



artefact

12 August 2020

Matty Mathivanar  
Project Development Manager  
Transport for New South Wales

Dear Matty,

**Re: Richmond Road SoHI Addendum: Heritage Memo**

As part of the Richmond Road Upgrade Project, Transport for New South Wales (TfNSW – formerly Roads and Maritime Services) are proposing to upgrade 1.6 kilometres of Richmond Road north of Elara Boulevard (the project). To inform these works, a Statement of Heritage Impact (SoHI) was prepared by Artefact in 2019. Several additional areas have since been added to the project, as shown in Figure 1.

The purpose of this memo is to address additional areas that have been added to the project since the 2019 SoHI was prepared. This memo also provides an updated assessment of significant view lines identified in the 2017 Clydesdale Conservation Management Plan (CMP) and assessed in the 2019 SoHI (see Figure 2)<sup>1</sup> following recent earthworks for residential development adjacent to Richmond Road. This memo also includes updated recommendations for the sandstone entrance gates to Clydesdale, taking into consideration advice from Heritage NSW and Jacobs regarding long-term management of the gates under the Section 60 and development consent of the Clydesdale Estate residential development..

### Study area

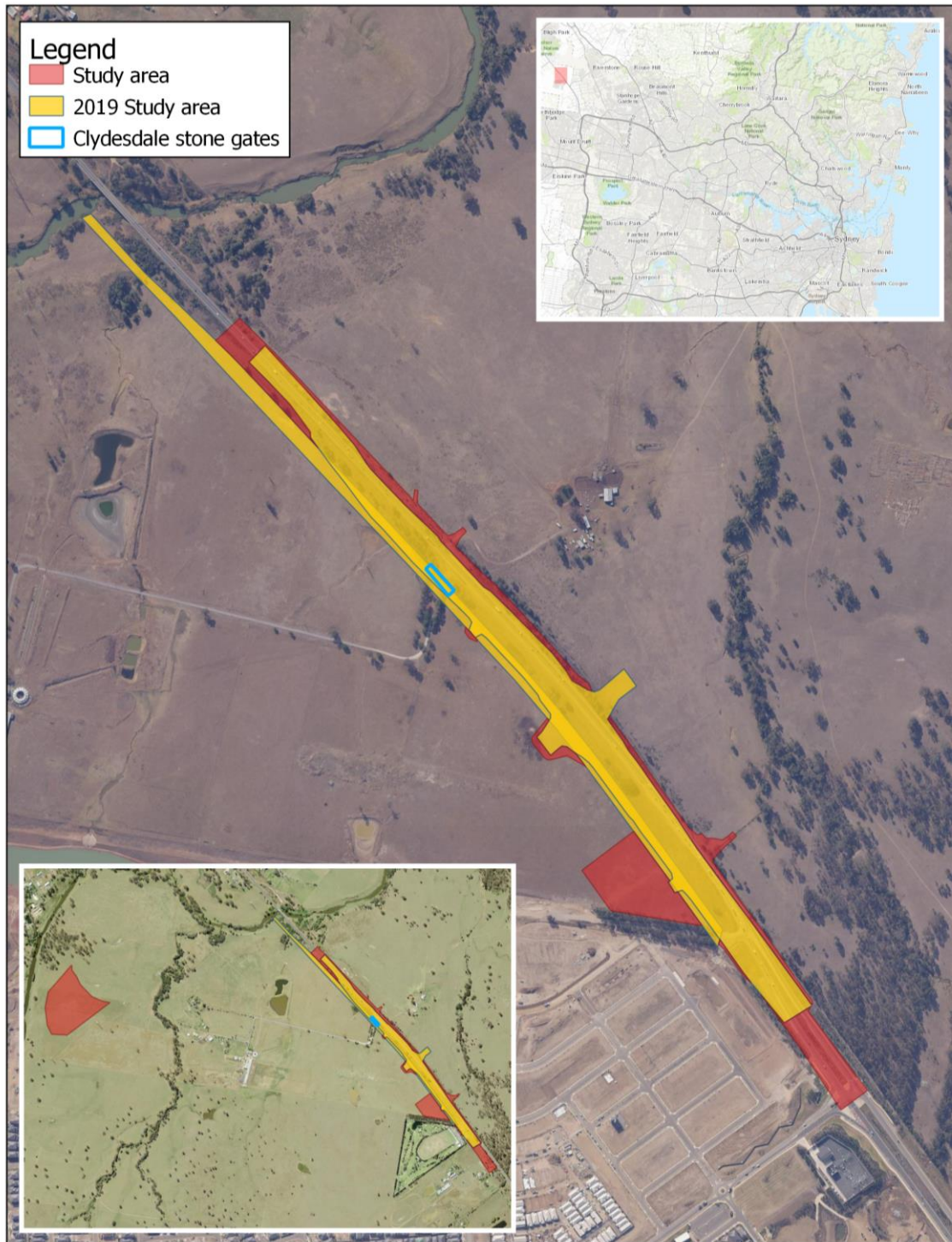
The study area is located at Marsden Park, situated in the Blacktown City Council Local Government Area (LGA). The proposed upgrade would extend along Richmond Road 1.6 kilometres north from Elara Boulevard, extending north of the main access to Clydesdale, listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR) (SHR 00674, 1270 Richmond Road).

The study area for this addendum SoHI includes the additional areas added to the project since the 2019 SoHI was prepared (see Figure 1), and updates to the significant viewlines assessed in the 2019 SoHI (Figure 2). This SoHI should be read in conjunction with the 2019 SoHI. The historical background, detailed significance assessments, and detailed archaeological assessment included in the 2019 SoHI have not been replicated here.

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<sup>1</sup> GBA Heritage, 2017. *Clydesdale Estate Conservation Management Plan*.

Figure 1. Current study area and 2019 study area



**Study Area**  
20089 Richmond  
Upgrade Addendum  
LGA: Blacktown

Road

Scale: 1:10000  
Size: A4  
Date: 03-07-2020

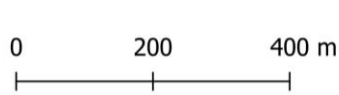
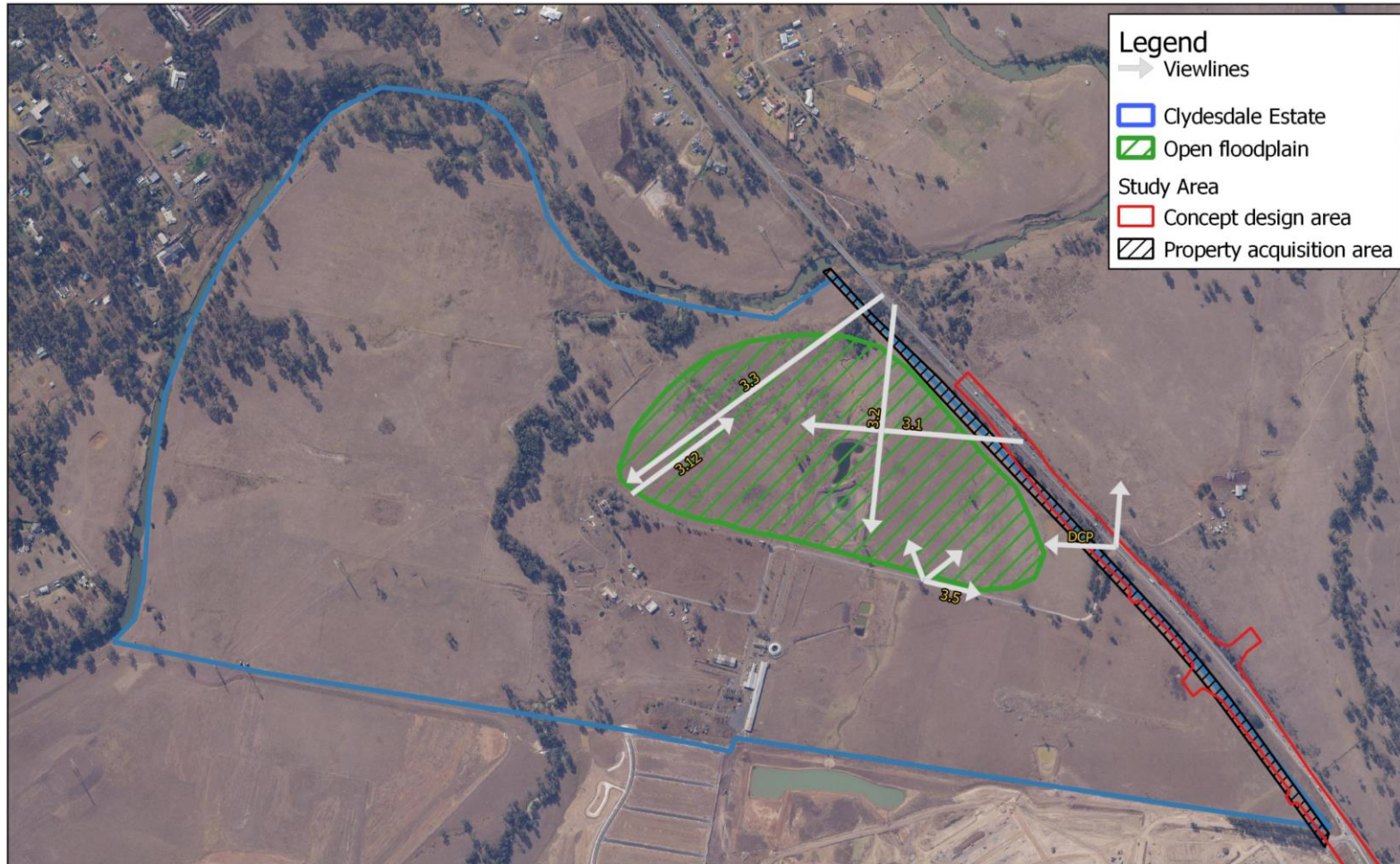


