grants and the foundation of Clydesdale

The earliest land grant in the study area was made by Governor Macquarie to Walter Lang, who received 700 acres in 1813 (Figure 4). Lang was a businessman and trader, who used his land at Clydesdale for farming. In 1814 Lang leased his land to William Walker, before Lang passed away in 1815.¹⁶ Walker then sold Clydesdale at auction in 1819, where it was purchased by Charles Tompson,¹⁷ an ex-convict who served as a Government clerk before becoming involved in trade with China and India, and also worked as a baker and miller in Sydney.¹⁸ Tompson enlarged the estate to 865 acres by purchasing adjacent farms,¹⁹ including the land grants of Andrew Loder (60 acres), John Palfrey (35 acres), and Thomas Upton (70 acres) (Figure 5). He then built several residential buildings on the property, including a two-storey brick homestead, a large barn, shed, stables, outhouse, servant quarters and stockyards by 1825.²⁰ Tompson lived in the homestead with his second wife Jane and their nine children, including Charles Tompson Jr., the first recognised Australian poet. An extensive garden and an orchard were established around the homestead.

¹¹ Helen Proudfoot for Hawkesbury City Council, 2017, 10.

¹² *Ibid.*

¹³ Macquarie, L. 1811. Personal Diary: <https://www.mq.edu.au/macquarie-archive/lema/1811/1811jan.html>

¹⁴ Steele, J. 1916. *Early Days of Windsor New South Wales*. Tyrell's Limited, Sydney, p.16.

¹⁵ Encyclopaedia Britannica, 2014. 'Macadam'. Accessed online 22/3/2019 at:

<https://www.britannica.com/technology/macadam-road-construction>

¹⁶ NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, 2012. 'Clydesdale – House, Barn, Cottages and Farm Landscape.'

¹⁷ ERM 2013. 'Marsden Park Precinct: Historical Heritage Assessment' p.20-21.

¹⁸ Heritech, 2012. 'Clydesdale Conservation Management Plan', p.21.

¹⁹ NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, 2012. 'Clydesdale – House, Barn, Cottages and Farm Landscape.'

²⁰ *Op. Cit.*

George Bennett, a naturalist, stayed at Clydesdale in 1832 and observed that much of the cultivated land was close to the house, noting that Clydesdale had "fine red clay soil which has been found very productive when laid out as vineyards."²¹

Figure 4. Parish of St Matthew, showing the Walter Lang's land grant, Richmond Road, and South Creek. 1840s-1880s. Source: Historical Land Records Viewer

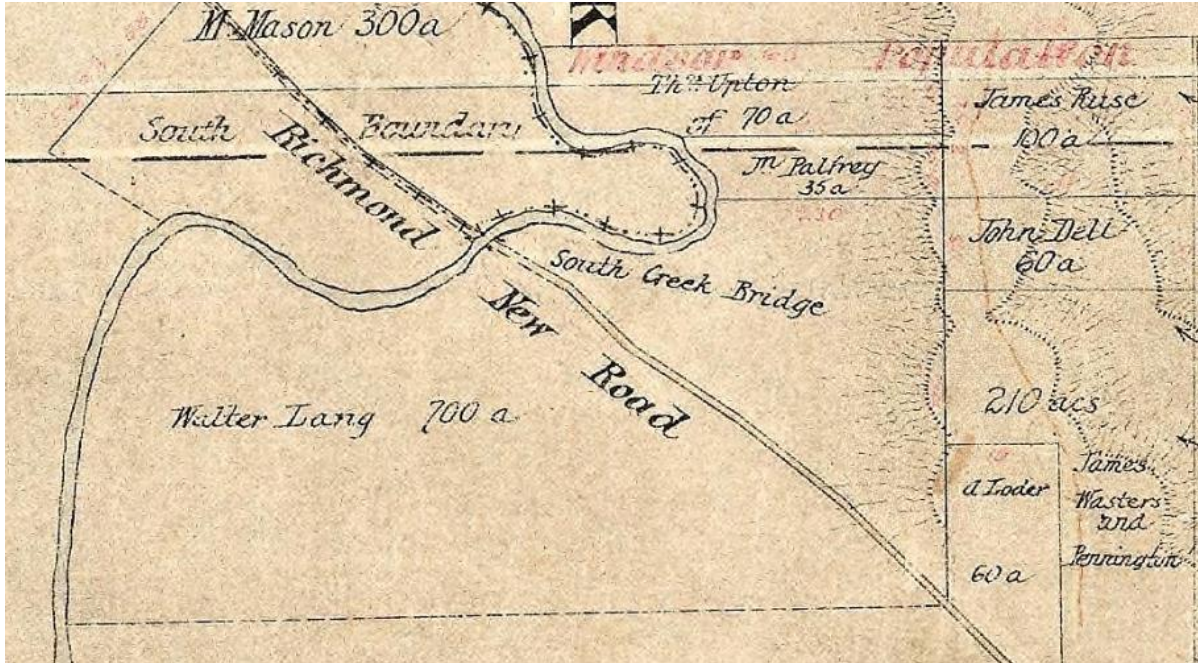


Figure 5. Plan of the Windsor District showing Clydesdale after Charles Thompson's land acquisition, c.1842. Source: State Library of New South Wales.



²¹ Bennett, G., 1834. *Wanderings in New South Wales, Batavia, Pedir Coast, Singapore and China, being the Journal of a Naturalist*, Vol. 1., p.96. Richard Bentley: London.

A census taken in 1828 showed Clydesdale to be a flourishing estate with a teacher, cook, shoemaker, stableman, shepherds, labourers, herdsmen, carpenters and house staff all living at Clydesdale, likely in the servant's quarters and seven cottages across the estate. Tompson had endeavoured to turn Clydesdale into a gentleman's estate and was succeeding, making many improvements to the property. He was also successfully working to secure land grants for his children.²²

During the 1840s Tompson donated land on the eastern side of Richmond Road to the Church of England, and construction began by 1845 on St Phillips Church of England (Figure 6). The Church was consecrated in September 1846 (see Section 4.1.3 for more information). In the late 1840s Tompson experienced financial troubles and lost Clydesdale Estate in 1850, after advertising to lease the property in 1848. This advertisement described Clydesdale Estate as having a two-storey Georgian brick house with a 9-foot verandah, six rooms on the ground floor, a kitchen, laundry, washhouse, two sleeping rooms for servants, and 11 bedrooms on the top floor. The estate also included a stable and coach house, bakehouse, labourer quarters, stores, granary, garden huts, a barn, garden, orchard and a Church, with at least 500 acres (of 900) fit for cultivation.²³ Charles and Jane had secured land holdings on the Murrumbidgee River for their children, and after the sale of Clydesdale they moved to Arthur Street, Surry Hills until they both passed away in 1871.²⁴

4.1.2.1 Other land grants in the area

To the north-east of the study area a large land grant was made to Samuel Marsden in 1815, which totalled 1000 acres.²⁵ Marsden extensively used his land for farming and despite being inexperienced he was dedicated and considered by Governor King to be the most resourceful farmer in the colony.²⁶ One of few Anglican Clergymen in the colony at the time, Marsden held significant positions in the Church and also travelled to New Zealand as a missionary several times between 1814 and 1837.²⁷ Marsden today serves as the namesake for Marsden Park.

Sometime after 1840 Andrew Loder purchased a 60-acre plot of land on the eastern side of Richmond Road at the southern end of the study area (Figure 4). Directly adjacent to Loder's land was James Masters Pennington's land grant of 210 acres, also on the eastern side of Richmond Road, which was purchased after 1844.²⁸ To the north-east of Lang's grant and the study area were the original grants of Thomas Upton (70 acres) and John Palfrey (35 acres), which were purchased by Charles Tompson and absorbed into the Clydesdale Estate, along with Loder's grant (Figure 4 and Figure 5).

4.1.3 St Phillips Church and Cemetery

By the 1840s Charles Tompson had become a successful member of the New South Wales community and was respected by prominent free settlers including the Reverend Thomas Hassall, James Macarthur Jr, William Cox Jr, the Reverend Samuel Marsden, and even Governor Macquarie.²⁹ In 1845, Tompson either sold or donated – the nature of the grant is disputed in the historical record – 2 acres of the eastern portion of Clydesdale to the Church of England. Construction

²² Heritech, 2012. 'Clydesdale Conservation Management Plan,' p.22.

²³ NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, 2012. 'Clydesdale – House, Barn, Cottages and Farm Landscape.'

²⁴ Heritech, 2012. 'Clydesdale Conservation Management Plan,' p.26.

²⁵ In Figure 3, Marsden's land grant is directly above of the land grants belonging to Thomas Upton and James Ruse.

²⁶ Australian Dictionary of Biography, 1967. 'Samuel Marsden.' Accessed online 22/3/2019 at: <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/marsden-samuel-2433>

²⁷ Australian Dictionary of Biography, 1967. 'Samuel Marsden.'

²⁸ *The Australian*, Saturday February 3rd 1844. Accessed online 3/4/2019 at: <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/37122794?searchTerm=the%20australian%20february%203rd%201844&searchLimits=-l-title=50|||-decade=184|||-year=1844|||-month=2>

²⁹ Heritech, 2012. 'Clydesdale Conservation Management Plan,' p.21.

of St Phillips Church began in 1845, where it was built by local residents, and the Church was consecrated in September 1846.³⁰

Once complete, the church was described as being 36 feet in length and 18 feet in width, with a shingled roof and glass windows.³¹ As there are no obvious built remains of the church it is uncertain exactly where it was located, though it is thought to be located within the 2 acre land grant given by Thompson, which corresponds with the current LEP listing of the St Phillips Church Cemetery (Blacktown LEP 2015 I37). Presumably it was erected in close proximity to St Phillips Cemetery at the junction of South Creek and Richmond Road. An archaeological survey conducted in 1988 stated that the Church was located south of the Cemetery.³² A small number of historical maps indicate the location and shape of the Church (Figure 6), and one survey plan from the 1840s indicates what is possibly an access route across Richmond Road to the church, connecting the two sides of Clydesdale (Figure 5). As indicated on these maps, there was likely an access route that connected the Church to Richmond Road that may have been formalised with an early road surface and a fence line. The appearance of the Church is only known from one undated photograph (Figure 7) and a sketch attributed to Charles Tompson (Figure 8).

Between 1846 and 1876 there were 134 recorded baptisms at the church.³³ Nine members of the Lock family, who were associated with the Colebee and Nurragingy Land Grant located south of the study area, were baptised at St Phillips Church. The Schofield family, who held large land grants south-east of the study, had 11 members baptised at St Phillips.

The St Phillips Burial Register (1848-1872) lists the names of 12 people who were buried in the cemetery and can be seen in Table 4 below. It is believed that Maria Lock was buried at St Phillips Cemetery and the gravestone of her daughter, Jane Lock, has been located at the site (Figure 9). Maria Lock was the sister of Colebee, the first Aboriginal land grantee in New South Wales, whose land grant was located on Richmond Road. She married Robert Lock (1800-1854) in the first officially sanctioned marriage between a convict and an Aboriginal woman.³⁴ No records listing the individuals buried between 1872 and 1887 have been located, however as Maria Lock passed away in 1878 it is likely she was buried in the cemetery during this period.

The Church was severely affected by a number of floods in the late 1800s and by 1887 it was closed and fell into ruin.

Table 4. St Phillips Burial Register

#	Surname	Forenames	Abode	When Died	When Buried	Age	Occupation	Ceremony performed by
1	Shearing	John	South Creek	7 Apr 1848	8 Apr 1848	13 m	Child of John Shearing	Henry T. Stiles
2	Knocks	Louisa	South Creek	16 Apr 1848	18 Apr 1848	33	Wife of Edward Knocks	Henry T. Stiles

³⁰ Winsome, P., n.d. 'Churches, Riverstone and District.' Site accessed online 8/8/2014 at: <http://www.riverstonehistoricalsociety.org.au/greenstone//collect/localhis/index/assoc/HASH1625.dir/doc.pdf>

³¹ French, Jeanette, M. 1988. 'Clydesdale: A Small History.' Blacktown, NSW.

³² Dallas, M. & Donlon, D., 1988. 'Archaeological Survey and Site Assessment of a Portion of the Riverstone Meatworks Property near Marsden Park, NSW.' Report prepared for the Angliss Group, p. 12.

³³ Liversidge, Steve (transcriptions), 2005. 'St Phillips Baptism Register 1846-1876.' Hawkesbury on the Net, Church Registers. Accessed online 8/8/2014 at: <http://www.hawkesbury.net.au/church/baptisms/spba1846.htm>

³⁴ Parry, N. 2005. Australian Dictionary of Biography: 'Lock, Maria (1805-1878).' Accessed online on 8/8/2014 at: <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/lock-maria-13050/text23599>.

Richmond Road Upgrade, Elara Boulevard to Clydesdale
Non-Aboriginal Statement of Heritage Impact

#	Surname	Forenames	Abode	When Died	When Buried	Age	Occupation	Ceremony performed by
3	Nichols	Henry	Eastern Creek	3 Oct 1849	5 Oct 1849	4yrs 6 m	Minor	Henry T. Stiles
4	Chapman	William	South Creek	6 Apr 1851	8 Apr 1851	61	Toll Gatekeeper	Henry T. Stiles
5	Warboys	William	South Creek	27 Dec 1851	28 Dec 1851	44	Labourer	Henry T. Stiles
6	Warboys	Josiah	South Creek	30 Mar 1854	31 Mar 1854	18	Labourer	Henry T. Stiles
7	Shearing	William	South Creek	31 Jan 1855	1 Feb 1855	3	Infant	Henry T. Stiles
8	Erwin	Joseph	South Creek	19 Aug 1858	20 Aug 1858	2	Not Stated	Henry T. Stiles
9	Shearing	David Samuel	South Creek	20 May 1863	21 May 1863	2	Infant	Henry T. Stiles
10	Smith	Sarah	South Creek	19 Aug 1867	19 Aug 1867	36 days	Infant	Chas. F. Garnsey
11	Ganderton	William	Eastern Creek	28 Dec 1870	31 Dec 1870	70	Labourer	Chas. F. Garnsey
12	Lock	Joseph	Blacktown	13 Jul 1872	15 Jul 1872	16 wks	Infant	Chas. F. Garnsey

Figure 6. Clydesdale, showing the location of St Phillips Church, nd. Source: Historic Land Records Viewer

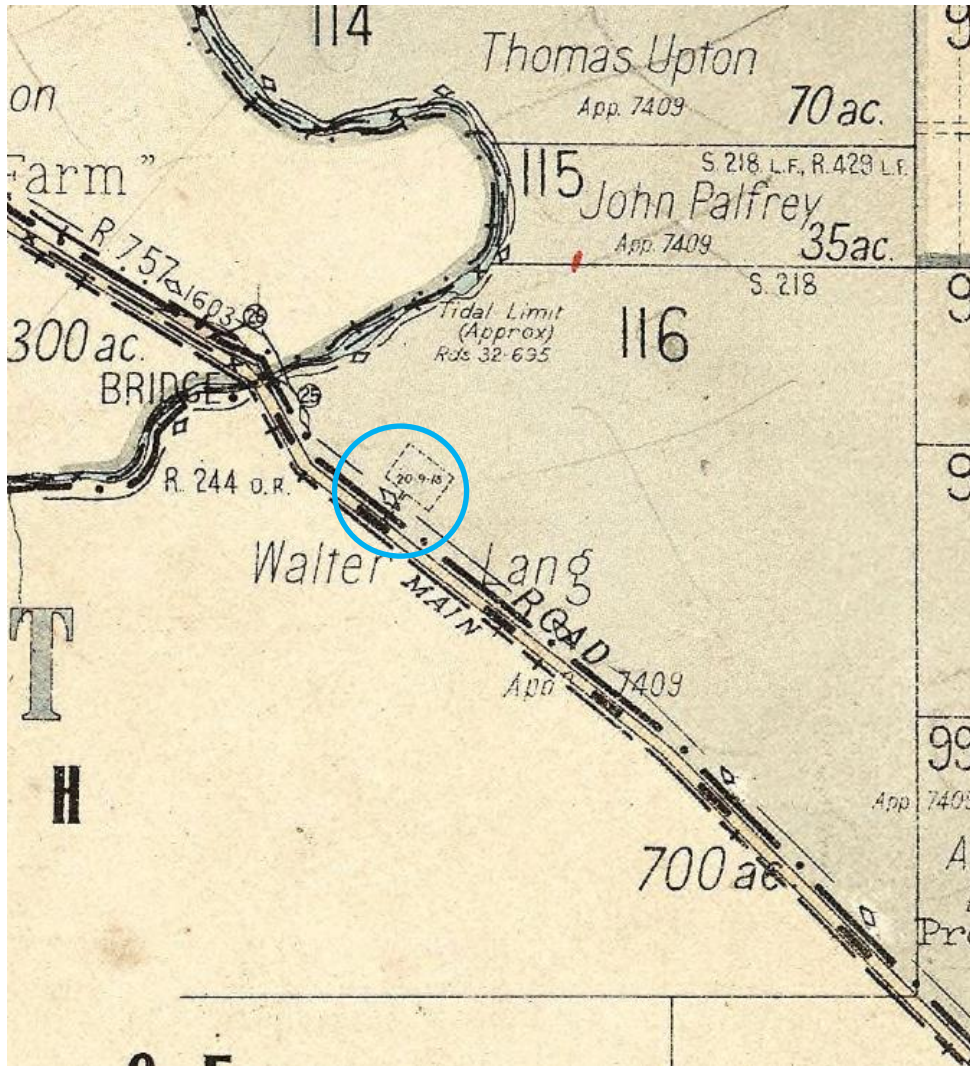


Figure 7. St Phillips Church of England, Clydesdale, n.d. Source: Penrith City Library



Figure 8. Sketch of St Philllips Church, accredited to Charles Tompson, c.1846. Source: Penrith City Library



Figure 9. The grave of Jane Lock. Source: History of Aboriginal Sydney.



4.1.4 Clydesdale after Charles Tompson

Clydesdale was purchased by Edward and John Lamb in 1851, and sold again by 1853 to the Plunkett Family and R. Fawcett. Little is known about Clydesdale under these owners, however the Plunketts and Fawcett's built a racecourse on site, the possible remnants of which are visible in aerial photographs from 1947 (Figure 10).

In 1859 the Marist Fathers, a French Catholic order of missionaries, purchased Clydesdale, and established a school for training young South Sea Islanders as Evangelical priests. Six students arrived in 1861, coming mostly from Samoa and Tonga. It is unknown if any changes were made to the property under the Marist ownership, however it seems unlikely.³⁵ A small Marist cemetery with several burials was established on the southern side of the Clydesdale house (Figure 11), however there was no record of any of the Marist group passing away. It therefore is likely that Catholic members of the community were buried in the Marist cemetery at Clydesdale.³⁶

During the time of Marist occupation, the Hawkesbury River flooded sixteen times and limited the success of crops. During the Great Flood of 1867 the floodwater supposedly came within two metres

³⁵ Heritech, 2012. 'Clydesdale Conservation Management Plan,' p.26.

