



Upgrades to the Abbots Road and Mamre Road Intersection, Kemp's Creek, NSW: Statement of Heritage Impact

FINAL REPORT

Prepared for AT&L on behalf of LOG-E

25 January 2024

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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 the Abbotts Road and Mamre Road Intersection, 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 is one local heritage item located adjacent to the study area:

- 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, but 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, Abbotts, and Aldington Roads), and the construction Abbotts and Mamre 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. The high levels of disturbance from the construction and maintenance of Mamre and Abbotts 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 on the edge of the curtilage of one item of local heritage significance listed on the SEPP (*Industry and Employment*) 2021 (Gateposts to Colesbrook (Item No. I3)). The proposed works will have no adverse physical or visual impact on the item. Therefore, the proposed works are unlikely to adversely impact any items of heritage significance within the study area.

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.¹

Recommendation 1 Works may proceed with caution

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

Protective measures should be implemented so that the gateposts are not impacted by adjacent machinery during constructions works. This may involve temporary fencing.

Recommendation 2 Heritage inductions

To avoid potential impacts of the proposed upgrade works to the intersection of Mamre and Abbots Roads, 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

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1 Introduction

1.1 Project background

Biosis was commissioned by AT&L on behalf of LOG-E to prepare a SoHI for the proposed upgrades to the Abbots Road and Mamre Road Intersection, 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 portions of Abbots Road and Mamre Road, and the intersection of Abbots and Mamre Road, and is bounded by private property to the north, south, east, and west (Figure 2).

1.3 Proposed development

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

- Expansion of the Mamre Road and Abbots Road intersection.
- Earthworks, with potential benching and battering.
- Heavy vehicle movement along Mamre Road and Abbots Road.

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.

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

² Heritage Office 2001, Australia ICOMOS 2013

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 (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.

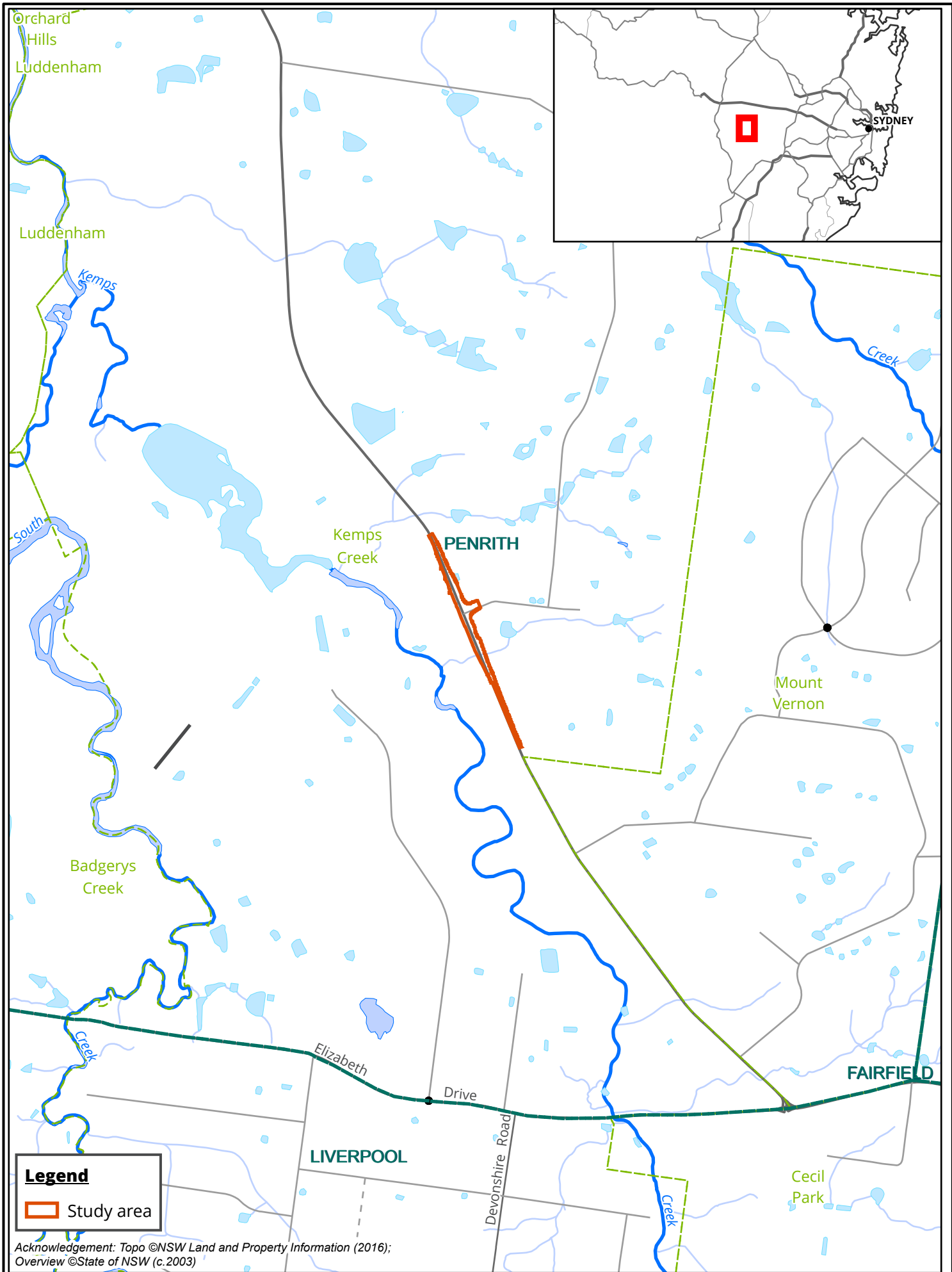
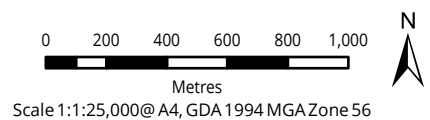
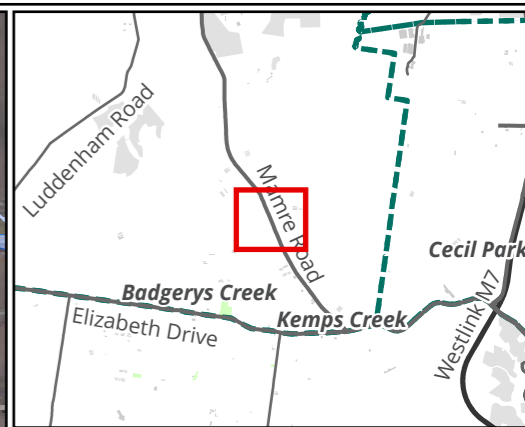


