

Aldington Road and Abbots Road Upgrades, Kemps Creek, NSW: Statement of Heritage Impact

FINAL REPORT

Prepared for AT&L on behalf of LOG-E

25 January 2024

Biosis offices

NEW SOUTH WALES

Albury

Phone: (02) 6069 9200
Email: albury@biosis.com.au

Newcastle

Phone: (02) 4911 4040
Email: newcastle@biosis.com.au

Sydney

Phone: (02) 9101 8700
Email: sydney@biosis.com.au

Western Sydney

Phone: (02) 9101 8700
Email: sydney@biosis.com.au

Wollongong

Phone: (02) 4201 1090
Email: wollongong@biosis.com.au

VICTORIA

Ballarat

Phone: (03) 5304 4250
Email: ballarat@biosis.com.au

Melbourne

Phone: (03) 8686 4800
Email: melbourne@biosis.com.au

Wangaratta

Phone: (03) 5718 6900
Email: wangaratta@biosis.com.au

Document information

Report to: AT&L on behalf of LOG-E

Prepared by: Anthea Vella
Crystal Garabedian

Biosis project no.: 38335

File name: 38335.Aldington.Road.Upgrades.SoHI.FIN01.20240125.docx

Citation: Biosis 2023. Aldington Road and Abbots Road Upgrades, Kemps Creek, NSW: Statement of Heritage Impact. Report for AT&L on behalf of LOG-E. Vella, A, Garabedian, C. Biosis Pty Ltd. Sydney, NSW. Project no 38335

Document control

| Version | Internal reviewer | Date issued |
|------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| Draft version 01 | Maggie Butcher | 31/03/2023 |
| Final version 01 | Ashleigh Keevers-Eastman | 19/04/2023 |

Acknowledgements

Biosis acknowledges the contribution of the following people and organisations in undertaking this study:

- AT&L: Debbie Fransen.
- AT&L: Gabriel Vermeesch.

Biosis staff involved in this project were:

- Astrid Mackegard (mapping).
- Jen Townsend (mapping).

© Biosis Pty Ltd

This document is and shall remain the property of Biosis Pty Ltd. The document may only be used for the purposes for which it was commissioned and in accordance with the Terms of the Engagement for the commission. Unauthorised use of this document in any form whatsoever is prohibited.

Disclaimer:

Biosis Pty Ltd has completed this assessment in accordance with the relevant federal, state and local legislation and current industry best practice. The company accepts no liability for any damages or loss incurred as a result of reliance placed upon the report content or for any purpose other than that for which it was intended.

Abbreviations

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Biosis | Biosis Pty Ltd |
| CBD | Central Business District |
| CHL | Commonwealth Heritage List |
| DA | Development Application |
| DCCEEW | Australian Government Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water |
| DCP | Development Control Plan |
| DP | Deposited Plan |
| EP&A Act | <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i> |
| EPBC Act | <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> |
| Heritage NSW | Heritage NSW, Department of Planning and Environment |
| Heritage Act | <i>Heritage Act 1977</i> |
| HHA | Historical Heritage Assessment |
| LEP | Local Environmental Plan |
| NHL | National Heritage List |
| MRP DCP | <i>Mamre Road Precinct Development Control Plan 2021</i> |
| NSW | New South Wales |
| SEPP | State Environmental Planning Policy |
| SHR | State Heritage Register |
| SoHI | Statement of Heritage Impacts |
| study area | Aldington Road, Abbots Road, and the intersection of Abbots and Mamre Road |
| SSD | State Significant Development |

Executive summary

Biosis Pty Ltd (Biosis) was commissioned by AT&L on behalf of LOG-E to prepare a Statement of Heritage Impact (SoHI) for the proposed upgrades to Aldington Road and parts of Abbots Road, Kemps Creek, New South Wales (NSW) (the project). The study area is located approximately 22 kilometres east of Penrith, and approximately 50 kilometres west of the Sydney Central Business District (CBD).

The SoHI will inform design plans to be prepared by AT&L, on behalf of LOG-E, which will inform a State Significant Development (SSD) Application. The SSD application will be assessed under Part 4.36 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act).

A search of heritage databases was conducted to identify any heritage listings within the study area. This included a search of the State Heritage Register (SHR), Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL), National Heritage List (NHL), Section 170 heritage registers, the *State Environmental Planning Policy (Industry and Employment) 2021* (SEPP) and the SEPP (*Western Sydney Aerotropolis*) 2020, and *Mamre Road Precinct Development Control Plan 2021* (MRP DCP). These searches identified that there are two heritage items partially located within the study area:

- Brick Farmhouse (Item No. I4), 282 Aldington Road, Kemps Creek, Lot 142 DP 1033686. Heritage item of local significance located along Mamre and Aldington Roads.
- Gateposts to Colesbrook (Item No. I3), 269–285 Mamre Road, Kemps Creek, Lot 8 DP 253503. Heritage item of local significance located along Aldington Road.

As part of the SoHI, background research and a physical inspection (undertaken on 22 November 2022) were undertaken to identify the previous land use of the study area, and to determine whether items of historical significance have the potential to be impacted by the proposed works.

The study area formed a part of an initial land grant to Nicolas Bayly in 1810, which was then acquired by Richard Jones in 1826 following Bayly's death. The land was subdivided in 1891 but sales did not commence until the 1930s. The study area also likely formed part of the former Colesbrook Estate. The land was likely used for pastoral and agricultural uses in this time, and no residential structures were constructed within the study area until after the late 1970s to pre-1991. The study area was also developed for transport uses (Mamre, Abbots, and Aldington Roads), and the construction of Aldington and Abbots road have resulted in extensive disturbances to the study area.

The potential archaeological remains in the study area are associated with agriculture, transport, and domestic themes. Archaeological remains that may be present include fence post holes, agricultural marks, cut and fill deposits, and the fabric of the former Colesbrook drive. The high levels of disturbance from the construction and maintenance of Abbots and Aldington Roads makes it unlikely these remains will still be present in the study area. These potential archaeological remains would not contribute information that is not already available and are of low significance.

The proposed works will be undertaken within the curtilage of two items of local heritage significance listed on the SEPP (*Industry and Employment*) 2021 (Brick Farmhouse (Item No. I4) and Gateposts to Colesbrook (Item No. I3)). The proposed works will have no adverse visual impact on the items. The significant heritage elements of these items are set back from the location of the proposed works and the road corridor. Therefore, the proposed works are unlikely to adversely impact any items of heritage significance within the study area.

Recommendations

The following recommendations have been formulated to respond to client requirements and the significance of the site. They are guided by the ICOMOS *Burra Charter* with the aim of doing as much as necessary to care for the place and make it useable and as little as possible to retain its cultural significance.¹

Recommendation 1 Works may proceed with caution

The proposed upgrade works to Aldington Road and Abbotts Road are considered to have an acceptable level of impact to the heritage items located within the study area, provided the mitigations measures presented in Recommendations 2 and 3 are implemented.

Recommendation 2 Heritage induction

To reduce the minor adverse impacts of the proposed upgrade works to Aldington and Abbotts Road, a heritage induction should be undertaken by all site workers prior to construction. This will ensure they are informed of the heritage values of the study area and their responsibilities.

Recommendation 3 Discovery of unanticipated historical relics

Relics are historical archaeological resources of local or State significance and are protected in NSW under the *Heritage Act 1977* (Heritage Act). Relics cannot be disturbed except with a permit or exception/exemption notification. Should unanticipated historical archaeology be discovered during the project, work in the vicinity must cease and an archaeologist contacted to make a preliminary assessment of the find. The Heritage Council will require notification if the find is assessed as a relic.

¹ Australia ICOMOS 2013

Contents

| | |
|--|------------------------------|
| Glossary | Error! Bookmark not defined. |
| Executive summary | iii |
| 1 Introduction | 1 |
| 1.1 Project background | 1 |
| 1.2 Location of the study area | 1 |
| 1.3 Proposed development..... | 1 |
| 1.4 Scope of assessment | 1 |
| 1.5 Limitations | 2 |
| 2 Statutory framework | 6 |
| 2.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999..... | 6 |
| 2.2 NSW Heritage Act 1977..... | 6 |
| 2.2.1 State Heritage Register | 6 |
| 2.2.2 Archaeological relics | 7 |
| 2.2.3 Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Registers..... | 8 |
| 2.3 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 | 8 |
| 2.3.1 State Environmental Planning Policy | 8 |
| 2.3.2 <i>Mamre Road Precinct Development Control Plan 2021</i> | 8 |
| 2.4 Summary of heritage listings | 8 |
| 3 Historical context | 11 |
| 3.1 Topography and resources | 11 |
| 3.2 Aboriginal past..... | 11 |
| 3.3 Kemps Creek—historical development | 12 |
| 3.3.1 Exploration (1789–1830)..... | 12 |
| 3.3.2 Early development (1810–1900) | 13 |
| 3.3.3 Modern development within the study area (1900–present) | 15 |
| 3.4 Chronology of the study area | 20 |
| 3.5 Research themes | 21 |
| 4 Physical inspection | 22 |
| 4.1.1 Views to and from the study area | 22 |
| 4.2 Inspection of heritage items..... | 24 |
| 4.3 Built fabric assessment..... | 26 |
| 5 Archaeological assessment | 28 |
| 5.1 Archaeological resource | 28 |
| 5.2 Integrity of sub-surface deposits..... | 28 |
| 5.3 Research potential..... | 29 |
| 5.4 Significance assessment..... | 33 |
| 5.5 Levels of heritage significance | 34 |

| | | |
|-------------------|---|-----------|
| 5.6 | Evaluation of significance..... | 34 |
| 6 | Statement of heritage impact..... | 38 |
| 6.1 | Proposal details..... | 38 |
| 6.2 | Assessing impact to heritage item(s)..... | 41 |
| 6.2.1 | Quantifying heritage impact(s)..... | 41 |
| 6.2.2 | Discussion of heritage impact(s)..... | 41 |
| 6.3 | Assessment of impacts..... | 43 |
| 6.4 | Statement of heritage impact..... | 44 |
| 7 | Recommendations..... | 45 |
| | References..... | 46 |
| Appendix 1 | Heritage inventory sheets..... | 47 |

Tables

| | | |
|----------|--|----|
| Table 1 | Summary of heritage listings within and adjacent to the study area..... | 9 |
| Table 2 | Summary of historical aerials..... | 17 |
| Table 3 | Chronological development of the study area..... | 20 |
| Table 4 | Identified historical themes for the study area..... | 21 |
| Table 5 | Views across the study area..... | 22 |
| Table 6 | Built structures in the study area..... | 27 |
| Table 7 | Assessment of archaeological potential..... | 30 |
| Table 8 | Evaluation and statements of significance for items within the study area..... | 35 |
| Table 9 | Discussion of heritage impacts for Brick Farmhouse (I4)..... | 42 |
| Table 10 | Discussion of heritage impacts for Gateposts to Colesbrook (I3)..... | 43 |
| Table 11 | Assessment of impacts to heritage items either within or adjacent to the study area..... | 44 |

Figures

| | | |
|----------|---|----|
| Figure 1 | Location of the study area..... | 3 |
| Figure 2 | Study area detail..... | 4 |
| Figure 3 | Proposed works..... | 5 |
| Figure 4 | Heritage items in the vicinity of the study area..... | 10 |
| Figure 5 | Archaeological assessment..... | 32 |

Photos

| | | |
|---------|--|----|
| Photo 1 | Parish map of Melville n.d., with the study area outlined in red (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, Parish Map of Melville)..... | 14 |
| Photo 2 | Subdivision plan of Fleurs Estate 1892, with the study area outlined in red (Source: Paul Davies Pty Ltd 2007)..... | 15 |

| | | |
|----------|--|----|
| Photo 3 | 1947 aerial of the study area (outlined in blue), showing the locations of the former Colesbrook Farmstead and drive, and Gateposts of Colesbrook (Source: NSW Spatial Services) | 16 |
| Photo 4 | 1947 aerial with the study area outlined in blue (Source: NSW Spatial Services) | 18 |
| Photo 5 | 1965 aerial with the study area outlined in blue (Source: NSW Spatial Services) | 18 |
| Photo 6 | 1978 aerial with the study area outlined in blue (Source: NSW Spatial Services) | 19 |
| Photo 7 | 1991 aerial with the study area outlined in blue (Source: NSW Spatial Services) | 19 |
| Photo 8 | 2005 aerial with the study area outlined in blue (Source: NSW Spatial Services) | 20 |
| Photo 9 | Gateposts to Colesbrook along Mamre Road, photo facing east..... | 24 |
| Photo 10 | Curtilage for the Gateposts to Colesbrook along Aldington Road, photo facing west..... | 25 |
| Photo 11 | Curtilage for the Brick Farmhouse along Aldington Road, photo facing east | 25 |
| Photo 12 | Brick and metal fence located within the study area, photo facing south..... | 26 |
| Photo 13 | Concrete and pebble fence with telegraph poles, photo facing north..... | 26 |
| Photo 14 | Proposed development on Aldington Road, within the curtilage of heritage item Brick Farmhouse (I4) | 39 |
| Photo 15 | Proposed development on Aldington Road, within curtilage of heritage item Gateposts to Colesbrook (I3)..... | 40 |

1 Introduction

1.1 Project background

Biosis has been commissioned by AT&L on behalf of LOG-E to prepare a SoHI for the proposed upgrades to Aldington Road, and parts of Abbots Road, Kemps Creek NSW (Figure 1 and Figure 2), referred to as the study area herein. The SoHI will inform design plans to be prepared by AT&L on behalf of LOG-E which will inform an SSD application. The SSD application will be assessed under Part 4.36 of the EP&A Act.

1.2 Location of the study area

The study area is located within the Penrith Local Government Area (LGA), Parish of Melville, County of Cumberland (Figure 1). The study area incorporates Aldington Road and parts of Abbots Road, and is bounded by private property to the north, south, east, and west (Figure 2).

1.3 Proposed development

The proposed development involves the upgrades to Aldington Road and Abbots Road (Figure 3). The development will include:

- Expansion of Aldington Road, and parts of Abbots Road.
- Earthworks, with potential benching and battering.
- Heavy vehicle movement along Aldington Road and Abbots Road.
- Construction of a temporary site compound.

1.4 Scope of assessment

This report was prepared in accordance with current heritage guidelines including *Assessing Heritage Significance, Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'* and the *Burra Charter*.²

The following is a summary of the major objectives of the assessment:

- Identify and assess the heritage values associated with the study area.
- Assess the impact of the proposed works on the cultural heritage significance of the study area.
- Identifying sites and features within the study area which are already recognised for their heritage value through statutory and non-statutory heritage listings.
- Recommend measures to avoid or mitigate any negative impacts on the heritage significance of the study area.