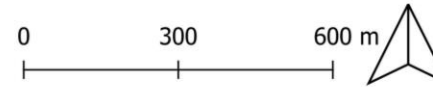
Figure 2. Significant views identified in the 2017 CMP



Source: D:\GIS\GIS\_Mapping\19047 Richmond Rd\19047\_Richmond\_Rd.qgz

 **Significant views**  
19047 Richmond Road Upgrade  
LGA: Blacktown

Scale: 1:13000  
Size: A4  
Date: 03-07-2020



## Heritage listings

### Clydesdale – House, Barn, Cottage and Farm Landscape (SHR 00674; SEPP 2006 SHI 1140031)

#### Description

Clydesdale – House, Barn Cottage and Farm Landscape is listed on the SHR as Item no. 00674 and on the SEPP 2006 (SHI 1140031).

Clydesdale has a 'rural estate character' and comprises of the main homestead, several outbuildings, open farmland, associated roads, dams, vegetation, a burial ground, and dairy. The homestead is likely a combination of two Georgian dwellings, however periodic renovations have occurred, including the addition of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century Edwardian verandah. Outbuildings close to the house include a wash room, conservatory, stables, cottages, and a dairy. Extensive gardens have been formed symmetrically on three sides of the house, including pine trees, palm trees, and jacarandas. The homestead, outbuildings and gardens are not located within the study area.

Potential archaeological deposits within the curtilage include wells, a cellar, tunnel, and a trotting track, however these remains are not located within the study area. The toll house and gate associated with the South Creek crossing on Richmond Road are located within the Echo Vale Farm property at Lot 1 DP715318.

### St Phillips Church Cemetery (Blacktown LEP 2015 I37)

#### Description

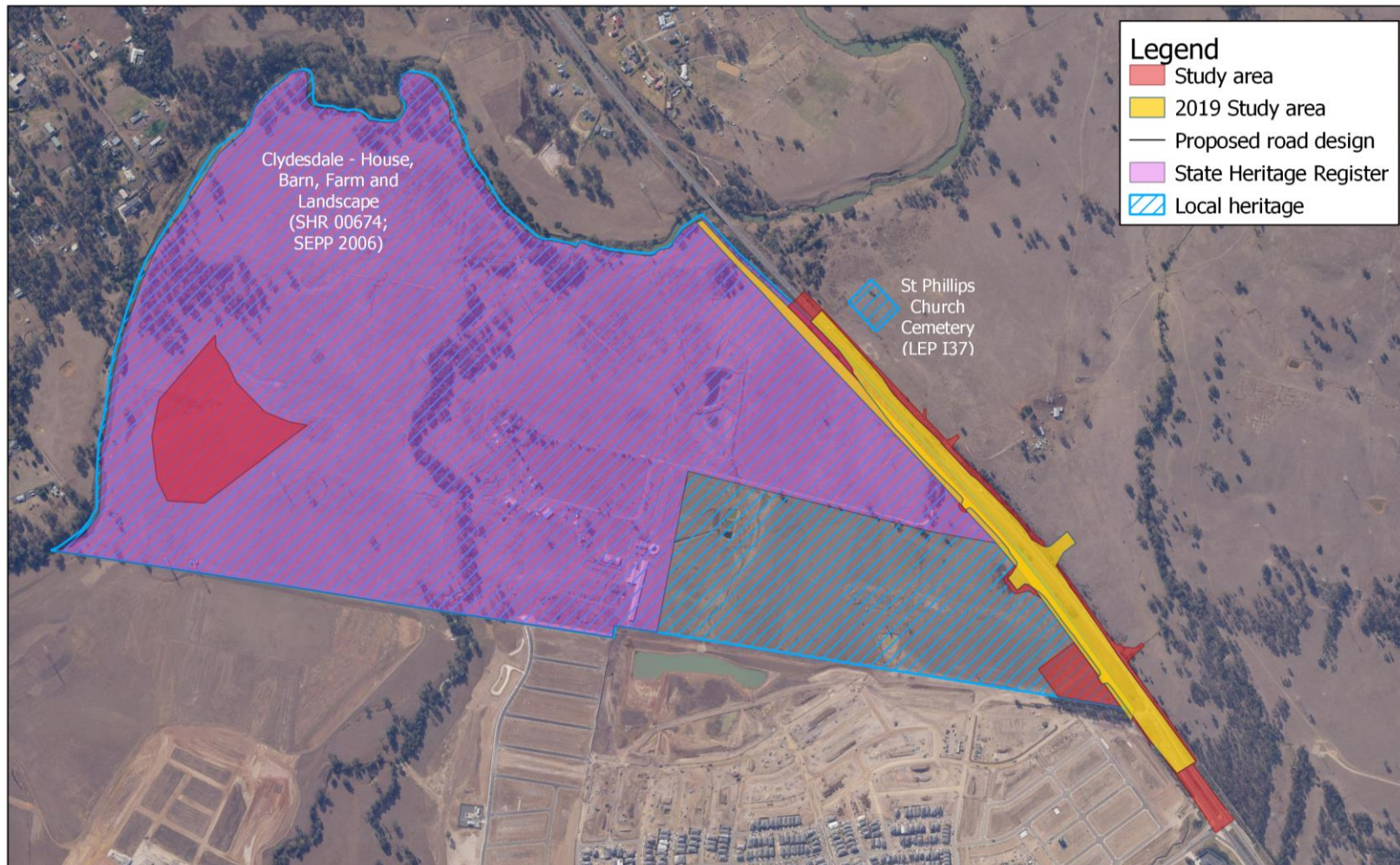
St Phillips Church Cemetery is listed on the Blacktown LEP 2015 as Item no. I37.

St Phillips Church Cemetery is located within a small fenced area with a post and rail fence accessed by a short driveway from Richmond Road. The gravestones have fallen over onto the ground surface and are not necessarily in the location of their burials. Four gravestones are identifiable, though 12 burials are recorded on the burial register. The driveway contains some remnants of sandstone paving. There is no significant fabric or potential archaeological remains associated with this item within the study area.

