



GCC Marsden Park Industrial Precinct

Preliminary Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment

Exhibition Draft Report

July 2009

Report Register

The following report register documents the development and issue of the report entitled GCC Marsden Park Industrial Precinct—Preliminary Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment, undertaken by Godden Mackay Logan Pty Ltd in accordance with its quality management system. Godden Mackay Logan operates under a quality management system which has been certified as complying with the Australian/New Zealand Standard for quality management systems AS/NZS ISO 9001:2000.

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Executive Summary

Background

Godden Mackay Logan (GML) has been commissioned by APP Corporation Pty Ltd, on behalf of Marsden Park Developments Pty Ltd, to prepare a preliminary non-Indigenous heritage assessment of the Marsden Park Industrial Precinct (MPIP). The assessment is required to identify and describe the cultural heritage values of the precinct and heritage related opportunities and constraints. A masterplan and site-specific Development Control Plan (Stage 2) will then be developed, based upon the opportunities and constraints identified during Stage 1. GML was also asked to assess the heritage appropriateness of a draft Indicative Layout Plan (ILP) in relation to the management recommendations contained in this report.

There are no heritage items located within the MPIP (subject site). However, the following heritage items identified in Schedule 2—Heritage Items of the *Blacktown Local Environmental Plan 1988* are located in the vicinity of the subject site.

- The Native Institution Centre, is located approximately 0.5 kms to the south of the subject site.
- Clydesdale, Richmond Road, Marsden Park (also listed on the State Heritage Register) located approximately 2 kms to the northwest of the subject site.
- Former Church Hall, Grange Avenue, Marsden Park is located approximately 0.5 kms to the north of the subject site.
- 142 Clifton Street, Marsden Park located approximately 1 km to the northeast of the subject site.

Findings

This report shows that there are no significant non-Indigenous heritage constraints for future development of the precinct. A range of opportunities exist to facilitate conservation and promotion of the site's landscape and historical heritage values (Figure 6.1).

Heritage Management Recommendations

Cultural Landscape

During preparation of the masterplan and site-specific Development Control Plan (Stage 2) it is recommended that:

- consideration be given to creating a public park associated with the Native Institution Centre, the early Colebee and Nurragingy land grant and Bell's Creek. This would ensure that there is an opportunity to promote the historic and social values of the Native Institution Centre and the Colebee and Nurragingy land grant through public access and interpretation; and
- confirmation is provided by an arborist that the remaining stands of trees within the subject site are regrowth, in which case they can be removed.

Historical Archaeology

At the time of an application for future works a Heritage Impact Statement (HIS) will be required that includes a consideration of potential archaeological impacts. This HIS must include recommendations for the future management of the potential archaeological resource. This might include recommendations for such things as monitoring or open area research excavation both of which would be carried out pursuant to an Excavation Permit issued under the Heritage Act, if required.

Draft Indicative Layout Plan 2 January 2009

GML provided comments on the draft ILP by email on 22 January 2009 noting that it is respectful of the identified heritage items and potential heritage landscape and visual values of the subject site. The provision of a park along Bell's Creek and a landscape conservation area to the eastern edge and southeast portion of the precinct would allow an opportunity to interpret the connections between the Native Institution Centre, the early Colebee and Narragingy land grant and Bell's Creek.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

Godden Mackay Logan (GML) has been commissioned, to prepare a preliminary non-Indigenous heritage assessment of the Marsden Park Industrial Precinct (MPIP). The assessment is required to identify and describe the cultural heritage values of the precinct. Figure 1.1 shows the approximate location of the MPIP.

A masterplan and site-specific Development Control Plan (Stage 2) has been developed, based upon the opportunities and constraints identified during Stage 1. GML was also asked to assess the heritage appropriateness of a draft Indicative Layout Plan (ILP) in relation to the management recommendations contained in this report.

1.2 Site Description

The Marsden Park Industrial Precinct (MPIP) is located to the northeast of the M7 Motorway and directly north and west of the Sydney suburbs of Hassall Grove and Schofields respectively.

The precinct crosses Richmond Road between South Street in the north and the M7 Motorway in the south. Its western edge is bounded by the southern end of South Street. The subject site is currently in multiple ownership and contains predominantly medium to large allotments. Figure 1.2 shows the MPIP and subject site boundaries.

1.3 Scope and Objectives

The following assessment aims to:

- identify and describe the non-Indigenous heritage values of the subject site;
- assess opportunities and constraints for its future development for employment purposes; and
- recommend appropriate measures to ensure such values are protected and integrated during the Stage 2 planning process.

The following tasks were completed:

Desktop Research

- Relevant heritage registers were searched to identify items within and in the vicinity of the study area. The registers included the Australian Heritage Database (including the National Heritage List, the Commonwealth Heritage List and the Register of the National Estate), the NSW State Heritage Register (SHR), the State Heritage Inventory (SHI), the National Trust Register and the *Blacktown Local Environmental Plan* (LEP).
- Historical maps, plans and aerial photographs were reviewed to identify any existing or former structures or landscape features in the precinct and to identify potential archaeological sites.

Field Survey

- The subject area was surveyed to ground-truth the results of desktop research.

Reporting

- A constraints and opportunities map was prepared based on the results of desktop research and field survey.
- A report was prepared to outline the results and provide recommendations to protect any identified heritage items or values during Stage 2.

1.4 Report Outline

This report is divided into the following subsections:

- An introduction to the project (Section 1.0).
- A brief history of the subject area (Section 2.0).
- A description of the statutory heritage context and relevant heritage listings (Section 3.0).
- The archaeological resource (Section 4.0).
- Identified heritage items and cultural landscape and visual values (5.0).
- Recommendations (Section 6.0).

1.5 Authorship and Acknowledgements

This heritage assessment was prepared by Chris Colville, Senior Consultant and Erin Finnegan, Archaeologist. Mark Dunn, Historian, prepared the historical overview. David Logan, Partner, Godden Mackay Logan, reviewed and provided input into the report.

Godden Mackay Logan gratefully acknowledges Owen Walsh and Owen Burnie of APP Pty Ltd for their assistance during the project.