Figure 1 Location of the study area



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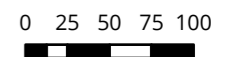




Legend

- Study area
- Lot

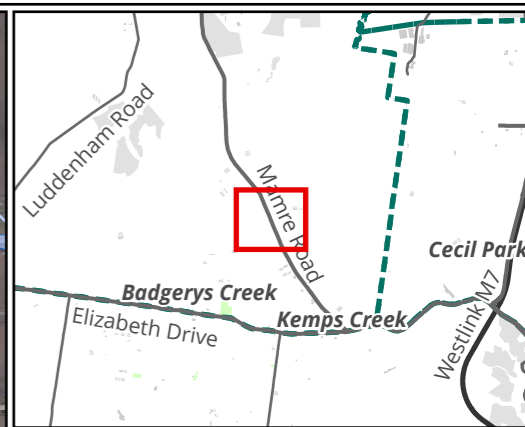
Figure 2 Study area detail




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 Study area

Proposed works

 Limit of works


 Road

Figure 3 Proposed works

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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 listed on the NHL that have been assessed to be of outstanding significance and define 'critical moments in our development as a nation'.³
- The CHL contains items listed on the CHL 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 Policies

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

- 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 are two heritage items 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 800 metres north-west of the study area.
- Brick Farmhouse (Item No. I4/), 282 Aldington Road, Kemps Creek, Lot 142 DP 1033686. Heritage item of local significance located approximately 575 metres north-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 961 metres 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. The 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.