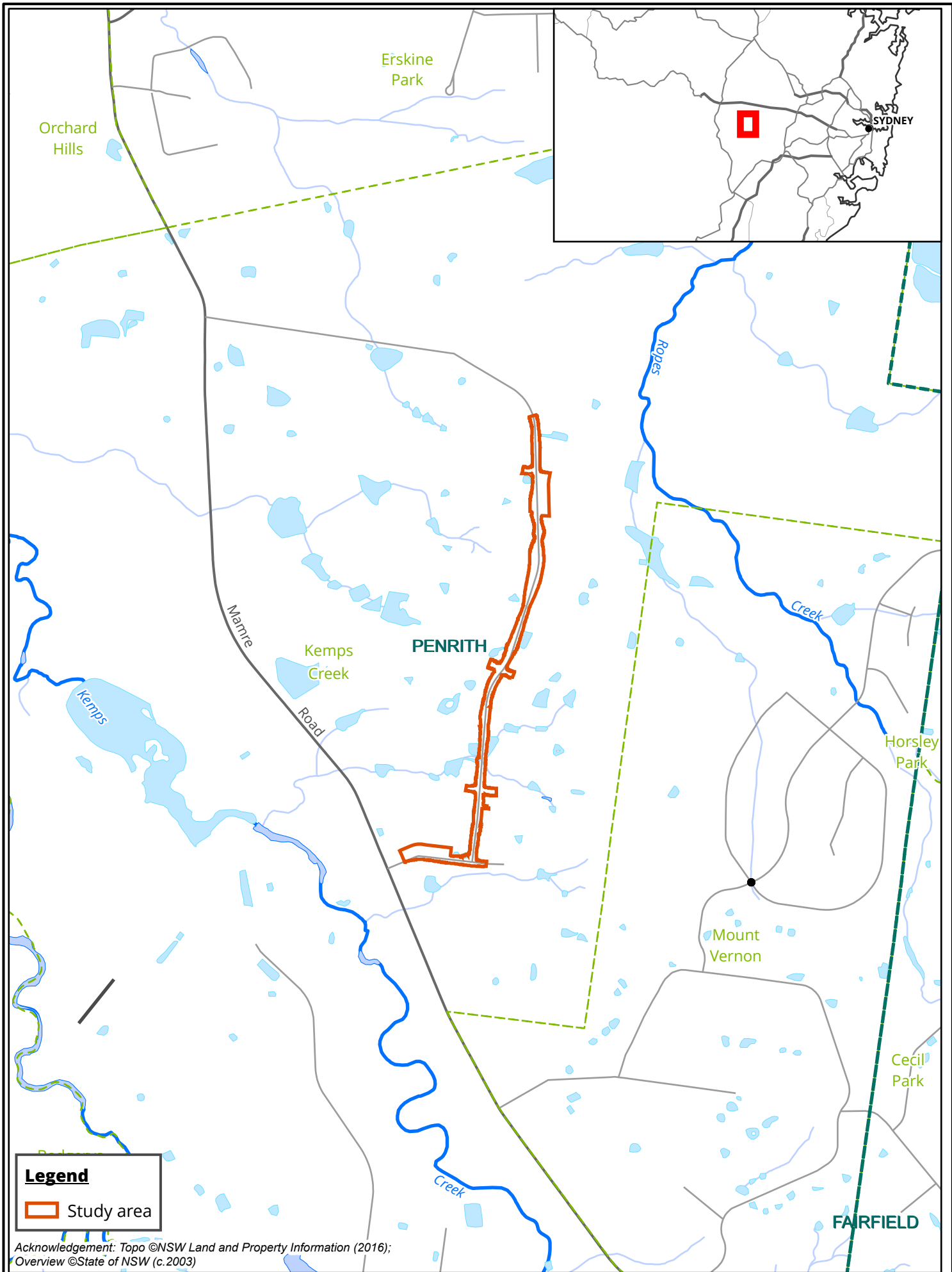
² Heritage Office 2001, Australia ICOMOS 2013

1.5 Limitations

This report is based on historical research and field inspections. It is possible that further historical research or the emergence of new historical sources may support different interpretations of the evidence in this report. The physical inspection was limited due to access and safety concerns (traffic along Mamre Road), which prevented the inspection of the heritage item, Gateposts to Colesbrook (Item No. I3), from this location.

Although this report was undertaken to best archaeological practice and its conclusions are based on professional opinion, it does not warrant that there is no possibility that additional archaeological material will be identified in subsequent works on the site. This is because limitations in historical documentation and archaeological methods make it difficult to accurately predict what is under the ground.

The significance assessment made in this report is a combination of both facts and interpretation of those facts in accordance with a standard set of assessment criteria. It is possible that another professional may interpret the historical facts and physical evidence in a different way.



Legend

 Study area

Acknowledgement: Topo ©NSW Land and Property Information (2016);
Overview ©State of NSW (c.2003)



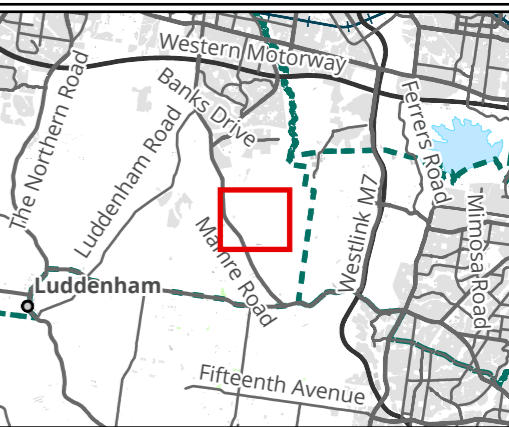
Figure 1 Location of the study area

Matter: 38335
Date: 30 March 2023,
Drawn by: AM, Checked by: AK, Last edited by: amackegard
Location: P:\38300s\38335\Mapping\
38335_AldingtonRd

0 200 400 600 800 1,000
Metres



Scale 1:1:25,000@ A4, GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56



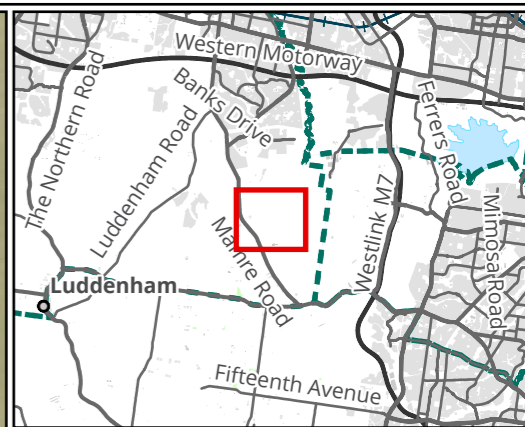
Legend
 [Orange outline] Study area
 [White box] Lot

Figure 2 Study area detail

0 50 100 150 200
 Metres
 Scale: 1:9,000@ A3
 Coordinate System:
 GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56



Matter: 38335, Date: 29 March 2023,
 Drawn by: AM, Checked by: AK, Last edited by: amackegard
 Location: P:\38300s\38335\Mapping\38335_AldingtonRd, Layout: 38335_ADDA_F2_StudyArea



- Legend**
- Study area
 - Proposed works**
 - 0
 - BDY_EX_Bdy
 - Batter
 - Limit of works
 - Road
 - Site compound

Figure 3 Proposed works

0 50 100 150 200
 Metres
 Scale: 1:9,000@ A3
 Coordinate System:
 GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56



Matter: 38335, Date: 29 March 2023,
 Drawn by: AM, Checked by: AK, Last edited by: amackegard
 Location: P:\38300s\38335\Mapping\
 38335_AldingtonRd, Layout: 38335_ADDA_F3_ProposedWorks

2 Statutory framework

This assessment will support an SSD application under Part 4.36 of the EP&A Act. In NSW cultural heritage is managed in a three-tiered system: national, state, and local. Certain sites and items may require management under all three systems or only under one or two. The following discussion aims to outline the various levels of protection and approvals required to make changes to cultural heritage in the state.

2.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999* (EPBC Act) is the national Act protecting the natural and cultural environment. The EPBC Act is administered by the Australian Government Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW). The EPBC Act establishes two heritage lists for the management of the natural and cultural environment:

- The NHL contains items that have been assessed to be of outstanding significance and define 'critical moments in our development as a nation'.³
- The CHL contains items that are natural and cultural heritage places on Commonwealth land, in Commonwealth waters or are owned or managed by the Commonwealth. A place or item on the CHL has been assessed as possessing 'significant' heritage value.⁴

A search of the NHL and CHL did not yield any results within or adjacent to the study area.

2.2 NSW Heritage Act 1977

Heritage in NSW is principally protected by the Heritage Act (as amended) which was passed for the purpose of conserving items of environmental heritage of NSW. Environmental heritage is broadly defined under Section 4 of the Heritage Act as consisting of the following items: 'those places, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects, and precincts, of State or Local heritage significance'. The Act is administered by the Heritage Council, under delegation by the Heritage Division, Heritage NSW. The Heritage Act is designed to protect both known heritage items (such as standing structures) and items that may not be immediately obvious (such as potential archaeological remains or 'relics'). Different parts of the Heritage Act deal with different situations and types of heritage and the Act provides a number of mechanisms by which items and places of heritage significance may be protected.

2.2.1 State Heritage Register

Protection of items of State significance is by nomination and listing on the SHR created under Part 3A of the Heritage Act. The Register came into effect on 2 April 1999. The Register was established under the *Heritage Amendment Act 1998*. It replaces the earlier system of Permanent Conservation Orders as a means for protecting items with State significance.

A permit under Section 60 of the Heritage Act is required for works on a site listed on the SHR, except for that work which complies with the conditions for exemptions to the requirement for obtaining a permit. Details of which minor works are exempted from the requirements to submit a Section 60 Application can be found in

³ 'About National Heritage' <http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/about/national/index.html>

⁴ 'Commonwealth Heritage List Criteria'

<http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/about/commonwealth/criteria.html>

the Guideline 'Standard Exemptions for Works requiring Heritage Council Approval'. These exemptions came into force on 1 December 2020 and replace all previous exemptions.

There are no items or conservation areas listed on the SHR within or adjacent to the study area.

2.2.2 Archaeological relics

Section 139 of the Heritage Act protects archaeological 'relics' from being 'exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed' by the disturbance or excavation of land. This protection extends to the situation where a person has 'reasonable cause to suspect' that archaeological remains may be affected by the disturbance or excavation of the land. This section applies to all land in NSW that is not included on the SHR.

Amendments to the Heritage Act made in 2009 changed the definition of an archaeological 'relic' under the Act. A 'relic' is defined by the Heritage Act as:

'Any deposit, object or material evidence:

(a) Which relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and

(b) Which is of State or Local significance'.

It should be noted that not all remains that would be considered archaeological are relics under the NSW Heritage Act. Advice given in the Archaeological Significance Assessment Guidelines is that a 'relic' would be viewed as a chattel and it is stated that,

'In practice, an important historical archaeological site will be likely to contain a range of different elements as vestiges and remnants of the past. Such sites will include 'relics' of significance in the form of deposits, artefacts, objects and usually also other material evidence from demolished buildings, works or former structures which provide evidence of prior occupations but may not be "relics".⁵

If a relic, including shipwrecks in NSW waters (that is rivers, harbours, lakes and enclosed bays) is located, the discoverer is required to notify the NSW Heritage Council.

Section 139 of the Heritage Act requires any person who knows or has reasonable cause to suspect that their proposed works will expose or disturb a 'relic' to first obtain an Excavation Permit from the Heritage Council of NSW (pursuant to Section 140 of the Act), unless there is an applicable exception (pursuant to Section 139(4)). Excavation permits are issued by the Heritage Council of NSW in accordance with Sections 60 or 140 of the Heritage Act. It is an offence to disturb or excavate land to discover, expose or move a relic without obtaining a permit. Excavation permits are usually issued subject to a range of conditions. These conditions will relate to matters such as reporting requirements and artefact cataloguing, storage and curation.

Exceptions under Section 139(4) to the standard Section 140 process exist for applications that meet the appropriate criterion. The Section 139(4) self-assessment provides an argument for an exception from the requirement to obtain a Section 140 permit and reflects the nature of the impact and the significance of the relics or potential relics being impacted upon.

If it has been determined an exception is appropriate and, during the course of the development, substantial intact archaeological relics of state or local significance, not identified in the archaeological assessment or statement required by this exception, are unexpectedly discovered during excavation, work must cease in the affected area and the Heritage Office must be notified in writing in accordance with Section 146 of the Heritage Act. Depending on the nature of the discovery, additional assessment and, possibly, an excavation permit may be required prior to the recommencement of excavation in the affected area.

⁵ NSW Heritage Branch, Department of Planning 2009, p.7

2.2.3 Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Registers

Section 170 of the Heritage Act requires that culturally significant items or places managed or owned by Government agencies are listed on departmental Heritage and Conservation Register. Information on these registers has been prepared in accordance with Heritage Division guidelines.

Statutory obligations for archaeological sites that are listed on a Section 170 Register include notification to the Heritage Council in addition to relic's provision obligations.

A search of available registers did not yield any results for items within or adjacent to the study area.

2.3 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

2.3.1 State Environmental Planning Policy

There are two heritage items listed in Schedule 3 of the SEPP (*Industry and Employment*) 2021 located within the study area:

- Brick Farmhouse (Item No. I4), 282 Aldington Road, Kemps Creek, Lot 142 DP 1033686. Heritage item of local significance located along Mamre and Aldington Roads.
- Gateposts to Colesbrook (Item No. I3), 269–285 Mamre Road, Kemps Creek, Lot 8 DP 253503. Heritage item of local significance located along Aldington Road.

There is one heritage item listed in Schedule 3 of the SEPP (*Industry and Employment*) 2021 located in the broader vicinity of the study area:

- Bayley Park, house (Item No. I2), 919–929 Mamre Road, Kemps Creek, Lot 35 DP 258414. Heritage item of local significance located approximately 970 metres west of the study area.

There is one heritage item listed in Schedule 2 of the SEPP (*Western Sydney Aerotropolis*) 2020 located in the broader vicinity of the study area:

- The Fleurs Radio Telescope Site (Item No. I5), 885(a) Mamre Road, Kemps Creek, Lot 21, DP 258414. Heritage item of local significance located approximately 1.1 kilometres west of the study area.

Heritage items in the vicinity of the study area are identified within Figure 4.

2.3.2 Mamre Road Precinct Development Control Plan 2021

The MRP DCP aims to ensure that non-Aboriginal heritage values are managed appropriately to produce conservation outcomes. This includes archaeological and culturally significant areas. MRP DCP states that a SoHI is required to accompany any development application for works proposed within the vicinity of a known heritage item that may impact upon an item's setting or physical remains.