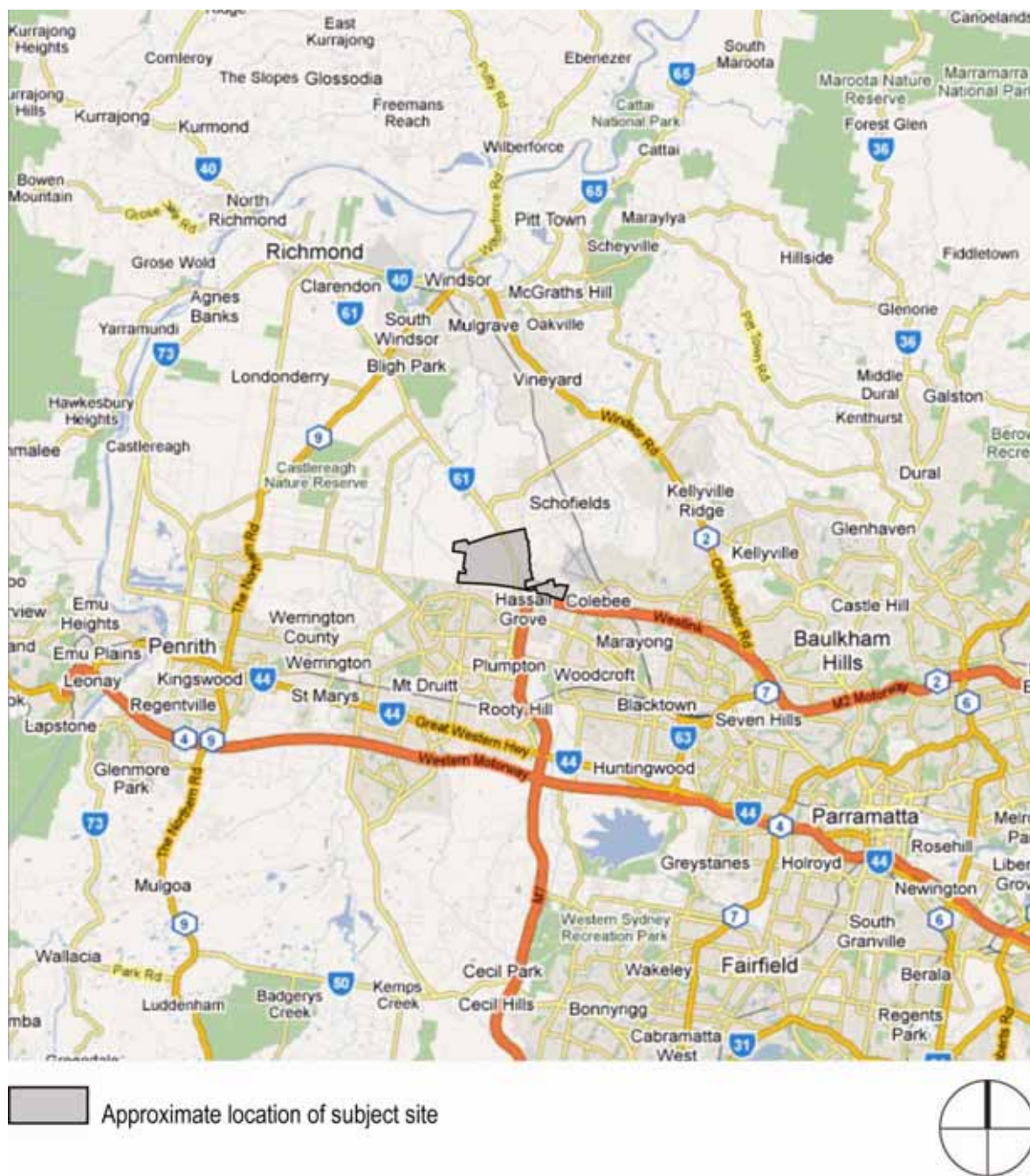


Figure 1.1 Map showing approximate location of the Marsden Park Industrial Precinct. (Source: UBD with addition by Godden Mackay Logan 2008)

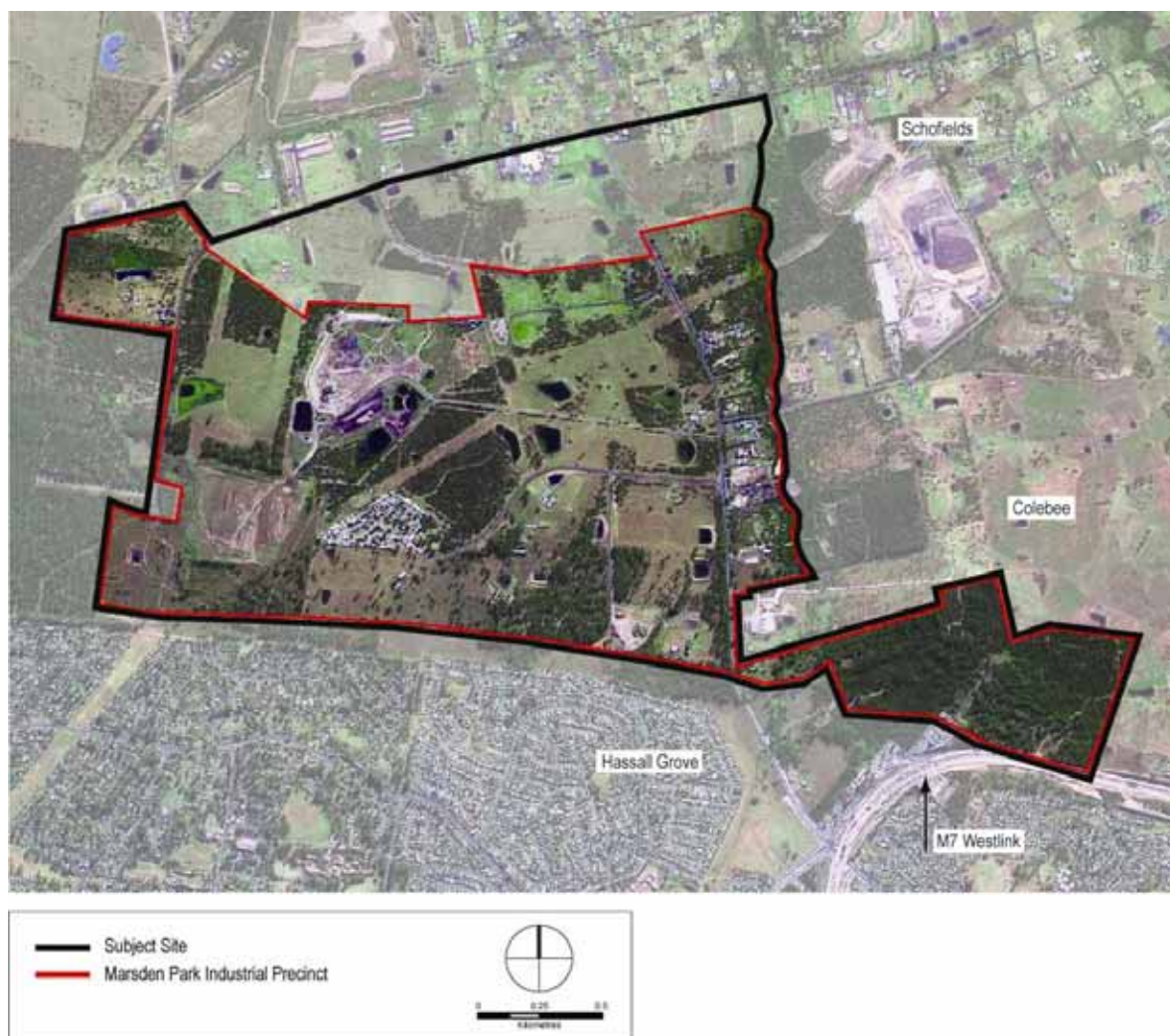


Figure 1.2 Map showing the subject site and the Marsden Park Industrial Precinct boundaries. (Source: Growth Centres Commission with addition by Godden Mackay Logan 2009)

2.0 Historical Development

2.1 Aboriginal Occupation

Prior to the arrival of Europeans the area around Marsden Park was within the range of the Bediagal, Buruberongal and Warrawarry clans, all of whom were reported in early colonial journals as occupying the area northwest of Parramatta to the Hawkesbury River. The Warrawarry clan in particular was recorded around the Eastern Creek district and is likely to have been amongst those who occupied the study area. Each of the groups was part of the larger Darug language group, who inhabited the Sydney basin area from the head of the Parramatta River to the foothills of the Blue Mountains.¹

The land was thickly forested with creeks and waterways crisscrossing the area. A number of Aboriginal sites have been identified along the banks of Eastern Creek and nearby South Creek, Rickabys Creek and Second Pond Creek.²

Initial contact with Europeans occurred within the first years of their arrival, as exploring parties moved out from Sydney Cove into the surrounding region. However, it was not until the 1810s that European settlers began to move into the area in any real numbers, as grants were made and a government stock reserve was established at Rooty Hill in 1815. Ironically, one of the early land grants in the area was jointly made out to Aboriginal men, Colebee and Nurragingy, who led a detachment of soldiers to the Hawkesbury area in 1816.³ Their land grant were partially within the study area, close to the junction of Rooty Hill Road and Richmond Road. Immediately to the south of the study boundary was the site of the Native Institution Centre, originally established by Governor Macquarie in Parramatta in 1814–15 and moved to Blacktown in 1821. The institution operated as a school and agricultural farm—an attempt by the colonial administration to assimilate the Aboriginal population, particularly children, into settler society. It closed in 1829 and the buildings were eventually demolished or incorporated into the farm of Lieutenant William Bell who purchased it at auction. A large Aboriginal population remained in the area throughout the nineteenth century.

2.2 Richmond Road and Non-Indigenous Settlement

Prior to 1816, Richmond Road, which bisects the study area, was a largely unformed track linking Richmond town to Prospect and the settlements at Sydney and Parramatta. In 1816 Governor Macquarie had William Cox, who had recently built the road over the Blue Mountains, employ a working party on Richmond Road as part of an upgrade of the colonial road system and in conjunction with the establishment of the nearby government stock reserve. In 1822 the road was again improved utilising the new system of road-building developed in England by John L McAdam (later to be referred to as 'macadamised road'), whereby layers of broken stone were laid on a convex, well-drained earth base.