³⁶ Heritech, 2012. 'Clydesdale Conservation Management Plan,' p.26-7

of the homestead. By 1870 the Marists had sold Clydesdale to the Hassall family, who owned the neighbouring property.³⁷

Between 1872 and 1876 William Kempton Smith, a lawyer, inhabited the property however it is uncertain whether he purchased Clydesdale or leased it (all or part) from the Hassall's. Between 1876 and 1879 James and Andrew Broad were the occupants, and they sold Clydesdale, including stock, to John Hardie in 1880 for the price of 6157 pounds (Figure 12).³⁸

Figure 10. 1947 aerial imagery showing the possible remnants of the Plunkett and Fawcett racecourse.



³⁷ NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, 2012. 'Clydesdale – House, Barn, Cottages and Farm Landscape.'

³⁸ *The Maitland Mercury and Hunter River General Advertiser*, 21 December 1880. 'Sydney Markets – Harrison, Jones and Devlin's Report,' p.6. Accessed online 3/4/2019 at:
<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/814206?searchTerm=%22clydesdale%20estate%22%20sale&searchLimits=l-availability=y|||-australian=y>

Figure 11. The Marist Cemetery at Clydesdale, 2003. Source: Heritech Consulting

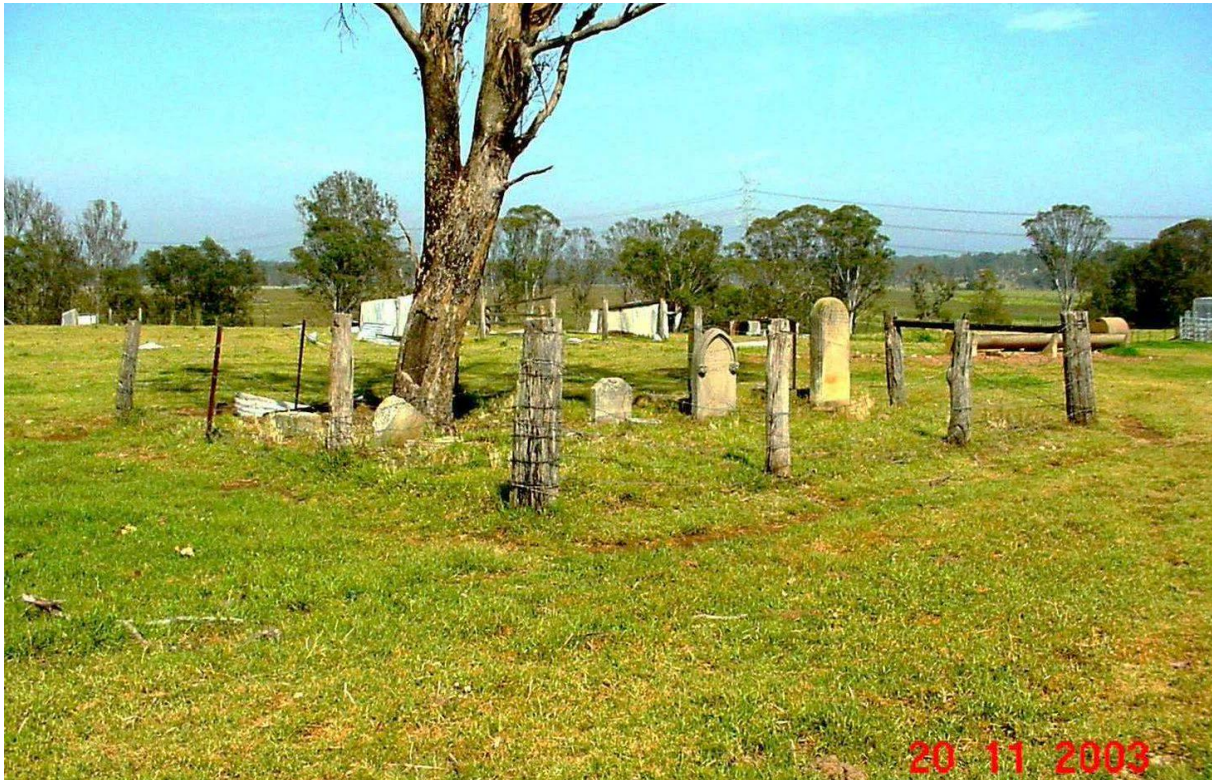
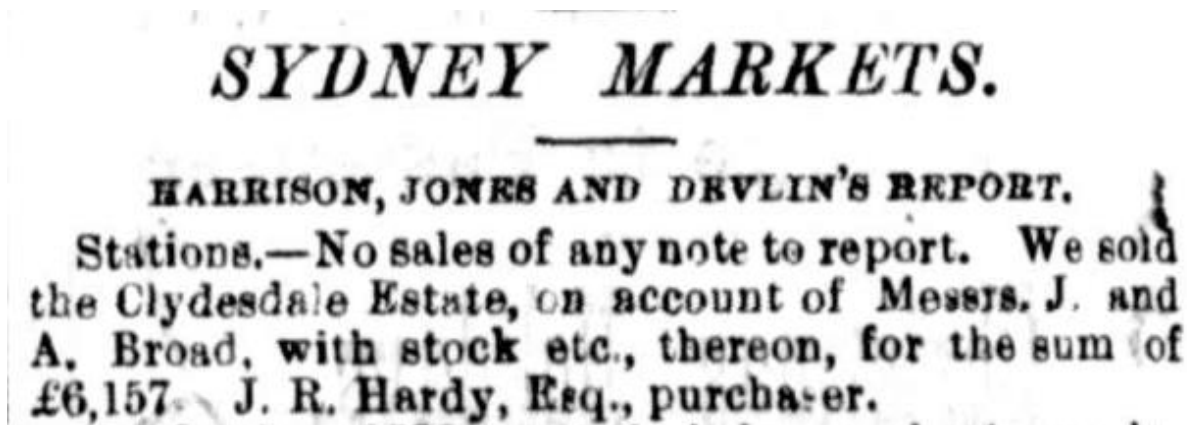


Figure 12. Sale notice of Clydesdale in *The Maitland Mercury and Hunter River General Advertiser*, 1880. Source: Trove/NLA



John Hardie was a lawyer and the Mayor of Sydney, who made Clydesdale his country residence. Hardie primarily used Clydesdale to breed racehorses, taking advantage of the grazing land.³⁹ Horse races were common in the Hawkesbury district at this time, however it is unknown whether the racecourse built by the Plunkett's and Fawcett's in the 1850s remained, and if so, whether it was ever used for races.

In 1884 Clydesdale was the subject of an article in the *Town and Country Journal*, where it was described as being approximately 1000 acres, with 250 acres under cultivation.⁴⁰ Hardie also had 40 horses in his stock farm. The article also provides some information about the main entrance drive to Clydesdale, stating that "the long drive is nearly two miles in length, and will in time form a very

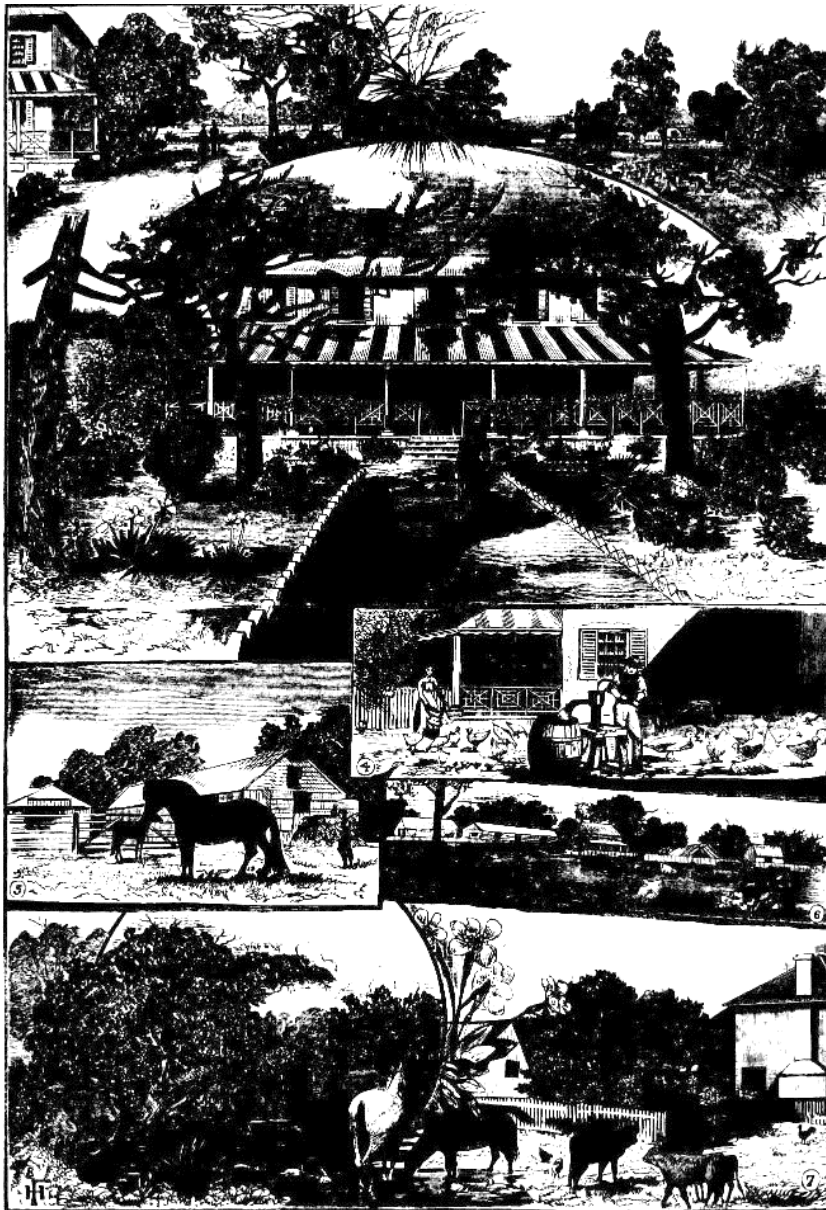
³⁹ Heritech, 2012. 'Clydesdale Conservation Management Plan,' p.27.

⁴⁰ *Town and Country Journal*, 18 October 1884, p.28. Accessed online 3/4/2019 at: <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/page/5044891>

imposing and handsome avenue."⁴¹ A series of sketches accompanied the article, showing the homestead, garden, and some of the outbuildings and animals (Figure 13). No information about the entrance gate or fences is provided however.

By 1901 a house had been constructed on the Clydesdale Estate, located opposite the main entrance to the estate on Richmond Road. This house was occupied by Elsie Shields, who was employed at Clydesdale as a laundress, and her husband Steve. The description of the house's location suggests that it was located on the eastern side of Richmond Road, possibly near the location of the current house and outbuildings of Echo Vale farm (see Section 4.1.5.3 for more information). The house – a weatherboard structure with a veranda - was accessed by a crushed sandstone driveway that led from Richmond Road.⁴² In 1906 the Shields moved to Riverstone and their house at Clydesdale burned down soon after.

Figure 13. Sketches of Clydesdale from *The Town and Country Journal*, 1884. Source: Trove



Clydesdale, near Riverstone, the Country Residence and Stock Farm of John Hardie, Esq., Mayor of Sydney.

⁴¹ *Op. Cit.*

⁴² Personal Communication with Ronnie Shields, 2/3/2015.

4.1.5 Clydesdale and Marsden Park in the Twentieth and Twenty-first Centuries

4.1.5.1 John Buckland and subdivision of Clydesdale

In 1903 or 1904, Hardie sold Clydesdale to George Grierson Kiss, a well-known horse breeder. In 1919 the property was sold again to John Buckland, a grazier. During Buckland's time at Clydesdale, he extended the stables to become a garage, indicating that motor vehicles were certainly being used at Clydesdale at this time, which may have required upgrades to Clydesdale's and access roads.⁴³ As Hardie was the Mayor of Sydney and certainly very wealthy, it is highly likely he had also owned and used vehicles at Clydesdale, however it seems that Buckland was the first to construct new infrastructure to accommodate the use of vehicles.

In the early 20th century many country roads were unsealed or gravel, however we know that Richmond Road had experienced macadam upgrades in the 1820s and it is likely that it would have been upgraded to a Telford Road surface at some time, before being resealed with asphalt by the 1920s.⁴⁴ As cars became more common in the post-WWI period,⁴⁵ the road which had previously been suitable for horses were inadequate for cars. Gravel roads were often "narrow, rough, ungraded and impassable by cars in the wet" and the solid rubber tyres of early cars quickly damaged road surfaces.⁴⁶ Where the access to Clydesdale met Richmond Road, upgrades may have occurred to make the transition between the public and private roads smoother, and the main entrance gates to Clydesdale may have also required widening to accommodate private vehicles as well as livestock transportation vehicles. While these upgrades may have occurred prior to Buckland's occupation of the property, either by Hardie or Kiss, it is certain that they had happened by the time Buckland left the property.

On February 2nd 1933 Buckland sold Clydesdale at auction, with the property now at 1456 acres, meaning more land had been accumulated between the Marist ownership and Buckland's sale. The additional acreage possibly came during the Hassall family's ownership of Clydesdale in the 1870s, since they had also owned a neighbouring property at the time. Buckland, described as the "late John Arthur Buckland" had passed away in 1931, leading to the sale.⁴⁷ The auction notice provided the opportunity to purchase one of three portions of Clydesdale if necessary (Figure 14). The first portion (534 acres) included the homestead, "extensively improved with main road and permanent creek frontages;" the second portion was 365 acres of land suited to grazing and cultivation, including farm buildings, a cottage and a creek; and the final portion was 557 acres of cleared Land, included a cottage and outbuildings.⁴⁸ No plan of the subdivision has been located at this date, however two of these portions were located east of Richmond Road.⁴⁹ Part of this area was purchased and renamed Echo Vale, while Clydesdale continued on the western side of Richmond Road at a reduced size of 548 acres.⁵⁰

⁴³ Heritech, 2012. 'Clydesdale Conservation Management Plan,' p. 30.

⁴⁴ Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2012. 'History of Roads in Australia.' Accessed online 3/4/2019 at: <http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/0/2e904c15091c39a5ca2569de0028b416?OpenDocument>

⁴⁵ *Op. Cit.*

⁴⁶ *Op. Cit.*

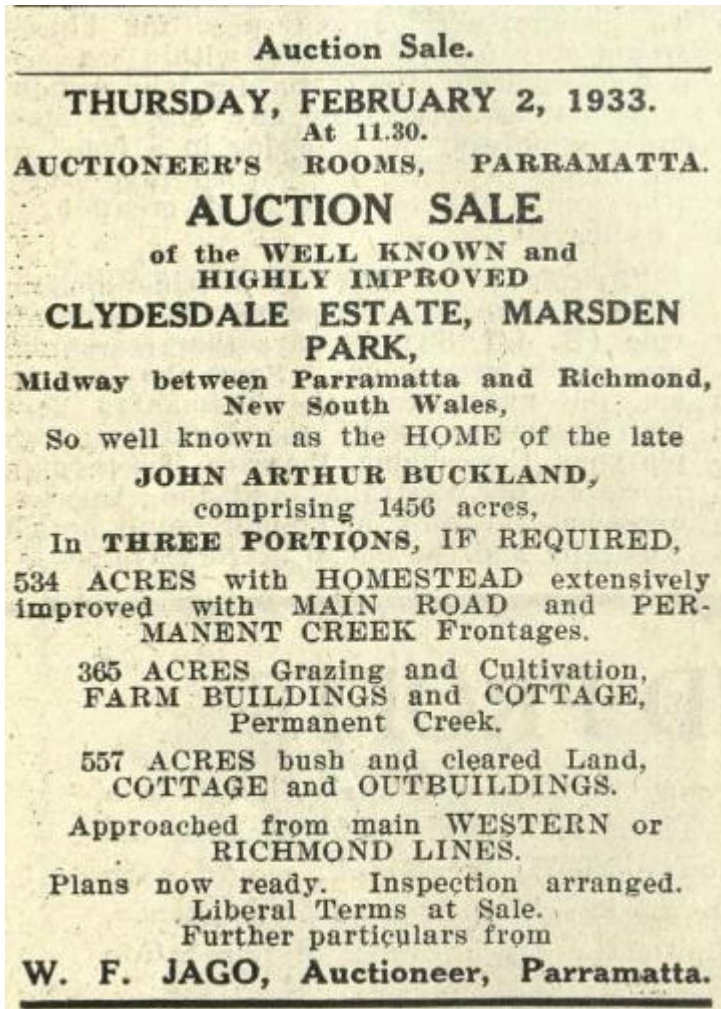
⁴⁷ *Mudgee Guardian and North-Western Representative*, 16 July 1931. 'Noted Pastoralist Passes – Late J.A. Buckland,' p.10. Accessed online 3/4/2019 at: <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/156228534?searchTerm=%22John%20Arthur%20Buckland%22&searchLimits=l-australian=y||l-availability=y>

⁴⁸ *The Bulletin*, 18 January 1933. 'Auction Sale of the well known and highly improved Clydesdale Estate, Marsden Park,' p.19. Accessed online 3/4/2019 at: <https://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-604988522/view?sectionId=nla.obj-610583005&partId=nla.obj-604998380#page/n18/mode/1up/search/clydesdale>

⁴⁹ GBA Heritage for Eco Logical, 2018. 'Clydesdale Estate Conservation Management Plan,' p. 7. Accessed online 3/4/2019 at: <https://www.blacktown.nsw.gov.au/files/assets/public/public-exhibitions-da-16-04611/clydesdale-estate-cmp-issue-k-vol-3-171219.pdf>

⁵⁰ *Op. Cit.*

Figure 14. Sale of Clydesdale Estate in *The Bulletin*, 1933. Source: Trove



4.1.5.2 Clydesdale from the 1930s

Owners of Clydesdale following John Buckland included George and Bruce Pottie, veterinary surgeons, and then Joseph James from 1935. James was a stock and station agent who ran the farm as a dairy until it was taken over for use as a Medical Receiving Station and convalescent hospital by the RAAF in 1942.⁵¹

The RAAF carried out intensive upgrades to the property, including the water supply, drainage, and sewerage systems.⁵² It is unknown how far away from the house these works extended or whether they would have impacted the study area close to Richmond Road. In September of 1942 Clydesdale had a telephone installed by the RAAF, and the onsite Delco electricity supply was removed, and the Estate became connected to the Blacktown City Council's supply.⁵³ To this day, telegraph poles are located along Richmond Road, which are then located along the southern driveway to Clydesdale where they are connected to the homestead. Infrastructure works for the installation of the electricity supply would have occurred within the study area at this time.

⁵¹ GBA Heritage for Eco Logical, 2018. 'Clydesdale Estate Conservation Management Plan,' p.8; NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, 2012. 'Clydesdale Estate – House, Barn, Cottages and Farm Landscape'.

⁵² GBA Heritage for Eco Logical, 2018. 'Clydesdale Estate Conservation Management Plan,' p.8.

⁵³ Heritech, 2012. 'Clydesdale Conservation Management Plan,' p.32.