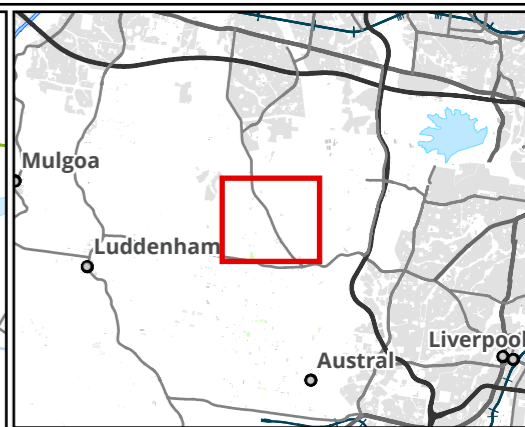
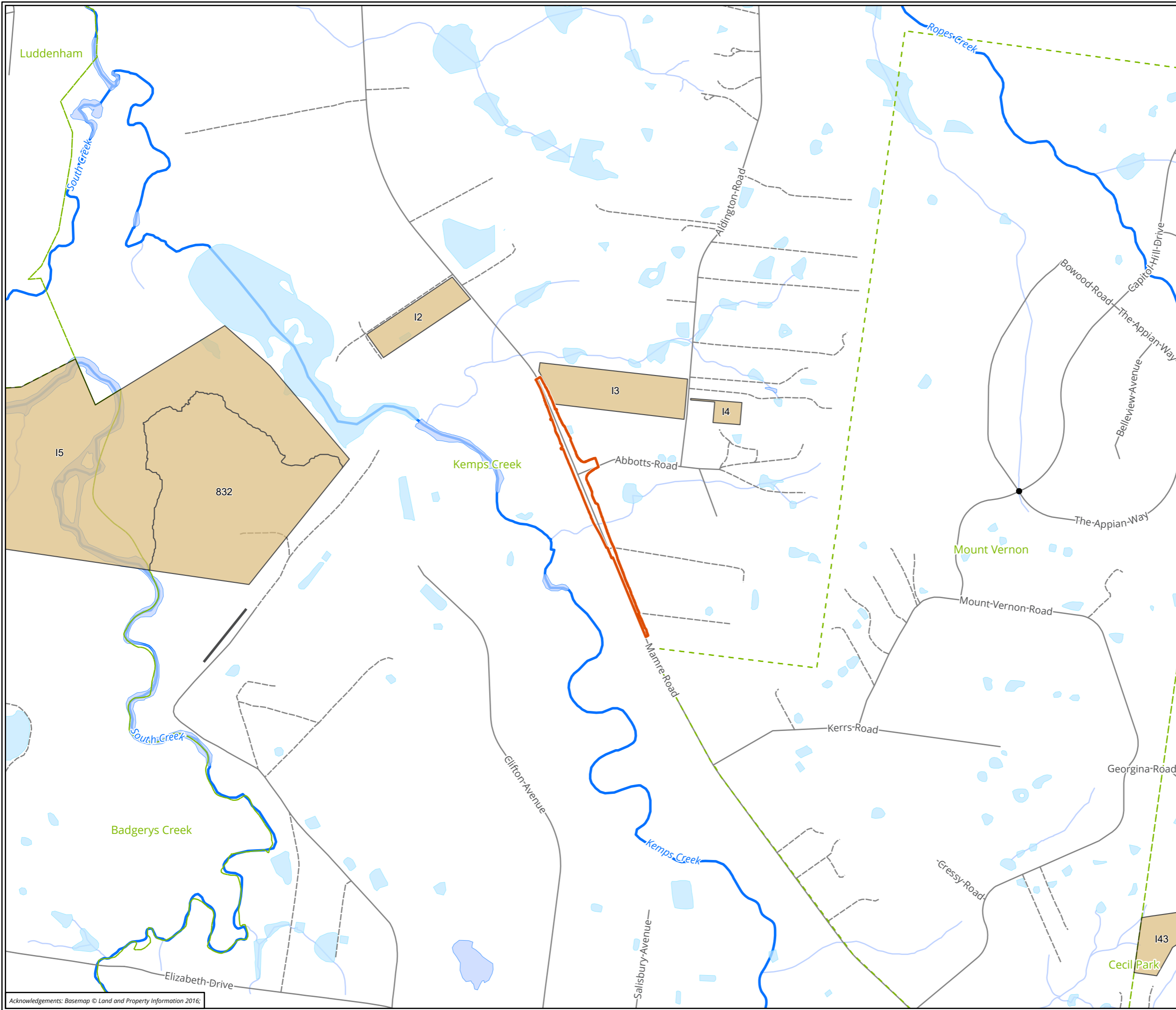
As mentioned in previously, there are no items within the study area. A review of the MRP DCP identified that the study area does not contain items of heritage significance, however, is immediately adjacent to heritage items.

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	
I3	Gateposts to Colesbrook	269 Mamre Road, Kemps Creek, Lot 8 DP253503	Located adjacent to the north-west of the study area	<i>SEPP (Industry and Employment) 2021</i>	-	Local
I4	Brick farmhouse	282 Aldington Road, Kemps Creek, Lot 142 DP1033686	575 metres north-west of the study area	<i>SEPP (Industry and Employment) 2021</i>	-	Local
I2	Bayley Park, house	919-929 Mamre Road, Kemps Creek, Lot 35 DP258414	360 metres north-west	<i>SEPP (Industry and Employment) 2021</i>	-	Local
I5	The Fleurs Radio Telescope site	885(a) Mamre Road, Kemps Creek, Lot 21 DP258414	961 metres west of the study area	<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



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



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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 considered to be 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 small pox 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 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 and subsequently granted himself the 1,070 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 360 metres north-west of the study area, in 1810. 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 Davies¹⁵, a house was built by 1814 which was surrounded by gardens and cultivated grounds and in 1823 Bayly engaged government road gangs to undertake extensive clearing across his estate. The location of this house is within the Bayly Park Estate, to the north-west of the study area. 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 (8,093.7 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