The road attracted settlers and in time a number of large grants were made out on either side of it, including to the surgeon John Harris who received over 2,000 acres in two grants; the traveller and writer John L Nicholas who was granted 700 acres straddling Richmond Road; and Richard Fitzgerald, an emancipist, landowner and superintendent of agriculture at Emu Plains from 1819. In the same year, Governor Macquarie granted Fitzgerald 1,350 acres west of Richmond Road, which makes up most of the site in the Marsden Park industrial area. In contrast to these large estates, on

the eastern side of Richmond Road the land was divided into much smaller allotments of between 30 and 60 acres, including a grant to Colebee of 30 acres and another of 60 acres to Fitzgerald.

The nature of the ground in the area made farming difficult, with much of the soil being described as 'iron stone gravel'.⁴ The land was used for grazing and for the timber that grew on it, which included large ironbark and box trees used for shingles and construction in the growing settlements. A plan of the Windsor District in 1848 shows the site area with a few small acreages cleared in a wilderness of uncleared forest land. Richmond Road extends through the area providing a route between Prospect and the settlements at Windsor and Richmond in the northwest. Other farms are shown clustered along the banks of Eastern Creek, with tracks winding through the forest joining them to the main roads and to each other. The plan shows that despite grants being made in the area in the 1820s, little development had occurred by the mid nineteenth century. This was partly because of the site's relative isolation from the main settlements of Parramatta and Sydney and those on the Hawkesbury. It was a midway point between the main settlement areas, without a town or roadside inns to encourage further development.

2.3 Richard Fitzgerald's Grant

Richard Fitzgerald arrived in NSW in 1791 as a convict. His good behaviour and some agricultural background came to the notice of authorities and by 1792 he had been appointed superintendent of convicts at Toongabbie. By 1802 Governor King had appointed him to the role of inspector and director of all government agricultural settlements. During the same period, Fitzgerald had also begun acquiring land through both grant and purchase to the point where he was dismissed from his government position due to neglect of duty. He worked for some time for the Macarthur family before being appointed as a constable at the Hawkesbury settlements in 1808. Following Macquarie's arrival, Fitzgerald continued to prosper, being appointed to the operation of the commissariat and supervision of public works.⁵

Fitzgerald was granted his 1,350 acre property in the district of Bathurst, parish of Rooty Hill in 1819, the same year he was appointed superintendent of the agricultural settlement at Emu Plains. In the southeast corner of this property, two smaller farms were granted to a W Barrett (30 acres) and James McLoughlin (60 acres). (See Figure 2.1) The history of these two farms or their owners is unknown; however both had been incorporated into Fitzgerald's larger estate to the north by 1833⁶. The purchase of smaller grants by their larger neighbours was not an uncommon occurrence in the early years of the nineteenth century, as small landholders struggled to make a living from their properties.

As with the surrounding properties, the Fitzgerald's grant was probably used for grazing and timber, although whether by Fitzgerald or through a lease is not known. Fitzgerald acquired more land beyond the Blue Mountains and by 1828 held over 14,000 acres, with 5,000 acres cleared and 25 cultivated. He had over 1,000 head of cattle, 4,390 sheep and over 60 horses.⁷ On his death in 1840 Fitzgerald's estate was valued at £34,000.

His estate passed to his son Robert who in turn bequeathed it to his daughter Adelaide Milford (nee Fitzgerald) and her children. It appears that the land remained as one parcel, by this time equalling 1,440 acres, which was leased in 1921 by William Arthur Power of Queensland from then owners the Perpetual Trustee Co Ltd. In 1923 the land was transferred to a Torrens title and sold to Frank Gordon Watts, part of it later being resumed by the Electricity Commission in 1965.⁸

A portion of the site area was also used as a gravel (crushed breccia) quarry for road base and a clay shale quarry for brick-making. The quarry operated from the mid 1960s until c2000, with on-site crushing machines. Much of this former quarry site has since been used as a landfill site for industrial and commercial dumping. The surrounding land is dominated by market gardens and poultry farming, including a distribution site for Steggles.

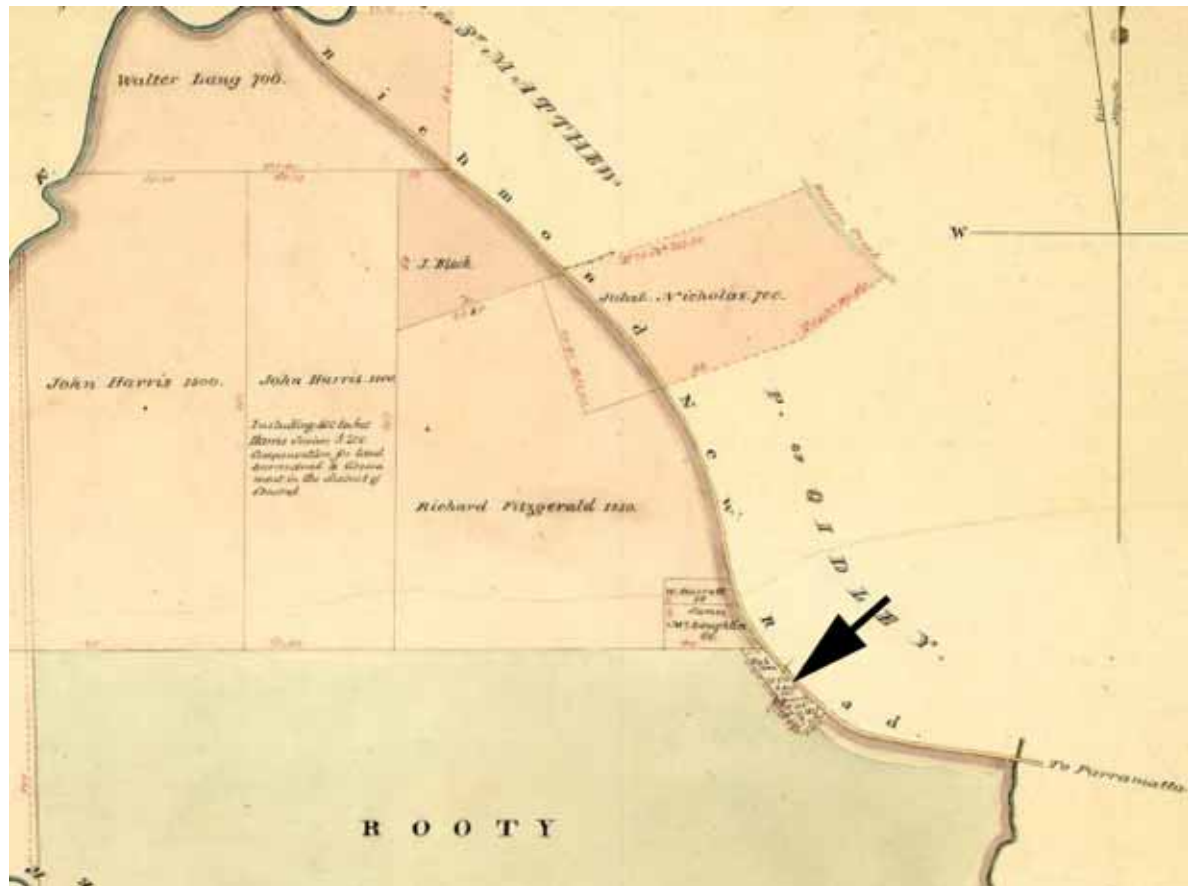


Figure 2.1 Part of Parish of Rooty Hill, c1830s, showing the large estate of Richard Fitzgerald and the adjacent grant to John Nicholas which straddles Richmond Road. Two small grants are shown within the larger Fitzgerald site (Barrett and McLoughlin), both of which were incorporated into Fitzgerald's estate by 1833. The Blacktown Native Institution is shown to the south of these grants on the Richmond Road, beyond the study area boundary. Note the arrow marks the location of the Native Institution Centre. (Source: Department of Lands)