During the RAAF occupation of Clydesdale, Joseph James' widow Keitha had continued to reside in the homestead with their children. After the RAAF left the property in 1944, Keitha sold Clydesdale to Marcia Williams of Elizabeth Bay.⁵⁴

Marcia Williams divided the house into flats which were leased by various tenants. Throughout this time the estate continued as a working farm. In 1963 Clydesdale was sold to Associated Dairies, however tenants continued to live at the property until the 1980s. Associated Dairies rapidly installed new milking machinery, stock yards, and feeding facilities. A new traditional dairy with 16 stalls was installed in 1973, and a rotolactor was installed in 1987.⁵⁵ The property continued to be used for grazing and feeding supplies however, gradually the amount of feed being grown on the property decreased and the beef and dairy cattle were separated.⁵⁶

In 1979 the Department of Main Roads (predecessors of Roads and Maritime) began works for the realignment of Richmond Road and the construction of a new South Creek Bridge.⁵⁷ The northern section of Richmond Road adjoining Clydesdale, which had previously diverted to the north east approaching South Creek, was realigned approximately 90 metres to the west. The Fitzroy Bridge, constructed in 1881, was demolished and a new bridge constructed. As part of the construction of the new bridge, extensive earthworks were required along Richmond Road, which the road easement raised in level and an embankment created along the extent of the Clydesdale boundary line. At this time it is likely that the Department of Main Roads acquired parts of Clydesdale that bordered Richmond Road in order to expand the road easement and create the embankment for the approach to South Creek Bridge.

As a result of the earthworks it seems that at this time one of Clydesdale's creeks which came in close proximity to Richmond Road was converted to a dam. As the road level was raised, the original entrances to Clydesdale and Echo Vale were closed, with a new entrance being constructed approximately 300 metres from the southern entrance. The current entrance to Clydesdale dates to this time, however it is possible that the sandstone used in the current entrance wall was reused from an early entrance or elsewhere on the property. Comparative aerial and satellite images showing these landscape changes from 1947 and 2018 can be seen at Figure 15 and Figure 16 respectively.

In 2001 Clydesdale was sold to Francis Pace of Pace Farms, where it continued to be used for grazing and a free-range egg farm.⁵⁸ Clydesdale is now owned by Cyan Stone Developments and continues to be used for cattle grazing.⁵⁹

⁵⁴ *Op. Cit.*

⁵⁵ NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, 2012. 'Clydesdale – House, Barn, Cottages and Farm Landscape.'

⁵⁶ *Op. Cit.*

⁵⁷ *Government Gazette of the State of New South Wales*, 18 May 1979. 'Department of Main Roads,' p.2371.

Accessed online 3/4/2019 at:

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/219968387?searchTerm=%22clydesdale%22%20AND%20%22richmond%22&searchLimits=sortBy=dateDesc>

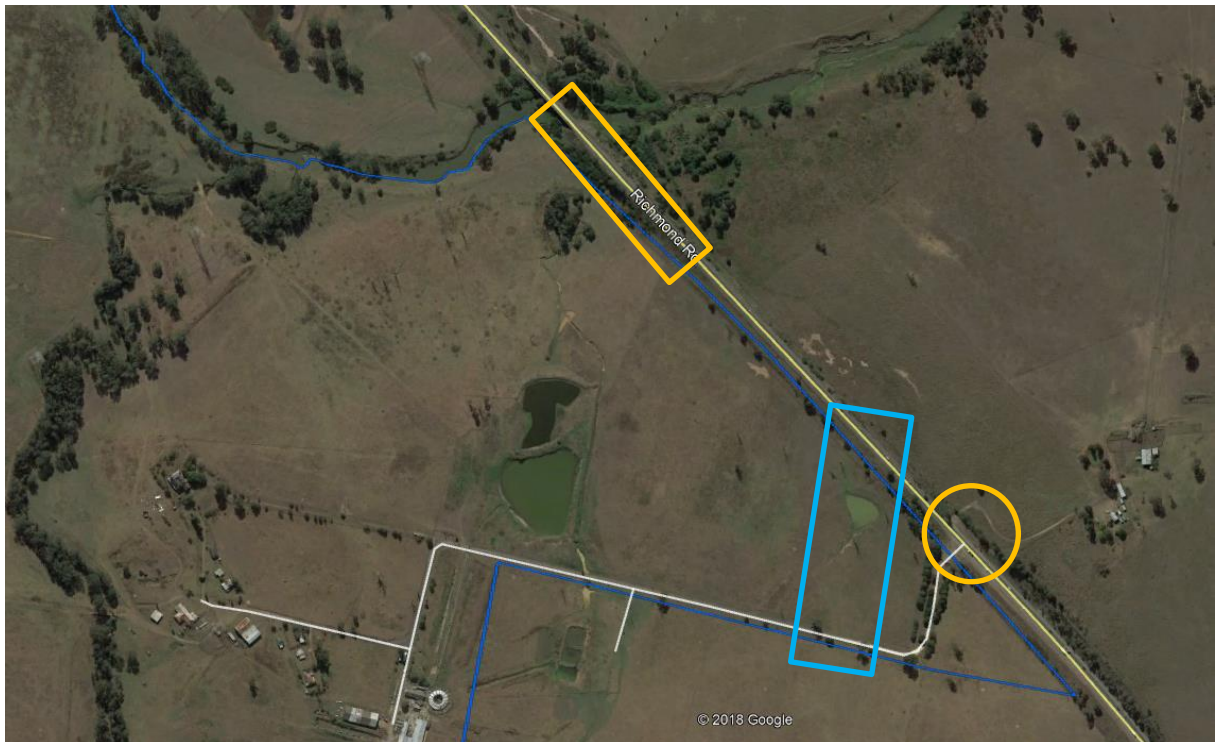
⁵⁸ *Op. Cit.*; Heritech, 2012. 'Clydesdale Conservation Management Plan,' p. 33.

⁵⁹ GBA Heritage for Eco Logical, 2018. 'Clydesdale Estate Conservation Management Plan,' p.8.

Figure 15. 1947 aerial image of the study area showing the old alignment of Richmond Road, the old entries to Clydesdale and Echo Vale, and a creek at Clydesdale.



Figure 16. 2018 satellite imagery of the study area, showing the new alignment of Richmond Road, the new access locations to Clydesdale and Echo Vale, and the modification of waterways. Source: Google Earth



4.1.5.3 Echo Vale Farm

After the subdivision of Clydesdale Estate, considerably less is known about Echo Vale than Clydesdale. Aerial imagery shows that by 1947 there were several buildings on the property, possibly including two houses or cottages towards the front of the property and accessed via a drive directly opposite to the southern entrance of Clydesdale. There are noticeable outbuildings behind the house, including a possibly barn and shed, what look like water tanks, and a series of fences enclosing individual paddocks. Large areas of cultivated land for crops are easily visible, along with a noticeable track running from the main homestead to the north of the property.

Imagery from 1975 shows the addition of a few more buildings on the property, and that the cultivated land areas have shifted closer to the house. A dam has also been constructed on the property to the north-west of the house. Some minor land clearance has occurred on the northern side of the house to make room for the new paddock or crop field. In the 2018 satellite imagery, Echo Vale does not seem to have any areas of cultivated land or crops. Between the 1975 and 2018 imagery there does not seem to have been any major changes to the homestead. A site inspection undertaken by Artefact Heritage in 2014 observed that Echo Vale was comprised of wholly modern structures, however evidence of early 20th century sheds and outbuildings survived on the property.

4.1.5.4 Development of Marsden Park

Between 1914 and 1943 Blacktown's population rose from 1600 to 15000.⁶⁰ Walter Lang's original grant and those immediately surrounding it remained as undeveloped pastoral land, however the land to the south became rapidly subdivided. Some of the purchased properties remained unoccupied while others were used as small scale farms and residential properties. The Sand's Directories from the 1920s showed that many of Marsden Park's residents at the time were poultry farmers, fruit growers, graziers, orchardists, or ran market gardens.⁶¹

The Riverstone Meatworks, located to the north-east of the study area, had been established in 1878 but continued to be a major employer of Marsden Park and Riverstone's residents, and was a major industrial and economic force in the district. The meatworks continued to expand throughout the 1920s by introducing freezers, a cannery, and a dairy. Throughout World War II (1939-1946), the meatworks supplied canned meats and dehydrated eggs to overseas servicemen.⁶²

Throughout the late twentieth century the Marsden Park district continued to be used for industry and farming, and simultaneously experienced population growth and subdivisions. In the twenty-first century Marsden Park has experienced rapid subdivision, with new housing estates being developed consistently. A new home maker centre opened throughout 2015 and 2016, and the Marsden Park North precinct (located on the north-east side of the study area) has been designated as future housing development. This development will not impact Echo Vale, which has been designated as rural transition space.

Part of the Clydesdale Estate, the portion excluded from the SHR curtilage, has been designated as future development space, in addition to land to the south east of Clydesdale. Development space closest to Clydesdale has been reserved for low density housing (Feature 1 and 2 in Figure 17) and the development bordering Richmond Road will be medium density (Feature 3 in Figure 16). The SHR curtilage and significant physical material at Clydesdale will be preserved and land to the south-west will be preserved as 'rural transition' land. Part of the study area contained within the SHR

⁶⁰ Harvey, B. 1977. *The History of Blacktown and District*. Blacktown Municipal Council: Blacktown, pp.67-68.

⁶¹ Sands Directory, 1921. Accessed online 4/4/2019 at:

<http://cdn.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/learn/history/archives/sands/1920-1924/1921-part24.pdf> ;

Sands Directory, 1923. Accessed online 4/4/2019 at:

<http://cdn.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/learn/history/archives/sands/1920-1924/1923-part24.pdf>

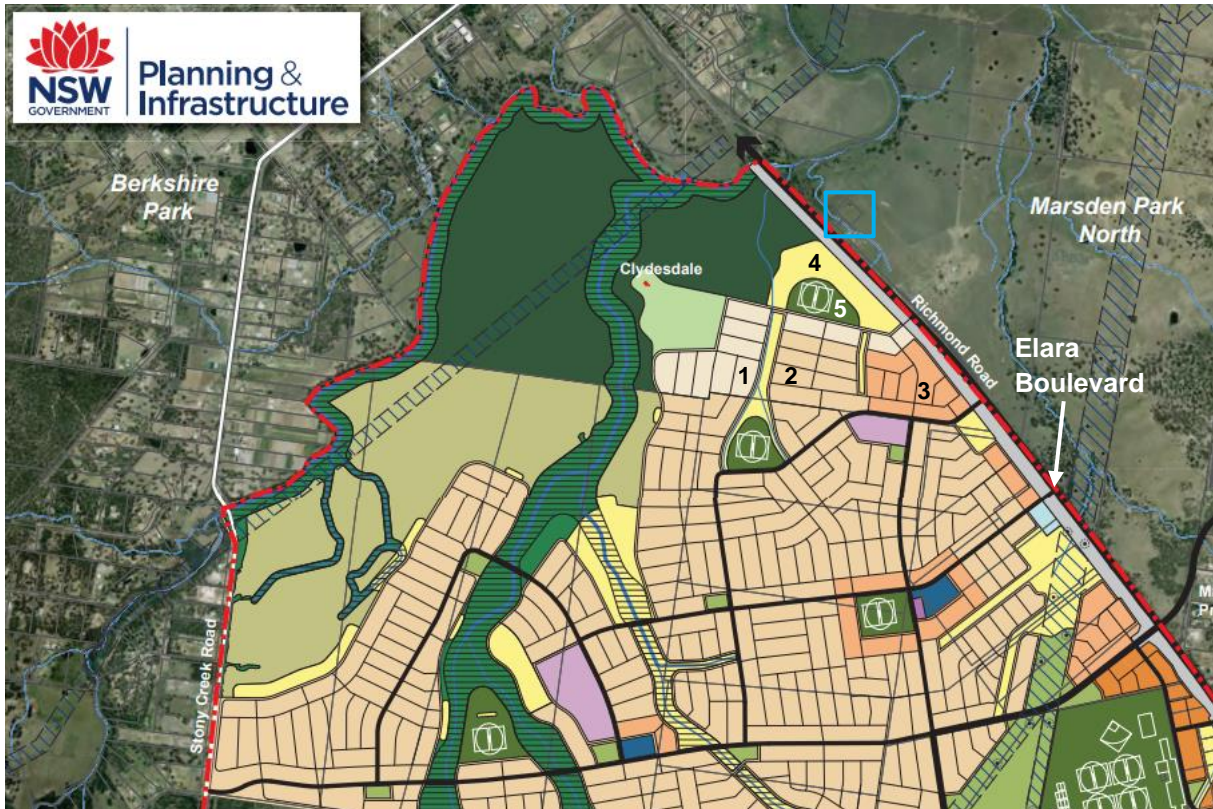
⁶² Blacktown City Council, 2012. 'Riverstone.' Accessed online 4/4/2019 at:

http://www.blacktown.nsw.gov.au/Discover_Blacktown/Our_History_Heritage/Becoming_a_City/Suburb_Histories/Riverstone

curtilage of Clydesdale has been designated for water management (Feature 4 in Figure 16) and a sports field (Feature 5 in Figure 17). The development plan, as shown on the Indicative Layout Plan (ILP) below, may impact view corridors assessed in this SoHI in the future.

The extent of the study area south of Clydesdale on the western side of Richmond Road has already been impacted by modern development of the Marsden Park Precinct.

Figure 17. Marsden Park Precinct Indicative Layout Plan with Features 1-5 numbered, Elara Boulevard indicated by arrow, and St Phillips Church Cemetery highlighted in blue, 2013.
Source: NSW Department of Planning and Environment



5.0 SITE INSPECTION

5.1 Description of the study area

An inspection of the study area was undertaken by Josh Symons (Principal, Artefact Heritage) and Sarah Hawkins (Graduate Heritage Consultant, Artefact Heritage) on 29/3/2019, followed by an additional site inspection by Josh Symons on 17/5/2019. The inspections were undertaken on foot, using physical maps and GPS. Photographs were taken to record different aspects of the heritage items within the study area and vicinity, vegetation, levels of disturbance and any areas of sensitivity.

5.1.1 The study area

The study area is situated on Richmond Road between Elara Boulevard and South Creek and includes the curtilage of the Clydesdale Estate, listed on the State Heritage Register as item 0064 (SHI 5045540). Located approximately 100 metres from the study area is the archaeological remains of St Phillips Church and Cemetery, which are locally listed on the Blacktown LEP 2015 as Item I37.

Within the study area Richmond Road is single carriageway with one traffic lane per direction. The easements on either side of Richmond Road are very generous in size, and are areas of high-density vegetation, including native grasses, eucalyptus trees, and various other shrubs and tree species. North of Elara Boulevard the road easement passes through a cutting before passing over a raised embankment across surrounding flat and flood prone land near South Creek. On the eastern side, south of the entry to 1271 Richmond Road, there is a dirt-track used as an access way to the substation.

5.1.2 Clydesdale Estate (State Heritage Register Item 0064, SHI 5045540)

5.1.2.1 Entrance and fence line

The current entrance to Clydesdale Estate is located within the study area on the western side of Richmond Road (Figure 18). The entrance is comprised of several components, including a sandstone wall (Figure 19), a timber slatted fence either side of the gateway, a metal gate between the sandstone components, and a metal and barbed wire fence extending along the property boundaries either side of the main entrance. Two symmetrical tall wooden fences are located behind the sandstone wall on either side of the access gate, with the southern fence hanging a sign (heavily damaged) reading '*d Dairie*' but would have previously read 'Associated Dairies' (Figure 20). At the time of the site inspection, several temporary construction fences and company advertisements were present at the front gate in addition to development notification signs from Blacktown City Council.

Historical plans show that the current entrance dates to the early 1980s and is not the original access to the Clydesdale Estate. Inspection of the sandstone used in the construction of the gateway suggests it does not date to the same period as the household and has not been repurposed from earlier structures on the homestead. The hand-worked, narrow sandstone bricks have been repointed with modern concrete rather than mortar. The caps of the southernmost sandstone columns have been removed and show that the columns are hollow (Figure 21 and Figure 22). The northern wall pillar features a slit for a mailbox on its southern face and is hollow inside, with a small shelf beneath the mail slit to hold any deliveries. The gate to the property is a steel 3-bar livestock gate which is bolted to the reverse side of the sandstone pillars. The coping of the sandstone wall is moderately weathered but overall the structure is in good condition.

Timber slatted fencing, painted white, extends in either direction from the sandstone wall (Figure 23). The northern slatted fence is supported by five wooden columns, also painted white, while the southern fence is supported by four. The fence continues on from the sandstone wall but the two

features are not connected structurally. Beyond the timber fencing, a simple farm fence typical to the area constructed of metal rods and barbed wire, occasionally supported by a timber or concrete strainer post, continues for the extent of the property (Figure 24). A second access gate at the northern end of the property was evident, comprising of a bar livestock gate similar to that at the main entry, however there was no evidence of changes in the fence style or evidence of traditional post and beam fencing that could be of possible heritage significance.

Figure 18. View to main entry of Clydesdale, western aspect



Figure 19. Sandstone Walls and Gate of Clydesdale, western aspect



Figure 20. Sandstone walls of Clydesdale, south-western aspect



Figure 21. Sandstone wall with coping removed, western aspect



Figure 22. Sandstone wall with coping removed, detail



Figure 23. Timber slatted fence, western aspect



Figure 24. Post and barbed wire fence, northern aspect



5.1.2.2 Easement and Embankment to South Creek

The road easement along the boundaries of Clydesdale Estate was generously sized, with a large dirt exposure easement at the main access gate to Clydesdale. The easement is heavily vegetated by native grasses, primarily Eskdale grasses, along the extent of the study area on the western (Clydesdale) side of Richmond Road.

To the north of the entrance gate to Clydesdale Estate the road easement becomes a raised embankment that continues to the northern margin of the study area. To the north of the entrance to Clydesdale, the road easement becomes an embankment, gradually sloping down towards the fence of Clydesdale (Figure 28). Immediately north of the entrance gate there is a relatively dense cluster of trees, primarily eucalyptus trees, before becoming sparser further north. Two trees immediately adjacent to the sandstone wall of the entrance, one on either side, are noticeably large trees of mature age. Trees in this area are evident in aerial imagery dating to 1947 and contribute to the character of the landscape and heritage item.

In the northern portion of the study area close to South Creek the road easement consists largely of a large earthen embankment with a shallow drainage ditch running parallel to the base of the embankment (Figure 29 and Figure 30). Two separate drainage points beneath the embankment were observed, both consisting of large modern concrete culverts (Figure 35. View to Clydesdale from road easement, north-western aspect and Figure 36. View to Clydesdale, north-western aspect).

Vegetation generally consists of dense exotic grasses, shrubs, and occasional trees. The extant fence line of Clydesdale Estate that will be removed as part of the proposal comprises is comprised of metal star pickets with concrete strainer posts (Figure 31). No timber posts or any evidence of earlier entranceway(s) were identified during the site inspection, likely due to the current alignment of the property boundary and fencing dating to the last major roadworks in the late 1970s/ early 1980s.

South Creek Bridge is a large concrete slab bridge with support pillars embedded in the embankment on either side of South Creek, with several concrete support pillars within South Creek as further support (Figure 34).