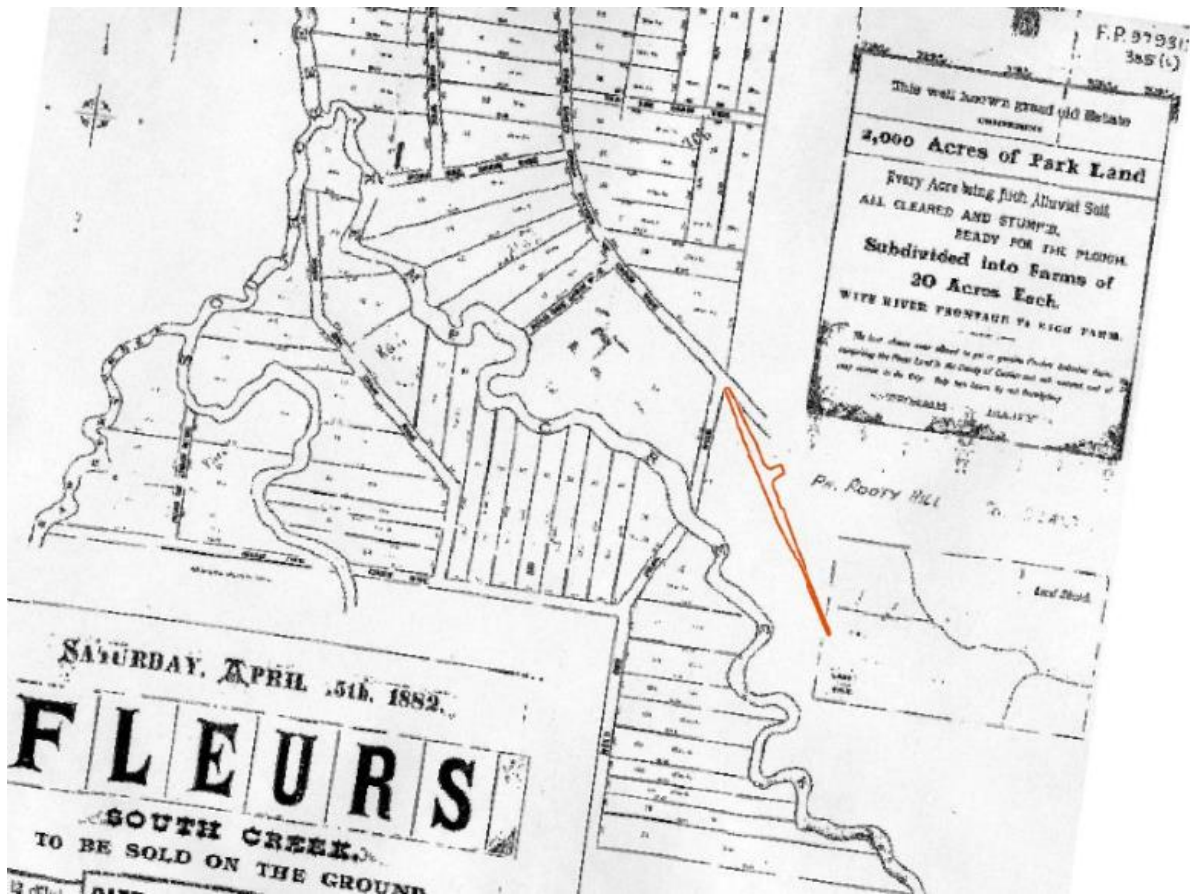


Photo 2 Subdivision plan of Fleurs Estate 1892, with the study area outlined in red (Source: Paul Davies Pty Ltd 2007)

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 to current)

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.

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 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