#### Nearby heritage items

There are no additional heritage items within a 100-metre buffer zone of the study area. Heritage items within the vicinity of the study area are illustrated in Figure 3.

Figure 3. Heritage items in the vicinity of the study area



**Heritage Curtilages**  
**20089 Richmond Road Upgrade Addendum**  
LGA: Blacktown

Scale: 1:15000  
Size: A4  
Date: 29-06-2020



## Heritage significance

The following section provides a summary of the heritage significance of the Clydesdale and St Phillips Church Cemetery heritage items and of the individual elements that may be affected by the proposed Richmond Road upgrade study area extension.

### Clydesdale – House, Barn, Cottage and Farm Landscape

#### Statement of significance

The following statement of significance has been extracted from the State Heritage Register:

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*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 features 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 practiced in England during the early 19<sup>th</sup> 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.*

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#### Setting and character

The 2017 Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for Clydesdale, prepared by Graham Brooks & Associates (GBA) assessed the overall character of Clydesdale, and the paddocks and floodplain north of Entrance Avenue, as elements of high significance. The 2019 SoHI reaffirms that Clydesdale is notable for its rural landscape setting. The setting and the visual relationship between the Clydesdale Homestead, gardens, the surrounding landscape contributes to the state significance of the item under the NSW Significance Assessment, as outlined in Table 1. Significance assessment for Clydesdale Despite residential development occurring to the east and south of the Clydesdale Homestead, the floodplain setting is primarily intact to the north.

**Table 1. Significance assessment for Clydesdale**

Criteria	Description
<b>A – Historical Significance</b>	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.

Criteria	Description
	The item has <b>state</b> significance under this criterion.
<b>B – Associative Significance</b>	<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> <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 <b>state</b> significance under this criterion.</p>
<b>C – Aesthetic or Technical Significance</b>	<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 19<sup>th</sup> century NSW and this allows the area to be interpreted as a contained landscape unit.</p> <p>The item has <b>state</b> significance under this criterion.</p>
<b>D – Social Significance</b>	<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 <b>local</b> significance under this criterion.</p>
<b>E – Research Potential</b>	The item does not have significance under this criterion.
<b>F – Rarity</b>	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

Criteria	Description
	<p>1813, unlike other pre 1840s properties on the Cumberland Plain. It was the last intact estate in NSW from the date of Governor Macquaries bequest circa 1813.</p> <p>The item has <b>state</b> significance under this criterion.</p>
<b>G – Representativeness</b>	<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 <b>state</b> significance under this criterion.</p>

## St Phillips Church Cemetery

### Statement of significance

The following statement of significance has been prepared by Artefact for the St Phillips Church Cemetery:

*Archaeological remains of the St Phillips Church and Cemetery have historical, associative, social and research significance at a state level as they are directly associated with both the descendants of prominent Aboriginal figure Maria Lock and the state significant Clydesdale Estate. In addition, the remains are considered to have aesthetic significance at a local level due to extant headstones associated with the cemetery. Maria Lock was the sister of Colebee, the first Aboriginal land grantee at Richmond Road (the state significant Colebee and Nurragingy land grant). She was educated at the nearby Native Institute and married Robert Lock in the first officially sanctioned marriage between a convict and an Aboriginal woman. Descendants of the Lock family continue to play an important role in the Aboriginal community today. Archaeological remains of the St Phillips Church and Cemetery are also considered to be a rare example of a burial ground associated with individuals of both European and Aboriginal descent.*

### Significance assessment

The setting and character of the St Phillips Church Cemetery heritage item is noted in the SHI significance assessment as a contributing factor to the significance of the item. The visual relationship between St Phillips and Clydesdale is significant, as the two places originally formed part of the same land grant owned by Walter Lang and St Phillips was once part of the Clydesdale Estate. As such, the visual connection and views between the two places remain significant for their ability to demonstrate the historical connection of the heritage items.

The following significance assessment provided in Table 2. Significance assessment for St Phillips Church Cemetery has been extracted in full from the State Heritage Inventory entry for the St Phillips Church Cemetery item.



**Table 2. Significance assessment for St Phillips Church Cemetery**

Criteria	Description
<b>A – Historical Significance</b>	<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 graveyard 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 <b>state</b> significance under this criterion.</p>
<b>B – Associative Significance</b>	<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> <p>This item has <b>local</b> significance under this criterion.</p>
<b>C – Aesthetic or Technical Significance</b>	<p>The setting of the cemetery overlooking South Creek within a rural landscape is of high aesthetic significance.</p> <p>The item has <b>local</b> significance under this criterion.</p>
<b>D – Social Significance</b>	<p>The cemetery has high social significance as the burial place of twelve colonial early settlers in the area.</p> <p>The item has <b>local</b> significance under this criterion.</p>
<b>E – Research Potential</b>	<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 <b>local</b> significance under this criterion.</p>
<b>F – Rarity</b>	<p>The graveyard is a rare remaining small church graveyard within the Sydney Metropolitan area.</p> <p>The item has <b>local</b> significance under this criterion.</p>
<b>G – Representativeness</b>	<p>The graveyard marks the site of the former St Phillips Church.</p> <p>The item has <b>local</b> significance under this criterion.</p>

## Site inspection

A site inspection of the study area was undertaken by Josh Symons (Principal) and Sarah Hawkins (Heritage Consultant) on 19 June 2020.

### Floodplain offset area

The proposed floodplain offset area is located west of the Clydesdale homestead complex and east of South Creek. The proposed floodplain offset area is largely covered by dense grasses, which is indicative of agricultural land use. No significant vegetation, such as mature trees, were observed within the floodplain offset area (Figure 4). There is significant native mature vegetation, notably eucalyptus species, located to the east and west of the study area on the banks of South Creek and the creek within the Clydesdale Estate (Figure 5).

The Clydesdale homestead is partially visible from some locations in the vicinity of the floodplain offset area, however within the study area itself the homestead and surrounding buildings within the complex are not visible, as they are effectively screened by existing vegetation (Figure 5). The floodplain offset area is also located at a lower elevation than the Clydesdale homestead and this topography further visually separates the homestead and the study area.

A metal and wire fence passes on a north-west/south-east axis through the study area (Figure 6). An aggregate concrete above-ground tank approximately 85cm in height was identified along the fenceline (Figure 7). The aggregate concrete type suggests that the tanks likely date to the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century and would not be considered significant fabric, as would the associated fencing.

The eastern portion of the proposed flood offset area consists of a partially completed flood offset area for the residential housing being construction in Clydesdale (Figure 8). When completed the two flood offset areas will adjoin and be indistinguishable from each other.

**Figure 4. Location of floodplain offset basin**

**Figure 5. View from study area to Clydesdale Homestead**



**Figure 6. Excavated ditch and fence line**



**Figure 7. 20th century fence line and aggregate concrete water tank**



**Figure 8. Partially excavated floodplain area north of study area (not part of this project)**



## Richmond Road

The proposed site compound location, at the southeast corner of the Clydesdale curtilage, is currently in use as a site compound area for the Clydesdale Estate housing development construction site (Figure 9). The area has been cleared of vegetation, minor earthworks have occurred, and demountable site buildings are present within the area. Views between the Clydesdale Homestead and the site compound area are obscured by existing remnant vegetation around the homestead, and soil stockpiling areas associated with the current construction site (Figure 10).

The majority of the study area that overlaps with Clydesdale has been disturbed by land clearance and bulk earthworks as part of the Clydesdale Estate development (Figure 11). The bulk earthworks are ongoing. Extensive vegetation clearance has occurred within the cadastral boundaries and extensive quantities of fill have been introduced within the site (Figure 12, Figure 13). The northern portion of Clydesdale, immediately south of South Creek, remained undisturbed vegetated floodplain. Some vegetation within the road easement (outside of the Clydesdale cadastral boundaries) is remnant and located within the study area.