Figure 25. Road easement and view to Clydesdale paddocks, south-western aspect



Figure 26. Road easement along Clydesdale boundary, northern aspect.



Figure 27. View of embankment slope and Clydesdale paddock, north-western aspect



Figure 28. Easement vegetation, fence and Clydesdale paddock, south-western aspect



Figure 29. Embankment along Clydesdale Estate, southern aspect



Figure 30. Embankment and drainage ditch brodering Richmond Road, southern aspect



Figure 31. Fence line along Clydesdale Estate, southern aspect



Figure 32. Embankment and culverts under South Creek Bridge, northern aspect



Figure 33. C.1980s culverts beneath Richmond Road, north-eastern aspect



Figure 34. South Creek Bridge from eastern side of Richmond Road, northern aspect



5.1.2.3 View Corridors

There are several significant view corridors between Richmond Road and the Clydesdale Estate and Homestead. From Richmond Road in areas of sparse tree growth there are views across the Clydesdale property farm towards the Homestead and other buildings which preserve the historic view corridors across the site. The main homestead building is largely obscured by dense trees including palm trees of significant heritage value, with only the roof of the homestead visible. There is a limited view towards the Clydesdale Estate from the eastern side of the road and the southern extent of the study area.

During the site inspection access to the Clydesdale Estate property and homestead was not granted, and therefore an assessment of the views from the homestead towards Richmond Road could not be recorded or assessed. The location of Clydesdale house is indicated by red arrows in the photos below.

Figure 35. View to Clydesdale from road easement, north-western aspect



Figure 36. View to Clydesdale, north-western aspect



Figure 37. View to Clydesdale, north-western aspect



Figure 38. View to Clydesdale, north-western aspect



Figure 39. View across Clydesdale Estate to new suburb, south-western aspect



Figure 40. View from Richmond Road towards Clydesdale, western aspect



5.1.3 Cemetery – St Phillips (Blacktown LEP 2015 I37)

The archaeological remains of the St Phillips Church and Cemetery, which are locally listed, are located on private property and could not be accessed during the site inspection on 29 March 2019. The location of the remains of the cemetery is visible from Richmond Road and is marked by two trees and a fence line (Figure 41). From the road, the area surrounding the trees is visible farming paddock, with the cemetery remains covered by grasses and small shrubbery (Figure 42). A timber post fence leads east from Richmond Road towards the location of the cemetery and church and then encompasses the trees and archaeological remains. The character of the site is notably rural and the paddock extends north towards South Creek (Figure 43) and south to the Echo Vale Farm at 1271 Richmond Road (Figure 44).

The road easement in the vicinity of the remains of the cemetery is densely vegetated with native grasses and shrubbery, and slopes down from the edge of Richmond Road to the property fence associated with the cemetery. An inspection of the property was not conducted as permission to access had not been granted.

From Richmond Road in alignment with the location of the cemetery, there are significant views towards South Creek and Clydesdale Estate (Figure 45)

Figure 41. View to cemetery from Richmond Road, eastern aspect



Figure 42 View to cemetery from Richmond Road, eastern aspect



Figure 43. View to South Creek, north-eastern aspect



Figure 44. View to cemetery and exposure marks, north-eastern aspect



Figure 45. View to Clydesdale from eastern side of Richmond Road near cemetery entrance, north-western aspect



5.1.4 Echo Vale Farm (1271 Richmond Road)

Echo Vale Farm is not a heritage listed item but is the private property in which the archaeological remains of the St Phillips Church and Cemetery are located and was formerly part of Clydesdale Estate prior to the 1933 subdivision. Potential impacts to any items of heritage significance were inspected. As at the other locations inspected, the road easement along the border fence of Echo Vale also features dense vegetation of native grasses and a variety of native and introduced tree species (Figure 46). On the northern side of the main entry gate to Echo Vale, there is a mature tree, possibly a species of melaleuca that is possibly remnant vegetation (Figure 47).

The main gateway is a mesh farm gate, fenced on either side with a combination of timber posts, metal, and barbed wire, which is double-layered at some points south of the main gate (Figure 48). This style of metal and wire fencing, similar to the fencing of the Clydesdale Estate, continues for the duration of the property fencing. There are also dense but neat clusters of eucalyptus and other native trees along the fencing within the property that provide privacy for the residents and contribute to the character of the property (Figure 49). From the south of the property extent, there are some minor views to the Clydesdale Estate and the main entrance to Clydesdale is in clear visibility from the entrance to Echo Vale.

Figure 46. Echo Vale paddock towards St Phillips Cemetery, north-eastern aspect



Figure 47. Echo Vale entrance and native tree, eastern aspect



Figure 48. Fence of Echo Vale, north-eastern aspect



Figure 49. Fence and vegetation, southern aspect



6.0 BUILT HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

6.1 Assessment of Significance

The following section provides an overview description and assessment of significance of heritage items that are located within the study area. Information for each item has been extracted from their respective SHI database listings on the NSW Office of Environment & Heritage website.

6.1.1 Clydesdale – House, Barn, Cottage and Farm Landscape (State Heritage Register Item 0064, SHI 5045540)⁶³

The Clydesdale Estate has a 'rural estate character' and comprises of several features, including open farmland and associated roads, dams, and vegetation, the homestead and several outbuildings, a burial ground, and a dairy. The property is bound on the northern and western sides by South Creek and Richmond Road.

The current main entry to the property is a large gate bound with sandstone pillars and fence, behind which is a long tree-lined driveway. The current driveway is associated with the early 1980s upgrade of Richmond Road.

The homestead is likely a combination of two Georgian brick structures, however periodic renovations have occurred, including the twentieth century addition of an upper-floor Edwardian style verandah. Additional buildings include a wash room and a conservatory which are located close to the house. The main house also features an extensive garden, formed symmetrically on three sides of the house and includes a variety of trees, including pines, palms, and jacarandas.

Outbuildings of the estate include stables, seven individual cottages, and a dairy. A burial ground is also present on site and is associated with the Marist occupation of Clydesdale. There is also evidence of a pumping station on the banks of South Creek, and the potential archaeological deposits of a toll house and gate, wells, a cellar, tunnel, and a trotting track.

Figure 50. Clydesdale House. Source: NSW Office of Environment and Heritage



⁶³ NSW Office of Environment & Heritage, 2012. 'Clydesdale – House, Barn, Cottages and Farm Landscape.'

Figure 51. Rear of Clydesdale House. Source: NSW Office of Environment and Heritage.



6.1.1.1 Assessment of significance

The following assessment of significance of the ‘Clydesdale – House, Barn, Cottage and Farm Landscape’ heritage item has been adapted from its SHI listing, and is presented in Table 5 below.

Table 5: Significance assessment for the ‘Clydesdale – House, Barn, Cottage and Farm Landscape’

Criterion	Explanation
A – Historical Significance	<p>Clydesdale has State historical significance for its continuous agricultural use, including cropping, horse stud and dairying, from its grant to Walter Lang in 1813 until the 2000s. The property, in particular the fine quality of the house, illustrates the rise of Charles Tompson from ex convict to significant landholder and the nature of the colonial society that made this rise in class possible. The site also has state significance for its 1860s use as one of only two Marist missionary schools for South-Sea islanders in NSW and as a convalescent hospital for the RAAF during World War Two.</p> <p>The item has state significance under this criterion.</p>
B – Associative Significance	<p>Clydesdale has state significance for its associations with Charles Tompson Jr, Australia’s first native-born poet and is recognised as the first poet to enunciate concepts which have become recognised as part of the Australian self-identity. It also has State significant associations with the Society of Mary (Marists) as one of only two Marist Missionary schools for South Seas Islanders in NSW in the mid to late nineteenth century.</p>

Criterion	Explanation
	<p>Clydesdale has local significance for its associations with subsequent landowners James Hardie, George Kiss, and JA Buckland who developed Clydesdale as a horse stud breeding racehorses and supplying cavalry and police mounts.</p> <p>The item has state significance under this criterion.</p>
C – Aesthetic or Technical Significance	<p>Clydesdale has State aesthetic significance for its largely intact early setting with remnant natural valuation and pastoral setting for the main house and attendant outbuildings and workers cottages and the collection of now mature Bunya Bunya pines and Californian Palm Fans which provided a landmark for travellers. The house itself has the symmetry and beauty often associated with Mamre House, Hobartville, Rouse Hill House and Bella Vista.</p> <p>Clydesdale has local technical significance as one of the few dairies within the Cumberland Plain to convert from traditional labour intensive milking of cows to a mechanised system in the late 1970s and the installation of the innovative Rotary Dairy (Rotolacta) in the 1980s which is still on site.</p> <p>The Clydesdale homestead has State technical significance for its retention of much of the form of the house in its 1849 arrangement. Its symmetrical shape, verandahs, and spacious rooms are characteristic of contemporary homesteads such as Mamre (St. Mary's), Hobatville (Windsor), Tebbutt's (Windsor), Rouse Hill House (Rouse Hill) and Bella Vista (Seven Hills).</p> <p>The Clydesdale property reflects the various architectural tastes and unique colonial landscape design of the early 19th century NSW and this allows the area to be interpreted as a contained landscape unit.</p> <p>The item has state significance under this criterion.</p>
D – Social Significance	<p>Clydesdale has significance at local level for the local community, demonstrated by the interest shown in the property by local organisations such as the historical societies, and the local council.</p> <p>The item has local significance under this criterion.</p>
E – Research Potential	<p>The item does not have significance under this criterion.</p>
F – Rarity	<p>The colonial mansion at Clydesdale has State significance as a rare example of a homestead located in a lowland location. A unique feature for Clydesdale House is that it still remains on that portion of land defined in the original land grant to Lang in 1813, unlike other pre 1840s properties on the Cumberland Plain. It is the last intact estate in NSW from the date of Governor Macquaries bequest circa 1813.</p> <p>The item has state significance under this criterion.</p>
G – Representativeness	<p>Clydesdale has State significance at a representative level as one of a group of five convict built homesteads built to take advantage of the Hawkesbury River system. Together they have the capacity to demonstrate the aims, aesthetics, capacities and social values of the early colonial settlers. Clydesdale is also one of two structures used by the French Marist order as a base from which to train south sea islanders and priests for pacific missions, the other being Villa Maria at Hunters Hill.</p> <p>The item has state significance under this criterion.</p>

6.1.1.2 Statement of significance

Clydesdale has State significance as one of a series of pre 1840s homesteads in the Hawkesbury area which contributed substantially to the agricultural and pastoral economy of the region, and the understanding of the historical development of colonial New South Wales and the pastoral era of the Cumberland Plain. Its landscape feature remain relatively intact, including significant remnant woodlands, Aboriginal relics, two cemeteries (both resting places for the early pioneers of Clydesdale and the district), and its original entry avenue off Richmond Road. The entrance avenue is still discernible for its individual approach and is an example of colonial landscape design that opposed the principles practised in England during the early 19th century. The house retains its original relationship to its landscape setting and farm and is the only remaining example of the lowland model of homestead siting in the Blacktown area and one of three remaining examples intact on the Cumberland Plain. The site derives additional significance for its use as one of only two Marist seminaries in Australia for training South Sea Islander priests in the 1860s, and as a RAAF convalescent home during the 1940s.

6.1.2 Clydesdale – Site Elements

The 2017 CMP includes tabulated information relating to the contribution of site elements to the significance of Clydesdale Estate from site elements. Only those site elements relevant to the current study area are included in Table 6, which has been adapted from Table 4.1 of the 2017 CMP⁶⁴.

The current study area is located within Precincts 3 and 5, as delineated in Figure 3.1 of the 2017 CMP (see Figure 52).⁶⁵

Table 6: Contributory significance of site elements relevant to the current study area⁶⁶

Grading	Precinct	Item	Description	Item No. (CMP reference)
High	3	Overall configuration and character of precinct	<p>Precinct 3 'forms the immediate farm setting of the homestead and working area...the precinct also includes the Entrance Drive... Primary elements contributing to Precinct 3's significance are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The flat, very low, open grazing land • Views along and from the entrance avenue • The treed backdrop of Little Creek • Views into Precinct 3 from Precincts 1 and 2 • Views across Precinct 3, especially from Richmond Road and the Entrance Drive, and especially to the Homestead precinct • The possible remains of animal pens, cess pits and the original entrance avenue'⁶⁷ 	

⁶⁴ GBA Heritage 2017, p. 78

⁶⁵ Ibid, p. 35

⁶⁶ Ibid, p. 78

⁶⁷ Ibid, p. 49

Grading	Precinct	Item	Description	Item No. (CMP reference)
			The entranceway between Richmond Road and the Clydesdale homestead.	
High	3	Axial alignment of Entrance Drive / Homestead Drive	With the exception of the eastern portion of the Entrance Drive that was replaced in the early 1980s by the current entranceway, the axial alignment of the Entrance Drive and Homestead drive is likely to be substantially intact.	1.36, 1.37
			An unsealed driveway between Richmond Road and Homestead Drive.	
High	3	Entrance Drive as a whole	<p>'The eastern section of the original Entrance Drive has been returned to pastureland. The Drive now consists of a closed-off western section (the Homestead Drive) flanked by contemporary fencing, paddocks, and specimens of Silky Oak, Kurrajong and eucalypt, and the long central section, an active unpaved road flanked by fences, paddocks and occasional trees'.⁶⁸</p> <p>The new section of Entrance Drive constructed off Richmond Road constructed in the early 1980s is 'lined on both sides with specimens of <i>Pinus</i> sp. Which appear to have been lopped in the past'.⁶⁹</p>	1.36
High	3	Paddocks, flood plain north of Entrance Avenue	The open flood plain and paddocks between Richmond Road and Entrance Drive.	
Little	3	Fabric of Entrance Drive / Homestead Drive	The 'fabric, width, level and character have varied over time due to its location on a flood plain and it being crossed by two natural drainage channels, and especially since contemporary grading methods and modern vehicles, including sizeable trucks, came into use'. ⁷⁰	1.36, 1.37
Little	3	Stone pillars / fences and metal gate at entrance of Richmond Road	The stone fence at the current entranceway off Richmond Road was constructed in the early 1980s when the original alignment of Entrance Drive was altered to accommodate substantial earthworks for an upgrade of Richmond Road. The CMP includes a description of the sandstone blocks as 'machine cut', and the gate itself as dating to the 1930s. ⁷¹	1.39

⁶⁸ GBA Heritage, 2017, p. 46

⁶⁹ Ibid, p. 47

⁷⁰ Ibid, p. 46

⁷¹ Ibid, p. 28

Grading	Precinct	Item	Description	Item No. (CMP reference)
Little	3	Fences and gateposts	Original fences bordering Richmond Road have been replaced with a metal barbed wire fence using star pickets and wooden or concrete strainer posts. Most likely that the current fence line was put in place when the Richmond Road corridor was widened for upgrades in the early 1980s.	1.45
Little	3	Dams / ponds	One dam is located within Precinct 3 adjacent to Richmond Road. The dam is on a first order watercourse, and appears to have been constructed in the late 20 th century, potentially in the early 1980s when the Richmond Road easement was widened for road upgrade works.	
Little	3	Mix of recent eucalypts and dead native trees along Entrance Drive		2.18
Little	3	<i>Pinus radiata</i> along New Entrance Road		2.17
Little	All	Trees other than as noted		
Little	5	Overall configuration and character of precinct including topography	'Precinct 5 generally represents an area that was remnant woodland until c.1960s... Views within, into and from inside the Precinct are generally considered to have little heritage significance as they were largely non-existent until the remnant woodland was cleared'. ⁷²	
Little	5	Roadways including fences	Roads within Precinct 5 are largely related to use of the area following clearance of remnant vegetation in the 1960s, and have little heritage significance.	
Little	5	Paddocks	Paddocks within precinct 5 are related to land use following clearance of remnant vegetation in the 1960s, and have little heritage significance.	

⁷² GBA Heritage, 2017, p. 51

Figure 52: Location of Precincts as identified in the 2017 CMP



Source: D:\GIS\GIS_Mapping\19047 Richmond Rd\19047_Richmond_Rd.qgz

 **Clydesdale Estate Precincts**
19047 Richmond Rd
LGA: Blacktown

Scale: 1:13000
Size: A4
Date: 31-05-2019



6.1.3 St Phillips Church Cemetery (Blacktown LEP I37, SHI 1140032)⁷³

The cemetery is located within a small fenced area fenced with a post and rail fence accessed by a short driveway from Richmond Road. The gravestones are located on the ground and not necessarily in the location of their burials. 4 gravestones are identifiable although 12 people are said to have been buried there. The driveway contains some remnants of sandstone paving.

Figure 53. St Phillips Church Cemetery. Source: Artefact Heritage



6.1.3.1 Assessment of significance

The following assessment of significance of the ‘St Phillips Church Cemetery’ heritage item has been adapted from its SHI listing, and is presented in Table 5 below.

Table 7: Significance assessment for the ‘St Phillips Church Cemetery’

Criterion	Explanation
A – Historical Significance	<p>The Site of St Phillips Church and Cemetery is of State significance as the remaining colonial graveyard of the early settlers of the area predating the Riverstone cemetery. The grave yard contains the remains of 12 people including 4 known burials and extant headstones dating between 1848-1872. The Graveyard contains the remains of one of the descendants of Colebee who received the first land grant to an Aboriginal person as a reward for service by Governor Macquarie in 1814.</p> <p>The item has state significance under this criterion.</p>
B – Associative Significance	<p>The cemetery has high social significance as the site of burial for Jane Lock, a descendant of Colebee (a Darug man) who along with Nurranginy had received the first land grant in 1814 from Governor Macquarie near the Blacktown Institute.</p>

⁷³ NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, 2015. ‘St Phillips Church Cemetery.’