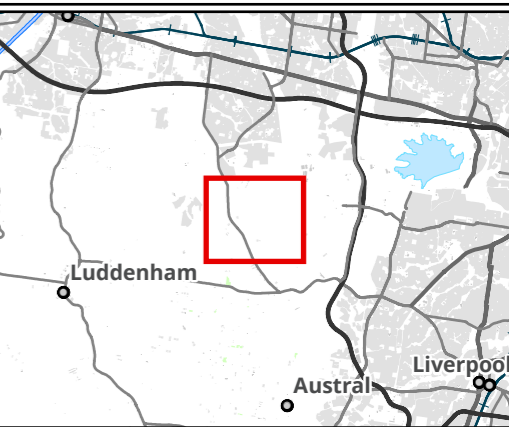
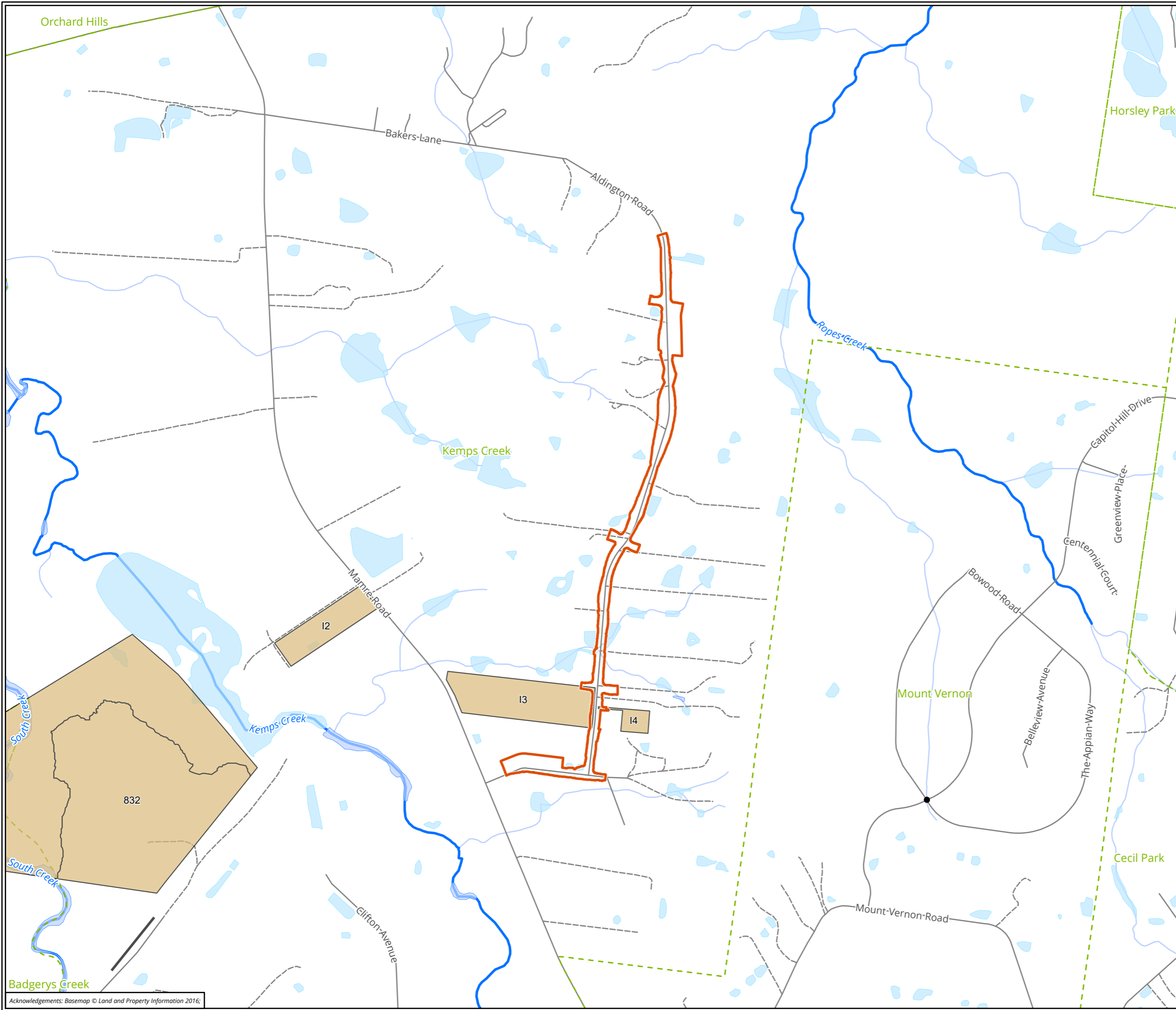
As mentioned previously, there are two items within the study area. A review of the MRP DCP identified that the study area contains items of heritage significance and is immediately within the vicinity of heritage items.

2.4 Summary of heritage listings

A summary of heritage listings within and in the vicinity of the study area is presented in Table 1 and Figure 4.

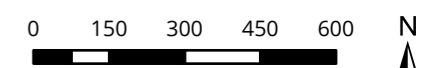
Table 1 Summary of heritage listings within and adjacent to the study area

| Site number | Site name | Address / Property description | Location from study area | Listings | | Significance |
|-------------|---------------------------------|--|---|--|------------------------|--------------|
| | | | | Individual item | As a Conservation Area | |
| 14 | Brick farmhouse | 282 Aldington Road, Kemps Creek, Lot 142 DP1033686 | Located partially within the study area | <i>SEPP (Industry and Employment) 2021</i> | - | Local |
| 13 | Gateposts to Colesbrook | 269 Mamre Road, Kemps Creek, Lot 8 DP253503 | Located partially within the study area | <i>SEPP (Industry and Employment) 2021</i> | - | Local |
| 12 | Bayley Park, house | 919–929 Mamre Road, Kemps Creek, Lot 35 DP258414 | 970 metres west | <i>SEPP (Industry and Employment) 2021</i> | - | Local |
| 15 | The Fleurs Radio Telescope site | 885(a) Mamre Road, Kemps Creek, Lot 21 DP258414 | 1.1 kilometres west | <i>SEPP (Western Sydney Aerotropolis) 2020</i> | - | Local |



- Legend**
- Study area
 - Local Environmental Plan**
 - Item - General

Figure 4 Heritage items in the vicinity of the study area



Metres
 Scale: 1:15,000@ A3
 Coordinate System:
 GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56



Matter: 38335, Date: 29 March 2023,
 Drawn by: AM, Checked by: AK, Last edited by: amackegard
 Location: P:\38300s\38335\Mapping\38335_AldingtonRd

Acknowledgements: Basemap © Land and Property Information 2016;

3 Historical context

Historical research has been undertaken to identify the land use history of the study area, to isolate key phases in its history and to identify the location of any built heritage or archaeological resources which may be associated with the study area. The historical research places the history of the study area into the broader context of Kemps Creek.

3.1 Topography and resources

The study area is located within the Cumberland Lowlands physiographic region that consists of low lying, gently undulating plains and low hills, with a dense drainage net of predominantly northward flowing channels. Topographically, the study area along Abbots and Mamre Road is characterised by a flat to gentle slope. Aldington Road features a broad to moderate slope.

There are two non-perennial (non-permanent) first-order creek lines that cross Aldington Road. The first-order creek lines feed into a non-perennial second-order watercourse that is a tributary of Kemps Creek, a perennial fourth order creek line. The second order creek line also feeds directly into Kemps Creek. Kemps Creek is located approximately 513 metres south-west of the study area at its closest point.

The study area is located partly within the Blacktown and Luddenham soil landscapes. These soil landscapes support a range of flora and fauna species. Plant species likely to be available within the landscape include, Forest Red Gum *Eucalyptus tereticornis*, Narrow-leaved Ironbark *E. crebra*, and Grey Box *E. moluccana*. Spotted Gum *Corymbia maculate* are present on shale hills. Hard-leaved Scribbly Gum *E. sclerophylla*, Rough-Barked Apple *Angophora floribunda*, and Old-man Banksia *Banksia serrata* are identified on alluvial sands and gravels. Broad-leaved apple *Angophora subvelutina*, Cabbage Gum *E. amplifolia*, Forest Red Gum, and Swamp Oak *Casuarina glauca* are present on river flats. Tall Spike Rush *Eleocharis sphacelata* and *Juncus Juncus effuses* with Paramatta Red Gum *E. parramattaensis* are noted around lagoons and swamps.

This would have supported a range of animal species such as, Australian Wood Duck *Chenonetta jubata*, White-faced Heron *Egretta novaehollandiae*, Eastern Long-Necked Tortoise *Chelodina longicollis*, Eastern Water Skink *Eulamprus quoyii*, Garden Skink *Lampropholis guichenoti*, Welcome Swallow *Hirundo neoxena*, Western Swampphen *Porphyrio porphyrio*, as well as arboreal fauna including owls *Strigiformes*, Ringtailed Possum *Pseudocheirus peregrinus* and Brushtailed Possums *Trichosrus vulpecula*, and gliders *Petauridae*.

3.2 Aboriginal past

Our knowledge of Aboriginal people and their land-use patterns and lifestyles prior to European contact is mainly reliant on documents written by non-Aboriginal people. These documents are affected by the inherent bias of the class and cultures of their authors, who were also often describing a culture that they did not fully understand - a culture that was in a heightened state of disruption given the arrival of settlers and disease. Early written records can however be used in conjunction with archaeological information and surviving oral histories from members of the Aboriginal community in order to gain a picture of Aboriginal life in the region.

Despite a proliferation of Aboriginal heritage sites there is considerable ongoing debate about the nature, territory and range of pre-contact Aboriginal language groups in the greater Sydney region. These debates have arisen largely because, by the time colonial diarists, missionaries and proto-anthropologists began making detailed records of Aboriginal people in the late 19th century, pre-European Aboriginal groups had

been broken up and reconfigured by European settlement activity. The following information relating to Aboriginal people on the Cumberland Plains is based on such early records.

There is some confusion relating to group names, which can be explained by the use of differing terminologies in early historical references. Language groups were not the main political or social units in Aboriginal life. Instead, land custodianship and ownership centred on the smaller named groups that comprised the broader language grouping. There is some variation in the terminology used to categorise these smaller groups; the terms used by Attenbrow will be used here.⁶

The study area is in the vicinity of three language groups, Dharawal, Gundungurra and the hinterland Darug. Attenbrow suggests:

- The Gundungurra covered “the southern rim of the Cumberland Plain west of the Georges River, as well as the southern Blue Mountains”.
- The Dharawal covered “the south side of Botany Bay, extending as far as the Shoalhaven River; from the coast to the Georges River and Appin, possibly as far west as Camden”.
- The hinterland Darug covered the area “from Appin in the south to the Hawkesbury River in the north; west of the Georges River, Parramatta, the Lane Cove River and Berowra Creek”.⁷

These areas are indicative only and would have changed through time.

After the arrival of European settlers, the movement of Aboriginal people became increasingly restricted. European expansion along the Cumberland Plain was swift and soon there had been considerable loss of land to agriculture. At the same time diseases such as smallpox were having a devastating effect on the Aboriginal population. Death, starvation, and disease were some of the disrupting factors that led to a reorganisation of the social practices of Aboriginal communities after European contact. The formation of new social groups and alliances were made as Aboriginal people sought to retain some semblance of their previous lifestyle.

3.3 Kemps Creek—historical development

3.3.1 Exploration (1789–1830)

The earliest exploration of the Penrith region was in 1789, which was led by Captain Watkin Tench, an officer in the Marine Corps, accompanied by Mr Lowe (surgeon’s mate of the Sirius), Mr Arndell (assistant surgeon to the Colony), two other marines and a convict. The group reached the Nepean River on the 28 June 1789.⁸ Later that year, the Penrith Ford was crossed, and in 1791 the course of the Nepean had been explored from the ford to Grose River. By 1791, it had been confirmed that the Hawkesbury and Nepean rivers were the same watercourse; however, each of the names were kept, transitioning from one to the other at the junction with the Grose River.⁹

From 1803, Charles Grimes and James Meehan surveyed areas of the eastern bank of the Nepean River following the sanctioning of settlement in this area by Governor Phillip Gidley King, likely in part for the fertile soils associated with the Nepean River floodplain. The portions of land ranged from 40 to 200 acres

⁶ Attenbrow 2010

⁷ Attenbrow 2010, pp. 34

⁸ Oehm, A. 2006, Paul Davies Pty Ltd 2007, pp. 11

⁹ Thorpe 1986, pp. 12

(approximately 16.2 to 81 hectares), with several of 1000 acres (404.6 hectares) and above. These were granted to officials, free settlers, and military staff.¹⁰

During this period, around 1700 Europeans had settled in the Nepean region, most of whom were of Irish and English heritage and were emancipists or convicts assigned to free settlers or those associated with the government or military.¹¹ Until the establishment of the Great Western Road (Great Western Highway) around 1815, there was no official passage to the Nepean area. In the same year, Governor Lachlan Macquarie conducted his inspection tour of the region.¹² The Great Western Road had developed into a main route for travel and communication for the Nepean region by 1817, and in this year the government town of Penrith was established. Penrith remained a small, roadside settlement into the 1830s.¹³

3.3.2 Early development (1810–1900)

A review of Melville Parish maps and Crown Plans for Mamre Road indicates that the study area was previously part of a 1070 acre (433 hectares) plot of land granted to Nicholas Bayly in 1810, known as Macquarie Place (Photo 1). Bayly was the son of a British politician and arrived in Australia as an ensign in the NSW Corps in 1798.¹⁴ Bayly had originally been granted a 330 acre (133.5 hectares) portion of land to the west of the study area that he called King Down in 1805. Following his resignation from the Corps, he was appointed Naval Officer in 1809 by Lieutenant-Governor William Paterson. In 1810 he granted himself the 1070 acre (433 hectares) grant within the study area called Macquarie Place, and a 550 acre (222.5 hectares) portion of land called Bayly Park, located approximately 1.1 kilometres west of the study area. Prior to his death in 1823, Bayly was a cashier and secretary of the Banks of NSW.