¹⁸ Aurecon 2021, p.48

¹⁹ Aurecon 2021, p.48

²⁰ Urbis Pty Ltd 2020

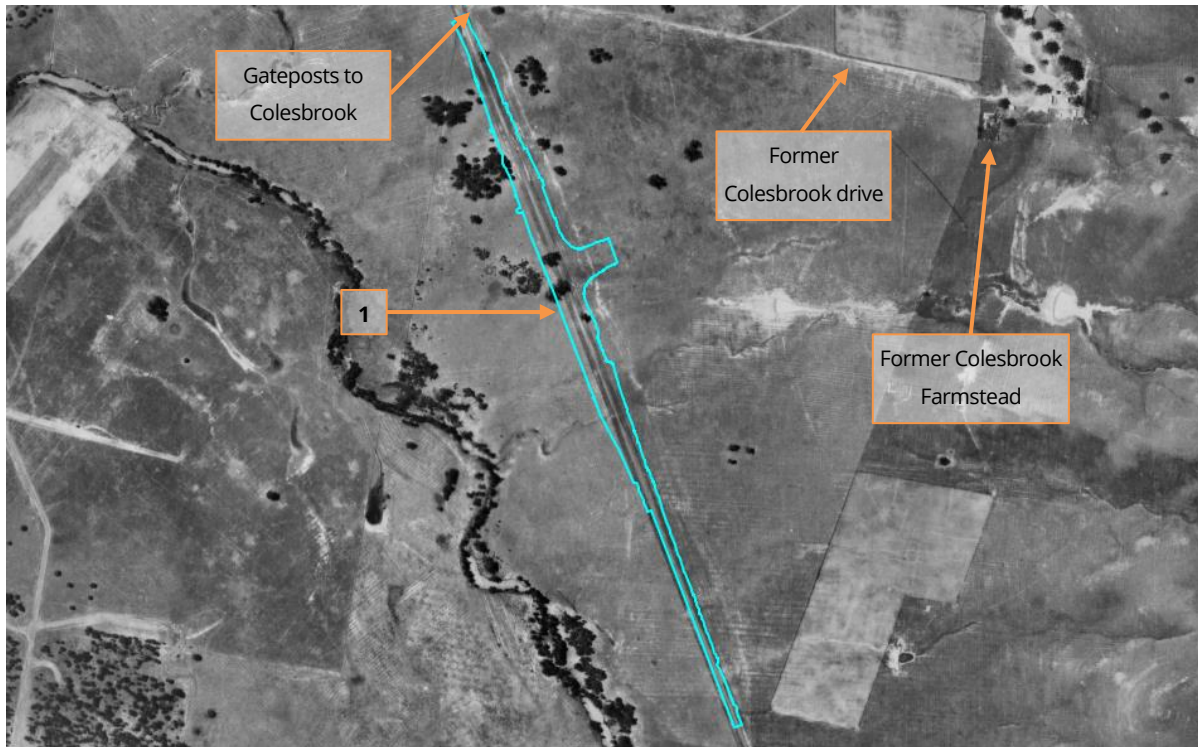


Photo 3 1947 aerial of the study area (outlined in blue), showing the locations of the former Colesbrook Farmstead, drive, and gateposts (Source: NSW Spatial Services)

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.

Table 2 Summary of historical aerials

Aerial	Description
1947 (Photo 3)	The 1947 aerial shows that Mamre Road [1] has been constructed, and there has been extensive historical land clearing within the study area. 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 4)	The 1965 aerial shows some change from the 1947 aerial. 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 5)	The 1978 aerial shows several developments, including the construction of Abbots Road [2]. Mamre Road [1] also appears to have been upgraded.
1991 (Photo 6)	By 1991 there has been further development of the study area. The surrounding area has become large lot market gardens with some greenhouses, and pastoral land still present. The alignment of Mamre and Abbots Roads have remained the same.

Aerial	Description
2005 (Photo 7)	The 2005 aerial shows an increase in structures, landscaping around houses, construction of additional dams, and additional greenhouses and areas of cropping in the vicinity of the study area. The alignments of the roads have remained the same.
Current (Figure 2)	Little change has occurred within the study area from 2005.