Criterion	Explanation
	This item has local significance under this criterion.
C – Aesthetic or Technical Significance	<p>The setting of the cemetery overlooking South Creek within a rural landscape is of high aesthetic significance.</p> <p>The item has local significance under this criterion.</p>
D – Social Significance	<p>The cemetery has high social significance as the burial place of twelve colonial early settlers in the area.</p> <p>The item has local significance under this criterion.</p>
E – Research Potential	<p>The site and surrounding area have a high potential to reveal the remains of further burials and the foundations of the former St Phillips Church.</p> <p>The item has local significance under this criterion.</p>
F – Rarity	<p>The graveyard is a rare remaining small church graveyard within the Sydney Metropolitan area.</p> <p>The item has local significance under this criterion.</p>
G – Representativeness	<p>The graveyard marks the site of the former St Phillips Church.</p> <p>The item has local significance under this criterion.</p>

6.1.3.2 Statement of significance

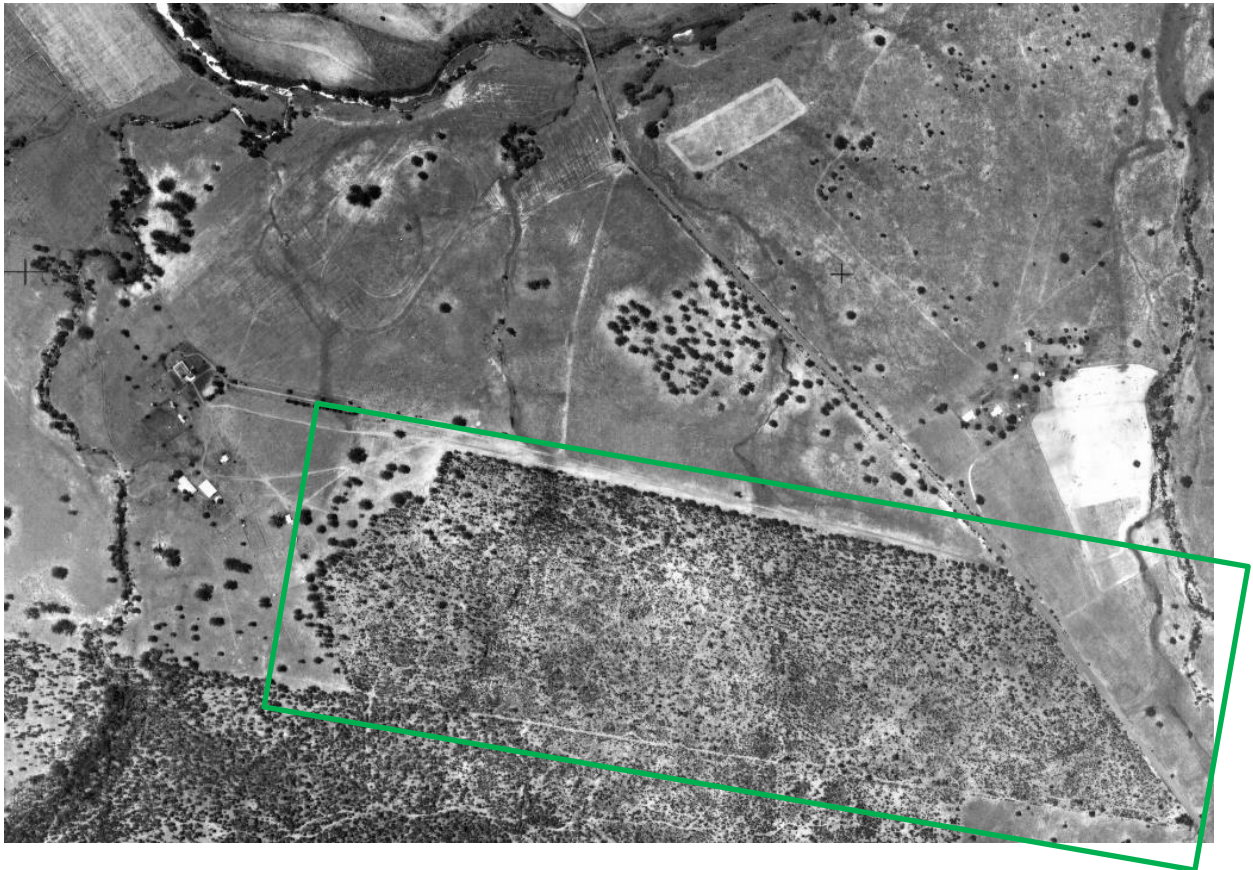
St Phillips Church Cemetery is part of a former Church complex associated with Clydesdale.

6.2 Overview of land-use at Clydesdale

6.2.1 1813 - 1850: Early land clearance and farming

Prior to European settlement the location of Clydesdale Estate would have been dense bushland of native vegetation. 1947 aerial imagery (Figure 54) shows that the south-western portion of the property (that which was excluded from the SHR curtilage) was still dense bushland at the time and provides insight into what the rest of the property and the region may have been like prior to settlement and land clearing. When Walter Lang received his 700-acre land grant in 1813 the land was cleared extensively and converted for agriculture and grazing. When Charles Tompson purchased the property in 1819, Clydesdale grew substantially. The homestead was constructed, along with a barn, shed, stables, stockyards along with quarters for the servants who worked on the farm. An extensive garden and orchard were also on the site, including 'ornamental shrubs' sent to Tompson by the Royal Botanic Gardens in Sydney. When George Bennett, a naturalist, stayed at Clydesdale in 1832 he wrote that the cultivated lands were in close proximity to the house and that the arable soil on the farm enabled "very productive" vineyards.⁷⁴

Figure 54. 1947 aerial imagery of Clydesdale showing the dense bushland at the south-east extent of the property.



6.2.2 1850 - 1880: Intensive flooding and decline in farming

Tompson lost the estate in 1850 as a result of financial trouble and it was purchased by the Fawcett and Plunkett families, before being purchased by the Marist Fathers in 1859. Evidence of farming practices at this time is limited, however during the Marist ownership of the site (1859-1870) the

⁷⁴ NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, 2012. 'Clydesdale – House, Barn, Cottages and Farm Landscape'. Accessed online.

Hawkesbury River flooded 16 times, which damaged Clydesdale's crops and resources, along with St Phillips Church. The Great Flood of 1867 caused intense damage and came within two metres of the Homestead.⁷⁵

6.2.3 1880 - present: Livestock breeding, grazing, and dairy farming

Between 1870 and 1880, Clydesdale was sold several times. In 1880 it was purchased by John Hardie, the Mayor of Sydney, and by 1884 it was estimated that a quarter of the estate was cultivated land. Hardie began to use the land as a stock farm, beginning Clydesdale's association with intensive livestock breeding. Horse-breeding continued by the following owner, George Kiss, who owned the property between 1903 and 1919, and was an influential horse breeder and dealer in Sydney. When Kiss sold the property, the real estate advertisement described Clydesdale as having a "large and choice orchard, extensive and artistic shrubberies, a tennis court, lawns and gardens".⁷⁶

The estate had multiple owners between 1919 and 1935, and the estate was subdivided in 1933, with the portion of the property on the eastern side of Richmond Road becoming 'Echo Vale' farm. In 1935 Joseph James, a stock and station agent, purchased the property. James continued the livestock breeding and began to run Clydesdale as a dairy farm until the estate was taken over by the RAAF in 1942, where it continued to be run as a mixed farm and horse stud. When Associated Dairies purchased the property in 1963 it was primarily used for dairy herds and growing feed crops. A new dairy was constructed in 1973, followed by a Rotalactor in 1987. During the late 1970s and early 1980s the original accessway to Clydesdale (north of the current entry) was closed as Richmond Road was realigned and the road easement was raised in the approach to the new South Creek bridge. The second driveway became the new main access to the estate.

In 2001 the property was sold to Pace Farms where it was used for cattle grazing and as a free-range egg farm. Today, Clydesdale is owned by Cyan Stone Developments and continues to be used for cattle grazing. The south-eastern portion of the site – that which is excluded from the State Heritage Register Curtilage – is marked for low to mid-density housing development.

6.3 Historical phasing within the study area

6.3.1 1813-1819: Walter Lang's land grant

Walter Lang's land grant in 1813 included 700 acres and extended across both the western and eastern sides of Richmond Road. Land clearance and the construction of fences along the borders of Lang's land grant would have occurred at this time, including along Richmond Road.

Richmond Road existed as an unsealed carriageway at the time of the land grant but was upgraded throughout the 1820s and became a formal road with macadam construction. Early parish maps show variations in the alignment of Richmond Road, however in all examples, the road meets South Creek Bridge at the northern extent of the Clydesdale property. Some maps show Richmond Road curving north east towards South Creek Bridge, while in other examples the alignment is much straighter. The location of the first South Creek Bridge is unknown, as the original bridge was replaced by a second structure in 1853, followed by the Fitzroy Bridge in 1881, and then by the current bridge in the 1980s. The Fitzroy Bridge is the bridge visible in the 1947 aerial imagery, and it is certain that the alignment of Richmond Road, in the area at the northern extent of the study area, curved further north-east than the current alignment to meet the original South Creek Bridge

⁷⁵ *Ibid.*

⁷⁶ Heritech, 2012. 'Clydesdale Conservation Management Plan,' p.109.

6.3.2 1819-c.1840: Charles Tompson expands Clydesdale; Richmond Road upgrade

Charles Tompson purchased the 700 acres owned by Walter Lang at an auction in 1819, and in the following years also purchased the adjacent farms of Andrew Loder (60 acres), John Palfrey (35 acres), and Thomas Upton (70 acres).⁷⁷ His land purchases expanded Clydesdale from 700 acres to between 850 and 900 acres. A map surveyed by J. Musgrave in c.1842 shows a fence line remaining between what was originally Lang and Loder's land grants. This map also shows a fence line along either side of Richmond Road, with five designated driveways or crossings leading across Richmond Road. The northernmost crossing is annotated 'To C. Tompson Esq. house' and marks the location of the original main accessway to Clydesdale. On this map South Creek Bridge is also marked, with Richmond Road curving to the north-east north of the main entrance to Clydesdale.

At the time of Walter Lang's purchase of Clydesdale, Richmond Road was a dirt track that was slowly becoming a formalised road. In 1822, Richmond Road was upgraded with the macadam technique, where layers of small stones were laid and compacted for effective drainage.

6.3.3 Phase 3 1840s: St Phillips Church and Cemetery Formation

In c.1845 Charles Tompson donated 2 acres of land in the eastern portion of Clydesdale to the Church of England.⁷⁸ The Church was constructed throughout 1845 and was consecrated in 1846. The land donated to the Church is clearly marked in two parish maps and shows a driveway leading east from Richmond Road to the Church and Cemetery, which are indicated by a rectangular feature.

The exact location of the Church is somewhat unclear today, with the associated archaeological remains no longer visible. Some fragmented and collapsed headstones are visible on the ground surface within a fenced off area next to the two trees.⁷⁹ The curtilage of the LEP listing for St Phillips Church Cemetery (I37 Blacktown LEP 2015) adheres to the shape marked on the historic parish maps. When Clydesdale was sold in the years following, real estate advertisements listed Clydesdale as having its own church, so it is unclear whether the Church at this stage belonged to the Church of England still or remained in the ownership of Tompson and subsequent owners of Clydesdale.

The Church was impacted by floods from 1860-1890 and was eventually closed and allowed to fall into ruin. The location is today designated by two mature tree plantings and a post and rail fence enclosure that has collapsed in some parts.⁸⁰ Archaeological remains associated with early road surfaces leading to the cemetery may be located within the study area, or within the immediate vicinity of the study area.

6.3.4 Phase 4 c.1880s-1919: Possible upgrades for vehicles and livestock transport

After purchasing Clydesdale in 1919, John Buckland expanded the stables to include a garage, as a physical indicator of improvements made to the property to accommodate motor vehicles. While the introduction of a garage in itself would not have affected the study area, it is likely that the introduction of cars to Clydesdale required upgrades to the internal property roads, as well as the entrances to the Estate.

⁷⁷ GBA Heritage, 2018.

⁷⁸ NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, 2015. 'St Phillips Church Cemetery.'

⁷⁹ Artefact, 2018. 'Marsden Park North Precinct Redevelopment, Blacktown. Non-Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment,' p.42. At the time of this report, a site inspection was undertaken with access the site of St Phillips Church Cemetery.

⁸⁰ Artefact, 2018. 'Marsden Park North Precinct Redevelopment, Blacktown. Non-Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment,' p.42. At the time of this report, a site inspection was undertaken with access the site of St Phillips Church Cemetery.

Roads which had been previously suitable for horses and carts were not suitable for motor vehicles and would be easily worn down by the impact of the tyres. Macadam roads also created excessive amounts of dust when used by cars, and it is possible that Richmond Road was upgraded in this period as cars became more common. Although no empirical evidence has been found to confirm, it is possible that Richmond Road was upgraded with a Telford road base.

It is possible that the main entry gates to Clydesdale widened with the introduction of motor vehicles. However, as several of Clydesdale's owners were involved in horse breeding and other livestock practices, beginning with the Plunkett's and Fawcett's in the 1850s, the gates may already have been wide enough to accommodate livestock transport that required access to the property.

6.3.5 Phase 5 1933-1942: Subdivision of Clydesdale Estate

In 1933, after the death of John Buckland, Clydesdale went to auction and was subdivided. The portion on the eastern side of Richmond Road became known as 'Echo Vale' farm. The land on the western side of Richmond Road continued as Clydesdale, now reduced to 548 acres. This may have led to the modification of fence boundaries and the creation of new access roads from Richmond Road to individual properties.

6.3.6 Phase 6 1942-1947: RAAF occupation: upgrades to drainage and electricity

Between 1942 and 1944 the RAAF occupied Clydesdale Estate, where it was utilised as a convalescent hospital and medical receiving centre. During this time the RAAF upgraded the drainage systems, water supply, and sewerage on the property. It is unknown whether these upgrades extended to the vicinity of Richmond Road and the current study area.

In 1942 Clydesdale had its on-site electricity removed and was connected to Blacktown City Council's electrical supply. Telegraph poles are now installed along Richmond Road and along the main access road to Clydesdale. There is a substation located on the eastern side of Richmond Road which may have been established at the time and connected Clydesdale with electricity.

6.3.7 Phase 7 1947-1975 – Land clearance

Aerial imagery from 1947 shows that the south-eastern section of Clydesdale (the portion excluded from the SHR curtilage) was covered in dense native bushland. By 1975, as evidenced on aerial imagery from that year, this bushland had been almost entirely cleared with the exclusion of an avenue of trees on the southern side of the entrance driveway. Moderate deforestation has also occurred in the area north of the southern driveway.

6.3.8 Phase 8 1979 - present – Upgrade of Richmond Road and the new South Creek Bridge

In 1881 the 'Fitzroy Bridge' was constructed to replace the second South Creek Bridge. From 1979 and into the early 1980s the Department of Main Roads (DMR) embarked on a major project to replace the Fitzroy Bridge and as part of that upgrade the section of Richmond Road that crosses South Creek was realigned to become straight, rather than deviating to the northeast between St Phillips Church Cemetery and South Creek.

The upgrade of Richmond Road involved substantial landscape modification with the current study area. Prior to these works there had been two entrances to Clydesdale: one at the southernmost border of the current SHR curtilage; and the second was the main accessway at the northern extent of the estate, in the location as the original entrance and access indicated on the 1842 survey plan.

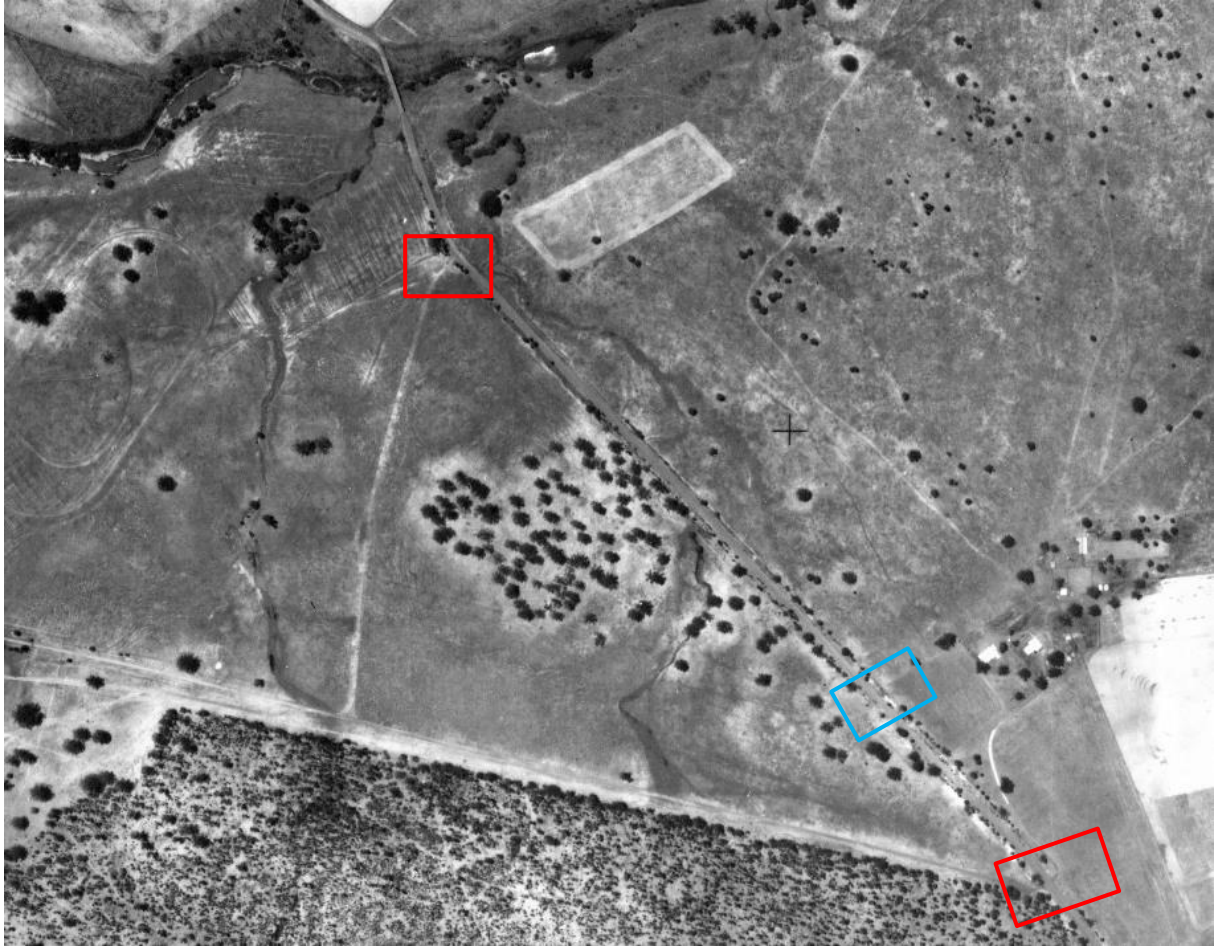
The main access way to Echo Vale was located directly opposite the southern entrance to Clydesdale. In the 1947 (Figure 55) aerial there is no noticeable access road to St Phillips Church Cemetery from Richmond Road, but there appears to be a track from the main house of Echo Vale to the cemetery location.

As part of the early 1980s roadworks a large cutting for Richmond Road was excavated north of Elara Boulevard to the current entranceways to Clydesdale and Echo Vale. North of that point, Richmond Road was raised on a large earthen embankment that extended to the new bridge across South Creek. As the original southern entranceways to Clydesdale and Echo Vale were then located on top of a large cutting, the entranceways to both properties were moved north to their current location. It is uncertain if the sandstone entrance posts and fence that borders the current access to Clydesdale was constructed at this time, or moved from the original entrance. The sandstone blocks are relatively thin and hand worked. Modern concrete has been used for jointing.

It is also likely that at this time that DMR purchased part of Clydesdale and Echo Vale's land at this stage to widen the Richmond Road corridor for the associated cutting and embankment works. While Clydesdale once extended over Richmond Road and had fence line directly along the road, the modern fence lines of Clydesdale and Echo Vale are approximately 10-15 metres from the edge of Richmond Road. No fence lines are visible in the 1947 aerial imagery, however the lines of trees that are evident seem to be along the road edge.