¹⁰ Paul Davies Pty Ltd 2007a, pp. 11, Thorpe 1986, pp. 12

¹¹ Paul Davies Pty Ltd 2007b

¹² Thorpe 1986, pp. 12

¹³ Thorpe 1986, pp. 12

¹⁴ Fletcher 1966

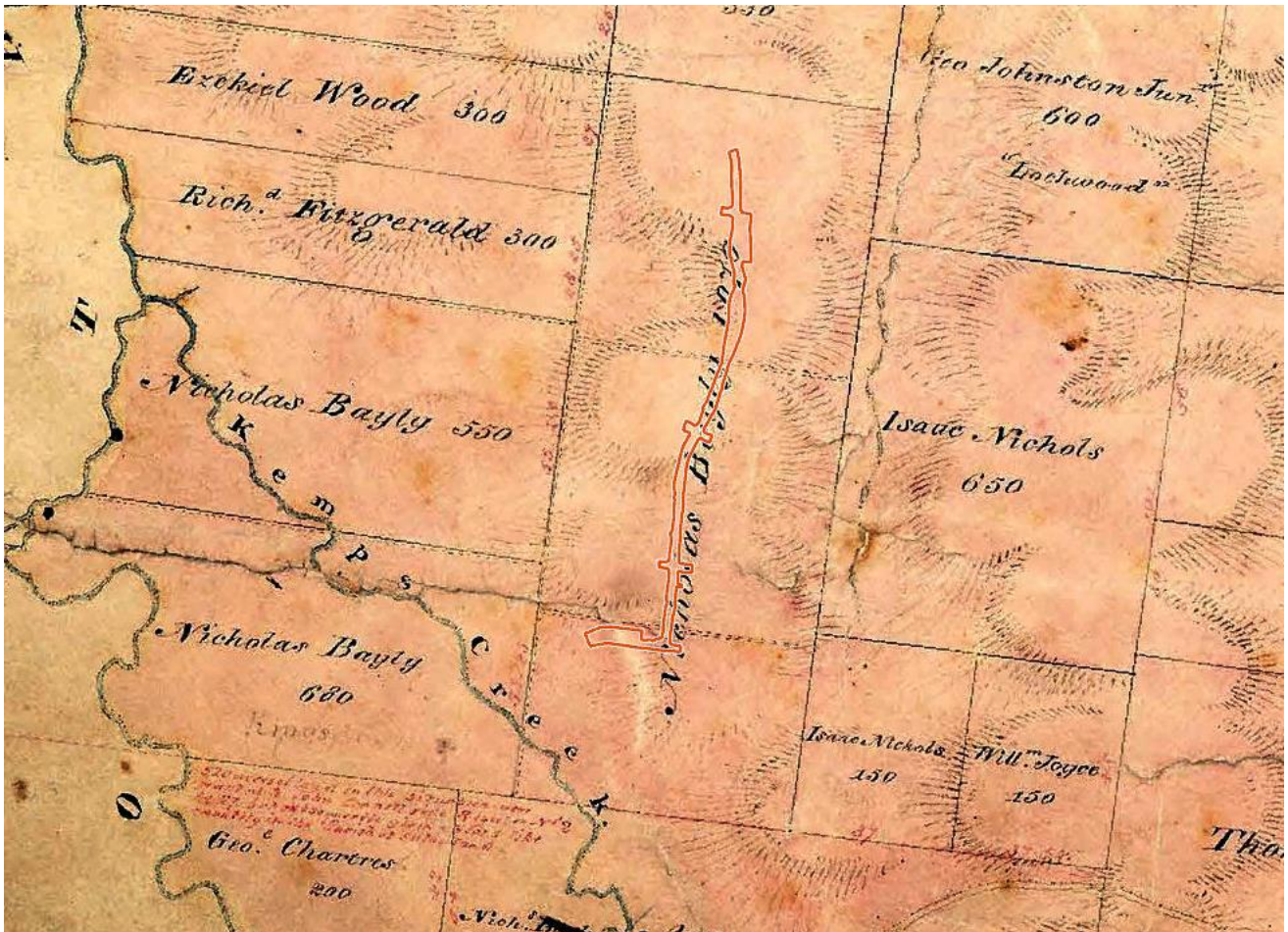


Photo 1 Parish map of Melville n.d., with the study area outlined in red (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, Parish Map of Melville)

According to Paul Davies,¹⁵ a house was built by 1814 which was surrounded by gardens and cultivated grounds, the location of this house is within the Bayly Park Estate, to the north-west of the study area. In 1823 Bayly engaged government road gangs to undertake extensive clearing across his estate. It was also noted that Bayly had 2630 acres, with only 40 cleared for growing wheat and 34 cattle and eight sheep. It is unclear if the land within the study area was cleared at this point in time.

In 1819, 1050 acres of the original 1070 acre grant, containing the study area was purchased by Henry Brooks. Little information is available for Brooks; however, the land was likely used for pastoral purposes as this was the primary occupation of the area at the time. Land use surrounding the study area in the 1800s was primarily farming based. Nearby to the study area was Fleurs Estate which in 1891 was subdivided into smaller 20 acre farms, however little land was sold, with over 2000 acres (8093.7 Hectares) placed on the market again in the 1930s (Photo 2).¹⁶ The auction advertisement describes the land as suitable for farms, orchards and dairies; but no structures were recorded on the plan.¹⁷ The sale of land was likely hampered by the depression within the 1890s, which was caused by drought.

¹⁵ Paul Davies Pty Ltd 2007b, pp. 114

¹⁶ NSW Land Registry Services, Certificate of Title Volume 912 Folio 55

¹⁷ Richardson & Wrench & McCarron, Stewart & Co & Chatfield & Brown 1895

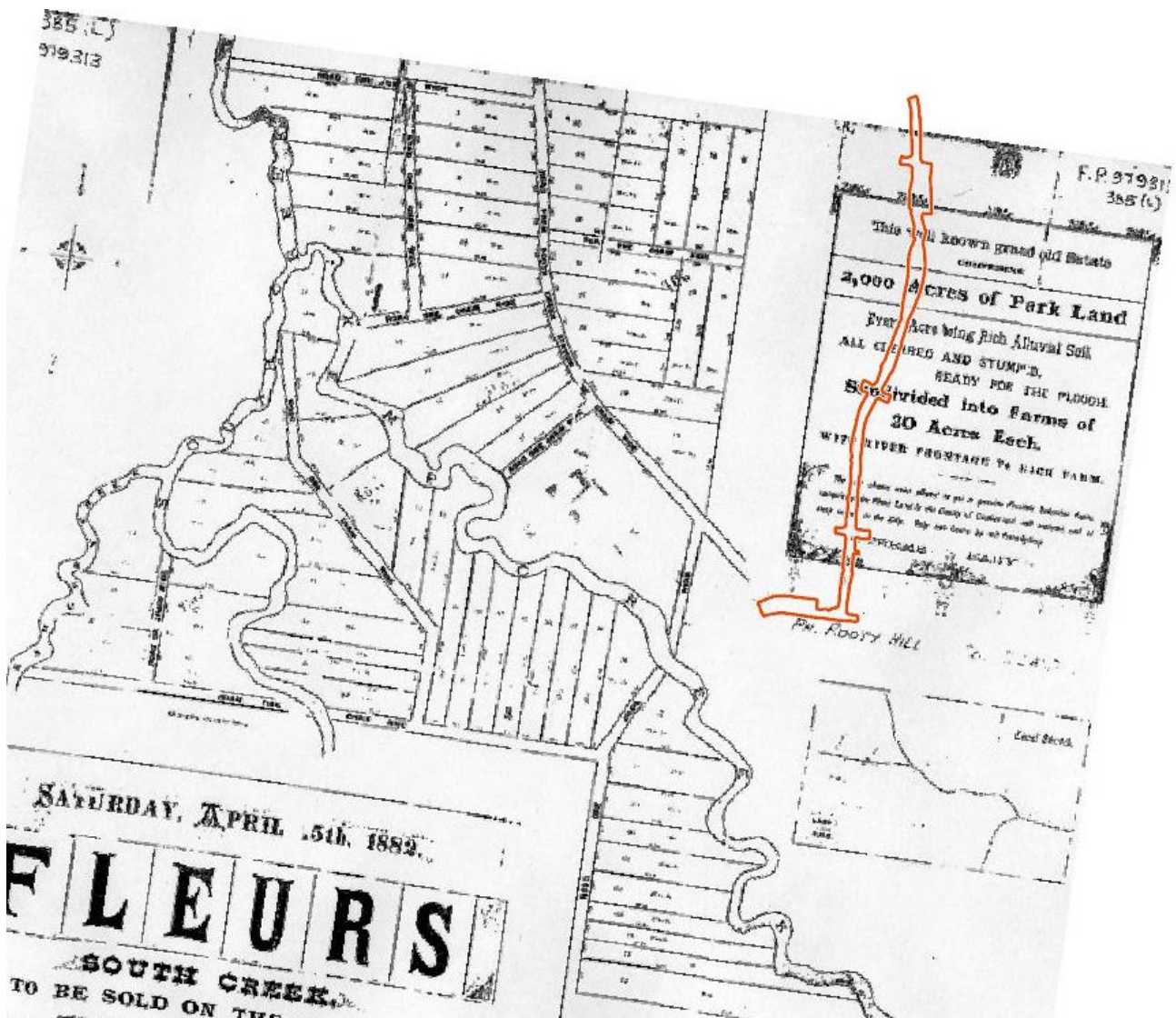


Photo 2 Subdivision plan of Fleurs Estate 1892, with the study area outlined in red (Source: Paul Davies Pty Ltd 2007)

By the end of the century, reliable communication links between Sydney and Penrith had been established, and the railway had been expanded within the Penrith area. These developments laid the foundations for modern expansion within the area leading into the 20th century. In 1892, the alignment for Mamre Road had been established, and existed between the boundary of St Marys to the Orphan School Road.¹⁸ The alignment was altered in 1958 when the road was widened and upgraded to a main road.¹⁹

3.3.3 Modern development within the study area (1900–present)

World War I and World War II saw a military presence within the area, developing a Royal Australian Air Force diversionary airfield, located approximately 795 metres north-west of the study area. In addition to this, industrial development in the area began to rise, farmland was repurposed into housing estates, turf farming, vegetable growing, vineyards and some specialty crops.

¹⁸ Aurecon 2021, p.48

¹⁹ Aurecon 2021, p.48

There are some sections of the study area that encroach into private property. The study area likely formed part of the larger Colesbrook Estate, which can be seen in the 1947 aerial below (Photo 3). The study area is primarily located within Mamre, Aldington and Abbots roads and the associated road reserves (public roads). The former Colesbrook Farmstead burnt down in the 1990s, was subsequently reconstructed, and is now known as the Brick Farmhouse.²⁰

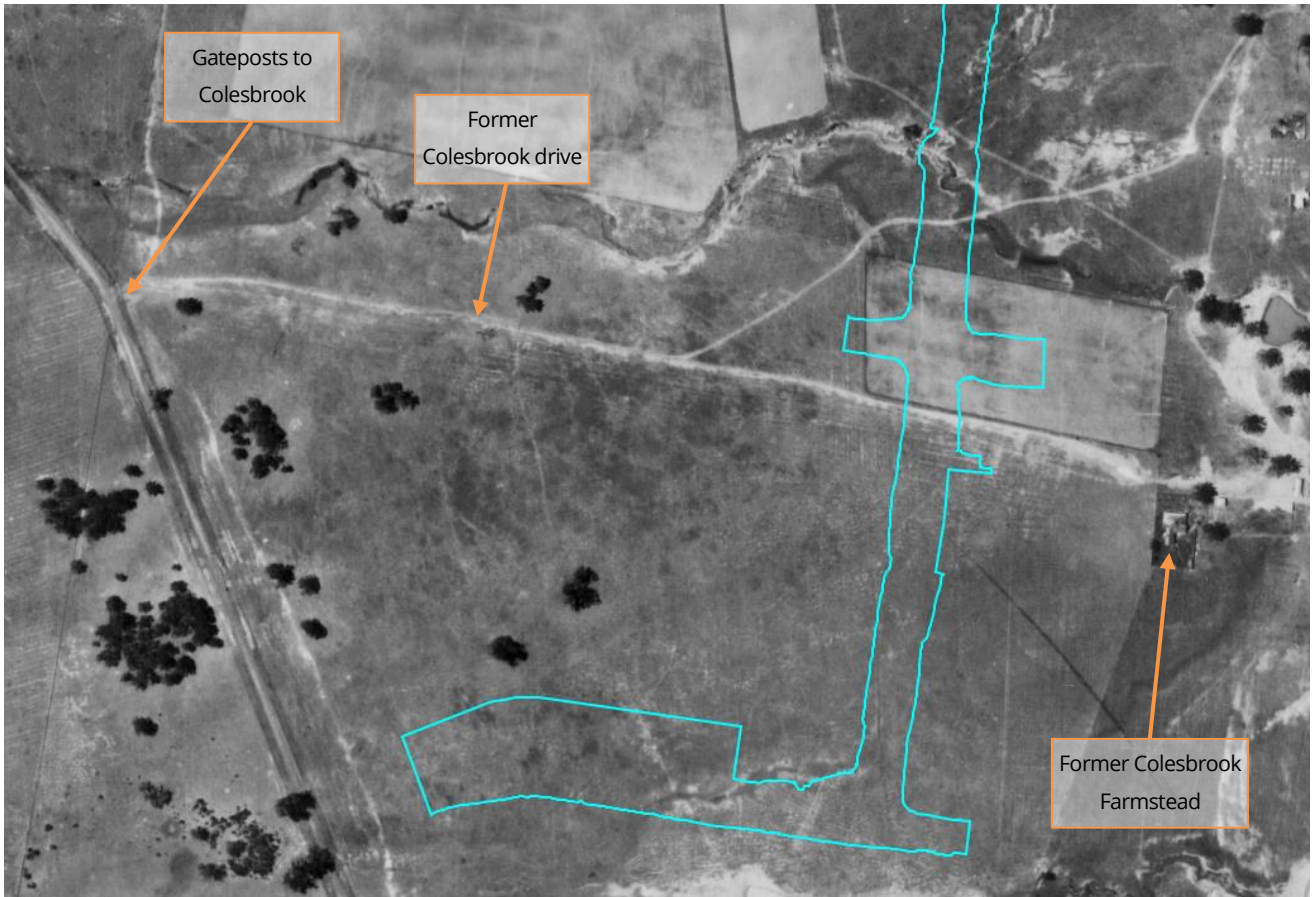


Photo 3 1947 aerial of the study area (outlined in blue), showing the locations of the former Colesbrook Farmstead and drive, and Gateposts of Colesbrook (Source: NSW Spatial Services)

Historical aerial photography provides a record of development within the study area during the 20th century. Table 2 summarises the development of the study area with reference to the historical aerials.