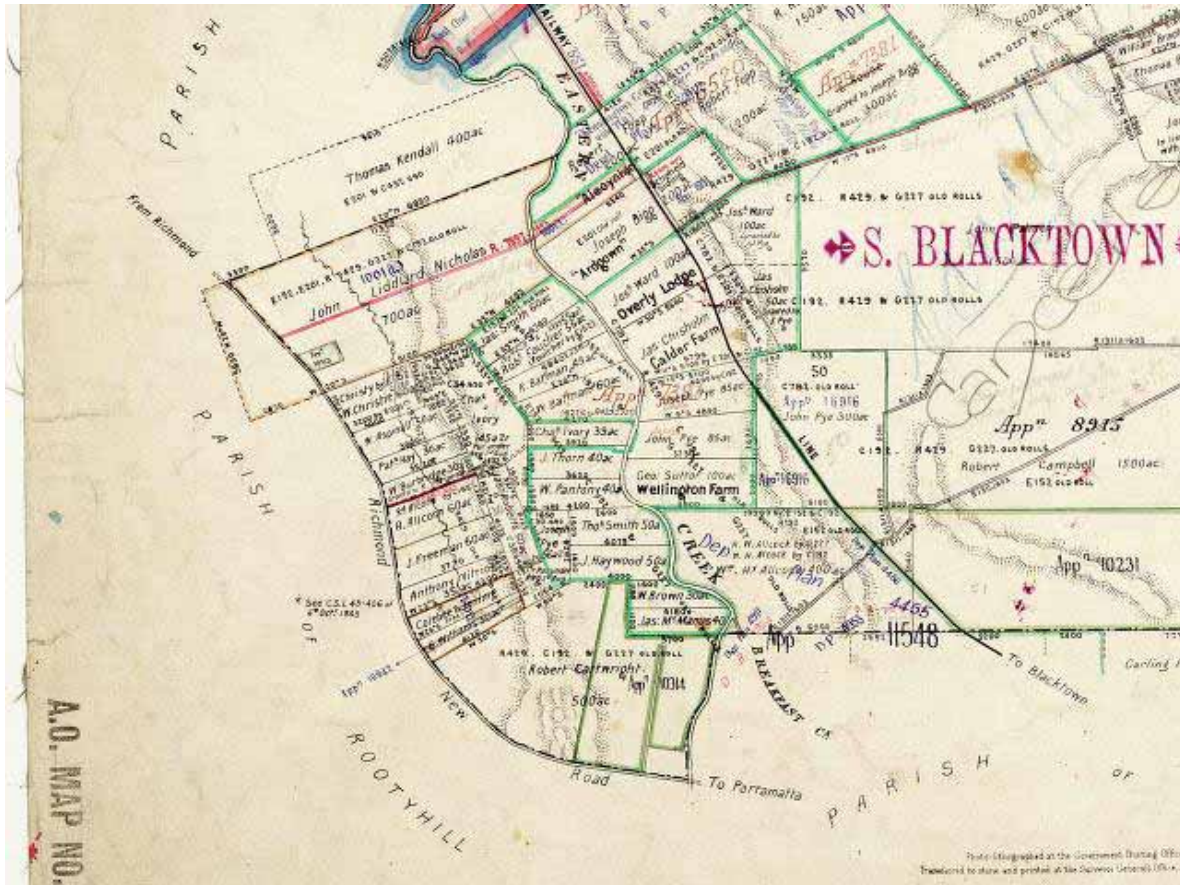


Figure 2.2 Part of plan of parish of Gidley showing the smaller grants made along the eastern side of Richmond Road. (Source: Department of Lands)

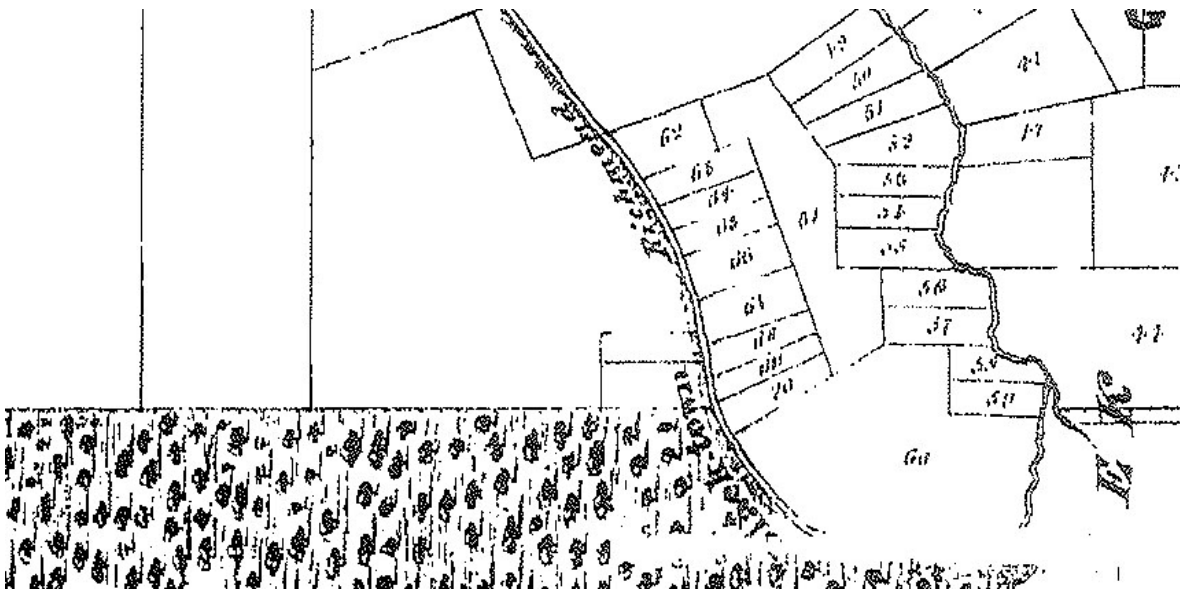


Figure 2.3 Part of plan of the parish of Gidley in 1822 showing the grants in the study site on either side of Richmond Road. The largest estate is that belonging to Richard Fitzgerald. The area at the bottom of the plan showing the trees is part of the Rooty Hill estate, owned by the Church and Schools Corporation. (Source: Mitchell Library, State Library of NSW)



Figure 2.4 Part of plan of the district of Windsor in 1848 showing Richmond Road running along the bottom of the plan, Eastern Creek running parallel at the top and the small farms positioned along the road and creek line. Much of the land is still shown as not having been cleared at this stage, with little development and few homesteads. (Source: Mitchell Library State Library of NSW)



Figure 2.5 The gravel and clay quarry at Marsden Park during preparations for use as a landfill site c1998–2000. (Source: http://www.polyfabrics.com.au/pdf/tendrain_case4.pdf)



Figure 2.6 Aerial photograph of the study area, c2007–08 showing Richmond Road running through the centre of the image north–south. The quarry site is visible in the left side of the image (white circle), with the remaining area being dominated by open space, light primary industry and remaining forest pockets or regrowth areas. The landuse has changed little since the first settlers' farms were established in the 1820s and 1830s. (Source: SIEVX Viewer Department of Lands)

2.4 Endnotes

- ¹ Attenbrow, V 2002, *Sydney's Aboriginal Past*, UNSW Press, Sydney, p 24.
- ² http://www.blacktown.nsw.gov.au/our-city/history/the-region/aboriginal_home.cfm
- ³ Sharpe, A 2000, *Blacktown and District Pictorial History*, Kingsclear Books, Sydney, p 5.
- ⁴ Brook, J, 'The Rooty Hill Estate' in *The Turret: Journal of the Blacktown and District Historical Society*, Summer 2004, Vol 24, No. 1, p 10.
- ⁵ ECB MacLaurin, 'Fitzgerald, Richard (1772 - 1840)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Volume 1, Melbourne University Press, 1966, pp 383-384.
- ⁶ A plan of the Crown reserve made out for the Native Institute by Government Surveyor Felton Matthews in November 1833 shows the grants as being part of Fitzgerald's estate. Sketch of Crown reserve and School House at Blacktown, Felton Matthew, 6 November 1833, Surveyors Field Books, State records
- ⁷ 1828 Census.
- ⁸ Comber, J and C Plim, Historical Cultural Heritage Assessment: Marsden Park Zone Substation Subdivision report to APP Corporation Pty Limited on behalf of Marsden Park developments Pty Ltd, July 2008, pp 6–8.

3.0 Statutory Heritage Context

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (NSW) (EP&A Act) and the *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW) (Heritage Act) provide the statutory basis for managing historical heritage in New South Wales. This section of the report summarises the significance of existing heritage items within and in the vicinity of the subject site.

3.1 The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The EP&A Act provides for the preparation of planning instruments intended to guide land use and management at state, regional and local levels. The subject site is located within the Blacktown City Council local government area.