In the aerial imagery from 1947 and 1975 at least two creeks are visible across the northern portion of Clydesdale, with the creek to the west draining into South Creek, and the creek to the east appearing to terminate at Richmond Road, approximately 300 metres north of the current gateway. Two drainage lines are visible within Echo Vale on the opposite side of Richmond Road, from where the water would flow northwest into South Creek. There is no clear indication in any aerial photograph of a culvert beneath Richmond Road, it seems that the water flowed into a low-lying area that was partly turned into a dam by the early 1980s. It is more likely that water was diverted along a shallow depression on the southern side of Richmond Road and into South Creek. During the site inspection in March 2019 this area is very sodden with standing water, with no evidence of a culvert beneath Richmond Road observed.

Figure 55. 1947 aerial imagery of Clydesdale and Echo Vale Farm, with the entryways marked in red. The current (1979-present) entryway to both properties is marked in blue.



6.4 Assessment of Archaeological Potential

The study area has been subject to relatively low levels of development, which have preserved a landscape that is characteristic of an early rural homestead. Development has more recently increased in the area with residential development. Some of the historical features identified in this report span multiple land phases, and archaeological evidence may be difficult to attribute to one particular phase or ownership. Therefore, potential archaeological evidence is discussed below within element categories.

The potential for the survival of an archaeological resource in a particular place is affected by activities which may have caused ground disturbance. These processes include the physical development of the site (for example, phases of building construction) and the activities that occurred there. Areas of archaeological potential are illustrated in Figure 56.

The likelihood of the survival of an archaeological resource is distinct from its significance. The assessment of significance is included in Section 6.5.1.

6.4.1 Evidence of residential development

Several residential buildings have been constructed on the Clydesdale Estate throughout its history, however there is no evidence to suggest that any residential structures were constructed within the study area. Buildings, both residential and agricultural, were constructed in close proximity to the main homestead of Clydesdale, a considerable distance from Richmond Road and the study area.

6.4.2 Evidence of agricultural practices

On a large estate such as Clydesdale, which originally extended into Echo Vale farm on the eastern side of Richmond Road, there is the possibility that rubbish pits or yard scatters were spread across the property. Remains of this type are typically located to the rear of houses, at an adequate distance to be unobtrusive, and close enough for convenient refuse disposal. Overall, it is unlikely that rubbish pits would have been located within the study area, as it is at some distance from the main homestead complex. There is therefore **nil-low potential** that an archaeological resource associated with the construction and occupation of Clydesdale would be located within the study area.

The removal of vegetation, and preparation of the land for agricultural use, would have been the earliest land-use within the study area. Evidence for these activities is typically ephemeral, consisting of plough marks in underlying intact subsoils, tree boles and plantings pits. Archaeological remains are likely to have been disturbed by ongoing modification of the landscape through ploughing, plantings, and the significant upgrade of Richmond Road and associated earthworks in the early 1980s. There is **nil to low potential** that archaeological evidence of land clearance, and modification for agricultural or pasturing purposes, would be located within the study area.

While Clydesdale had extensive agricultural outbuildings, including a dairy, stables, barns, and several sheds, there is no evidence of these types of structures existing within the study area or near Richmond Road. These structures were primarily concentrated near the main homestead.

A survey plan from c.1842 features fence boundaries along Richmond Road and between the land grants once owned by Walter Lang and Andrew Loder, despite them both being owned by Charles Tompson at the time. These fence boundaries may be associated with distinctive areas for livestock paddocks, and/or areas that were cultivated for different purposes. In the same survey map, five markings across Richmond Road are evident on the land owned by Tompson and are located within the study area. These markings likely designate access gates between the property on either side of

Richmond Road, including the two main accessways to the homestead. It is possible that these access roads could have also been used for moving livestock across Richmond Road. Due to the upgrades to Richmond Road and the earthworks associated with the early 1980s road upgrade, it is unlikely that evidence of these road corridors would remain.

Aerial imagery from the 1940s and 1970s shows that Clydesdale had two main entryways at that time, including the original access way at the northern end of the property (not within the study area) and a second access way at the southern end of the study area (Entrance Drive). It is unknown what the southern entrance may have looked like at the time, although aerial photos indicate that the southern driveway appears to have been more heavily utilised. As the southern entrance was not the original entrance (northern), it may have been a modest timber post-rail fence and gate entrance.

The 2017 CMP⁸¹ and associated archaeological assessment⁸² state the following for the former portion of Entrance Drive that was deviated in the early 1980s to the current entranceway:

Remains of the most southerly portion of the original driveway from Richmond Road are not evident in the landscape currently apart from a few dead tree trunks along the original alignment. The alignment is approximately 300m long, completely grassed and followed by a line of telegraph poles. A few large trees mark the intersection with Richmond Road on the road reserve.

- *There is little potential for significant remains of the most southerly portion of the original entry road from Richmond road to have survived.*⁸³
-

A substantial amount of excavation took place in the early 1980s at the location where Entrance Drive originally exited onto Richmond Road. A large cutting was excavated to flatten the gradient of Richmond Road and provide fill for the raised embankment further to the north. It is likely that the original entranceway gate from Richmond Road onto Entrance Drive was removed by these works. The 2017 CMP notes that it is unlikely that significant remains of Entrance Drive have survived.⁸⁴

Furthermore, an additional earlier entryway to the property was located towards the north of the property, approximately 300 metres from South Creek. A dirt track leading towards the main homestead is evident on 1947 aerial imagery of Clydesdale. A Parish map dating to 1842 marks the location of this entryway as the road to Charles Tompson's house, suggesting that at some stage this may have been the original main entryway to the estate. However, there is no historic or pictographic evidence to indicate what may have been at this entrance, whether a formal country-estate sandstone gate or a more modest fence line and access road. The entrance way, in whatever form, was likely impacted by the realignment of Richmond Road in c.1980, the access route was closed off, and any formal gate structure was demolished (possibly moved elsewhere). The current fence line along this portion of the property is also located approximately 18 metres from the western edge of Richmond Road, suggesting that any remains of the earlier fence line would be located beneath the significant levels of fill that were used to create the approach for the new South Creek Bridge in c.1980.

If this entryway was marked by a more modest timber fence, archaeological remains would be limited to remnant timber and post holes. In the event that the entrance featured a sandstone structure there may be sandstone footings or demolition rubble. The backfill used to create the South Creek Bridge approach may have potentially helped to preserve these potential features, however, overall there would be **low** archaeological potential for these types of remains to have survived the extensive

⁸¹ GMB Architects, 2017

⁸² Eco Logical, 2017, p. 24

⁸³ Ibid, p.24

⁸⁴ GMB Architect, 2017, p. 48

earthworks undertaken for the construction of South Creek Bridge. Furthermore, the embankment is much steeper towards the northern end of Clydesdale and has been impacted by the structural pillars that form part of South Creek Bridge in addition to the extensive earthworks used to create the approach for the bridge. Any archaeological remains at the northern end of Richmond Road and the Clydesdale Estate would have less potential to survive as they would have been heavily compacted by the increased weight of the approach to the bridge and may have been impacted by the construction of the bridge. There is therefore **nil potential** for archaeological remains to survive in the northern portion of the study area.

The current Richmond Road easement is significantly wider than prior to the road upgrade in the early 1980s, as while the fence lines seem to be very close to the edge of Richmond Road in mid-twentieth century aerial images, the easement is now approximately 15m. Therefore, the original fence line of the Clydesdale and Echo Vale properties would have been removed during roadworks. There is **nil-low** potential to uncover archaeological remains associated with the fencelines, such as postholes.

There is **nil-low potential** that archaeological remains associated with Entrance Drive, undocumented outbuildings, or informal road crossings would be located within the study area. Overall, the study area has **low potential** to contain an archaeological resource associated with early agricultural activities. Potential remains may include the following:

- Remains of Entrance Drive
- Evidence of tree clearance (tree boles, etc.)
- Evidence of cultivation (postholes, plough marks in subsoils, etc.)
- Environmental data/ecological samples
- Rubbish dumps
- Evidence of the formalisation of agricultural precinct boundaries, such as postholes associated with early fence lines
- Evidence of access routes across Richmond Road (early road surfaces or tracks, fence posts or post holes).

There is low potential for networks of water management and storage systems – in the form of former dams, drains or culverts - to exist throughout the study area. The study area contained minor watercourses and possibly natural drainage lines that have now been removed and converted into dams. It is unlikely that human-made drainage networks were created, however it is possible that early natural drainage lines pass through the study area, discharging into former watercourses. The extensive earthworks associated with the early 1980s roadworks, and destructive agricultural activities such as ploughing have likely reduced the chance of evidence of former waterways remaining. There is therefore **nil-low potential** that water management systems within the study area would represent early occupation. Remains may include the following:

- Evidence of watercourse modification (such as earthen ditches with battered sides excavated into underlying soils, tanks; swales).

6.4.3 Road corridors

At the time of the original land grants in the area, the Richmond Road corridor was an unformed carriageway. While there are minor variations visible on historical plans, the alignment of Richmond Road does not seem to have deviated from its original alignment, excluding a section of road to the north of the study area on the approach to South Creek. The approach to South Creek was moved approximately 90 metres to the west during roadworks beginning in the early 1980s. The area of road realignment is located outside of the study area and area of works however.

During the 1820s, Richmond Road was upgraded from a dirt track to a macadam road, which was constructed by laying crushed pieces of stone and compacting them. Roads were sometimes re-sealed using a Telford Road base in the later 19th and/or early 20th centuries. It is unlikely that Richmond Road, within the study area, was sealed until the mid-twentieth century.

The road corridor has been subject to ongoing modification, such as widening for modern traffic, the installation of electrical and drainage services, and upgrades to asphalt and bitumen surfacing. The section of Richmond Road within the southern portion of the study area was subject to extensive excavation in the early 1980s for a large cutting, which would have removed any former sections of Richmond Road in that area. The section of Richmond Road north of the current entranceway to Clydesdale has been raised above the flood plain on an embankment, with a large amount of that fill likely to have derived from the cutting further to the south. Any former road surfaces in this portion of the study area would generally be buried beneath metres of fill.

There is **low** potential that archaeological remains associated with the earlier phases of Richmond Road would be uncovered in the study area based on the Preliminary Strategic Design. Archaeological remains may include:

- Earlier road surface treatments (packed gravel, macadam road base, cobblestones, stone flagging).

6.5 Assessment of Archaeological Significance

This section assesses the heritage significance of the known or potential archaeological remains outlined in Section 6.3. Similar to other types of heritage items, archaeological remains should be managed in accordance with their significance. Assessing the heritage value of archaeological remains is complicated by the fact that their extent and nature is often unknown. Judgement must therefore be based on expected or potential attributes.

The *NSW Heritage Manual* provides the framework for the following significance assessment of the study area. These guidelines incorporate the aspects of cultural heritage value identified in the *Burra Charter* (Australia ICOMOS 2013). The Heritage Branch (now Heritage Division) has also issued the 2009 *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'*.⁸⁵ and the 1996 *Archaeological Assessment Guidelines*.⁸⁶ The assessment of historical archaeological sites requires a specialised framework in order to consider the range of values of an archaeological site.

6.5.1 Assessment against the NSW heritage assessment guidelines

The significance of the potential archaeological resource, defined as being all potential archaeological remains within a site as identified in Section 5.4, has been assessed using the NSW heritage assessment criteria and is outlined in Table 8.

Table 8: Consideration against NSW heritage assessment criteria

Criteria	Discussion	Local	State
Associations with individuals, events or groups of historical importance	The study area is likely to have associations with current and former residents of the Riverstone/Marsden Park region, which has an active history group. There is likely to be local interest in the history and archaeology of the study area.	✓	✓

⁸⁵ NSW Heritage Branch 2009

⁸⁶ NSW Heritage Office 1996: 25 – 27

Criteria	Discussion	Local	State
NSW Heritage Criterion A, B and D	<p>The study area is associated with the administration and land grant policies of the early governors, especially Macquarie. However, physical archaeological remains within the study area are unlikely to have direct associations. There is nil - low potential that archaeological remains in the study area would be able to be linked directly to the Lang, Tompson, Hassall or Hardie families.</p> <p>In the unexpected event that archaeological evidence of residences, outbuildings and artefact bearing deposits associated with the early to mid-19th century development of Clydesdale are identified within the study area, these would have contributory value to this criterion at a local level.</p>		
Aesthetic or technical significance NSW Heritage Criterion C	<p>It is acknowledged that whilst exposed archaeological remains do have some aesthetic qualities, these are primarily due to a connection to the history of a place, or artefactual remains, and are not considered aesthetically significant in and of themselves. Remains are likely to be typical of early structures and deposits, and unlikely to demonstrate technical significance.</p> <p>Remains of early road structures, particularly macadam or telford road base, are likely to demonstrate technical significance if found intact.</p> <p>The potential archaeological resource, as outlined in Section 5.4, would not reach the significance threshold under this criterion.</p>	-	-
Ability to demonstrate the past through archaeological remains NSW Heritage Criterion A, C, F and G	<p>The study area has the potential to yield archaeological remains which may provide information regarding the evolving agricultural and pastoral activities of an early settlement on the Hawkesbury which is significant for its contribution to the survival of the early colony.</p>	✓	-

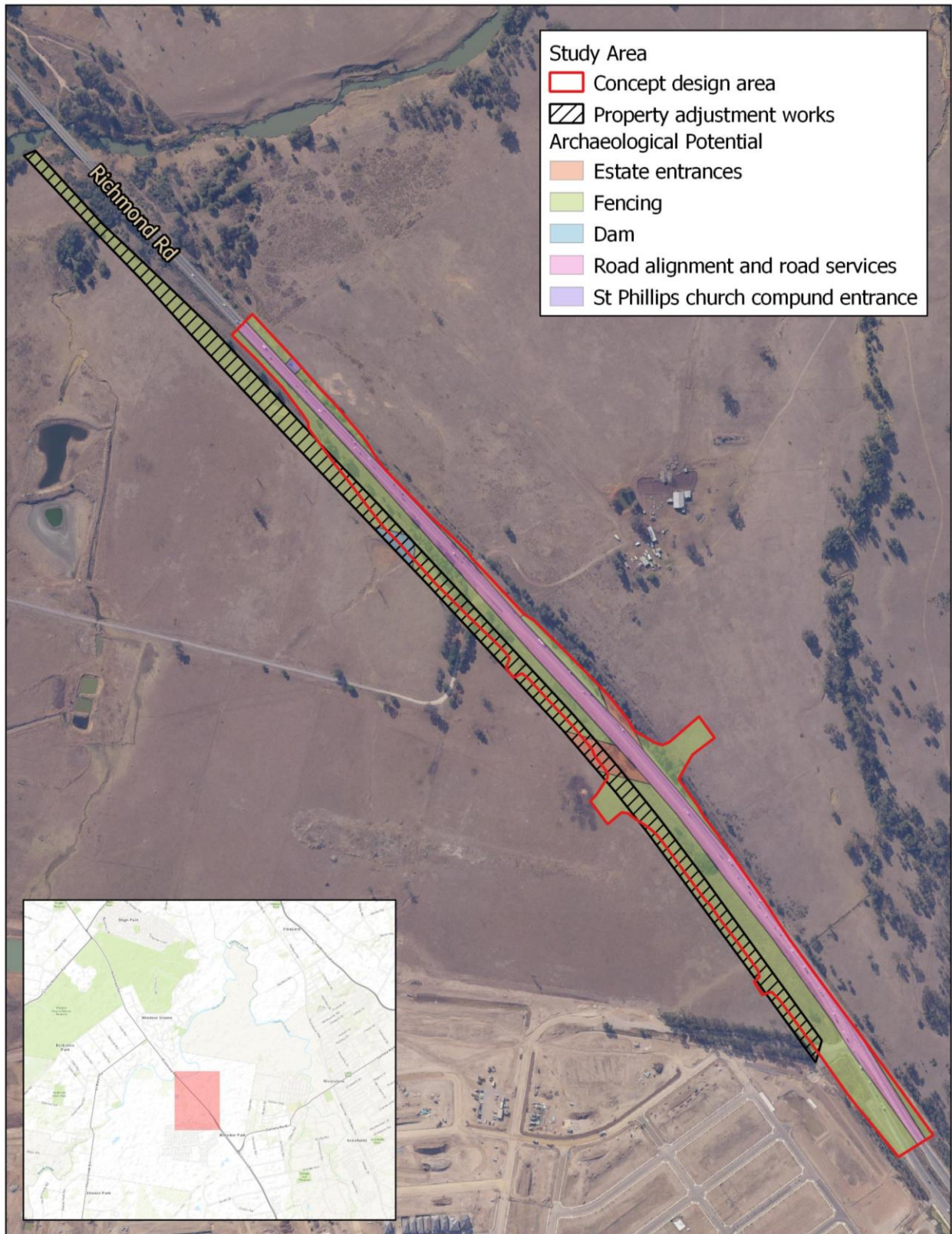
6.6 Overview of archaeological potential

The archaeological potential of the study area has been assessed as follows:

- Nil-low potential to contain former structures and features containing artefact bearing deposits, such as wells, cesspits, rubbish dumps and occupation deposits
- Nil-low potential to contain archaeological remains associated with former infrastructure i.e. fences and former road alignments/surfaces
- Nil-low potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the earliest agricultural development of the study area.

Overall, portions of the study area, as illustrated in Figure 56, have nil-low potential to contain an archaeological resource that would reach the local significance threshold, and be considered 'relics' under the *Heritage Act 1977* (amended 2009).

Figure 56: Overview of archaeological potential (nil-low potential).



7.0 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The objective of a SoHI is to evaluate and explain how the proposed development, rehabilitation or land use change will affect the heritage value of the site and/or place. A SoHI should also address how the heritage value of the site/place can be conserved or maintained, or preferably enhanced by the proposed works.

This impact assessment is based upon the Preliminary Strategic Design prepared 12 March 2019 and provided by Roads and Maritime (see Figure 2).

7.1 Proposal Description

Roads and Maritime propose to expand the upgrade to Richmond Road by approximately 1000 m, extending from Elara Boulevard to South Creek. The key features of this proposal include:

- Four lane dual carriageway separated by a median, between Elara Boulevard and Clydesdale
- New signalised intersection providing additional access to Marsden Park and Marsden Park North precincts
- Wide median allowing a future upgrade to three lanes in each direction, if required
- Shared user path along the length of the project connecting to adjacent developments.

A major design component of the road upgrade is the proposed in-filling of the majority of the five metre deep cutting that extends approximately between Chainage 500 and 1100 (see Figure 2). The deep cutting is not an original feature of Richmond Road, and was excavated during the road upgrade in the early 1980s. The southern approach to the cutting will be raised approximately two metres above the current ground level.

Fill between Chainage 660 and 960 will raise the road level approximately to the surrounding natural ground level of the adjacent Clydesdale property to the south. The northern cutting embankment will not be entirely in-filled, with a portion of that embankment and the associated property boundary of Echo Vale remaining intact.

Between Chainage 960 and 1300 the design will raise Richmond Road approximately five metres above the existing road surface. This in-filling will remove the current entrance to the Clydesdale property. A new entranceway to Clydesdale, called 'Heritage Road' will be constructed approximately 85 m south of the current entranceway.