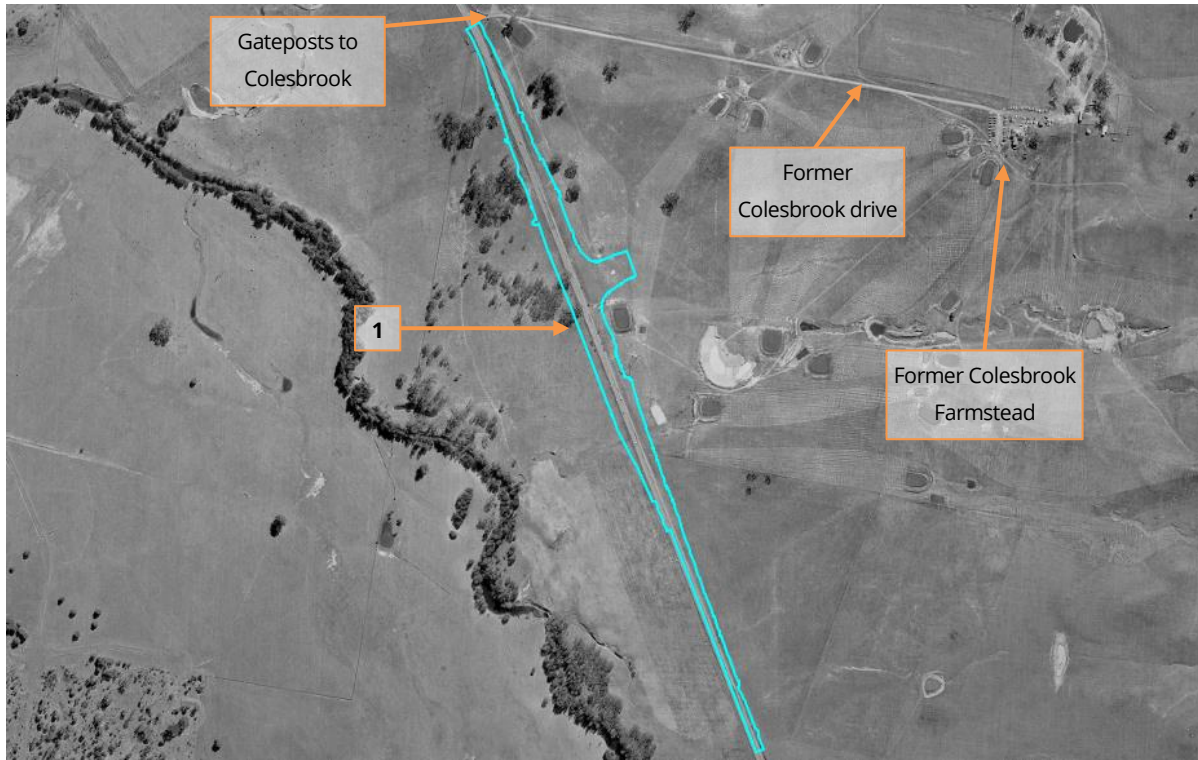


Photo 4 1965 aerial with the study area outlined in blue (Source: NSW Spatial Services)



Photo 5 1978 aerial with the study area outlined in blue (Source: NSW Spatial Services)

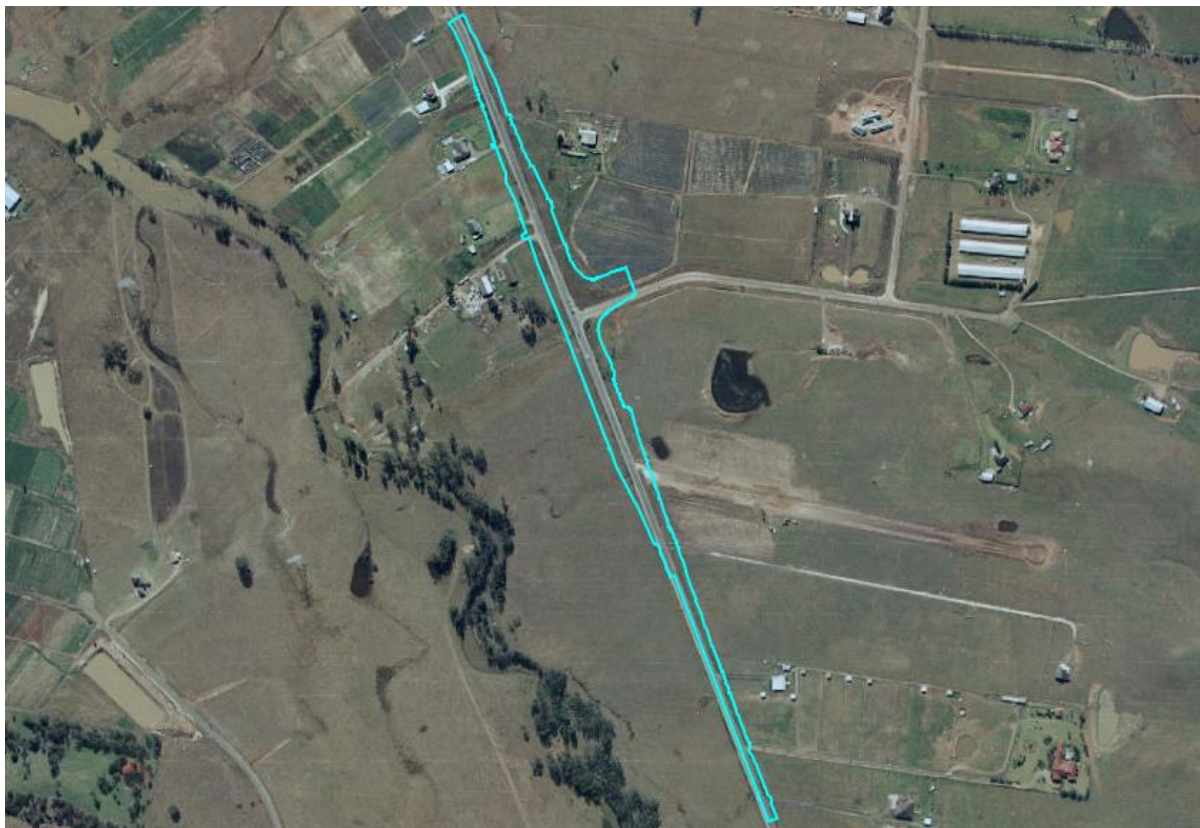


Photo 6 1991 aerial with the study area outlined in blue (Source: NSW Spatial Services)



Photo 7 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 (adjacent to the study area)	c. 1890-1910s to pre-1978
1	Mamre Road	1892
2	Abbotts Road	1965-1978

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 actually is. 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.²¹

²¹ NSW Heritage Council 2001

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.²² 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 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 the intersection of Abbots and Mamre Road, and the associated road reserves, with 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 a flat to gentle slope.