The construction of the Clydesdale residential estate has resulted in the clearance of land and bulk earthworks immediately behind the sandstone Clydesdale entrance gates, which previously comprised the former entrance to the homestead (Figure 13). The former dirt/gravelled driveway is still remnant and the gates themselves have not been impacted by the current Clydesdale development. The modern sandstone gates are remnant and unmodified, and the metal gates and

timber Associated Dairies signs remain present. The area adjacent to the gates have also been largely unmodified by the development as grasses and trees remain present.

On the eastern side of Richmond Road, within the cadastral boundaries of Echo Vale Farm, the study area contains areas of sparsely vegetated road easement and portions of grassed farmland and modern fences within the Echo Vale Farm property boundaries.

**Figure 9. View of site compound area looking towards Clydesdale**



**Figure 10. View from Clydesdale Homestead to site compound area and Richmond Road**



**Figure 11. View towards Clydesdale Homestead from Richmond Road (north study area)**



**Figure 12. Area of excavation and clearance within Clydesdale from Richmond Road**



**Figure 13. Extent of introduced fill within Clydesdale development site**



**Figure 14. Clydesdale entrance gates, with former driveway, and construction site in background**



## Archaeological assessment

### Land use phases

The 2019 SoHI identified the following land use phases (which encompass various historical phases), which would also be applicable to the addendum study area:

- Phase 1: 1813-1850: Early land clearance and farming
  - Walter Lang's land grant (1813-1819)
  - Charles Tompson expansion of Clydesdale (1819-1840)
  - St Phillips Church and Cemetery formation (1840s)
- Phase 2: 1850-1880: Intensive flooding and decline in farming
- Phase 3: 1880-present: Livestock breeding, grazing, and dairy farming
  - Upgrades for vehicles and livestock transport (1880s-1919)
  - Subdivision of Clydesdale (1933-1942)
  - RAAF occupation and upgrades to utilities (1942-1947)
  - Land clearance (1947-1975)
  - Upgrades of Richmond Road, new South Creek Bridge, development (1979-present)

### Assessment of archaeological potential

The 2019 SoHI identified nil-low potential for archaeological remains within the 2019 study area:

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

The following assessment of archaeological potential has been adapted from the 2019 SoHI where relevant and has been supplemented with additional historical research.

#### **Phase 1 (1813-1850): Early land clearance and farming, establishment of St Phillips**

In 1813 Walter Lang received a 700-acre land grant which extended across both the western and eastern sides of Richmond Road, comprising the entirety of the study area. Land clearance and the establishment of boundary fences along Richmond Road would have occurred within this time, in accordance with the land improvement policies implemented by Governor Macquarie from 1810-1821. Additional land clearance and formalisation of boundaries through the establishment of timber post-and-rail fencing would have also likely occurred under Charles Tompson's ownership of Clydesdale. Remains of land clearance, including tree boles and soil deposits reflecting landscape modification may have been present, and may remain present in undisturbed areas of Lang's grants. These types of remains however are largely ephemeral and are unlikely to be present within the southern portion of the study area, which has been heavily disturbed as a result of the recent widening of Richmond Road. Extensive and frequent flooding of the Hawkesbury River throughout the mid and late 1800s would have also likely damaged and removed much evidence of these types

of remains within the northern and western portions of the study area. It is unlikely that fencing and land clearance would have occurred in the location of the floodplain offset basin during Phase 1, as it is unlikely that land clearance and agricultural use extended to the western side of the Clydesdale Creek during this time. There is **nil** potential for Phase 1 agricultural remains to be present within the study area.

In the early 1800s Richmond Road existed as an unsealed carriageway, however, was upgraded throughout the 1820s to be formalised with macadam construction. The current alignment of Richmond Road is substantially widened in comparison to its original form, however it does not appear to have deviated considerably from the original alignment as shown in parish maps. The southern portion of the study area however has already been considerably disturbed by subsequent road widening, including in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. It is not expected that early remains of Richmond Road would be present in this area. Small portions of the former road surface may remain in localised portions of the study area, including at an access road leading east from Richmond Road at the southern extent of Echo Vale Farm. However, there would be **nil-low** potential for these remains to be present, due to subsequent disturbance in the study area.

It is expected that there would not be potential for structural remains, including those of agricultural outbuildings, within the study area at this time. Buildings associated with the Clydesdale Estate, which is an intact lowlands model homestead, would have been located in close proximity to the main dwelling. Furthermore, many historic outbuildings and secondary dwellings are extant, or the former locations of these structures are attested in aerial imagery from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and are known to be located outside of the study area. There is **nil** potential for structural remains from Phase 1 to be present within the study area.

Estates dating to the 1800s frequently include deposits such as rubbish pits or yard scatters, however these are typically located at the rear of homesteads. Generally, these types of deposits are located at an adequate distance so that they were visually unobtrusive when viewed from the house, but also at a location convenient for refuse disposal. There is therefore **nil** potential that these types of artefact bearing remains would be present within the study area.

Overall, there is **nil-low** archaeological potential for remains dating to Phase 1 to be present within the study area.

### **Phase 2 (1850-1880): Intensive flooding and decline in farming**

In the 1850s Charles Tompson lost ownership of the Clydesdale Estate due to financial troubles. The land was purchased by the Fawcett and Plunkett Families, and was then purchased by the Marist Fathers in 1859. During the ownership of the estate by the Marist Fathers, the Hawkesbury River flooded 16 times which damaged Clydesdale's crops, resources and other buildings. The 1867 Great Flood was recorded as coming within two metres of the homestead, and may have disturbed and possibly removed any archaeological evidence associated with Phase 1 and Phase 2 within the western portion of the study area (i.e. the proposed floodplain offset area), and likely within much of the northern portion of the study area.

Limited structural development occurred at Clydesdale in this phase, with the exception of the Marist Cemetery. This however remains extant and is located outside of the study area. It is unlikely that any additional structural remains were developed in the study area at this time.

There is **nil** archaeological potential associated with this phase.

### **Phase 3 (1880-present): Livestock breeding, grazing, dairy farming**

In 1933 following the death of John Buckland (owner of Clydesdale from 1919), Clydesdale was subdivided and auctioned – separated by Richmond Road and becoming two properties: Clydesdale and Echo Vale Farm. This did not result in known additional developments within the study area

however. During the 1940s Clydesdale was occupied by the RAAF and utilities were upgraded throughout the site, however there is no evidence of structural development or upgrades to utilities within the study area.

1947 aerial imagery shows that the southern area of Clydesdale and the study area was uncleared and retained remnant native bushland. This area was partially cleared in the aerial imagery from 1965 (Figure 15), and by the 1970s had been fully cleared, except for a screening row of vegetation along the eastern border of Richmond Road and the entrance road within the southern portion of the study area (Figure 16). This area has been recently extensively disturbed by bulk earthworks associated with the Clydesdale Estate residential development.

1965 aerial imagery shows that the land contained within the floodplain offset area of the study area was cleared and undeveloped. This portion of the study area featured cultivated land with fences and/or tracks evident in the aerial imagery and within the study area. Archaeological evidence of timber fences may be present in undisturbed areas, particularly in the south. A remnant 20<sup>th</sup> century fenceline with concrete tanks identified during the site inspection appears to be present in the aerial imagery and would not be considered archaeological as it remains extant. The former fenceline may have been of a similar construction, potentially also with above-ground tanks. There is **nil-low** potential for remains of former tracks and fences in this area.