Between Chainage 1300 and 1528 is the tie in pavement works to re-merge the upgraded section of Richmond Road with the current alignment of Richmond Road. Proposed upgrades of Richmond Road north of Chainage 1528, including an upgraded crossing of South Creek, will be subject to separate design and heritage assessment, and are not assessed in this SoHI.

Between approximately 15 and 30 metres of Lot 2 DP 1248522 and Lot 5 DP 1248522 will be dedicated as road reserve by the owner of those properties. The widened road reserve will allow construction of the currently assessed road widening proposal (this document) and will also allow for future widening of Richmond Road across South Creek.

It is understood that property adjustment works to be undertaken by Roads and Maritime will include removing the current fence line and reinstating a new fence line along the adjusted property boundary. With the exception of the currently assessed road widening proposal (this document), no other bulk earthworks have been proposed by Roads and Maritime within the widened road reserve.

7.2 Assessment of Heritage Impact

7.2.1 Clydesdale – House, Barn, Cottages and Farm Landscape (SHR 00674)

7.2.1.1 Physical impact

The proposal would involve works that would encroach into the curtilage of Clydesdale Estate. The proposed widening of Richmond Road would not physically impact the Clydesdale homestead or any built structures but would encroach on the item's heritage curtilage by several metres. The works would directly impact vegetation, fencing, and gates which contribute to the significant farm landscape of Clydesdale Estate.

The proposed encroachment of the construction footprint into the curtilage of Clydesdale would result in excavation and earth movements within the heritage item, as well as the destruction of significant landscape elements and mature vegetation. While replanting can mitigate the impacts of the removal of vegetation, several of the trees that would be impacted are mature eucalyptus trees. Eucalyptus species grow to only 60% of their size within 10 years and take approximately 20 years to reach their full size, and therefore these impacts will not be mitigated for decades after the completion of works.

The encroachment into the curtilage will also impact the fence line and main sandstone entrance to Clydesdale and would cause the reconfiguration of the driveway and establishment of Heritage Road. While this is not the original driveway or entrance to Clydesdale, and the sandstone wall and surrounding timber fences likely date to c.1980, they are included in the heritage listing and still reflect four decades of Clydesdale's history. Impacts to these items would be permanent and can only be partially mitigated.

Furthermore, property adjustment works along the eastern margin of Clydesdale Estate would result in the existing fence line being removed and a new fence line constructed along the adjusted property boundary. This would encroach on the size and the overall setting of Clydesdale Estate. The cumulative impacts of the proposed property adjustment works and the road easement widening in the late 1970s/ early 1980s is an overall reduction in the curtilage of Clydesdale Estate and the significant open floodplain element in particular.

In summary, the proposal would lead to permanent direct impacts to the curtilage of Clydesdale Estate, and would result in **moderate** physical impact to the item (SHR # 00674).

7.2.1.2 Visual impact

The proposal would involve road widening and associated works along Richmond Road adjacent to the Clydesdale heritage item.

Several views were identified in the 2017 CMP as contributing to the significance of the Clydesdale Estate heritage item. The proposed upgrade would affect three of these view corridors, as discussed in Table 9.

Much of the study area is located within Precinct 5 as designated in the CMP 2017, which recommends that views from Precincts 2 and 3 towards Precinct 5 should have a woodland backdrop and that roads should not dominate the view or compete with the woodland backdrop character (Figure 57).⁸⁷ The removal of vegetation and the embankment would diminish the privacy of Clydesdale Estate from Richmond Road, and would impact the rural setting of Clydesdale by making Richmond Road a much more noticeable and intrusive element when viewed from the heritage

⁸⁷ GBA Heritage, 2017. Clydesdale Conservation Management Plan.

estate. Furthermore, the clearance of heavily treed areas towards the northern extent of the property would impact several important view corridors (3.2 and 3.3) identified in the 2017 CMP.

The establishment of Heritage Road, a sealed road along the southern SHR curtilage of the property, would also diminish the rural setting of the property. As Marsden Park has been designated as part of the North West Sydney Growth Precinct and the area to the south of Clydesdale being largely developed as part of the Marsden Park Precinct, it is important to assess the cumulative visual impacts to a property. The development of the Marsden Park Precinct will have major visual impacts to Clydesdale and its rural setting, which will be further diminished by the expansion of Richmond Road without effective mitigation. Overall the proposal would lead to permanent **moderate** visual impacts to Clydesdale.

Table 9. Significant views in the study area identified in the 2017 CMP

View No.	Description	Potential Impacts
3.1	Views west/north-west from Richmond Road, across flood plain/paddocks to Little Creek treeline	There is low density vegetation in this area and therefore potential removal of vegetation will not impact this view line. This view is from a raised area on the Richmond Road embankment however, and potential earthworks and changes in the road grading and levels may impact the view line from the current setting. However, overall views from the raised road embankment across the floodplain to Clydesdale House will likely be maintained.
3.2	Views south/south-east from Richmond Road, across flood plain/paddocks	There is dense mature vegetation in this area and potential land clearance will diminish the privacy of the Clydesdale Estate to and from Richmond Road.
3.3	Views south-west from Richmond Road to Precinct 1, with tall Californian Fan Palms and Bunya Pines visible with glimpse of Clydesdale estate	Any potential removal of vegetation will alter significant views. New views to Clydesdale would be opened up, however the views to Richmond Road from Clydesdale would change drastically, reducing the rural character of the estate, and Richmond Road would become a more intrusive visual element.
3.5	Views east along Entrance and Homestead Drives and north into flood plain/paddocks	The removal of vegetation, reconfiguration of the driveway, and the releveling of the road easement will impact these significant views. The level of the floodplain should be preserved and any impacted vegetation should be reinstated at the completion of works in consideration of the vegetation management policies of the CMP and the Marsden Park DCP. This includes ensuring that new plantings within the road corridor do not restrict the significant view line from Richmond Road back towards Clydesdale House (View No. 3.1), whilst being sympathetic to view lines from Homestead yard and working hub across the floodplain towards Richmond Road (View No. 3.12 and 3.17).
3.12	Views from Homestead yard into and across floodplain to north-east and north-west	The Clydesdale Estate has been historically located along Richmond Road and it is unlikely that the proposed roadworks will have a significant impact on the views from the Homestead yard. However, the proposal and any associated vegetation removal or earthworks may result in Richmond Road becoming a more intrusive or noticeable feature when viewed from the Homestead yard. It is recommended that any vegetation removed from the road corridor is reinstated in consideration of the vegetation management policies of the CMP and the Marsden Park DCP. This includes ensuring that new plantings within the road corridor do not restrict the significant view line from

Richmond Road back towards Clydesdale House (View No. 3.1), whilst being sympathetic to view lines from Homestead yard and working hub across the floodplain towards Richmond Road (View No. 3.12 and 3.17).

3.17 View from Working Hub to surrounding roadways and paddocks

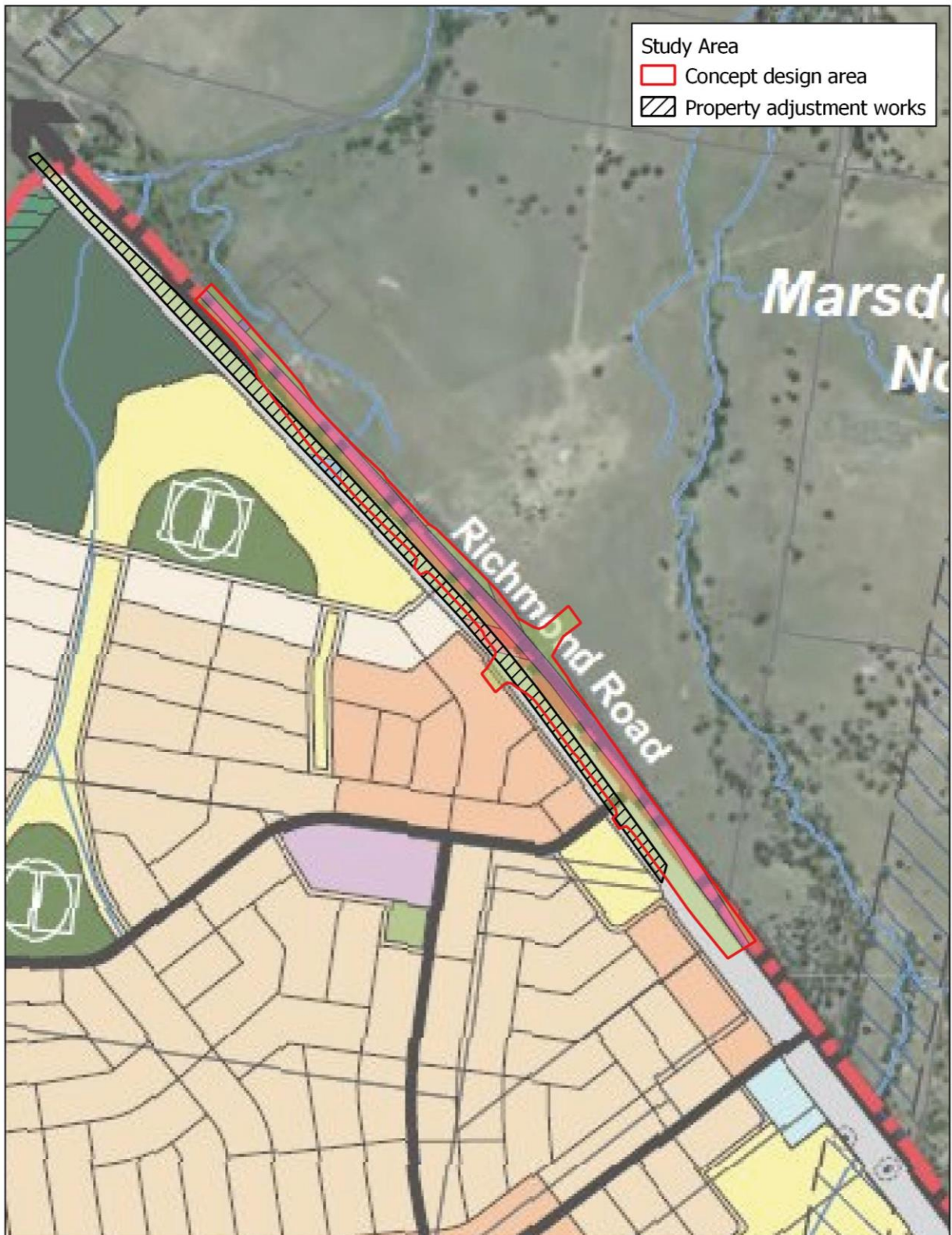
The Clydesdale Estate has been historically located along Richmond Road and it is unlikely that the proposed roadworks will have a significant impact on the views from the Working Hub. However, the proposal and any associated vegetation removal or earthworks may result in Richmond Road becoming a more intrusive or noticeable feature when viewed from the Working Hub.

It is recommended that any vegetation removed from the road corridor is reinstated in consideration of the vegetation management policies of the CMP and the Marsden Park DCP. This includes ensuring that new plantings within the road corridor do not restrict the significant view line from Richmond Road back towards Clydesdale House (View No. 3.1), whilst being sympathetic to view lines from Homestead yard and working hub across the floodplain towards Richmond Road (View No. 3.12 and 3.17).

Figure 57: View to Clydesdale from Richmond Road, western aspect



Figure 58. Study area overlaid with Marsden Park Precinct ILP



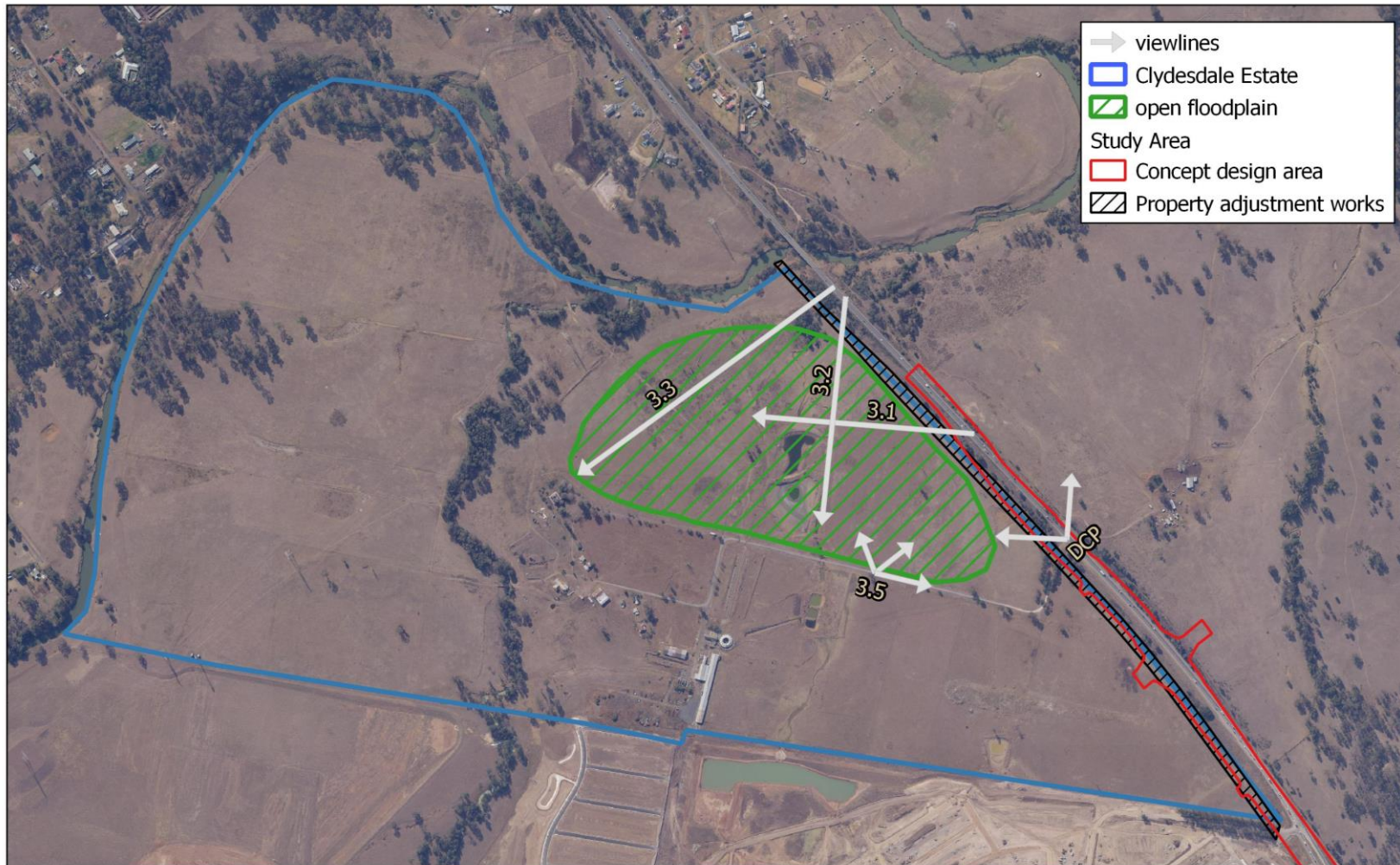
Source: D:\GIS\GIS_Mapping\19047 Richmond Rd\19047_Richmond_Rd.ggz


**Overlay Indicative
Layout plan**
19047 Richmond Rd
LGA: Blacktown

Scale: 1:10000
Size: A4
Date: 31-05-2019



Figure 59. Significant views as identified in the 2017 Clydesdale CMP. Source: Adapted from GBA Heritage and Marsden Park DCP



Source: D:\GIS\GIS_Mapping\19047 Richmond Rd\19047_Richmond_Rd.qgz



Significant Views

19047 Richmond Rd

LGA: Blacktown

Scale: 1:13000
Size: A4
Date: 31-05-2019

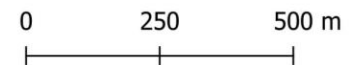
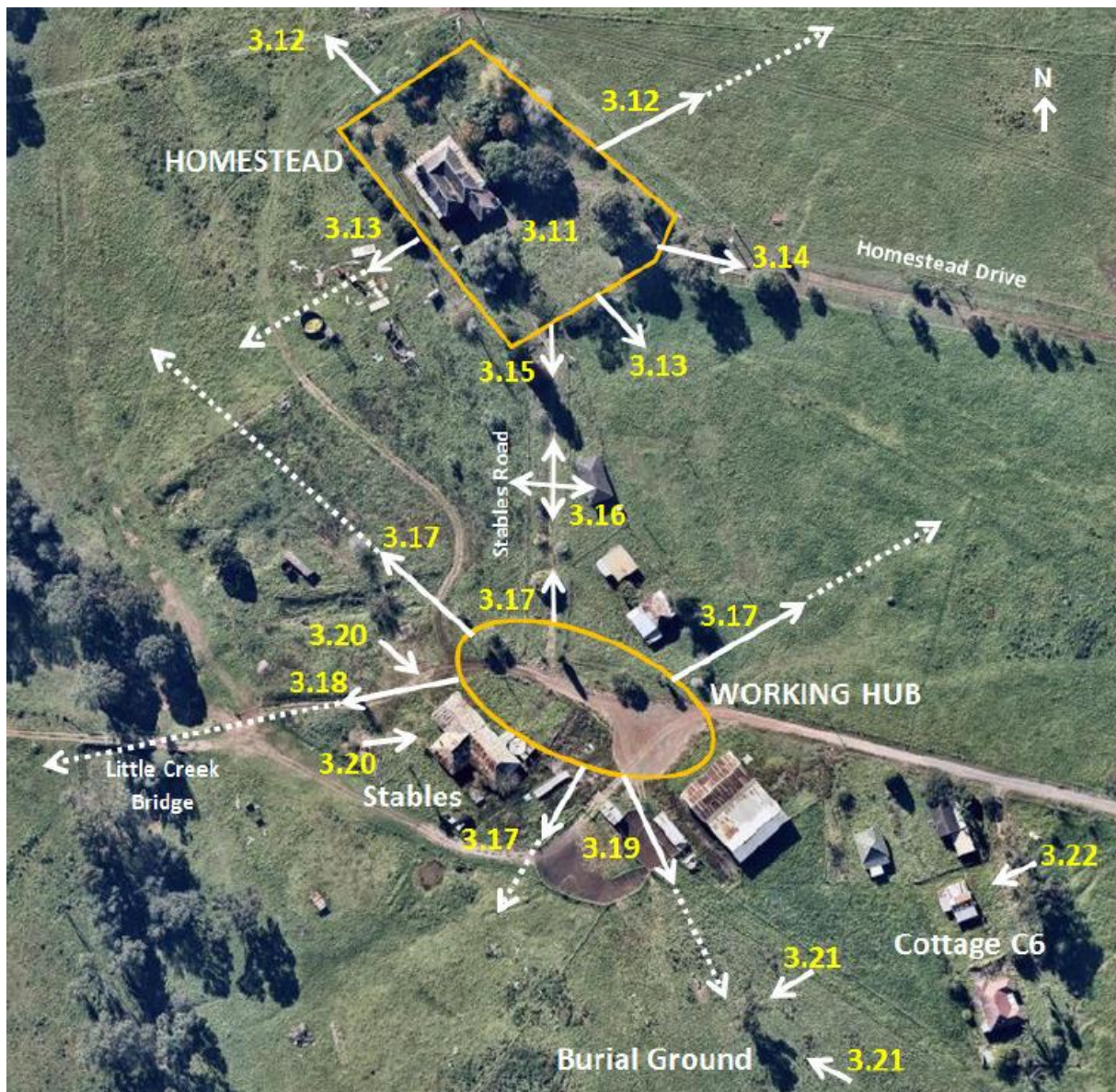


Figure 60. Significant views identified in the 2017 Clydesdale CMP. Source: GBA Heritage



7.2.1.3 Archaeological impact

Historically, the prevailing land use of the study area is agricultural. This assessment has identified that archaeological remains which may be located in the study area include former surfaces of Entrance Drive, fence lines, and evidence of former waterways.