²⁰ Urbis Pty Ltd 2020

Table 2 Summary of historical aerials

| Aerial | Description |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1947 (Photo 4) | The 1947 aerial shows that Mamre Road [1] has been constructed, and there has been extensive historical land clearing within the study area. Abbots and Aldington Roads have not yet been constructed. There are few areas of remaining trees located within the study area, and several tracks. No structures are present in the study area. The Gateposts to Colesbrook, the former Colesbrook drive, and former Colesbrook Farmstead are present. |
| 1965 (Photo 5) | The 1965 aerial shows some change from the 1947 aerial, including the construction of a transmission line [2] along what will become Aldington Road. More vegetation clearance has been undertaken, and several dams and access tracks have been constructed in the surrounds of the study area. Mamre Road [1], the Gateposts to Colesbrook, the former Colesbrook drive, and former Colesbrook Farmstead are present. |
| 1978 (Photo 6) | The 1978 aerial shows several developments, including the construction of Abbots [3] and part of Aldington Road [4]. Mamre Road [1] also appears to have been upgraded. The transmission line [2], the Gateposts to Colesbrook, and former Colesbrook Farmstead are present. The former Colesbrook drive is no longer present. |
| 1991 (Photo 7) | By 1991 there has been further development of the study area. Aldington Road has been extended [5] and there has been additional vegetation removal at the northern portion of Aldington Road. Three houses [6, 7, 8] have been constructed within the study area alignment. The surrounding area has become large lot market gardens with some greenhouses, and pastoral land still present. Several driveways, and dams have been constructed in the study area. The alignment of Abbots Road and Aldington Road has remained the same. The Gateposts to Colesbrook and former Colesbrook Farmstead are present on the 1991 aerial. |
| 2005 (Photo 8) | The 2005 aerial shows an increase in structures, landscaping around houses, construction of additional dams, and additional greenhouses and areas of cropping. The alignments of Abbots Road and Aldington Road has remained the same. The Gateposts to Colesbrook are present, and the former Colesbrook Farmstead has been reconstructed (reconstructed in 1999 following the fire) (also referred to as the Brick Farmhouse following reconstruction). ²¹ |
| Current (Figure 2) | Little change has occurred within the study area from 2005. |

²¹ NSW Government 2006

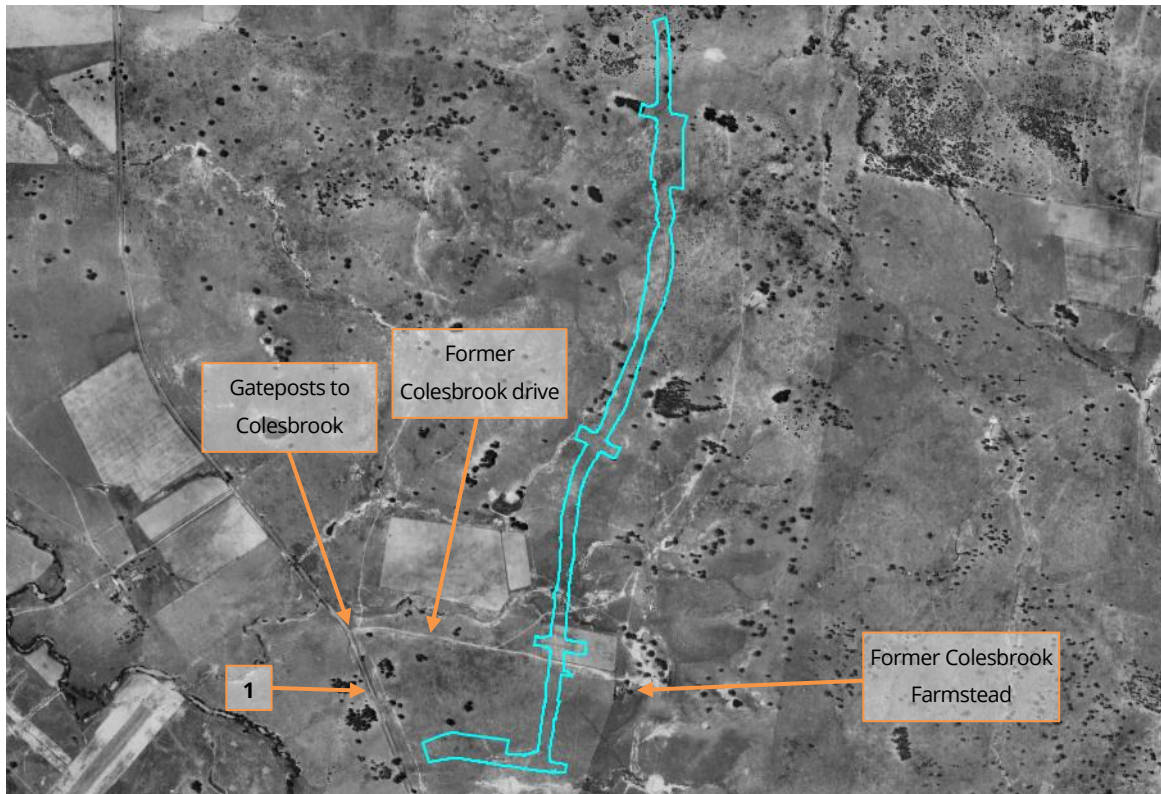


Photo 4 1947 aerial with the study area outlined in blue (Source: NSW Spatial Services)

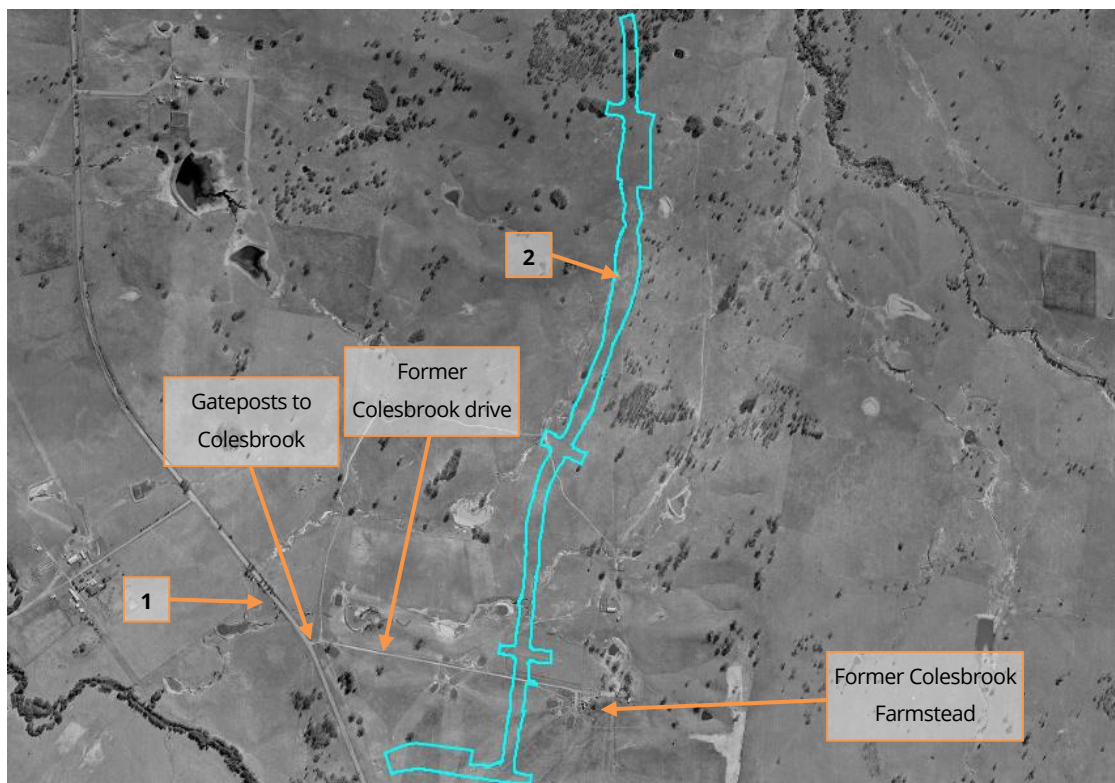


Photo 5 1965 aerial with the study area outlined in blue (Source: NSW Spatial Services)

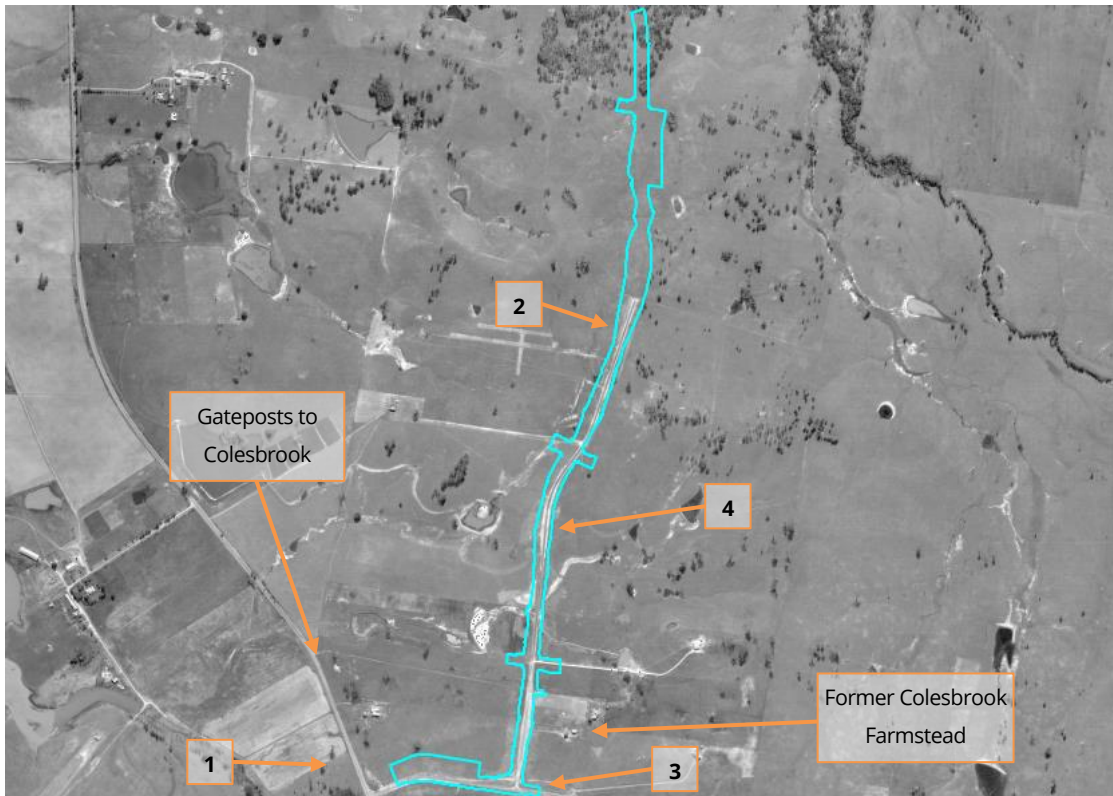


Photo 6 1978 aerial with the study area outlined in blue (Source: NSW Spatial Services)



Photo 7 1991 aerial with the study area outlined in blue (Source: NSW Spatial Services)



Photo 8 2005 aerial with the study area outlined in blue (Source: NSW Spatial Services)

3.4 Chronology of the study area

Based upon the historical research presented it is possible to summarise the chronology of the study area, this is presented in Table 3.

Table 3 Chronological development of the study area

| No. | Building | Date |
|-----|---|---------------------------|
| - | Former Colesbrook drive (partially in the study area) | c. 1890-1910s to pre-1978 |
| 1 | Mamre Road | 1892 |
| 2 | Transmission line | 1947-1965 |
| 3 | Abbotts Road | 1965-1978 |
| 4 | Aldington Road | 1965-1978 |
| 5 | Extension of Aldington Road | 1978-1991 |
| 6 | House | 1978-1991 |
| 7 | House | 1978-1991 |
| 8 | House | 1978-1991 |

3.5 Research themes

Contextual analysis is undertaken to place the history of a particular site within relevant historical contexts to gauge how typical or unique the history of a particular site. This is usually ascertained by gaining an understanding of the history of a site in relation to the broad historical themes characterising Australia at the time. Such themes have been established by the Australian Heritage Commission (AHC) and the Heritage Office and are outlined in synoptic form in Historical Themes.²²

There are 38 State historical themes, which have been developed for NSW, as well as nine National historical themes. These broader themes are usually referred to when developing sub-themes for a local area to ensure they complement the overall thematic framework for the broader region.

A review of the contextual history in conjunction with the local historical thematic history has identified three historical themes which relates to the occupational history of the study area.²³ This is summarised in Table 4.

Table 4 Identified historical themes for the study area

| Australian theme | NSW theme | Local theme |
|---|---------------|---|
| Developing local, regional, and national economies | Agriculture | Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes, can include aquaculture. |
| | Transport | Activities associated with the moving of people and goods from one place to another, and systems for the provision of such movements. |
| Developing Australia's cultural life | Domestic life | Activities associated with creating, maintaining, living in, and working around houses and institutions. |

²² NSW Heritage Council 2001

²³ Kass 2005

4 Physical inspection

A physical inspection of the study area was undertaken on 22 November 2022, attended by Anthea Vella (Biosis, Heritage Consultant). The principal aims of the inspection were to identify heritage values associated with the study area; this included any heritage items (heritage items can be buildings, structures, places, relics, or other works of historical, aesthetic, social, technical/research or natural heritage significance) or 'Places' (which include conservation areas, sites, precincts, gardens, landscapes, and areas of archaeological potential).


4.1 Site setting




The study area consists of Aldington and Abbots Road, the associated road reserves and some areas of private property. Properties surrounding the study area appear to have been primarily used for grazing and agricultural purposes. The study area is located across undulating hills, gentle slopes, and flats.


4.1.1 Views to and from the study area

It is important to analyse and describe views to and from components within a landscape to help understand how it is experienced and to understand the nature of an evolving landscape. This enables a greater understanding of what aspects of the landscape need to be conserved and protected. Significant views to, from and within the study area are described in this section and shown in Table 5.

Table 5 Views across the study area

| Orientation | Description | Photo |
|-------------|---|--|
| South-west | Views along the study area, showing Abbots Road and road reserve. |  |

| Orientation | Description | Photo |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| <p>North-west</p> | <p>Views along the study area, showing Aldington Road, road reserve, telegraph poles and a private property fence.</p> |  |
| <p>North</p> | <p>Views along the study area, showing Aldington Road, road reserve, telegraph poles, private property fence and the edge of a dam.</p> |  |
| <p>North</p> | <p>Views along the study area, showing Aldington Road, road reserve, telegraph poles and a private property fence.</p> |  |

| Orientation | Description | Photo |
|-------------|---|--|
| South | Views along the study area, showing Aldington Road, road reserve, telegraph poles and a private property fence. |  |

4.2 Inspection of heritage items

The study area includes part of two locally listed heritage items, Brick Farmhouse, and Gateposts to Colesbrook. Neither heritage item, or views from the heritage items to the study area were able to be inspected at the time of the field investigation due to access issues (private property) and safety concerns (high levels of traffic along Mamre Road). Photos to the curtilage of the Gateposts to Colesbrook and the Brick Farmhouse from the road were taken during the site inspection (Photo 9 to Photo 11). No new items of heritage significance were identified during the physical inspection.



Photo 9 Gateposts to Colesbrook along Mamre Road, photo facing east



Photo 10 Curtilage for the Gateposts to Colesbrook along Aldington Road, photo facing west



Photo 11 Curtilage for the Brick Farmhouse along Aldington Road, photo facing east

4.3 Built fabric assessment

Within the study area, few structures or elements of the built environment were present. These included fence lines, telegraph poles, and portions of three modern houses [6], [7], [8] (Table 5, Photo 12, Photo 13, and Table 6). Construction materials ranged from timber, brick, concrete, and metal.



Photo 12 Brick and metal fence located within the study area, photo facing south



Photo 13 Concrete and pebble fence with telegraph poles, photo facing north

Table 6 Built structures in the study area

| Structure No. | Building description | Photo |
|---------------|--|---|
| [6] | Single storey brick veneer dwelling with tiled gable roof. |  <p>(Source: Google Maps 2020)</p> |
| [7] | Single storey brick veneer dwelling with tiled gable roof. |  <p>(Source: Google Maps 2020)</p> |
| [8] | Single storey brick veneer dwelling with tiled gable roof. |  <p>(**photo taken from previous Biosis report)</p> |

5 Archaeological assessment

The potential archaeological resource relates to the predicted level of preservation of archaeological resources within the study area. Archaeological potential is influenced by the geographical and topographical location, the level of development, subsequent impacts, levels of onsite fill and the factors influencing preservation such as soil type. An assessment of archaeological potential has been derived from the historical analysis undertaken during the preparation of this report.

5.1 Archaeological resource

This section discusses the archaeological resource within the study area. The purpose of the analysis is to outline what archaeological remains are likely to be present within the study area and how these relate to the history of land use associated with the study area.

The historical context presented in this report indicates that the first substantial construction to be undertaken in the study area was Mamre Road. Background research undertaken for the project identified two locally listed heritage items that are partially located within the study area; Brick Farmhouse and the Gateposts to Colesbrook. The study area impacts upon the curtilage of both items. Potential archaeological remains within the curtilage of these items include road surfaces and features associated with the curtilages of the two heritage items, such as the fabric of the former Colesbrook drive and cut and fill deposits. The main houses associated with these items are not within the study area and hence archaeological remains of these will also not be present.