**Figure 15. Floodplain offset area in 1965 aerial imagery. Source: GBA Heritage**



Figure 16. Study area and Clydesdale Estate, 1977 aerial imagery. Source: Blacktown City Council

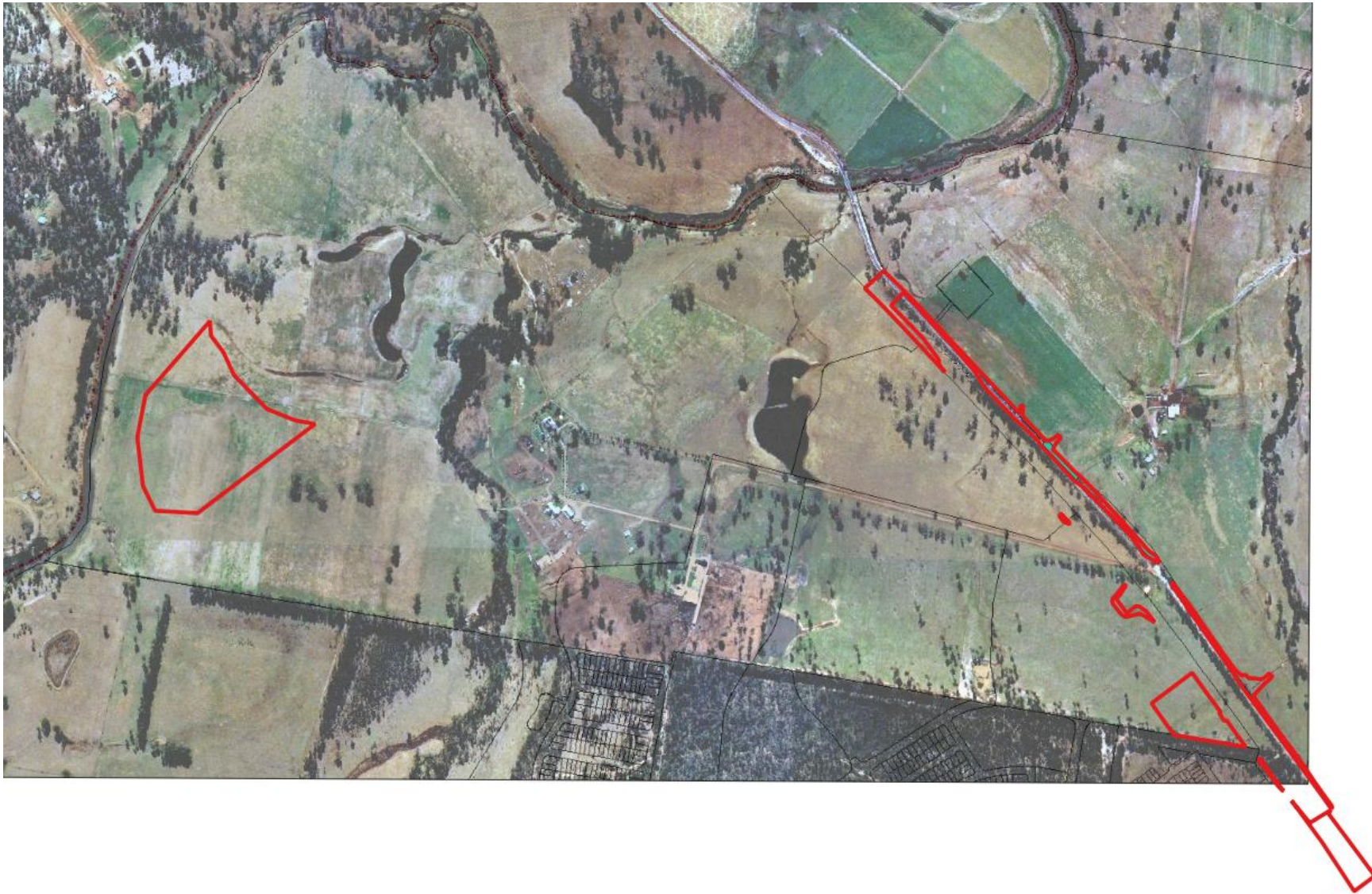
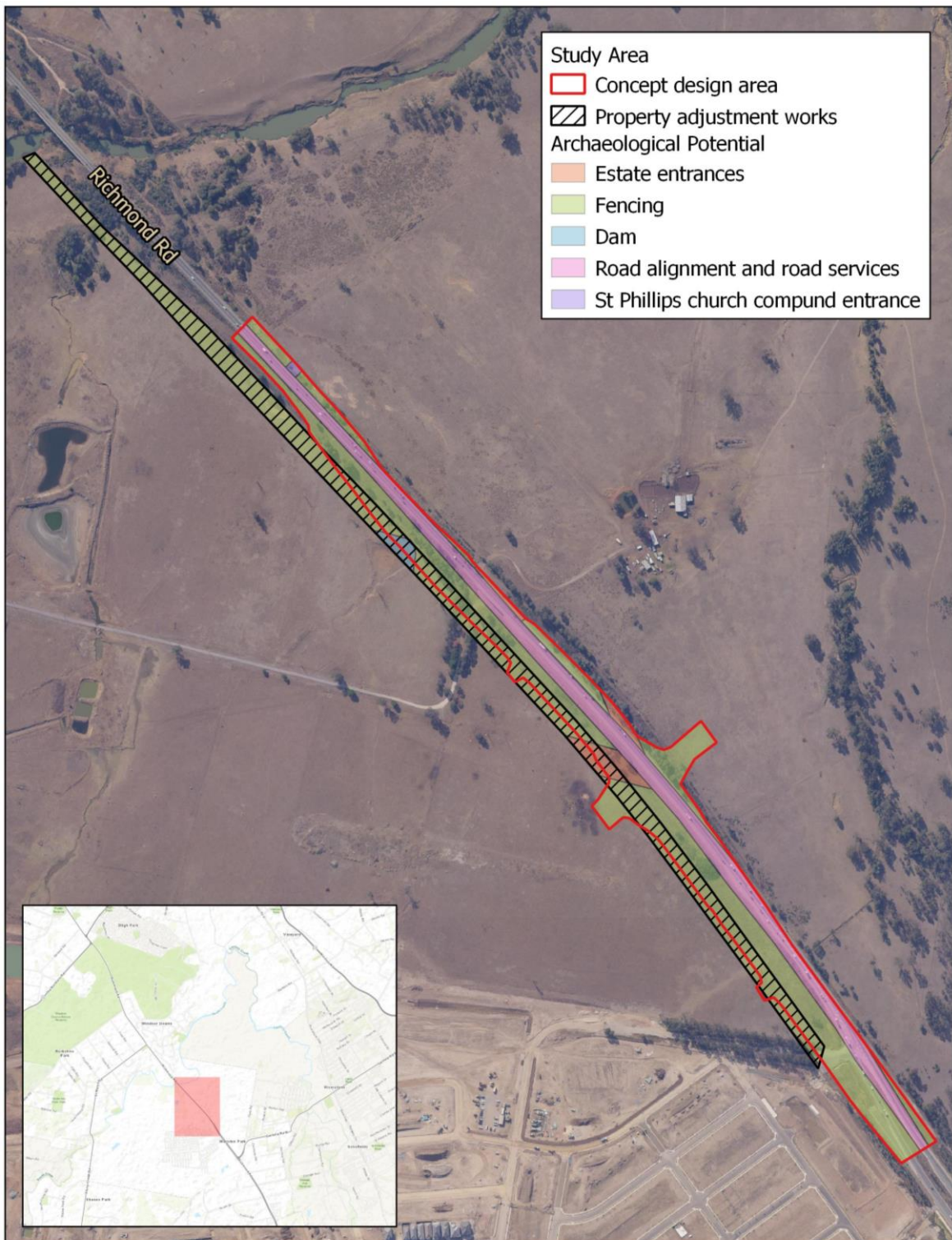




Figure 17. Archaeological potential identified in 2019 SoHI (2019 Study Area)