Under Division 5 Part 4 of the Act, the Heritage Council is an approval body in the Integrated Development Application (IDA) process when a development involves a heritage item listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR). In this circumstance, consent must only be granted in accordance with any approval issued by the Heritage Council. There are no heritage items within the subject site that are listed on the SHR.

Blacktown Local Environmental Plan 1988

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

Clause 16A: Development in the Vicinity of Heritage Items

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

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

Existing Heritage Items

The following heritage items are included in Schedule 2—Heritage Items of BLEP 1988 and are located in the vicinity of the subject site.

- The Native Institution Centre, SHI Listing No. 1140050 (gazetted 2 April 2002), is located approximately 0.5 kms to the south of the subject site, to the west of Rooty Hill Road North. Below is the statement of significance which is contained in the SHI listing for this item.

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

The SHI listing sheet for the Native Institution Centre is attached as Appendix A. The Statement of Significance contained in the Blacktown Native Institution Conservation

Management Plan (CMP) prepared by Godden Mackay Logan, August 2008 is also included in section 5.2.1.

- Clydesdale, Richmond Road, Marsden Park (SHI No. 1140050)—located approximately 2 kms to the northwest of the subject site to the west of Richmond Road and in close proximity to South Creek. Below is the statement of significance which is contained in the SHI listing for this item.

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

The SHI listing sheet for Clydesdale is included as Appendix A.

- Former Church Hall, Grange Avenue, Marsden Park (SHI No. 1140028)—located approximately 0.5 kms to the north of the subject site on the corner of Grange Avenue and Richmond Road. Below is the statement of significance which is contained in the SHI listing for this item.

Important social connections in the development of the Marsden Park community. The first Presbyterian Church service was held here in October 1898. The church closed on 4 April 1971 and was sold in 1991 to the Trustees of the Christian Israelite Church.

The SHI listing sheet for the former Church Hall is included as Appendix A.

- 142 Clifton Street, Marsden Park (SHI No. 1140050)—located approximately 1 km to the northeast of the subject site on the southern side of Clifton Street. The statement of significance for this item reads as follows:

Local country residential development of Marsden Park.

The SHI listing sheet for 142 Clifton Street is included as Appendix A.

Figure 3.1 shows the approximate location of these items.

3.2 The Heritage Act 1977

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

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

There are no SHR items located within the subject site. However, Clydesdale is located in the vicinity of the site and is discussed below.

Clydesdale

Clydesdale, SHR Listing No. 674 (gazetted 2 April 1999), is located approximately 2 kms to the northwest of the subject site. Clydesdale is of State significance as an early colonial farm group with substantial nineteenth century built fabric, a family cemetery and a relatively intact layout with remnant plantings. The homestead, built during the 1820s, maintains its original scenic address to South Creek.¹

Figure 3.1 shows the approximate location of Clydesdale.

3.3 NSW Government's Metropolitan Strategy

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

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

Structure Plan for the Northwest Growth Centre

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

provide an opportunity for protection of the historic, cultural and scenic significance of heritage properties ... Any land within a heritage curtilage and not located within the landscape and rural lifestyle area may be capable of future urban development, providing it is consistent with the Structure Plans and the staging and sequencing of precincts within the growth centres. Any future development within a heritage curtilage needs to demonstrate it is in keeping with the adjoining heritage item and relates to its character and setting, avoiding any adverse visual impact.²

A curtilage has been identified around Clydesdale, which is located in the vicinity of the subject site.

3.4 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

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

Australian Heritage Database

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

There are no AHD items located within or in the immediate vicinity of the subject site.

3.5 Non-Statutory Listings

National Trust Register

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

The following items listed on the NTR are located in the vicinity of the subject site:

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

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

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

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

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

The National Trust classification sheets are attached as Appendix A.

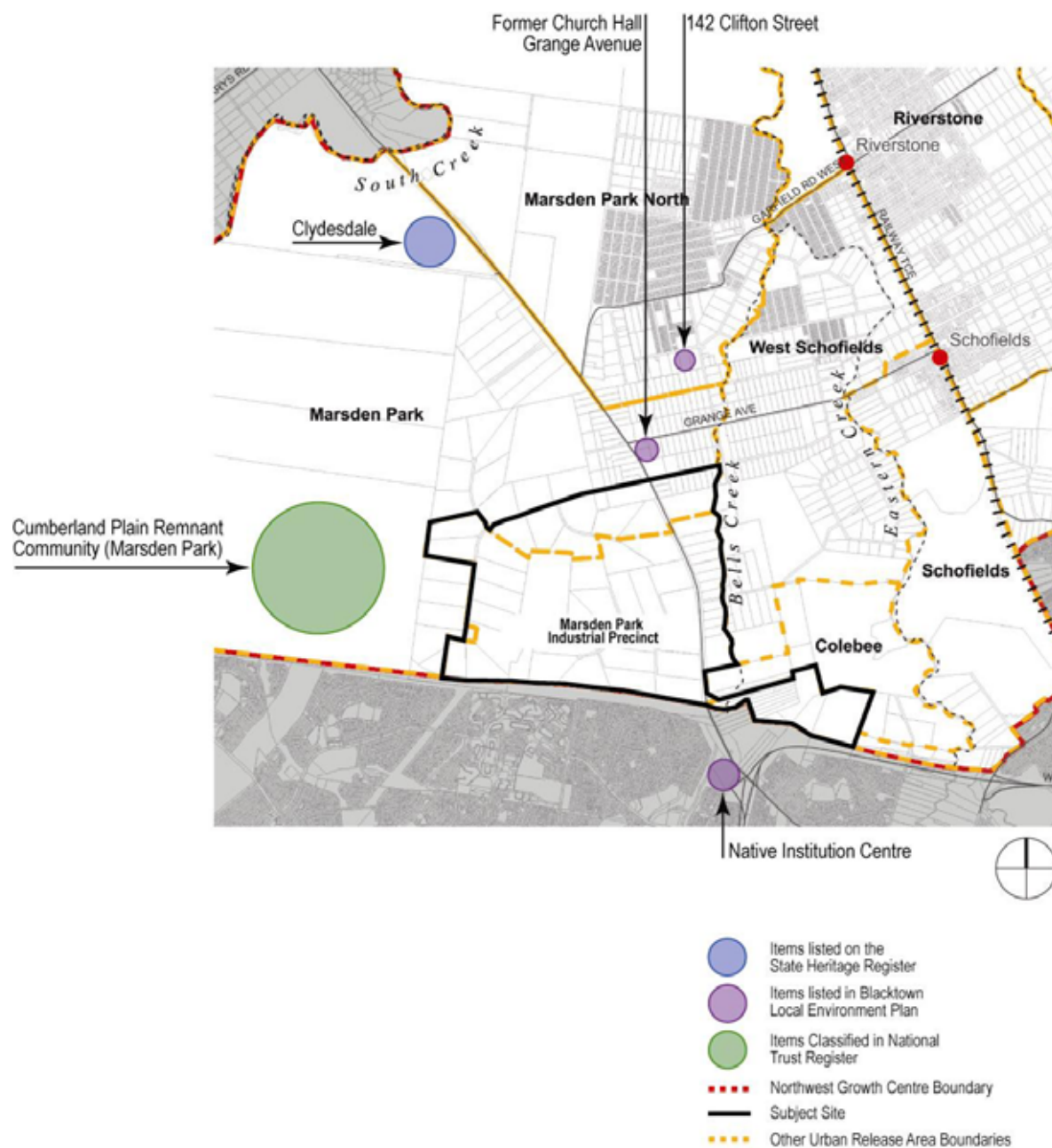


Figure 3.1 Plan showing the approximate locations of heritage items in the vicinity of the subject site. (Source: Growth Centres Commission, with additions by GML 2009)

3.6 Endnotes

¹ Morris, C and Britton, G, Colonial Landscapes of the Cumberland Plain and Camden, NSW—A Survey of pre-1860 Cultural Landscapes from Wollondilly to Hawkesbury LGAs, August 2000, pp 52–53

² NSW Government 2005, Planning Report for the North West Growth Centre.

4.0 Potential Historical Archaeological Resource

4.1 Introduction

This section of the report deals with the historical (non-Indigenous) archaeological resource within the subject site. It identifies areas of archaeological sensitivity and describes in general terms the archaeological remains that are potentially to be found in the study area. The following discussion of the potential archaeological resource at the site is based on historical research (Section 2.0), an analysis of historical plans and photographs, a review of existing heritage listings, and site visits in July and August 2008. Fieldwork was limited to two half days and did not involve extensive site walking or surface survey. The report takes an 'overview' approach to the identification of the potential archaeological resource.