A review of Crown Plans and aerial imagery indicated that no physical structures were constructed in the study area pre-1947, with the primary use up until then being low intensity agricultural use. Mamre Road was constructed in 1892, with Aldington and Abbots Roads constructed between 1965 and 1978. As a result, the only potential archaeological resource predating the late 1940s in the area would be associated with the agricultural and transport activities undertaken in the study area. This may consist of fence lines, post holes, agricultural marks such as plough lines, and cut and fill deposits.

The built structures in the study area ([6], [7], [8]) were constructed between 1978 and 1991. There are no potential archaeological resources associated with these building, as they are still present in the study area.

5.2 Integrity of sub-surface deposits

The study area has been used primarily as agricultural land, with roads and subsurface infrastructure later constructed from the mid-20th century onwards. The construction and maintenance of these roads and associated subsurface infrastructure would have disturbed sub-surface deposits, resulting in large areas of ground disturbance and removal of potential archaeological resources associated with agricultural and transport uses. The physical inspection identified that the former Colesbrook drive (which continues into the Brick Farmhouse) that is partially located within the study area has been likely removed during the construction of Aldington Road and has been concreted over within the Brick Farmhouse curtilage (Photo 11).

5.3 Research potential

Archaeological research potential refers to the ability of archaeological evidence to provide information about a site that could not be derived from any other source, and which contributes to the archaeological significance of that site. Archaeological research potential differs from archaeological potential in that the presence of an archaeological resource (i.e., archaeological potential) does not mean that it can provide any additional information that increases our understanding of a site or the past (i.e., archaeological research potential).

The research potential of a site is also affected by the integrity of the archaeological resource within a study area. If a site is disturbed, then vital contextual information that links material evidence to a stratigraphic sequence may be missing and it may be impossible to relate material evidence to activities on a site. This is generally held to reduce the ability of an archaeological site to answer research questions.

Assessment of the research potential of a site also relates to the level of existing documentation of a site and of the nature of the research done so far (the research framework), to produce a 'knowledge' pool to which research into archaeological remains can add.

Research theme

Developing local, regional, and national economies – Agriculture

Based upon the historical context and documentary evidence presented within this assessment, it has determined that if present, archaeological remains will likely consist of fence lines, post holes and agricultural marks. These are likely to have been heavily disturbed by the construction of the roads throughout the study area and it is unlikely that archaeologically significant remains associated with agricultural land use will occur or be intact within the study area. There is no research potential present, as any remains present would not add to current knowledge that could not already be gained from existing documentary sources.

Developing local, regional, and national economies – Transport

Based upon the historical context and documentary evidence presented within this assessment it is unlikely that archaeologically significant remains associated with transport will occur within the study area. Archaeological remains will likely consist of cut and fill deposits, and road surfaces. These are likely to have been heavily disturbed by the construction of the roads throughout the study area. There is no research potential present, as any remains present would not add to current knowledge that could not already be gained from existing documentary sources.

Developing Australia's cultural life – Domestic life

It is unlikely that archaeologically significant remains associated with domestic life will occur within the study area due to its continued land use for agricultural pursuits and transport uses. While the study area is in the curtilage of items that exhibit these themes, there would be no archaeological remains associated with these themes as the house is located at a distance away from the study area. Archaeological remains associated with the Colesbrook Estate and domestic life may include the fabric of the former Colesbrook drive, c.1890s–1910s. It is unlikely that archaeologically significant remains are present within the study area. Material associated with domestic life, associated with the houses in the study area ([6], [7], and [8]) are likely to postdate the late-1970s to pre-1991. There are no potential archaeological resources associated with these buildings, as they are still present in the study area.

Summary of archaeological potential

Through an analysis of the above factors a number of assumptions have been made relating to the archaeological potential of the study area, these are presented in Table 7 and Figure 5.

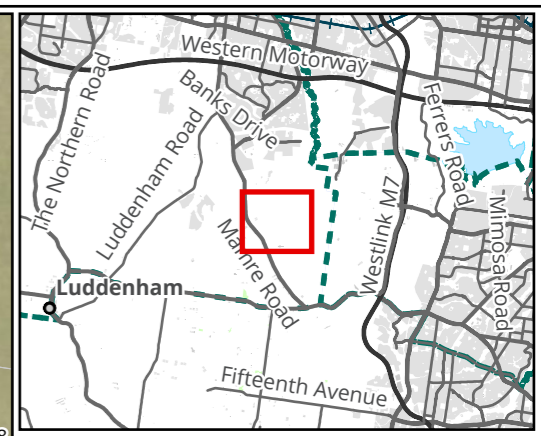
The assessment of archaeological potential has been divided into three categories:

- **High archaeological potential**—based upon the historical context and documentary evidence presented within this report there is a high degree of certainty that archaeologically significant remains relating to this period, theme or event will occur within the study area.
- **Moderate archaeological potential**—based upon the historical context and documentary evidence presented within this assessment it is probable that archaeological significant remains relating to this period, theme or event could be present within the study area.
- **Low archaeological potential**—based upon the historical context and documentary evidence presented within this assessment it is unlikely that archaeological significant remains relating to this period, theme or event will occur within the study area.

Table 7 Assessment of archaeological potential

| Designation | Description | Probable feature(s) | Possible construction date | Archaeological potential |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| - | Former Colesbrook drive | Cut marks | 1880s-1910s to pre-1978 | Low |
| - | Low intensity agricultural land use | Fence lines, post holes and agricultural marks | Pre-1947 | Low |
| 1 | Mamre Road | Cut and fill deposits | 1947-1965 | Low |
| 2 | Transmission line | Concrete foundations | 1965-1978 | Low |
| 3 and 4 | Aldington and Abbotts Road | Cut and fill deposits | 1965-1978 | Low |
| 5 | Extension of Aldington Road | Cut and fill deposits | 1978-1991 | Low |
| 6 | House | Concrete or brick footings or foundation slabs, associated services | 1978-1991 | Low |
| 7 | House | Concrete or brick footings or foundation slabs, associated services | 1978-1991 | Low |

| | | | | |
|---|-------|---|-----------|-----|
| 8 | House | Concrete or brick footings or foundation slabs, associated services | 1978–1991 | Low |
|---|-------|---|-----------|-----|



Legend

Study area

Lot

Archaeological potential

Low

Figure 5 Archaeological assessment

0 50 100 150 200

Metres

Scale: 1:9,000@ A3
Coordinate System:
GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56



Matter: 38335, Date: 29 March 2023,
Drawn by: AM, Checked by: AK, Last edited by: amackegard
Location: P:\38300s\38335\Mapping\
38335_AldingtonRd, Layout: 38335_HHA_F5_ArchaeologicalAssessment

5.4 Significance assessment

An assessment of heritage significance encompasses a range of heritage criteria and values. The heritage values of a site or place are broadly defined as the 'aesthetic, historic, scientific or social values for past, present or future generations.'²⁴ This means a place can have different levels of heritage value and significance to different groups of people.

The archaeological significance of a site is commonly assessed in terms of historical and scientific values, particularly by what a site can tell us about past lifestyles and people. There is an accepted procedure for determining the level of significance of an archaeological site.

A detailed set of criteria for assessing the State's cultural heritage was published by the (then) NSW Heritage Office.

The archaeological significance of a site is commonly assessed in terms of historical and scientific values, particularly by what a site can tell us about past lifestyles and people. There is an accepted procedure for determining the level of significance of an archaeological site.

A detailed set of criteria for assessing the State's cultural heritage was published by the (then) NSW Heritage Office. These criteria are divided into two categories: nature of significance, and comparative significance.

Heritage assessment criteria in NSW fall broadly within the four significance values outlined in the Burra Charter. The Burra Charter has been adopted by state and Commonwealth heritage agencies as the recognised document for guiding best practice for heritage practitioners in Australia. The four significance values are:

- Historical significance (evolution and association).
- Aesthetic significance (scenic/architectural qualities and creative accomplishment).
- Scientific significance (archaeological, industrial, educational, research potential and scientific significance values).
- Social significance (contemporary community esteem).

The NSW Heritage Office issued a more detailed set of assessment criteria to provide consistency with heritage agencies in other States and to avoid ambiguity and misinterpretation. These criteria are based on the Burra Charter. The following SHR criteria were gazetted following amendments to the Heritage Act that came into effect in April 1999:

- Criterion (a)—an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).
- Criterion (b)—an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).
- Criterion (c)—an item is important in demonstrating the aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area).
- Criterion (d)—an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural, or spiritual reasons.

²⁴ Heritage Office 2001

- Criterion (e)—an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).
- Criterion (f)—an item possesses uncommon, rare, or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).
- Criterion (g)—an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments; or a class of the local area's cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments.

5.5 Levels of heritage significance

Items, places, buildings, works, relics, movable objects, or precincts can be of either local or state heritage significance or have both local and state heritage significance. Places can have different values to different people or groups.

Local heritage items

Local heritage items are those of significance to the local government area. In other words, they contribute to the individuality and streetscape, townscape, landscape, or natural character of an area and are irreplaceable parts of its environmental heritage. They may have greater value to members of the local community, who regularly engage with these places and/or consider them to be an important part of their day-to-day life and their identity. Collectively, such items reflect the socio-economic and natural history of a local area. Items of local heritage significance form an integral part of the State's environmental heritage.

State heritage items

State heritage items, places, buildings, works, relics, movable objects, or precincts of state heritage significance include those items of special interest in the state context. They form an irreplaceable part of the environmental heritage of NSW and must have some connection or association with the state in its widest sense.

The following evaluation attempts to identify the cultural significance of the study area. This significance assumes that the site contains intact or partially intact archaeological deposits.

5.6 Evaluation of significance

An evaluation and statement of significance for items within the study area is provided in Table 8.

Table 8 Evaluation and statements of significance for items within the study area

| Site name | Significance assessment criteria | | | | | | | Statement of significance |
|--|----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | |
| Brick Farmhouse (14) | x | | x | | | | x | <i>The farmhouse is of local significance and demonstrates the emergence of small farmsteads in the area following the subdivision of the Fleurs estate in the 1880s. Albeit altered the building remains a substantial and elaborate farmhouse of its era prominently set on a hillside overlooking the South Creek floodplain. The house and surrounding cleared hillside evoke a rural setting. The house is best of the late-nineteenth century and early- to mid-twentieth century residences in this historically sparsely settled area. This significance is enhanced by its historic association with the Fleurs estate subdivision.²⁵</i> |
| Gateposts to Colesbrook (13) | | | | | | | | <i>Significant as evidence of the prosperity of the larger rural properties in the late-19th and early-20th Century, and the subsequent decline leading to the present day subdivision of the area into 10ha allotments. (Fox * Associates 1987: KC-4)²⁶ **no further detail was available on the SHR</i> |
| Low intensity agricultural land use | | | | | | | | <p>The potential archaeological materials associated with low intensity agricultural land use including fence lines, post holes, and agricultural marks are not considered an important component of or will yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the cultural history of NSW or the Kemps Creek area, nor do they hold associations with the life or works of a person(s) of importance. The potential archaeological materials are unlikely to demonstrate aesthetic characteristics or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW or the Kemps Creek area, and they do not hold a strong or special association with a community or cultural group in NSW or the Kemps Creek area for social, cultural, or spiritual reasons. The potential archaeological materials are not considered to possess uncommon, rare, or endangered aspects of NSW or the Kemps Creek area's cultural history, nor do they demonstrate the principal characteristics of a class of NSW or the Kemps Creek area's cultural places or environments. The potential archaeological materials associated with low intensity agricultural land use do not hold heritage significance at a local or state level.</p> |

²⁵ NSW Government 2006

²⁶ NSW Government 2000

| Site name | Significance assessment criteria | | | | | | | Statement of significance |
|--|----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | |
| Mamre Road [1], Abbots Road [3], Aldington Road [4] and the extension of Aldington Road [5] | | | | | | | | <p>The potential archaeological materials associated with Abbots Road [3], Aldington Road [4] and the extension of Aldington Road [5] including cut and fills are not considered an important component of or will yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the cultural history of NSW or the Kemps Creek area, nor do they hold associations with the life or works of a person(s) of importance. The potential archaeological materials are unlikely to demonstrate aesthetic characteristics or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW or the Kemps Creek area, and they do not hold a strong or special association with a community or cultural group in NSW or the Kemps Creek area for social, cultural, or spiritual reasons. The potential archaeological materials are not considered to possess uncommon, rare, or endangered aspects of NSW or the Kemps Creek area's cultural history, nor do they demonstrate the principal characteristics of a class of NSW or the Kemps Creek area's cultural places or environments. The potential archaeological materials associated with the Mamre Road [1], Abbots Road [3], Aldington Road [4] and the extension of Aldington Road [5] do not hold heritage significance at a local or state level.</p> |
| Transmission line easement [2] | | | | | | | | <p>The potential archaeological materials associated with the transmission line easement [2] including concrete foundation are not considered an important component of or will yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the cultural history of NSW or the Kemps Creek area, nor do they hold associations with the life or works of a person(s) of importance. The potential archaeological materials are unlikely to demonstrate aesthetic characteristics or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW or the Kemps Creek area, and they do not hold a strong or special association with a community or cultural group in NSW or the Kemps Creek area for social, cultural, or spiritual reasons. The potential archaeological materials are not considered to possess uncommon, rare, or endangered aspects of NSW or the Kemps Creek area's cultural history, nor do they demonstrate the principal characteristics of a class of NSW or the Kemps Creek area's cultural places or environments. The potential archaeological materials associated with the transmission line easement [2] do not hold heritage significance at a local or state level.</p> |

| Site name | Significance assessment criteria | | | | | | | Statement of significance |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | |
| Houses [6], [7], [8] | | | | | | | | <p>The houses [6], [7], [8] within the study area are still present and are likely to have been constructed between 1978 and 1991. The houses are a common element in western Sydney and do not demonstrate aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW. The houses are residential and were constructed post 1970s. It is unlikely that these houses, which are common throughout Western Sydney, would have the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history. The houses are common throughout the Western Sydney region and are not uncommon, rare, or endangered aspects of the area's cultural or natural history. The houses [6], [7], [8] do not hold heritage significance as the houses are still standing, were built between 1978 and 1991, and are a common feature in the Western Sydney region.</p> |

6 Statement of heritage impact

This SoHI has been prepared to address impacts resulting from the proposed redevelopment of the study area. The study area is located along Aldington Road and parts of Abbots Road in Kemps Creek NSW and contains two heritage items (Brick Farmhouse (I4) and Gateposts to Colesbrook (I3)) which are listed under *SEPP (Industry and Employment) 2021*. The Brick Farmhouse holds heritage significance for its historical, aesthetic/technical, social/cultural, and representative values. The Gateposts to Colesbrook is significant for its social/cultural, and representative values.