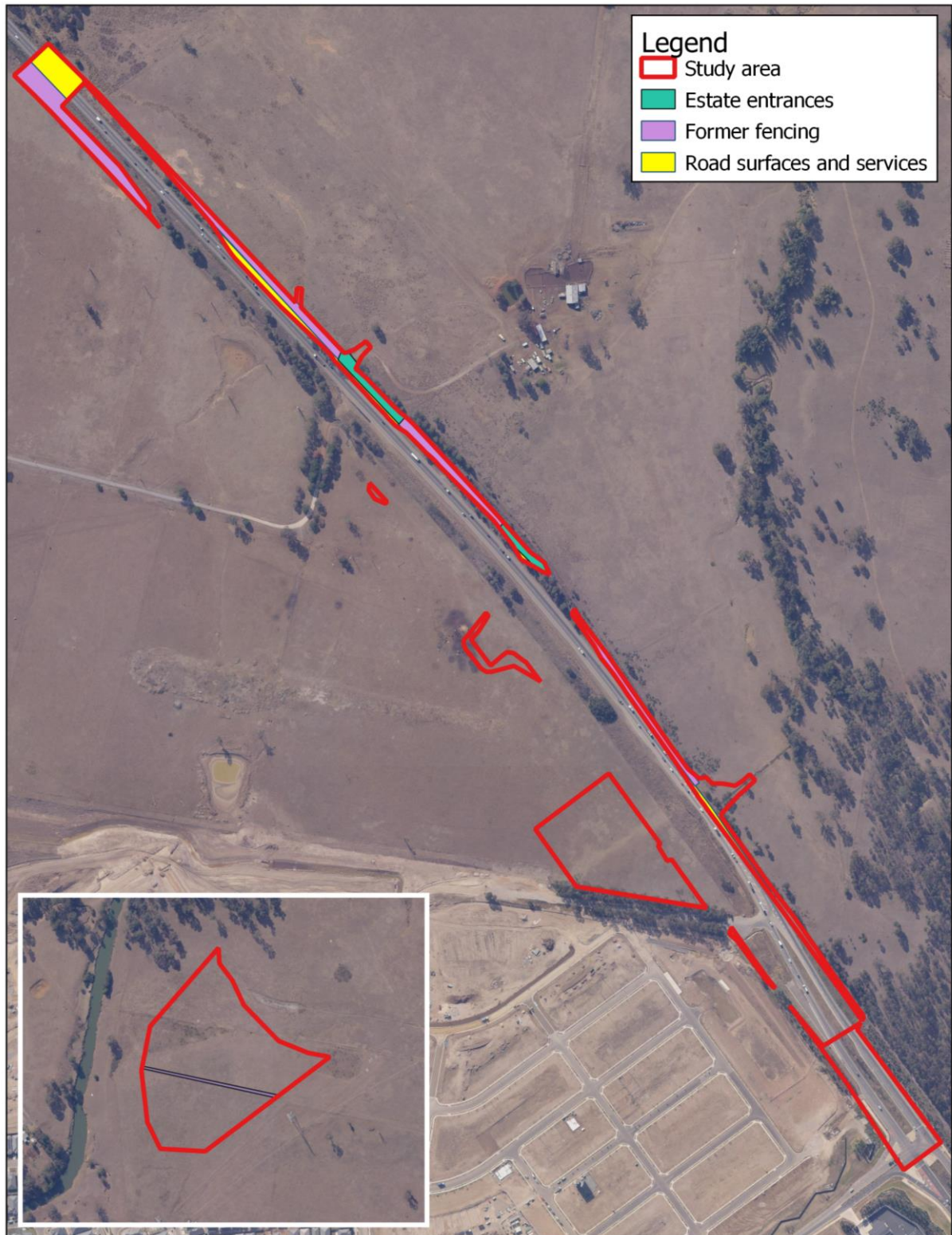
  
**Artefact**  
**Potential**  
 19047 Richmond Rd  
 LGA: Blacktown


Scale: 1:8000  
 Size: A4  
 Date: 31-05-2019

0 150 300 m

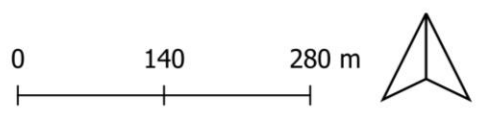


Figure 18. Areas of archaeological potential



  
artefact  
**Archaeological  
Potential**  
20089 Richmond Road  
Upgrade Addendum  
LGA: Blacktown

Scale: 1:7000  
Size: A4  
Date: 24-06-2020



## Archaeological significance assessment

This section assesses the heritage significance of the known or potential archaeological remains outlined above. 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'*.<sup>2</sup> and the 1996 *Archaeological Assessment Guidelines*.<sup>3</sup> The assessment of historical archaeological sites requires a specialised framework in order to consider the range of values of an archaeological site.

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 3.

**Table 3. Significance assessment of archaeological remains**

Criteria	Discussion
<p><b>Associations with individuals, events or groups of historical importance</b></p> <p>NSW Heritage Criterion A, B and D</p>	<p>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, however potential remains are likely to date to the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and may not be of social interest.</p> <p>The study area is associated with the administration and land grant policies of the early governors, especially Macquarie. However, potential archaeological remains from Phase 1 are not likely to remain within the study area. Potential remains furthermore are unlikely to have direct associations with significant personnel. There is nil-low potential that archaeological remains in the study area from Phase 1 or 2 that would be able to be linked directly to the Lang, Tompson, Hassall or Hardie families.</p> <p><b>Potential archaeological remains would not reach the threshold of local significance under this criterion.</b></p>
<p><b>Aesthetic or technical significance</b></p> <p>NSW Heritage Criterion C</p>	<p>Potential archaeological remains are not anticipated to represent significant aesthetic, architectural or design typologies, and would not demonstrate aesthetic significance. 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. These remains however are not considered rare and do not hold significant research potential in the area.</p>

<sup>2</sup> NSW Heritage Branch 2009

<sup>3</sup> NSW Heritage Office 1996: 25 – 27

Criteria	Discussion
	<b>The potential archaeological remains would not reach the significance threshold under this criterion.</b>
<b>Ability to demonstrate the past through archaeological remains</b>  NSW Heritage Criterion A, C, F and G	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 in the Blacktown and Marsden Park area. These remains however are likely to date to the 20 <sup>th</sup> century and are relatively well-documented in additional sources, such as historical documents and aerial imagery.  <b>The potential archaeological remains would not reach the threshold of local significance under this criterion.</b>

Therefore, significant archaeological remains are not anticipated within the study area.

## Proposed works

Additional new works for the Richmond Road upgrade not included in the 2019 SoHI include the establishment of a site compound immediately north of Northbourne Drive, Marsden Park, and west of Richmond Road, within the southeast corner of the Clydesdale curtilage. The site compound would be approximately 110m x 200m in size, however the site inspection has identified that the site is currently being used as a site compound. Minor boundary changes along the east and west margins of Richmond Road would also occur.

At the west of the Clydesdale curtilage, a floodplain offset basin approximately 420m x 380m would be established adjacent to a basin being constructed for the Clydesdale residential development. The basin would be located east of South Creek, and west of the Clydesdale Homestead and adjacent unnamed creek. The proposed new works would also expand the study area to the east of Richmond Road directly opposite the proposed site compound location by approximately 65m. The study area would also see the widening of the 2019 study area by approximately 5-10m on the east side of Richmond Road along much of the construction footprint, including the reformation of the existing driveway at the entrance to Echo Vale Farm for approximately 45m. With the exception of the upgraded driveway into the Echo Vale property, the eastern boundary of the proposed widening would stay within the road easement.

## Impact assessment

### Physical impact assessment

#### Impacts to heritage items

##### **Clydesdale – House, Barn, Farm and Landscape'**

Works within the study area will occur within the curtilage of the 'Clydesdale – House, Barn, Farm and Landscape' State Heritage Register listed item. The project would not involve works within the main homestead complex and would not result in impacts to significant structures or fabric within the curtilage. The works may result in impacts to minor areas of preserved rural landscape, however the site inspection undertaken for this memo SoHI showed that much of the area has been heavily modified as part of earthworks for residential development of the Clydesdale Estate (**Error!**

**Reference source not found.**, please note additional areas have since been excavated).

Therefore, the proposed new entrances, property adjustment works, and temporary use of the site compound area would not result in additional direct impacts to the heritage status Clydesdale Estate.