4.2 Heritage Listings—Archaeology

No historical (non-Indigenous) archaeological sites within the study site have been included on the State Heritage Register (SHR), the State Heritage Inventory (SHI), the *Blacktown Local Environmental Plan* (LEP), the National Heritage List (NHL) or the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL).

No historical archaeological sites in the precinct are included on the Register of the National Estate (RNE).

No historical archaeological sites in the precinct are classified by the National Trust.

4.3 Archaeological Heritage Statutory Provisions

The NSW *Heritage Act 1977* (the Act) affords automatic statutory protection to relics that form archaeological deposits or part thereof. The Act has recently been subject to review and the Report of the Independent Expert Panel was promulgated in December 2007. It is anticipated that elements of the Act will be amended and revised, particularly in the areas of provisions, practice and functions. Notwithstanding anticipated revisions, a 'relic' is currently defined as:

any deposit, object or material evidence which relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and which is 50 or more years old.

Sections 139 to 145 of the Act prevent the excavation or disturbance of land known or likely to contain relics except in accordance with an excavation permit issued by the Heritage Council of NSW (or in accordance with a gazetted exception to this Section of the Act).

Section 139 of the Heritage Act states that:

1. *A person must not disturb or excavate any land knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed unless the disturbance or excavation is carried out in accordance with an excavation permit.*
2. *A person must not disturb or excavate any land on which the person has discovered or exposed a relic except in accordance with an excavation permit.*

As all relics are protected under the Heritage Act, an Excavation Permit under Section 140 of the Act needs to be obtained prior to any works that would disturb or destroy them. However, if the proposed works are only minor in nature and will have minimal impact on the heritage significance of the place, they may be granted an exception from the provisions of Section 139. The relevant exceptions are:

1. Excavation or disturbance of land of the kind specified below does not require an excavation permit under s. 139 of the Heritage Act, provided that the Director-General of the Department of Planning (the Director-General) is satisfied that the criteria in (a), (b) or (c) have been met and the person proposing to undertake the excavation or disturbance of land has received a notice advising that the Director-General is satisfied:

- a) where an archaeological assessment has been prepared in accordance with Guidelines published by the Heritage Council of NSW which indicates that any relics in the land are unlikely to have State or local heritage significance; or
- b) where the excavation or disturbance of land will have a minor impact on archaeological relics; or
- c) where the excavation or disturbance of land involves only the removal of unstratified fill which has been deposited on the land.

2. A person proposing to excavate or disturb land in the manner described in paragraph 1 must write to the Director-General and describe the proposed excavation or disturbance of land and set out why it satisfies the criteria set out in paragraph 1. If the Director-General is satisfied that the proposed development meets the criteria set out in paragraph (a), (b) or (c) the Director-General shall notify the applicant.¹

The Heritage Council of NSW and delegated officers of the Heritage Branch, Department of Planning are the approval authorities for issuing Excavation Permits and considering exceptions under Sections 139 and 140 of the Heritage Act.

Should works in the study area be undertaken pursuant to the 'major projects' provisions of Part 3A of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (NSW) (EP&A Act), the Heritage Council of NSW would not be the consent authority for matters relating to historical archaeology—the Minister for Planning being the relevant consent authority. However, it is common practice for the Minister to consult with the Heritage Branch, Department of Planning prior to issuing a consent under Part 3A of the EP&A Act, and conditions attached to a Part 3A consent often reflect the intent of the Heritage Act.

4.4 The Archaeological Resource—Findings and General Observations

Historical plans and research indicate that the subject site was initially exploited for timber in the nineteenth century and subsequently used for grazing land. Certain areas were used as quarrying and dumping sites from the mid twentieth century—high-impact landuse activities which would have effectively obliterated any archaeology existing in those areas.

There is no evidence of any formal domestic occupation or development of the study area. The historical activities noted (timber-getting and grazing) do not typically leave behind obvious in-situ archaeological remains. When they do, such remains are often ephemeral in nature and difficult to date (eg fenceposts, drainage channels and dams). However, some (albeit very low) potential exists for the survival of historical archaeological remains deriving from past activities. Types of such remains are discussed below.

Historic Road Surfaces

Richmond Road, which transects the subject site, follows an historical alignment dating to the early nineteenth century. There is the potential for early road surfaces, culverts and drains to exist under the extant road surfaces. Earlier surfaces would generally be located beneath the current surface rather than in the adjacent road reserve, although it is possible that ground disturbance close to existing roads may expose isolated stretches of in-situ kerbs and/or gutters. Figures 4.2 and 4.3 show some general views along Richmond Road.

Evidence of Land Clearing

Evidence of early land clearing would include tree stumps and remnant natural landforms such as gullies and channels.

Fencelines

The archaeological resource of a site can reveal evidence of fencelines in the form of post-holes, particularly along historical road reserves. The arrangement and alignments of post-holes can indicate the locations of former property boundaries, stockyards or fenced paddocks. There is potential for post-holes to be found within the study area; however such evidence is likely to be ephemeral and difficult to date, consisting of isolated fenceposts only. These are likely to be out of context and unable to reveal fence alignments not present within the study area today.

Table 4.1 Potential archaeological remains and likelihood of survival.

Potential Archaeological Relics	Processes Affecting their Survival	Likelihood of Survival
Evidence of land-clearing activities (eg cleared tree stumps, remnant natural landforms such as gullies and channels etc)	Marsden Park was subject to extensive site clearance in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Later land-use activities included grazing and quarrying. There are certain areas where indicators of early site clearing activities may still exist, although such evidence is usually ephemeral and sensitive to disturbance. Quarrying activity would obviously have destroyed evidence in those areas.	In areas dedicated to non-quarrying activities—Moderate Other areas—Nil
Grazing, animal management	Fenceposts, fencelines are typically ephemeral and often difficult to identify by visual inspection. They are also susceptible to damage from other activities.	Low
Historic linear sites: roads, tracks, laneways	The precinct contains historic roads and tracks. Richmond Road continues to follow an almost 200-year old alignment. Historic roads and tracks were generally unsealed and are therefore highly susceptible to erosion and human activities such as ploughing. Nevertheless, archaeological excavation can often locate such surfaces, especially where they have been sealed under later deposits. Where the roads were sealed with gravel or stone paving there is a higher potential for their survival. The easement also has potential to contain associated features and artefacts.	Moderate
Human graves	There is no evidence of (non-indigenous) human burials having taken place within the precinct. During the periods of settlement it was customary to transport the deceased to a consecrated cemetery rather than bury them on private property. There is only a very low potential for historical human burials to have occurred within the study area.	Low

4.5 Archaeological Resource Summary of the Subject Site

No significant historical (non-Indigenous) heritage items were located during the site visits. Overall, the potential for archaeological resources to survive within the study site is graded as low.

The only feature identified with a high degree of archaeological potential is the Richmond Road historical corridor. While the road itself does not form part of the study area, it does bisect the site and associated features may well be unearthed during subsurface works within the easement, which forms the boundary lines within the site. Potential archaeological remains are identified in Table 4.1

4.6 Constraints Arising from the Potential Historical Archaeological Resource

The potential historical archaeological resource presents few constraints for the development of the subject site.

However, future roadwork activities along the Richmond Road corridor have the potential to disturb or destroy potential archaeological resources, as identified in Table 4.1. Figure 4.1 shows the area with potential for archaeological relics associated with the historic road alignment of Richmond Road. At the time of an application for future works a Heritage Impact Statement (HIS) will be required that includes a consideration of potential archaeological impacts. This HIS must include recommendations for the future management of the potential archaeological resource. This might include recommendations for such things as monitoring or open area research excavation both of which would be carried out pursuant to an Excavation Permit issued under the Heritage Act, if required.