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
South	Views along the study area, showing Mamre Road, telegraph poles, and road reserve	

4.2 Inspection of heritage items

The study area is located adjacent to one locally listed heritage item, Gateposts to Colesbrook. The lot containing the Gateposts to Colesbrook was unable to be inspected due to access issues (private property) and safety concerns (high levels of traffic along Mamre Road) at the time of the field investigation. Photos of the curtilage for the Gateposts to Colesbrook were taken from the opposite side of Mamre Road (Photo 8 and Photo 9). No new items of heritage significance were identified during the inspection.



Photo 8 Gateposts to Colesbrook along Mamre Road, facing east



Photo 9 Curtilage for the lot containing the Gateposts to Colesbrook along Aldington Road, facing west

4.3 Built fabric assessment

Within the study area, few structures or elements of the built environment were present. These included fence lines and telegraph poles (Photo 10).



Photo 10 Telegraph poles and fence lines along Mamre Road, facing south-east

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 one locally listed heritage item adjacent to the study area; the Gateposts to Colesbrook. The study area exists adjacent to the curtilage of both items. The main houses associated with these items are not within the study area and hence archaeological remains of these will also not be present. Potential archaeological remains within the curtilage of these items include road surfaces and features associated with the curtilages of the heritage item, such as the fabric of the former Colesbrook drive and cut and fill deposits, however these are unlikely to exist within the study area.

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 Abbotts 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.

5.2 Integrity of sub-surface deposits

The study area has been used primarily as agricultural land, with roads and subsurface infrastructure later constructed. The construction and maintenance of these roads and associated subsurface infrastructure will have disturbed sub-surface deposits resulting in large areas of ground disturbance and removal of potential archaeological resources associated with agricultural and transport uses.

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.

Summary of archaeological potential

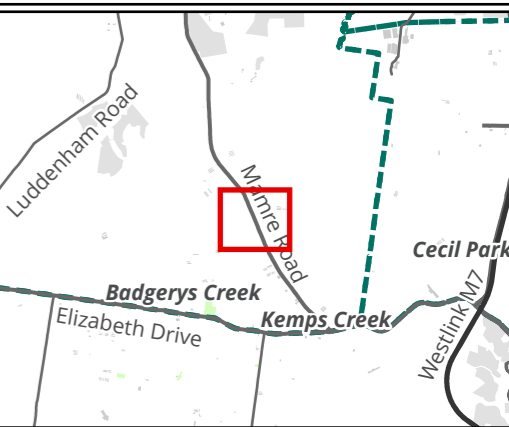
Through an analysis of the above factors a number of assumptions have been made relating to the archaeological potential of the study area, these are presented in Table 6 and Figure 5.

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 archaeologically 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 archaeologically significant remains relating to this period, theme or event will occur within the study area.

Table 6 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	1892	Low
2	Abbotts Road	Cut and fill deposits	1965–1978	Low



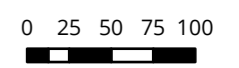
Legend

- Study area
- Lot

Archaeological potential

- Low

Figure 5 Archaeological assessment



Scale: 1:4,500@ 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.’²³ 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.

5.5 Archaeological significance

An evaluation and statement of significance is provided in Table 7.

Table 7 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	
Low intensity agricultural land use								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.

²³ Heritage Office 2001

Site name	Significance assessment criteria							Statement of significance
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
Mamre [1] and Abbots [2], Roads								<p>The potential archaeological materials associated with Mamre [1] and Abbots [2] Roads 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 [1] and Abbots [2] Roads do not hold heritage significance at a local or state level.</p>

6 Statement of heritage impact

This SoHI has been prepared to address potential impacts resulting from the proposed works within the study area. The study area is located along Aldington Road and parts of Abbotts 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.

This section of the report has been prepared in accordance with the Heritage Manual guideline *Statements of Heritage Impact*.²⁴

6.1 Proposal details

The proposed development involves the upgrades of the intersection of Mamre and Abbotts Road (Figure 3 and The development will include:

- Expansion of the Mamre Road and Abbotts Road intersection.
- Earthworks, with potential benching and battering.
- Heavy vehicle movement along Mamre Road and Abbotts Road.

Adjacent to the curtilage of the heritage item, the following works are proposed:

- Expansion of Mamre Road (Photo 11).