The SoHI identifies the level of impact arising from the proposed development and discusses mitigation measures which must be taken to avoid or reduce those impacts. This section of the report has been prepared in accordance with the Heritage Manual guideline *Statements of Heritage Impact*.²⁷

6.1 Proposal details

The proposed works comprise upgrades to Aldington Road and parts of Abbots Road, Kemps Creek NSW (Figure 3). The development will include:

- Expansion of Aldington Road and parts of Abbots Road.
- Earthworks, with potential benching and battering.
- Heavy vehicle movement along Aldington Road and Abbots Road.
- Construction of a temporary site compound.

Within the curtilage of the heritage items, the following works are proposed:

- Expansion of Aldington Road and grading of the driveway for Lot 142 DP1033686, the location of Brick Farmhouse (I4) (Photo 14).
- Expansion of Aldington Road and creation of new road within Lot 8 DP253503, the location of Gateposts to Colesbrook (I3) (Photo 15).

²⁷ Heritage Office & DUAP 1996

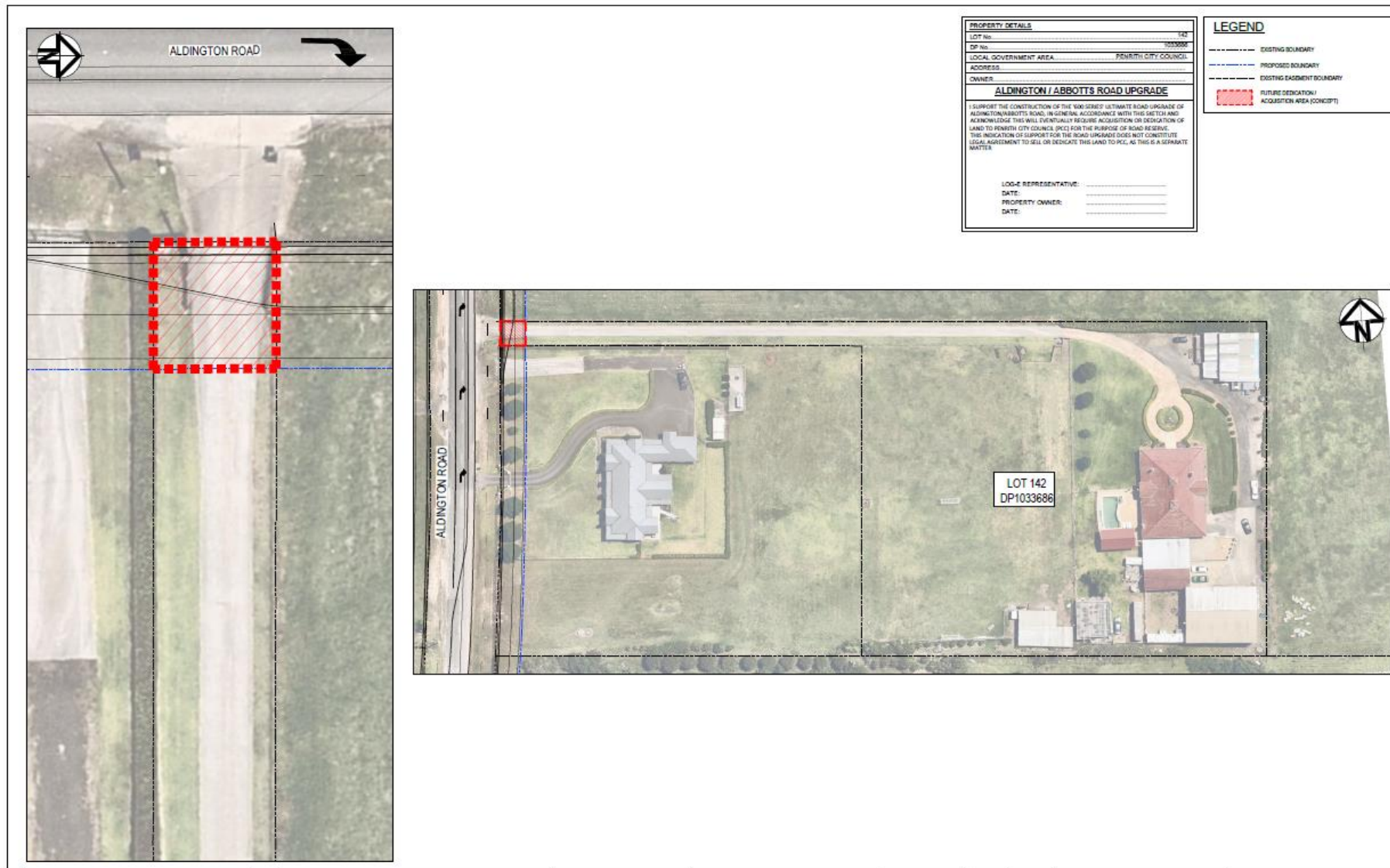


Photo 14 Proposed development on Aldington Road, within the curtilage of heritage item Brick Farmhouse (I4)

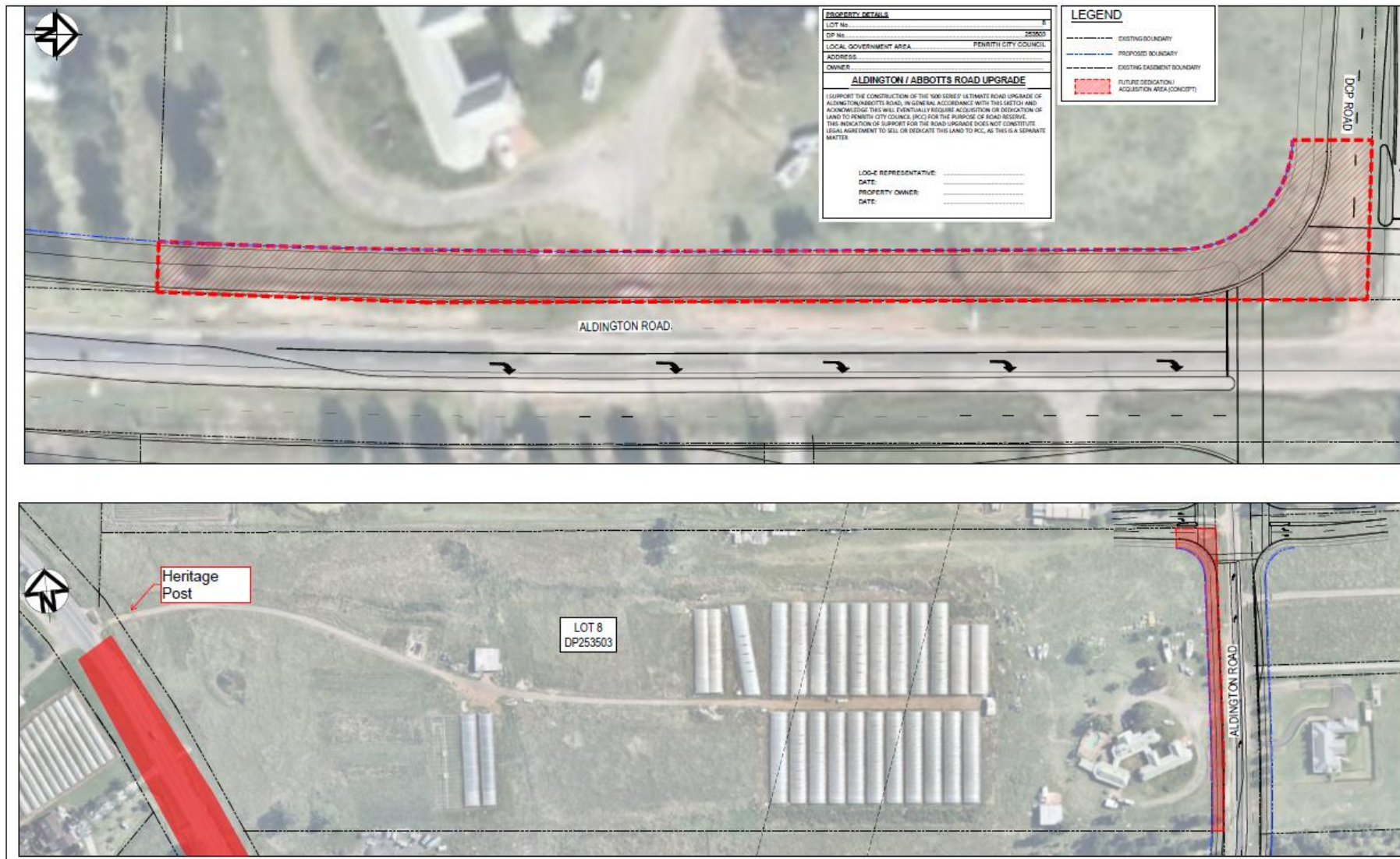


Photo 15 Proposed development on Aldington Road, within curtilage of heritage item Gateposts to Colesbrook (I3)

6.2 Assessing impact to heritage item(s)

6.2.1 Quantifying heritage impact(s)

Based upon the discussion of impacts to heritage items, impact to these items can be quantified under three main categories: direct impacts, indirect impacts, and no impact. These kinds of impacts are dependent on the proposed impacts, nature of the heritage item and its associated curtilage.

Direct impacts

Direct impacts are where the completion of the proposed development will result in a physical loss or alteration to a heritage item which will impact the heritage value or significance of the place. Direct impacts can be divided into whole or partial impacts. Whole impacts essentially will result in the removal of a heritage item because of the development whereas partial impacts normally constitute impacts to a curtilage or partial removal of heritage values. For the purposes of this assessment direct impacts to heritage items have been placed into the following categories:

- Physical impact—whole: where the development will have a whole impact on a heritage item resulting in the complete physical loss of significance attributed to the item.
- Physical impact—partial: where the project will have a partial impact on an item which could result in the loss or reduction in heritage significance. The degree of impact through partial impacts is dependent on the nature and setting of a heritage item. This typically these impacts are minor impacts to a small proportion of a curtilage of an item or works occurring within the curtilage of a heritage item which may impact on its setting (i.e., gardens and plantings).

Indirect impacts

Indirect impacts to a heritage item relate to alterations to the environment or setting of a heritage item which will result in an adverse impact to heritage value. This may include permanent or temporary visual, noise or vibration impacts caused during construction and after the completion of the development. Indirect impacts diminish the significance of an item through altering its relationship to its surroundings; this in turn impacts its ability to be appreciated for its historical, functional, or aesthetic values.

Cumulative impacts

Cumulative impacts relate to minimal or gradual impacts from a single or multiple developments upon heritage values. A cumulative impact would constitute a minimal impact being caused by the proposed development which over time may result in the partial or total loss of heritage value to the study area or associated heritage item. Cumulative impacts may need to be managed carefully over the prolonged period.

No impact

This is where the project does not constitute a measurable direct or indirect impact to the heritage item.

6.2.2 Discussion of heritage impact(s)

The discussion of impacts to heritage can be centred upon a series of questions which must be answered as part of a SoHI which frame the nature of impact to a heritage item. The Heritage Manual guideline *Statements of Heritage Impact* includes a series of questions in relation to indicate the criterion which must be answered,

and those which are relevant to the scope of works within the current study area have been considered below (Table 9 and Table 10).²⁸

Table 9 Discussion of heritage impacts for Brick Farmhouse (I4)

| Question | Discussion |
|---|--|
| Minor additions | |
| How is the impact of the addition on the heritage significance of the item to be minimised? | As is indicated in Figure 3, the proposed development will involve the upgrade and expansion of Aldington Road and parts of Abbotts Road. This will involve earthworks, with potential benching and battering, grading of the driveway at Lot 142 DP1033686, expansion of Aldington Road and construction of new portions of road and heavy vehicle movement along Aldington Road and Abbotts Road. Apart from clearing of the grass verges and minimal excavation to allow for the refinement of the road and curb, works within the curtilage of the heritage item is limited. Works have been designed to have minimal impact to the item. The proposed works would not impact the significance of the item, as outlined in the listing sheets from the SHI. This report will recommend a series of measures which will ensure any impacts to the item are minimised. |
| Will the additions visually dominate the heritage item? | The proposed works within the curtilage of the item have no adverse visual impact to the item and will not visually dominate the heritage item. The road is already part of the existing landscape, and the upgrades will not increase the visibility of the road from the item. |
| Is the addition sited on any known, or potentially significant archaeological deposits? If so, have alternative positions for the additions been considered? | Archaeological research potential was not identified as a contributing component of either of the items. Historical plans available did not identify the locations of any structures within the boundary of the proposed works. As such, it has been assessed that there is low potential for significant archaeological deposits to be present in the proposed works areas. |
| New development adjacent to a heritage item | |
| How is the impact of the new development on the heritage significance of the item or area to be minimised? | The proposed works will be limited to the road, road reserves and some areas immediately adjacent. While they do exist within the curtilage of the heritage item, they do not pose an impact to the heritage items themselves and are an existing part of the landscape. |
| Why is the new development required to be adjacent to a heritage item? | The curtilages of the heritage items exist adjacent to the road corridor. As the proposed works will include the road corridor and some of the areas immediately adjacent, the curtilages of the heritage items were unavoidable. |
| New landscape works and features | |
| How does the work impact on views to, and from, adjacent heritage items? | As is indicated in Figure 3, the proposed development will involve the upgrade and expansion of Aldington Road and parts of Abbotts Road. This does not involve the addition of any built fabric that would impact the views to or from the heritage items. |

²⁸ Heritage Office & DUAP 1996

Table 10 Discussion of heritage impacts for Gateposts to Colesbrook (I3)

| Question | Discussion |
|---|--|
| Minor additions | |
| How is the impact of the addition on the heritage significance of the item to be minimised? | As is indicated in Figure 3, the proposed development will involve the upgrade and expansion of Aldington Road and parts of Abbotts Road. This will involve earthworks, with potential benching and battering, grading of the driveway at Lot 142 DP1033686, expansion of Aldington Road and construction of new portions of road and heavy vehicle movement along Aldington Road and Abbotts Road. Apart from clearing of the grass verges and minimal excavation to allow for the refinement of the road and curb, works within the curtilage of the heritage item is limited. Works have been designed to have minimal impact to the item. The proposed works would not impact the significance of the item, as outlined in the listing sheets from the SHI. This report will recommend a series of measures which will ensure any impacts to the item are minimised. |
| Will the additions visually dominate the heritage item? | The proposed works within the curtilage of the item have no adverse visual impact to the item and will not visually dominate the heritage item. The road is already part of the existing landscape, and the upgrades will not increase the visibility of the road from the item. |
| Is the addition sited on any known, or potentially significant archaeological deposits? If so, have alternative positions for the additions been considered? | Archaeological research potential was not identified as a contributing component of either of the items. Historical plans available did not identify the locations of any structures within the boundary of the proposed works. As such, it has been assessed that there is low potential for significant archaeological deposits to be present in the proposed works areas. |
| New development adjacent to a heritage item | |
| How is the impact of the new development on the heritage significance of the item or area to be minimised? | The proposed works will be limited to the road, road reserves and some areas immediately adjacent. While they do exist within the curtilage of the heritage item, they do not pose an impact to the heritage items themselves and are an existing part of the landscape. |
| Why is the new development required to be adjacent to a heritage item? | The curtilages of the heritage items exist adjacent to the road corridor. As the proposed works will include the road, the road corridor and some of the areas immediately adjacent, the curtilages of the heritage items were unavoidable. |
| New landscape works and features | |
| How does the work impact on views to, and from, adjacent heritage items? | As is indicated in Figure 3, the proposed development will involve the upgrade and expansion of Aldington Road and parts of Abbotts Road. This does not involve the addition of any built fabric that would impact the views to or from the heritage items. |

6.3 Assessment of impacts

A discussion, assessment, and mitigation of impacts to heritage items located within or adjacent to the study area is presented in Table 11.