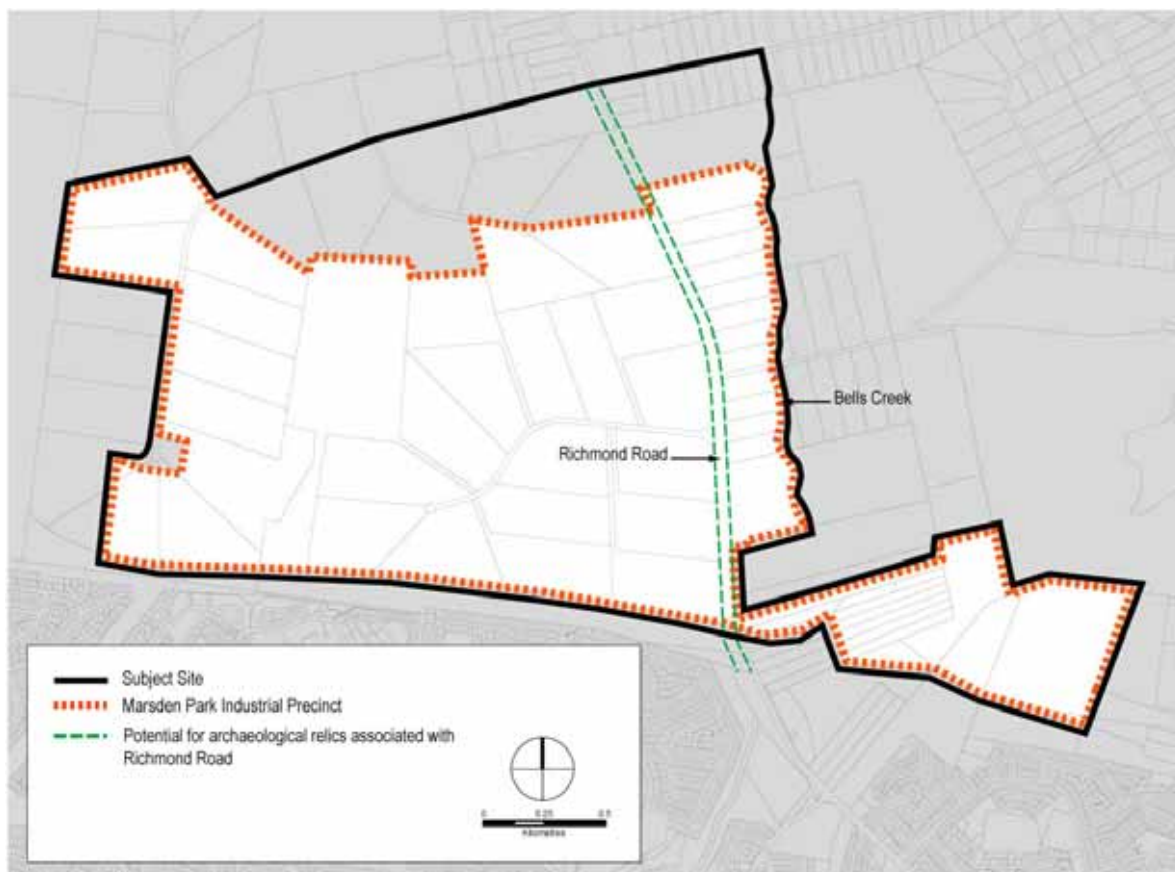


Figure 4.1 Potential Historical Archaeological Resource at the subject site. (Source: Growth Centres Commission, with additions by Godden Mackay Logan 2009)



Figure 4.2 Photograph taken from the northern end of Richmond Road looking south towards the subject site. Note that there is no obvious evidence of historic road alignments in current day views. (Source: Godden Mackay Logan 2008)



Figure 4.3 Photograph taken from the intersection of Richmond Road and South Road. Note that there is no obvious evidence of historic road alignments in current day views. (Source: Godden Mackay Logan 2008)

4.7 Endnotes

- ¹ Additional exceptions granted in July 2005 and revised in April 2006, NSW Heritage Office, Department of Planning, Parramatta, viewed 29 November 2007 <http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/docs/additional_exceptions.pdf>

5.0 Identified Heritage Items and Cultural Landscape and Visual Values

5.1 Background

This section of the report deals with identified heritage items and potential heritage landscape and visual values of the subject site. These values have been evaluated through consideration of the observed physical evidence and an examination of historical research (Section 2.0) related to the development and occupation of the subject site. The basis of assessment of the heritage values includes a review of State Heritage Register (SHR) and State Heritage Inventory (SHI) significance statements for identified heritage items; the Heritage Schedule of the Blacktown LEP 1988 (BLEP 1988); Colonial Landscapes of the Cumberland Plain and Camden, NSW, prepared August 2000 by Colleen Morris and Geoffrey Britton (Morris and Britton Report); the Conservation Management Plan for the Blacktown Native Institution, prepared August 2004 by GML (Native Institution CMP); the Historic Heritage Assessment for Schofields and Adjoining Lands, prepared May 2003 by ERM (Schofields Report); and site inspections by Chris Colville and Erin Finnegan of Godden Mackay Logan in July and August 2008.

The heritage items located in the vicinity of the subject site are identified in Section 3.0 of this report and the subject site is defined in Section 1.2 (refer to Figure 1.2 for a plan of the subject site).

5.2 Previous Cultural Landscape and Visual Assessments

5.2.1 Blacktown Native Institution—Conservation Management Plan, August 2004

The Native Institution CMP prepared by GML in August 2004 contains a number of policy recommendations in relation to the archaeological and social values of the site and future surrounding development. The statement of significance contained in the CMP states as follows:

The Blacktown Native Institution site is of national, state and local significance because of its combination of historical, social and archaeological values.

For the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities the site is a landmark in the history of black and white relations in Australia. For Aboriginal people, in particular, it represents a key historical site symbolising dispossession, child removal and enduring links to the land.

For Darug people it represents a physical, tangible link with the pre-colonial landscape and holds memories of historical events and attitudes passed down to them by relatives. Its physical form evokes memories associated with experiences of the place including fishing, camping, swimming and of the archaeological remains of the school and its setting. The site provides an enduring link with traditional land from before colonisation to the present.

The local non-Indigenous community holds this site in high esteem because of its association with important historical events, processes and individuals; as an origin point for the community of Blacktown; because of its archaeological importance; and because of its importance to the Aboriginal community.

The site is also of importance to the Sydney Maori community as an early tangible link with the colonial history of trans-Tasman cultural relations and with the history of children removed by missionaries.

The site has the potential to yield rare archaeological information through excavation and research. In particular, this information would relate to the Indigenous experience of life in and around the Institution which would provide a counterpoint and contrast to the historical records of the period.

The history of this site involves some of the most influential individuals in Australian colonial history including Lachlan and Elizabeth Macquarie, Samuel Marsden, and the Anglican and Wesleyan missionaries. It also involves Indigenous people: Nurragingy, who was the first Indigenous person to receive a land grant under colonial administration; Maria Lock, a pupil of the school and long-term Blacktown resident; as well as their families and the Aboriginal community which, despite dispossession, has been maintained in this area.¹

Policy 8.10 of the CMP is particularly relevant as it relates to surrounding development and states as follows:

Ensure that surrounding development is sensitive to the heritage significance of the site and to its uses and potential uses as a community/educational/interpretative facility. ²

Figure 5.1 shows the approximate location of the Native Institution Centre.

5.2.2 Schofields and Adjoining Lands—Historic Heritage Assessment

The Schofields Report prepared by ERM in May 2003 identified a number of early subdivisions associated with the Native Institution Centre site and the early Aboriginal land grants of Colebee and Nurragingy on the eastern side of Richmond Road. Colebee and Nurragingy were Aboriginal people who shared a land grant of 30 acres from Governor Macquarie, which was officially approved in 1819. Colebee and Nurragingy were guides on punitive expeditions commissioned by Governor Macquarie during a period when conflict on the outskirts of the colony between colonists and Aboriginal people had flared up.³ The original 30-acre grant was later subdivided into the existing lots located to the east of Richmond Road.

Figure 5.1 shows the approximate location of the Colebee and Nurragingy land grant.

5.2.3 Colonial Landscapes of the Cumberland Plain and Camden, NSW, August 2000

Colleen Morris and Geoffrey Britton prepared a survey of selected pre-1860 cultural landscapes of the Cumberland Plain in August 2000. The Morris and Britton Report covered a wide area, including the subject site but did not identify any specific landscapes other than the Clydesdale homestead, which is located in the vicinity of the subject site.

The Morris and Britton Report outlines important components of the Clydesdale estate, including its relative intactness and many features of individual significance such as the original homestead, relatively intact layout with remnant plantings and its original scenic address to South Creek.⁴ Figure 3.1 shows the approximate location of Clydesdale.