The establishment of the floodplain offset storage area would result in bulk excavation within the Clydesdale Estate State Heritage Register curtilage. The earthworks will impact a large portion of rural landscape, including modern fabric such as a metal and wire fence and concrete water tank dating to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. These items would not be considered significant fabric which contributes to the significance of the Clydesdale Estate, although they do demonstrate the 20<sup>th</sup> century land use of the area. The proposed floodplain offset area would adjoin the western margin of the existing, partially completed floodplain offset area. Existing vegetation within the area includes long grasses and shrubbery consistent with former pastoral landscapes, however no significant vegetation such as mature trees was present within the area or would be removed by the proposed works. The earthworks will result in the removal of a large area (approximately 84235 m<sup>2</sup>) of the rural landscape noted as significant to Clydesdale, however as a portion of the overall State Heritage Register curtilage (of approximately 1830510 m<sup>2</sup>), this is a small area of approximately 4% of the curtilage. It is anticipated that the proposed floodplain offset storage will be mitigated by the re-grassing of the area that will contribute to the preservation of Clydesdale's rural landscape.

The proposed works would also involve impact to the sandstone entrance gates at Clydesdale. These gates date to the 1980s when there were substantial upgrades to Richmond Road and construction of the extant access into Clydesdale. The former main entrance was located to the north on Richmond Road, however, became unusable in the 1980s following major road upgrades and construction of the new South Creek Bridge, which saw the road elevation raised.

Although the gate stonework is identified in the CMP as machine cut and likely to date to the 1980s, the modest metal gates potentially date to the 1930s and have been reused in their extant location. Overall, the location of the gates is not of high significance, and their relocation and alteration of the entrance would not result in adverse impacts to the significance of Clydesdale. It is understood the stone entrance piers, walls and gate are to be impacted by the approved Clydesdale residential development (DA-16-04611). An approval under Section 60 of the *Heritage Act 1977* has been obtained by the developer to remove and relocate these structures. The relocation and management of these item is included in a Heritage Interpretation Strategy submitted with the Section 60 application as required by the development consent. TfNSW will need to negotiate with the developer to undertake construction works in accordance with the Section 60 and associated management plans. If the developer has completed their work under the Section 60, TfNSW will be required to obtain a separate Section 60 application for the road works

The project will result in a **negligible to minor** direct impact to the Clydesdale – House, Barn, Farm and Landscape heritage item and would be consistent with the findings of the 2019 SoHI.

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## St Phillips Church Cemetery

The proposed works would not result in direct impacts within the LEP heritage curtilage of the St Phillips Church Cemetery heritage item and would not adversely affect the significance of the item. The proposed works would result in **nil** direct impacts and would be consistent with the findings of the 2019 SoHI.

### Impacts to archaeology

#### Clydesdale – House, Barn, Farm and Landscape

No areas with potential for significant archaeological remains within the Clydesdale curtilage have been identified within the study area. The proposed works may result in some impacts to former remains of fencing in the location of the floodplain offset area, however these remains would date to the late 20<sup>th</sup> century and would not reach the threshold of local significance. Potential remains along the boundary of Richmond Road may include fencing, however these remains are ephemeral and late 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century fencing would not reach the threshold of local significance.

Works within the study area will result in **nil** impact to potential significant archaeological remains within the 'Clydesdale – House, Barn, Farm and Landscape' heritage item.

### Visual impact assessment

#### Clydesdale – House, Barn, Farm and Landscape

The proposed expansion of the construction footprint along Richmond Road would involve minor additional road widening impacts and fill works to raise the elevation of Richmond Road within the curtilage of the Clydesdale heritage item. Clydesdale has historically been located alongside Richmond Road and it is not anticipated that this aspect of the proposal would result in any significant changes to the visual setting of Clydesdale, or its visual relationship with the surrounding area. Approximately 179,000m<sup>3</sup> of fill would be introduced throughout Richmond Road raising the existing road level by around 5 metres in parts. The proposed road raising may partially mitigate some of the visual impacts resulting from the Clydesdale Estate housing development, as the raising of the elevation may partially preserve views from Richmond Road to the Clydesdale Homestead over the future housing development.

The proposed relocation of the sandstone gates at the former entrance to Clydesdale on Richmond Road may alter the visual setting of Clydesdale and its entrance, particularly as the sandstone gates are a prominent feature in this location and are one of the few visually prominent features visible from publicly accessible areas around Clydesdale. The sandstone gates have likely contributed to the setting of the area since their construction in this location in the 1980s. The relocation of the gates will be undertaken in accordance with the Section 60 approval.

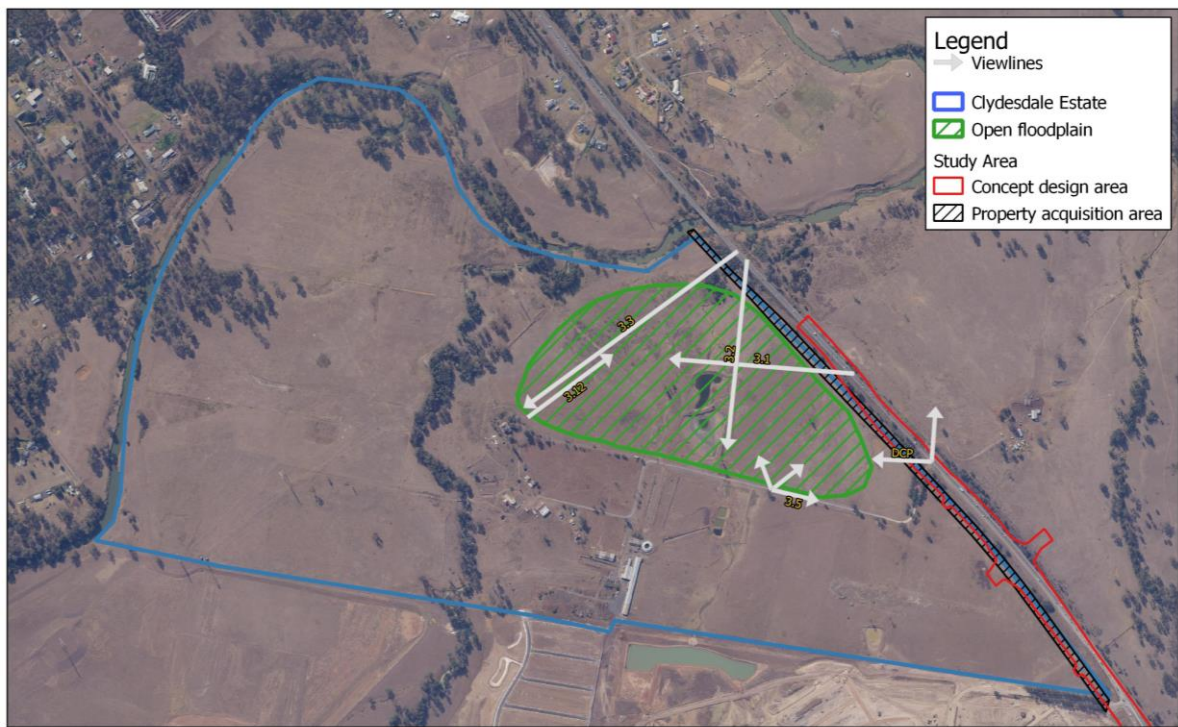
The site compound is located approximately 950m from the main complex of Clydesdale and this area would not be visually noticeable from the Clydesdale Homestead due to mature screening vegetation located around the homestead. The site compound has previously been excavated and cleared of vegetation during the current residential development. These earthworks have extended throughout much of the Clydesdale curtilage, with the exception of the northern area immediately south of South Creek. The earthworks have resulted in the reduction of the rural landscape within this portion of the Clydesdale curtilage and the proposed works would therefore not have a considerable impact on the rural landscape itself.

The proposed construction of the floodplain offset area will result in the removal of a relatively large area of Clydesdale's rural landscape, however overall, this is a small (approximately 4%) area of the State Heritage Register listed curtilage and would not result in significant impacts to the overall

setting or landscape. The area in which the floodplain offset storage basin would be located is not visible from Richmond Road or surrounding areas and is not visible from the main homestead. Existing vegetation to the west of the Clydesdale homestead, and the existing topography, in which the floodplain is at a lower level than the homestead, would obscure views from the homestead to the floodplain offset area. It is anticipated that re-grassing the excavated area would partially mitigate visual impacts associated with the loss of the rural landscape

The Clydesdale CMP, prepared by GBA Heritage, has assessed several significant views throughout the Clydesdale curtilage. Significant views are illustrated in Figure 19 and table 4 provides an assessment of the proposed works against relevant views.