Table 11 Assessment of impacts to heritage items either within or adjacent to the study area

| Heritage item | Significance | Discussion | Assessment | Mitigation measures |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|--|--|--|
| Brick farmhouse (I4) | Local | The proposed works will have no adverse direct physical and visual impact on the item. the significant heritage elements of the items are set back from the location of the proposed works and the road corridor. As such, the proposed works will not impact the heritage elements of the significance of the item. | No adverse direct or indirect physical, or visual impacts. | Heritage induction Unexpected finds procedure |
| Gateposts to Colesbrook (I3) | Local | The proposed works will have no adverse direct physical and visual impact on the item. The significant heritage elements of the items are set back from the location of the proposed works and the road corridor. As such, the proposed works will not impact the heritage elements of the significance of the item. | No adverse direct or indirect physical, or visual impacts. | Heritage induction Unexpected finds procedure |

6.4 Statement of heritage impact

The study area intersects the curtilages of two local heritage items (Brick farmhouse (I4) and Gateposts to Colesbrook (I3)) which are listed under *SEPP (Industry and Employment) 2021*. The Brick Farmhouse holds heritage significance for its historical, aesthetic/technical, social/cultural, and representative values. The Gateposts to Colesbrook is significant for its social/cultural, and representative values. Archaeological research potential was not identified as a contributing component of either of the items. Historical plans available did not identify the locations of any structures within the boundary of the proposed works. Any archaeological remains associated with the identified research themes of the study area, including agriculture, transport, and domestic life, are likely to have been heavily disturbed by the construction of the roads throughout the study area. As such, it has been assessed that there is low potential for significant archaeological deposits to be present in the proposed works areas.

The proposed works will involve the upgrade and expansion of Aldington Road and parts of Abbotts Road. This will involve earthworks, with potential benching and battering, grading of the driveway at Lot 142 DP1033686, expansion of Aldington Road, construction of new portions of road and heavy vehicle movement along Aldington Road and Abbotts Road. The proposed works will be occurring within the curtilage of two known items of local heritage significance (Brick Farmhouse (I4) and Gateposts to Colesbrook (I3)). However, the proposed works will have no adverse visual impact on the items. The significant heritage elements of these items are set back from the location of the proposed works and the road corridor. Therefore, the proposed works are unlikely to adversely impact any items of heritage significance within the study area.

To mitigate any adverse impacts of the proposed upgrades to Aldington Road and parts of Abbotts Road to the heritage items, the following measures are recommended:

- Heritage induction to ensure that all site workers are informed of the heritage values of the study area and their responsibilities.
- Unexpected finds procedure to ensure that any archaeological material encountered during works are managed appropriately.

7 Recommendations

These recommendations have been formulated to respond to client requirements and the significance of the site. They are guided by the ICOMOS *Burra Charter* with the aim of doing as much as necessary to care for the place and make it useable and as little as possible to retain its cultural significance.²⁹

Recommendation 1 Works may proceed with caution

The proposed upgrade works to Aldington Road and Abbots Road are considered to have an acceptable level of impact to the heritage items located within the study area, provided the mitigations measures presented in Recommendations 2 and 3 are implemented.

Recommendation 2 Heritage induction

To reduce the minor adverse impacts of the proposed upgrade works to Aldington and Abbots Road, a heritage induction should be undertaken by all site workers prior to construction. This will ensure they are informed of the heritage values of the study area and their responsibilities.

Recommendation 3 Discovery of unanticipated historical relics

Relics are historical archaeological resources of local or State significance and are protected in NSW under the Heritage Act. Relics cannot be disturbed except with a permit or exception/exemption notification. Should unanticipated historical archaeology be discovered during the project, work in the vicinity must cease and an archaeologist contacted to make a preliminary assessment of the find. The Heritage Council will require notification if the find is assessed as a relic.

²⁹ Australia ICOMOS 2013

References

Attenbrow, V 2010, *Sydney's Aboriginal Past: Investigating the Archaeological and Historical Records*, 2nd edn, University of New South Wales Press Ltd, Sydney NSW.

Aurecon 2021, *Mamre Road Upgrade Stage 1: Statement of Heritage Impact*, Report for Transport for NSW.

Australia ICOMOS 2013, *The Burra Charter: the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance*, Australia ICOMOS, Burwood, VIC.

Fletcher, BH 1966, *Bayly, Nicholas (1770-1823)*, *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, viewed 8 November 2020, <<http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/bayly-nicholas-1758>>.

Heritage Office 2001, 'Assessing Heritage Significance', viewed 31 January 2018, <<https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/-/media/OEH/Corporate-Site/Documents/Heritage/assessing-heritage-significance.pdf>>.

Heritage Office & DUAP 1996, 'Statements of Heritage Impact'.

Kass, T 2005, *Western Sydney Thematic History. State Heritage Register Project*.

NSW Government 2000, *Gateposts to Colesbrook*, viewed 11 January 2023, <<https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/ViewItem?itemId=2260105>>.

NSW Government 2006, *Brick Farmhouse*, viewed 11 January 2023, <<https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/ViewItem?itemId=2260106>>.

NSW Heritage Branch, Department of Planning 2009, 'Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and "Relics"', <<https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/heritagebranch/heritage/ArchSignificance.pdf>>.

NSW Heritage Council 2001, 'New South Wales Historical Themes', <<https://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/assets/Uploads/a-z-publications/g-i/Historical-Themes.pdf>>.

Oehm, A. 2006, *Wollondilly Local Government Area Thematic History*, Wollondilly Shire Council, Picton.

Paul Davies Pty Ltd 2007a, *Penrith Heritage Study. Volume 1: Study Report*, Prepared for Penrith City Council.

Paul Davies Pty Ltd 2007b, *Penrith Heritage Study. Volume 2: Thematic History*, Prepared for Penrith City Council.

Richardson & Wrench & McCarron, Stewart & Co & Chatfield & Brown 1895, 'Subdivision of farm, orchard & dairy lands on the famous Fleurs Estate St Mary's for auction sale on the ground Saturday 23rd February at 1 o'clock', viewed 15 April 2019, <<http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-230481253>>.

Thorpe, W 1986, *The Penrith Heritage Study, the Historical Archaeology Component*, Report to Fox and Associates on behalf of Penrith City Council.

Urbis Pty Ltd 2020, *Heritage Impact Statement: Kemps Creek Logistics Park, Aldington Road & Abbots Road, Kemps Creek NSW (Lots 11, 12 & 13 in DP 253503). Report prepared for ESR Australia*.

Appendix 1 Heritage inventory sheets

Item Details

Name

Brick Farmhouse

SHR/LEP/S170

Brick Farmhouse

Address

282 Aldington Road KEMPS CREEK NSW 2178

Local Govt Area

Penrith

Local Aboriginal Land Council

Unknown



Item Type

Built

Group/Collection

Farming and Grazing

Category

House

All Addresses

Addresses

Records Retrieved: 1

| Street No | Street Name | Suburb/Town/Postcode | Local Govt. Area | LALC | Parish | County | Electorate | Address Type |
|-----------|----------------|----------------------|------------------|---------|--------|--------|------------|-----------------|
| 282 | Aldington Road | KEMPS CREEK/NSW/2178 | Penrith | Unknown | | | Unknown | Primary Address |

Significance

Statement Of Significance

The farmhouse is of local significance and demonstrates the emergence of small farmsteads in the area following the subdivision of the Fleurs estate in the 1880s. Albeit altered the building remains a substantial and elaborate farmhouse of its era prominently set on a hillside overlooking the South Creek floodplain. The house and surrounding cleared hillside evoke a rural setting. The house is best of the late nineteenth century and early to mid twentieth century residences in this historically sparsely settled area. This significance is enhanced by its historic association with the Fleurs estate subdivision.

Criteria a)

Historical Significance

The farmhouse demonstrates the emergence of small farmsteads in the area following the subdivision of the Fleurs estate in the 1880s.

Criteria c)

Aesthetic/Technical Significance

The building is a substantial and elaborate farmhouse of its era prominently set on a hillside. The house and surrounding cleared hillside evoke a rural setting.

Criteria f)

Rarity

The house is the best of the late nineteenth century and early to mid twentieth century residences in this historically sparsely settled area. This significance is enhanced by its historic association with the Fleurs estate subdivision.

Owners

Records Retrieved: 0

| Organisation | Stakeholder Category | Date Ownership Updated |
|------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| No Results Found | | |

Description

Designer

Builder/Maker

Physical Description

Updated

The farmhouse is a brick farmhouse erected around the beginning of the twentieth century set on the crest of the hill overlooking Kemps Creek. The house is characterised by its low pitched tiled hipped roof which continues over front and side verandahs. The verandahs have decorative turned timber posts. A feature of the house is the set of tall brick masonry chimneys with corbelled capitals. The house suffered a fire in recent years and was re-constructed in 1999.

Physical Condition

Updated 12/20/1991

Modifications And Dates

Reconstructed after a fire in 1999

Further Comments

Current Use

Former Use

Listings

Listings

| | | | | | | Records Retrieved: 4 |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------------|
| Heritage Listing | Listing Title | Listing Number | Gazette Date | Gazette Number | Gazette Page | |
| Heritage study | | 2260106 | 11/1/2007 12:00:00 AM | | | |
| Local Environmental Plan | Farmhouse | KC-5 | 12/20/1991 12:00:00 AM | 180 | | |
| Local Environmental Plan | Penrith Local Environmental Plan 2010 | 106 | 9/22/2010 12:00:00 AM | | | |
| Heritage study | Farmhouse | KC-5 | 4/1/1987 12:00:00 AM | | | |

Procedures/Exemptions

| | | | | | | Records Retrieved: 0 |
|------------------|-------------|-------|----------|-------------|---------|----------------------|
| Section of Act | Description | Title | Comments | Action Date | Outcome | |
| No Results Found | | | | | | |

History

Historical Notes or Provenance

Updated

Historic Themes

Records Retrieved: 4

| National Theme | State Theme | Local Theme |
|---|---------------|-------------|
| 4. Settlement | Accommodation | Unknown |
| 3. Economy | Pastoralism | Unknown |
| Building settlements, towns and cities | Agriculture | Unknown |
| Developing local, regional and national economies | Science | Unknown |

Recommended Management

Management Summary

Management

Records Retrieved: 0

| Management Category | Management Name | Date Updated |
|---------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| No Results Found | | |

Report/Study

Heritage Studies

Records Retrieved: 3

| Report/Study Name | Report/Study Code | Report/Study Type | Report/Study Year | Organisation | Author |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| Penrith Heritage Study Review | | | 2005 | | Pail Davies Pty Ltd |
| Penrith Heritage Study Review | | | 2005 | | Paul Davies Pty Ltd |
| Penrith Heritage Study Review | | | 2005 | | Paul Davies Pty. Ltd. |

Reference & Internet Links

References

Records Retrieved: 0

| Type | Author | Year | Title | Link |
|------------------|--------|------|-------|------|
| No Results Found | | | | |

Data Source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

| | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Data Source | Record Owner | Heritage Item ID |
| Local Government | Penrith City Council | 2260106 |

Every effort has been made to ensure that information contained in the State Heritage Inventory is correct. If you find any errors or omissions please send your comments to heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au

All information and pictures on this page are the copyright of the Heritage Division or respective copyright owners.

Item Details

Name

Gateposts to Colesbrook

SHR/LEP/S170

Gateposts to Colesbrook

Address

269-285 Mamre Road KEMPS CREEK NSW 2178

Local Govt Area

Penrith

Local Aboriginal Land Council

Unknown



Item Type

Built

Group/Collection

Farming and Grazing

Category

Gate

All Addresses

Addresses

Records Retrieved: 2

| Street No | Street Name | Suburb/Town/Postcode | Local Govt. Area | LALC | Parish | County | Electorate | Address Type |
|-----------|-------------|----------------------|------------------|---------|--------|--------|------------|-------------------|
| | Mamre Road | // | Penrith | Unknown | | | Unknown | Alternate Address |
| 269-285 | Mamre Road | KEMPS CREEK/NSW/2178 | Penrith | Unknown | | | Unknown | Primary Address |

Significance

Statement Of Significance

Significant as evidence of the prosperity of the larger rural properties in the late 19th and early 20th Century, and the subsequent decline leading to the present day subdivision of the area into 10ha allotments. (Fox * Associates 1987:KC-4)

Owners

Records Retrieved: 0

| Organisation | Stakeholder Category | Date Ownership Updated |
|------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| No Results Found | | |

Description

Designer

Builder/Maker

Physical Description

Updated

Only one of these large, square sandstone gateposts is still standing. It appears to be Victorian in design and is inscribed with the name Colesbrook. It is likely that the gateposts were erected at the entry to the large Federation farmhouse to the east of this site. (Fox * Associates 1987:KC-4)

Physical Condition

Updated 12/20/1991

Modifications And Dates

Further Comments

Current Use

Former Use

Listings

Listings

| Records Retrieved: 4 | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| Heritage Listing | Listing Title | Listing Number | Gazette Date | Gazette Number | Gazette Page |
| Heritage study | | 2260105 | 11/1/2007 12:00:00 AM | | |
| Local Environmental Plan | Gateposts to Colesbrook | KC-4 | 12/20/1991 12:00:00 AM | 180 | |
| Local Environmental Plan | Penrith Local Environmental Plan 2010 | 105 | 9/22/2010 12:00:00 AM | | |
| Heritage study | | KC-4 | 4/1/1987 12:00:00 AM | | |

Procedures/Exemptions

Records Retrieved: 0

| Section of Act | Description | Title | Comments | Action Date | Outcome |
|------------------|-------------|-------|----------|-------------|---------|
| No Results Found | | | | | |

History

Historical Notes or Provenance

Updated

Historic Themes

Records Retrieved: 0

| National Theme | State Theme | Local Theme |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| No Results Found | | |

Recommended Management

Management Summary

Management

Records Retrieved: 0

| Management Category | Management Name | Date Updated |
|---------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| No Results Found | | |

Report/Study

Heritage Studies

Records Retrieved: 0

| Report/Study Name | Report/Study Code | Report/Study Type | Report/Study Year | Organisation | Author |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------|
| No Results Found | | | | | |

Reference & Internet Links

References

Records Retrieved: 1

| Type | Author | Year | Title | Link |
|---------|--------|------|--|------|
| Written | | 1991 | Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991 (Environmental Heritage Conservation). | |

Data Source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

Data Source

Record Owner

Heritage Item ID

Local Government

Penrith City Council

2260105

Every effort has been made to ensure that information contained in the State Heritage Inventory is correct. If you find any errors or omissions please send your comments to **heritagemailbox@environment.nsw.gov.au**

All information and pictures on this page are the copyright of the Heritage Division or respective copyright owners.