Overall, this assessment has identified **nil-low** potential for local or state significant archaeology to remain within the study area. Impact to significant archaeological remains from the proposal is not anticipated.

7.2.1.4 Clydesdale Estate – summary of heritage impacts to contributory elements

A summary of assessed impacts to contributory elements is outlined below in Table 10. This list includes only those contributory elements of Clydesdale Estate relevant to the study area.

Table 10: Summary of assessed impacts to contributory elements of Clydesdale Estate (SHR 00674)

Grading	Precinct	Item	Direct (physical) impacts	Indirect (visual) impacts	Archaeological impacts
High	3	Overall configuration and character of precinct	Minor	Moderate	Neutral
High	3	Axial alignment of Entrance Drive / Homestead Drive	Minor	Minor	Neutral
High	3	Entrance Drive as a whole	Moderate	Moderate	Nil-Low
High	3	Paddocks, flood plain north of Entrance Avenue	Moderate	Moderate	Nil-Low
Little	3	Fabric of Entrance Drive / Homestead Drive	Moderate	Moderate	Nil-Low
Little	3	Stone pillars / fences and metal gate at entrance of Richmond Road	High	High	Neutral
Little	3	Fences and gateposts	Minor	Minor	Neutral
Little	3	Dams / ponds	Minor	Negligible	Neutral
Little	3	Mix of recent eucalypts and dead native trees along Entrance Drive	Negligible	Negligible	Neutral
Little	3	<i>Pinus radiata</i> along New Entrance Road	Minor	Minor	Neutral
Little	All	Trees other than as noted	Minor	Negligible	Neutral
Little	5	Overall configuration and character of precinct including topography	Moderate	Moderate	Neutral
Little	5	Roadways including fences	Negligible	Negligible	Neutral

Grading	Precinct	Item	Direct (physical) impacts	Indirect (visual) impacts	Archaeological impacts
Little	5	Paddocks	Minor	Minor	Neutral

7.2.2 St Phillips Church Cemetery (Blacktown LEP 2015 I37)

7.2.2.1 Physical impact

The proposal would involve works that would come within close proximity of the curtilage of St Phillips Church Cemetery, which is locally listed. As these works would not encroach upon the curtilage itself, there is a **neutral** direct impact to St Phillips Church Cemetery.

7.2.2.2 Visual impact

The proposal would involve road widening and associated works along Richmond Road in close proximity to the St Phillips Church Cemetery item. As the heritage item has historically been located along Richmond Road, it is not anticipated that this aspect of the proposal would result in any significant visual impact to the item. The widening of the road to a four-lane dual carriageway would diminish the distinct rural landscape setting of the remains of St Phillips Church Cemetery. The removal of vegetation and the embankment of the road easement would also increase the visibility of Richmond Road, minimising the rural character. However, these impacts could be mitigated by the replanting of vegetation and the reconstruction of the embankment to reinstate privacy for the sensitive and locally significant archaeological remains.

Overall the proposal would lead to **minor** visual impacts to St Phillips Church Cemetery.

Figure 61: View to St Phillips Church Cemetery from Richmond Road, north-eastern aspect



7.2.2.3 Archaeological impact

As the proposed work designs do not impact the curtilage of the heritage listed item, there is nil potential to uncover archaeological remains of St Phillips Church or the cemetery. There is **neutral** potential for archaeological impact.

7.2.3 Former road surfaces of Richmond Road

The study area contains an alignment of Richmond Road that has been extant since the early 1800s. The section of Richmond Road within the southern portion of the study area was subject to extensive excavation in the early 1980s for a large cutting, which would have removed any former sections of Richmond Road in that area. The section of Richmond Road north of the current entranceway to Clydesdale has been raised above the flood plain on an embankment, with a large amount of that fill likely to have derived from the cutting excavation further to the south. Any former road surfaces in this portion of the study area would generally be buried beneath metres of fill. The Preliminary Strategic Design does not indicate any works that would involve impact to potentially buried former surfaces of Richmond Road.

Overall, this assessment has identified **low** potential for impacts to former surfaces of Richmond Road.

7.3 Assessment of Proposal against Management Policies

The following sections will assess the proposal against strategies and policies outlined in the following relevant heritage management plans:

- Blacktown DCP 2015
- Clydesdale Estate Conservation Management Plan (CMP) 2012⁸⁸
- Clydesdale Estate Conservation Management Plan (CMP) 2017⁸⁹

7.3.1 Blacktown DCP 2015

The Blacktown DCP 2015 provides the following statements relating to character and heritage conservation that are relevant to this assessment:

4.1.1 Development in the vicinity of a heritage item

Ensure that development does not adversely affect the heritage significance of heritage items, heritage groups or archaeological sites as well as their settings, distinctive streetscape, landscape and architectural styles

Ensure that development in the vicinity of a heritage item is responsive and respectful in terms of height, setback, form and overall design

Development must maintain significant or historic public domain views to and from the heritage item

4.4.3 Archaeological sites and areas of significance

As a condition of development consent to develop land on which a site has been located, the applicant will be required to consult with the OEH to determine its requirements

Much of the study area retains a rural character that is integral to the heritage values of Clydesdale Estate, which possesses a significant farm landscape. While not heritage listed, the eastern side of Richmond Road, encompassing Echo Vale farm and the archaeological remains and heritage curtilage of St Phillips Church Cemetery, also maintains many of these characteristics and values. The rural character over the study area is largely intact and reflects the settlement and development patterns of the region, particularly the agricultural history of the area.

The proposal would result in the widening of the road passing through undeveloped sites comprising of agricultural land, and would impact the curtilage of state-significant Clydesdale Estate and locally listed St Phillips Church Cemetery. The proposal would change views within the rural character and setting of the study area, including views to and from Clydesdale Estate and the St Phillips Church Cemetery. Potential visual impacts of the proposal associated with the study area's cultural landscape heritage values would be increased by the removal of vegetation and trees along the road easement, in addition to vegetation within the residential properties affected. The proposed works would also visually impact the fence line and entrance to Clydesdale Estate, Echo Vale farm, and the fence to

⁸⁸ Gibson, J. and Dr. A. Cremin, *Clydesdale Estate Conservation Management Plan*, prepared for the owner Mr. F. Pace, March 2012

⁸⁹ GBA Heritage, 2017, *Conservation Management Plan: Clydesdale Estate, 1270 Richmond Road, Marsden Park, NSW*, prepared for the owner Cyanstone Clydesdale Estate Pty Ltd, December 2017

the archaeological site of St Phillips Church Cemetery. While these fences and entrances are not the original historic entrances and boundaries of the property, it is likely that they have been extant since c. 1980 and therefore have formed part of the character and history of the study area for almost 40 years.

In order to maintain the existing rural character and heritage values within the study area, the Blacktown DCP 2015 requires that items of heritage significance or archaeological sites are not adversely affected by development, and that their settings and landscapes are conserved. Significant views must also be maintained.

Schedule 6 of the DCP contains a number of policies relating to the Marsden Park Precinct. And protection of the Clydesdale Estate in particular, which are relevant to the current proposal. These have been outlined in Table 11:

Table 11: Overview of relevant policy within the Blacktown DCP

Policy	Response
6.1.11 Ensure that views to the South Creek floodplain are maintained to both sides of Richmond Road when travelling north, to maintain the floodplain context with which Clydesdale House is seen	The proposed upgrade works will maintain the current views towards the Clydesdale Estate and surrounding landscape.
6.1.14 A cycleway and pedestrian shareway is to be located on the south-western side of any future upgrade to Richmond Road and/or replacement bridge, to facilitate prolonged views to Clydesdale House by the user groups	The proposed upgrade includes a cycleway and pedestrian shared user pathway to facilitate views towards Clydesdale House and estate.
6.1.15 A formal lookout and interpretation point shall be located sufficiently off the edge of the shareway. The landform within the vicinity of the lookout structure should be designed such that it can be well maintained	<p>The proposed upgrade does not include a lookout and interpretation point on the shareway. The 2017 CMP states the following with regard to DCP recommendation for a lookout and interpretation point:</p> <p>'Given the current and increasing traffic flows on Richmond Road, a lookout on its south side is unlikely to be an attractive or safe stopping point, or therefore, an effective interpretation point'⁹⁰</p> <p>Further design for the proposal should consider the feasibility of safely and effectively integrating a lookout and interpretation point on the southern side of Richmond Road overlooking the floodplain setting.</p>

⁹⁰ GBA Heritage, 2017, p. 99

7.3.2 Clydesdale Estate CMP

The following will assess the proposal against relevant conservation policies outlined in the Clydesdale Estate CMP:⁹¹

Table 12: Relevant conservation policies outlined in the Clydesdale Estate CMP

Policy	Response
<p>6.2.1.1 Conservation of character: The significant aspects of the character of the Clydesdale Estate shall be conserved. Generally the “rural estate character” of the Estate shall be conserved.</p>	<p>The proposed works would result in the widening of the road passing through an undeveloped portion of the Clydesdale Estate. The proposed works would affect significant protected views as identified in the CMP. The removal of vegetation and the existing embankment would also diminish the privacy of the Clydesdale Estate and impact the rural setting of the estate by increasing the visual prominence of the Richmond Road corridor.</p>
<p>6.2.1.3 Conservation of historical archaeological resources</p>	<p>The portion of the Clydesdale estate within the study area has been assessed as having nil to low potential to contain a significant archaeological resource. The proposed works are therefore unlikely to impact on the archaeological resources associated with the heritage item.</p>
<p>6.2.1.5 Views identified as having High significance shall be retained in any future use of the site. The scope, extent and character of such views, and the visibility of their main elements, must be protected. Views identified as having Moderate significance shall be substantially retained in any future use of the site. The character of such views, and the visibility of their main elements, must be protected.</p>	<p>The works have the potential to result in the modification of several view corridors identified in the CMP as having moderate or high significance. Overall, however, as the heritage item has always had a historical association with Richmond Road, it is not anticipated that the proposed road widening would result in substantial visual impact to the heritage item, and adoption of the recommendations outlined in Section 8.2 would further reduce the visual impact of the proposal.</p>
<p>6.4.7.1 Views: Views from Precincts 2 and 3 towards Precinct 5 should have a woodland backdrop. Buildings, fences, roads, fences etc. shall not dominate the view or compete with the treed backdrop character. Trees shall be planted along roadways along the edge of the R2 area so as to provide a screen or backdrop to views from Precincts 2 or 3.</p>	<p>Removal of vegetation associated with the Richmond Road upgrade would impact the woodland character of the study area. It is recommended that these conservation policies are followed and replanting occurs after the completion of works to ensure that the area retains a rural woodland character and that the roadway does not dominate the view.</p>
<p>6.10.1 Alignment of the Entrance Drive: The alignment of the Entrance Drive including the Homestead Drive shall be retained.</p>	<p>The proposed works would not result in modification of the alignment of the entrance drive. The works would result in the removal of a portion of the easternmost extent of the original, and current, drive alignments. The area of original drive to be impacted is currently occupied by a substantial earthen embankment associated with former road widening works and flood protection. The proposed works will therefore not result in minor additional impact to the driveway alignment.</p>

⁹¹ Ibid

Policy	Response	
6.10.2	<p>Views from the Eastern Drive: Views westward along the Entrance Drive and Homestead Drive and to the north over open paddocks, identified as significant in this CMP, shall be substantially retained. The Homestead Drive and the Entrance Drive shall retain their “rural estate character”.</p>	<p>The proposed works would not impact on this view corridor.</p>
6.10.3	<p>Character of the Entrance Drive The Homestead Drive and the Entrance Drive shall retain their “rural estate character”</p>	<p>The proposed works would not impact on the original axis of the Entrance Drive and Homestead Drive. The new post 1980 section will be abandoned and replaced with a new entranceway of Richmond Road. The proposal will not impact the ‘rural estate character’ of the original portions of the Entrance Drive and Homestead Drive.</p>
6.15	<p>Management of Historical Archaeological resources</p>	<p>As above, the portion of the Clydesdale estate within the study area has been assessed as having nil to low potential to contain a significant archaeological resource. The proposed works are therefore unlikely to impact on the archaeological resources associated with the heritage item.</p>

7.4 Statement of Heritage Impact

A Statement of Heritage Impact for the proposed works is provided in Table 13 below.

Table 13: Statement of heritage impact

Impact	Discussion
<p>What aspects of the proposal respect or enhance the heritage significance of the study area?</p>	<p>The proposal has been designed, where possible, to minimize direct impacts to significant fabric within the heritage curtilage.</p> <p>Through introduction of fill to raise the level of Richmond Road, the Preliminary Strategic Design will return portions of Richmond Road approximately to their pre-1980 levels, including in the vicinity of the original exit of Entrance Drive onto Richmond Road. Raising the ground level and clearing vegetation north from the current entrance way will potentially enhance the significant views from the roadway across the significant floodplain element in Precinct 3.</p>
<p>What aspects of the proposal could have a detrimental impact on the heritage significance of the study area?</p>	<p>The proposed construction footprint does not impact the heritage curtilage of St Phillips Church Cemetery and therefore has a neutral physical impact on the heritage item.</p> <p>The proposal would impact the significant rural character and agricultural setting of the study area and would also impact vegetation and embankments that provide privacy for the heritage item. The proposed road widening, as well as the physical impact of vegetation removal, would be highly noticeable from surrounding streetscapes and St Phillips Church Cemetery's heritage curtilage. The proposal would alter the character of the heritage item and while it can be mitigated to an extent through the replanting of trees, these impacts will not be mitigated for 10-20 years while the removed vegetation regrows to mature age.</p> <p>During the site inspection undertaken by Artefact heritage consultants, access was not granted to St Phillips Church Cemetery. Prior to works being undertaken, it is recommended that a Visual Impact Assessment occurs, which would include a detailed assessment of the visual impacts of the bypass and appropriate mitigation measures.</p> <p>This SoHI has identified nil-low potential to encounter archaeological remains of local or state significance during proposed works.</p>
<p>Have more sympathetic options been considered and discounted?</p>	<p>Two preferred options for the preliminary strategic design were considered by Roads and Maritime, including one design with a minimum reduced level (RL) of 20.2 m and the preferred preliminary strategic design with a minimum RL of 18 m. With a lower minimum RL, the preferred design would have marginally less impact on the visual setting.</p>

8.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Conclusions

This SoHI has made the following conclusions:

- There is one listed heritage item within the proposal site boundary:
 - ‘Clydesdale – House, Barn, Cottages and Farm Landscape’ (SHR 00674)
 - ‘Clydesdale’ has been assessed as being significant at a state level
- There is one listed heritage item within 25 metres of the proposed site boundary:
 - ‘St Phillips Church Cemetery’ (Blacktown LEP 2015 I37)
 - ‘St Phillips Church Cemetery’ has been assessed as being significant as a local level
- Portions of the study area have been assessed as demonstrating nil-low potential to contain archaeological relics
- The proposal has been assessed as having a:
 - Moderate physical impact to ‘Clydesdale – House, Barn, Cottages and Farm Landscape’
 - Moderate visual impact on ‘Clydesdale – House, Barn, Cottages and Farm Landscape’
 - Neutral physical impact to ‘St Phillips Church Cemetery’
 - Minor visual impact to ‘St Phillips Church Cemetery’
 - Potential impact to areas assessed as demonstrating nil-low potential to contain archaeological relics.

8.2 Recommendations

The following recommendations will aid in mitigating the impact of the proposed Richmond Road widening on nearby heritage items and the wider Marsden Park cultural landscape:

- A Section 60 permit application must be submitted to the NSW Heritage Division of OEH for proposed impacts within the curtilage of Clydesdale – House, Barn, Cottage and Farm Landscape (SHR 00674)
- As this SoHI has assessed the potential for more than minor or inconsequential impact to Clydesdale, Farmers Cottages and Barn (Sydney Region Growth Centres SEPP, SHI 1140031), ISEPP consultation must be undertaken with Blacktown City Council
- New vegetation plantings along Richmond Road must take into consideration the vegetation management policies of the 2017 Conservation Management Plan (CMP) and the 2016 Marsden Park Development Control Plan (DCP). This includes ensuring that new plantings within the road corridor do not restrict the significant view corridor from Richmond Road back towards Clydesdale House (View No. 3.1), whilst being sympathetic to view lines from Homestead yard and working hub across the floodplain towards Richmond Road (View No. 3.12 and 3.17)
- A Photographic Archival Recording should be prepared of the proposal area and significant view lines prior to commencement of works

- Design of the new entrance to Clydesdale, 'Heritage Road', should consider design elements sympathetic to the significance values of Precinct 3, including timber fences and tubular metal gates. New vegetation plantings along Heritage Road must take into consideration the vegetation management policies of the CMP and the Marsden Park DCP, including significant view lines from Richmond Road across the floodplain to Clydesdale House (View No. 3.1) and views along Entrance Drive and from Entrance Drive across surrounding paddocks (View No. 3.5).
- Further design for the proposal should consider the feasibility of safely and effectively integrating a lookout and interpretation point on the southern side of Richmond Road overlooking the floodplain setting
- Any works not assessed in this document will require additional heritage assessment and potentially an application for revised or new approvals under the *Heritage Act 1977*. Examples of additional works not assessed in this document include the location of compound sites, stockpile sites, ancillary facilities, and installation of services or temporary vehicle access routes not specified in the preliminary strategic design
- Additional heritage assessment and/or consistency assessment(s) must be undertaken following completion of future design stages and/or alterations to the project boundary to ensure consistency with this Statement of Heritage Impact
- If unexpected archaeological finds are discovered during the proposed work, the Roads and Maritime *Standard Management Procedure: Unexpected Heritage Items* (2015) must be followed. The NSW Heritage Division would be notified of the discovery of a relic in accordance with Section 146 of the NSW *Heritage Act 1977*. In areas where a permit to impact 'relics' under the Heritage Act is in place, a heritage consultant and Roads and Maritime would need to determine consistency of the unexpected find with existing approvals and advise if a notification to Heritage Division would be required.
- A heritage induction must be presented to workers before commencement of construction of works in the vicinity of the 'Clydesdale – House, Barn, Cottages and Farm Landscape' heritage item (SHR 00674) and include values of the place, avoidance procedure, and contacts (site manager, RMS heritage officer) for reporting unexpected archaeological finds or inadvertent impacts to the heritage item.

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