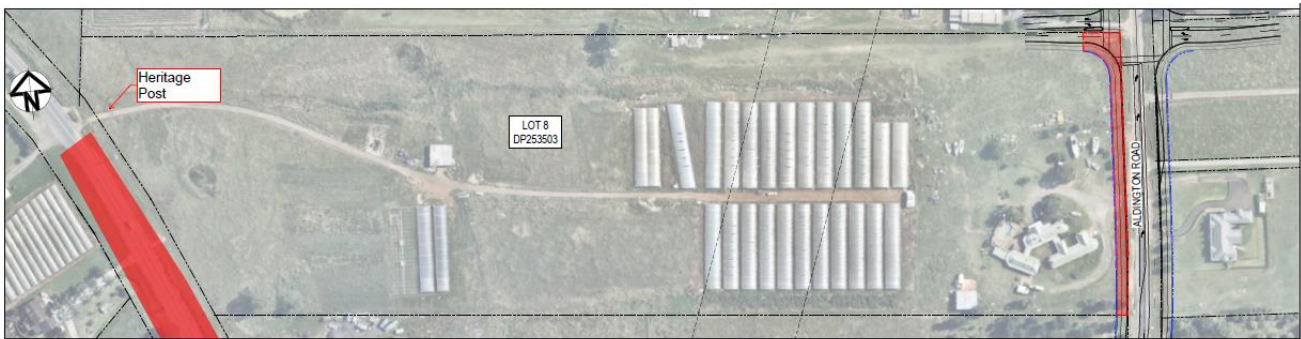


Photo 11 Proposed development on Aldington Road, adjacent to the curtilage of heritage item Gateposts to Colesbrook (I3)

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.

²⁴ Heritage Office & DUAP 1996

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.

6.2.2 Discussion of heritage impact

The discussion of impacts to heritage is informed by a series of questions which must be answered and 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 the questions which are relevant to the scope of works within the current study area have been considered below (Table 9).²⁵

Table 8 Statement of significance for Gateposts to Colesbrook (I3)

Site name	Statement of significance
Gateposts to Colesbrook (I3)	<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>

Table 9 Discussion of heritage impacts for Gateposts to Colesbrook (I3)

Question	Discussion
New development adjacent to a heritage item	
How is the impact of the new development on the heritage	The proposed works will be limited to the road and road reserve, which are existing parts of the landscape. They do not extend within the curtilage of the

²⁵ Heritage Office & DUAP 1996

²⁶ NSW Government 2000

Question	Discussion
significance of the item or area to be minimised?	heritage item and do not pose an impact to the heritage item. They will not alter or change the heritage item, and the remaining gate post will not be impacted.
Why is the new development required to be adjacent to a heritage item?	The curtilage of the heritage item is adjacent to the existing road corridor. The works include the road and road corridor and are essential upgrades to the road infrastructure to account for future development and increased traffic flow in the area.
New landscape works and features	
How does the work impact on views to, and from, adjacent heritage items?	As indicated in Figure 3, the proposed development will involve the upgrade and expansion of the intersection of Mamre Road and Abbotts Road. This does not involve the addition of any built elements above ground 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 10.

Table 10 Assessment of impacts to heritage items adjacent to the study area

Heritage item	Significance	Discussion	Assessment	Mitigation measures
Gateposts to Colesbrook (13)	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. The gate posts will not be impacted by the proposed works. As such, the proposed works will not impact the heritage elements of the significance of the item.	No adverse direct physical or visual impact. Minor indirect impacts during construction.	Heritage induction Unexpected finds procedure

6.4 Statement of heritage impact

The study area includes the edge of the curtilage of one local heritage item (Gateposts to Colesbrook (I3)), which is listed under *SEPP (Industry and Employment) 2021*. The Gateposts to Colesbrook is significant for its social/cultural, and representative values.

Archaeological research potential was not identified as a contributing component of the item. 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 upgrade and expansion of the intersection of Mamre Road and Abbots Road. This will involve earthworks, with potential benching and battering, expansion of parts of Mamre and Abbots Roads, construction of new portions of road and heavy vehicle movement along Mamre Road and Abbots Road.

The proposed works will be occurring within the very edge of the curtilage of a known item of local heritage significance (Gateposts to Colesbrook (I3)), however, will have no adverse visual or physical impacts on the item. The significant heritage elements of this item 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 the intersection of Mamre and Abbots Road to the heritage item, 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.
- Protective measures during construction to avoid accidental impacts to gateposts from machinery.
- 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.²⁷

Recommendation 1 Works may proceed with caution

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

Protective measures should be implemented so that the gateposts are not impacted by adjacent machinery during construction works. This may involve temporary fencing.

Recommendation 2 Heritage inductions

To avoid potential impacts of the proposed upgrade works to the intersection of Mamre and Abbotts Roads, 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.

²⁷ Australia ICOMOS 2013

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Appendices

Appendix 1 Heritage inventory sheets

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**

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