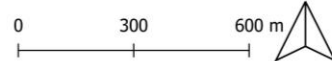
**Figure 19. Significant views identified within the GBA CMP**



Source: D:\GIS\GIS\_Mapping\19047 Richmond Rd\19047\_Richmond\_Rd.qgz

 **Significant views**  
19047 Richmond Road Upgrade  
LGA: Blacktown

Scale: 1:13000  
Size: A4  
Date: 03-07-2020



**Table 4. Assessment of the proposed works against the CMP**

View No.	Description	Potential Impacts
3.1	Views west/north-west from Richmond Road, across flood plain/paddocks to Little Creek treeline	<p>Views northwest over the Clydesdale floodplain and South Creek are from a raised area on the Richmond Road embankment. The landscape in this area has not been impacted by the ongoing residential development. Potential earthworks and changes to road levels may slightly alter this view, however overall, views from Richmond Road across the floodplain will be maintained.</p> <p>Views west from Richmond Road to Clydesdale have been recently modified by earthworks associated with residential development in the area. This has resulted in the removal of large areas of the rural landscape.</p> <p>Furthermore, the proposed raising of the Richmond Road elevation may assist in maintaining views to Clydesdale over future housing.</p>
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	<p>Views from Richmond Road south-west to Clydesdale Homestead and Precinct 1 remain intact and the existing floodplain and landscape here has been partially modified by the existing haul road and earthworks in the area.</p> <p>The proposed works in this area would involve property adjustments only and would not result in new adverse impacts to this significant view.</p>
3.5	Views east along Entrance and Homestead Drives and north into flood plain/paddocks	<p>Views from Entrance Drive and Homestead Drive to Richmond Road have been altered by earthworks for the residential development construction.</p> <p>The proposed works would not result in additional works in this area and would not result in new adverse impacts to this view.</p>
3.12	Views from Homestead yard into and across floodplain to north-east and north-west	<p>Views to the northeast across the floodplain are currently intact as the earthworks for residential development have not occurred in this area. The proposed works in this area include encroachment and elevation of the road. The raised elevation of the road would alter the view out of Clydesdale to the north-east, however would not impact views northeast to the floodplain within the Clydesdale curtilage.</p> <p>Views from the Homestead to the northwest are partially screened by existing mature vegetation around the creek, which obscure the existing floodplain offset area for residential development and proposed floodplain offset area for the Richmond Road upgrade. It is anticipated that this vegetation would also screen the proposed floodplain offset area, and therefore, it would not result in impacts to this view.</p>



View No.	Description	Potential Impacts
		<p>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).</p>
		<p>Clydesdale has been historically located along Richmond Road and the proposed roadworks and property adjustment would not have a negative impact on the views from the Working Hub to Richmond Road.</p> <p>The earthworks for the residential development have partially impacted the former paddock areas directly east and towards Richmond Road. The proposed works would result in the connection of Richmond Road to future roads within the residential development and would not impact the views to and from the Working Hub.</p>
3.17	View from Working Hub to surrounding roadways and paddocks	<p>The proposed works would involve the use of the existing site compound, which has been constructed as part of the Clydesdale Estate residential development. The proposed works would not result in any additional impacts in this area and therefore would not impact this view.</p> <p>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).</p>

The proposed works would result in **minor** visual impacts to the Clydesdale – House, Barn, Farm and Landscape heritage item and would be consistent with the findings of the 2019 SoHI.

### St Phillips Church Cemetery

The proposed works would see the addition of small areas of works on the east side of the Richmond Road, within the vicinity of the St Phillips Church Cemetery heritage item. The St Phillips Church Cemetery has been historically located within the vicinity of Richmond Road and it is therefore not expected that this would result in any additional visual impacts that would adversely affect the items significance. There is no mature vegetation in this area, and therefore vegetation removal will not impact the setting or landscape. Therefore, the proposed works would result in **nil** visual impacts to the St Phillips Church Cemetery heritage item.

## Nearby heritage items

There are no other nearby heritage items that would be affected by the proposed works within the current study area.

## Statement of Heritage Impact

An updated SoHI assessing the additional study area, significant views, and the sandstone gate relocation has been provided below in Table 5. The SoHI for the study area is consistent overall with the impacts assessed in the 2019 SoHI prepared by Artefact.

**Table 5. Statement of Heritage Impact**

Impact	Discussion
<b>What aspects of the proposal respect or enhance the heritage significance of the study area?</b>	The proposed additional works not assessed in the 2019 SoHI would result in direct impacts within the heritage curtilage of Clydesdale. These works would not impact significant built heritage fabric or archaeological remains, however the floodplain offset excavation would impact areas of the rural landscape, which is noted as a significant element of Clydesdale. The proposed works will not impact the rural landscape within the eastern portion of Clydesdale or within the Echo Vale Farm.
	The proposed raising of the road elevation may partially enable the preservation of significant views from Richmond Road to Clydesdale that would otherwise be obstructed by future residential development.
	The proposed works would not result in any physical or visual impacts to the St Phillips Church Cemetery heritage item.
	The potential impacts of the proposal are consistent with those assessed in the 2019 SoHI.
<b>What aspects of the proposal could have a detrimental impact on the heritage significance of the study area?</b>	The proposed expansion of the Richmond Road upgrade, including the site compound, would result in negligible adverse impacts to the significance of Clydesdale.
	The proposed floodplain offset area would impact a small part of the Clydesdale curtilage. The floodplain offset would impact the significant rural landscape, however, would not be visible from Clydesdale homestead and surrounding areas. The floodplain offset area would have a minor impact on the significance of the item.
<b>Have more sympathetic options been considered and discounted?</b>	Alternate locations for the flood storage area are limited. Combining with the existing residential excavation areas is considered the most sympathetic option.

## Conclusions and recommendations

This addendum assessment has found that additional works not assessed in the 2019 SoHI, updated significant viewline assessment following extensive earthworks for neighbouring residential development, and proposed relocation of the Clydesdale entrance gate would result in negligible to minor physical impact and minor visual impact to 'Clydesdale – House, Barn, Farm and Landscape'.

The additional works not assessed in the 2019 SoHI would have nil physical and visual impacts on the significance of the 'St Phillips Church Cemetery'. There is no expectation that significant archaeological remains would be located within the study area.

In addition to the recommendations of the 2019 SoHI, this addendum report recommends the following:

- This addendum SoHI and the 2019 SoHI must be submitted with the determined REF and design information with a Section 60 application to Heritage NSW, DPC. The existing Section 60 obtained by the Clydesdale developer can not be used for the road work. A separate approval is required for this project.
- In addition to the impacts to the Clydesdale – House, Barn, Farm and Landscape SHR item identified in the 2019 SoHI, the Section 60 application will include impacts to the item that will result from the excavation of the floodplain offset area and relocation of the access gate. It is understood that the Clydesdale development is approved under an existing s60. The existing sandstone gates would be relocated in accordance with the Clydesdale Estate's approved s60 and Heritage Management Plan prior to the proposal occurring. Should this relocation not be completed prior to the planned impact of the road works, further assessment and permits from Heritage NSW may be required in consultation with the Clydesdale developer.
- It has been proposed that the sandstone gates at the Richmond Road entrance to Clydesdale will be relocated. Potential new locations for the entrance gates should be assessed and the gates should be installed in a location where they would not be intrusive within the context of the intact Clydesdale Homestead setting. The gates should remain in an area where they would be visible to the public, maintaining their visual prominence.
- Replanting or regeneration of native extant vegetation and grasses should occur along the road alignment and around the floodplain offset area to mitigate impact on the views and setting within the study area.