5.3 Opportunities for Constraints on Future Development

As part of this review of the subject site, the potential cultural landscape and visual opportunities and constraints have been considered. These are discussed below.

5.3.1 Native Institution Centre

The Native Institution Centre is located approximately 1km from the southern boundary of the subject site on the western side of Rooty Hill Road North. While the site was not inspected as part of the study,

the Native Institution CMP states that the site contains archaeological remains which are grassed over and surface remains visible only in the area of the former Native Institution building.⁵ These remains would not be impacted by future works within the subject site given the separation that exists between the two sites.

As noted in the CMP there is little remnant vegetation associated with early structures on the site, apart from some garden remains around the former main house.⁶ Given the location of these garden remains and distance from the subject site (approximately 1 km to the south) any future works would not visually impact them.

Policy 8.10 of the CMP cited above relates to future surrounding development. An opportunity exists to provide an interpretive connection between the site of the Native Institution Centre and the Colebee and Nurragingy land grant which is discussed in detail below.

Colebee and Nurragingy Land Grant

The Colebee and Nurragingy land grant has associations with the Native Institution Centre. Part of the subject site includes the southern portion of this early Aboriginal land grant (see Figures 2.2 and 5.1). A separate Indigenous study is being prepared by Kelleher Nightingale.

There are no above-ground physical remains or remnant vegetation associated with this land grant. However, the Native Institution CMP identifies historic and social values associated with the site. The local Aboriginal community which, despite dispossession, has maintained a presence in this area has a strong attachment with the site. The existing subdivision allotments covering this land grant are long and narrow, run from the east side of Richmond Road and cross Bell's Creek.

There is an opportunity to promote the social values of the Native Institution Centre, the Colebee and Nurragingy land grant and Bell's Creek through public access and interpretation. Public access to this historic land grant and Bell's Creek and their integration into future precinct planning as a public park would ensure local residents and the Aboriginal community have the opportunity to appreciate the area's non-Indigenous and Indigenous history.

Figure 5.1 shows the approximate location of the Native Institution Centre and the Colebee and Nurragingy land grant.

5.3.2 Clydesdale

The Clydesdale homestead is located two kilometres to the northwest of the subject site. The setting of this homestead would not be impacted by future works within the subject site as no visual connections from within the subject site were identified during the fieldwork or as part of the Morris and Britton Report.

5.3.3 Cumberland Plain Remnant Communities

The Cumberland Plain Remnant Communities are stands of vegetation representative of those naturally occurring in the drier part of the Cumberland Plain (see section 3.5). The Marsden Park Landscape Conservation Area (LCA) is located to the west of the subject site (see Figure 3.1). The LCA is currently screened by stands of vegetation to the immediate west of the subject site. These areas act as a landscape buffer between the subject site and the LCA, ensuring future development within the site would have negligible visual impact on its setting. Proposed development on the subject site would be unlikely to impact on the identified conservation values of the LCA.

The stands of vegetation located between the subject site and the LCA (referred to above) appear to be regrowth, but this should be confirmed by an arborist. Figures 5.2–5.4 show some areas of potential regrowth within the subject site.

5.3.4 Other Heritage Items and Potential Heritage Items

The future development of the subject site would have a no impact on the identified heritage significance of the following heritage items which are located in the vicinity of the subject site (see Section 3.1.1) given the their locations:

- Former Church Hall, Grange Avenue, Marsden Park; and
- 142 Clifton Street, Marsden Park.

No potential heritage items were identified during the fieldwork.

5.4 Draft Indicative Layout Plan dated 2 January 2009

GML provided comments on the draft Indicative Layout Plan (ILP) by email on 22 January 2009 noting that it is respectful of the identified heritage items and potential heritage landscape and visual values of the subject site. The provision of a park along Bell's Creek and a landscape conservation area to the eastern edge and southeast portion of the precinct would allow an opportunity to interpret the connections between the Native Institution Centre, the early Colebee and Narragingy land grant and Bell's Creek. The draft ILP dated January 2009 is included as Appendix B.

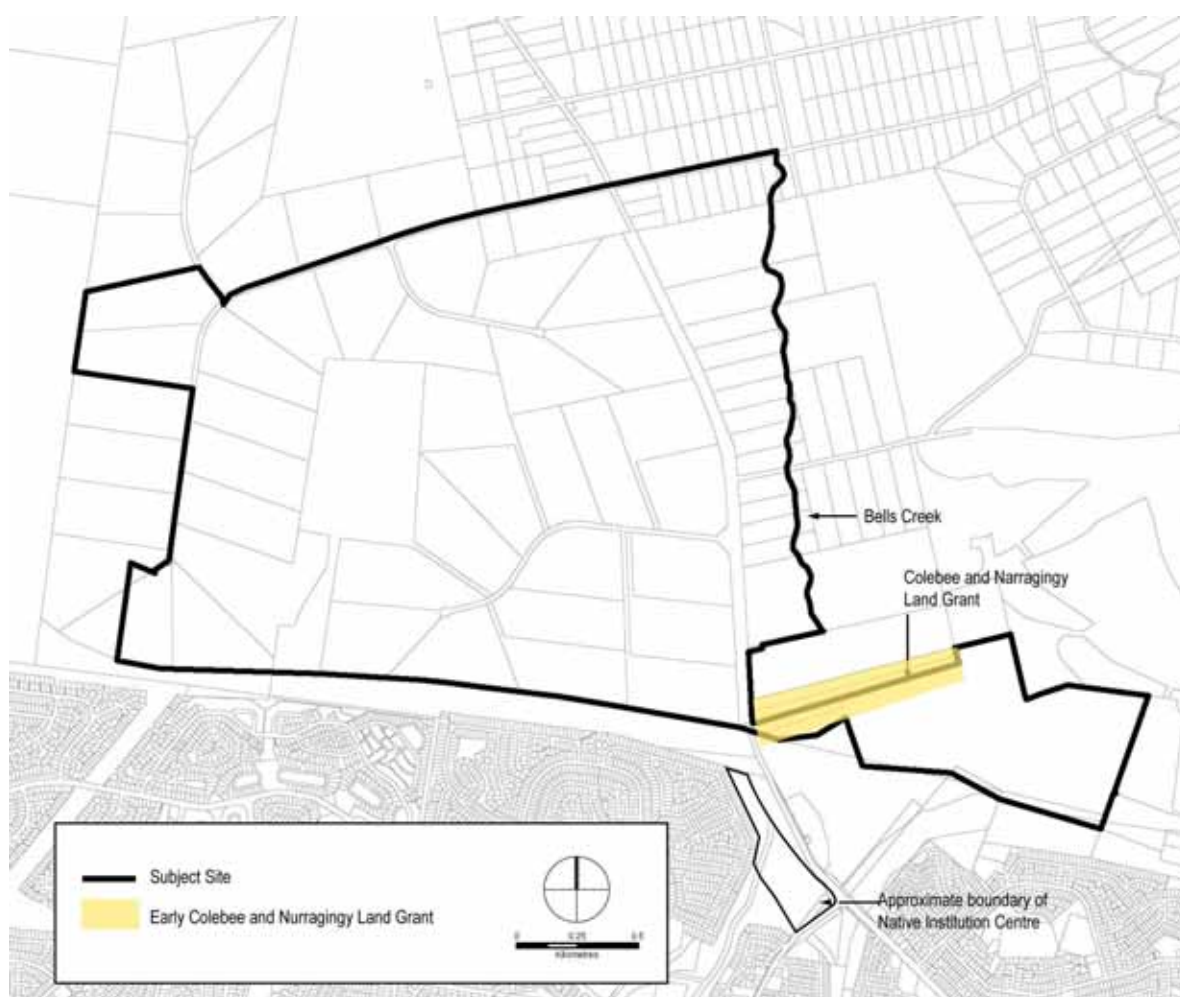


Figure 5.1 Plan showing the approximate location of the Native Institution Centre, the Colebee and Narragingy land grant and Bell's Creek in relation to the subject site. (Source: Growth Centres Commission with addition by Godden Mackay Logan 2009)



Figure 5.2 Photograph looking west from the southern end of South Street showing an example of a cleared area and tree regrowth within the subject site. (Source: Godden Mackay Logan 2008)



Figure 5.3 Photograph looking west along South Street. Note that the trees visible in the distance are mainly regrowth. (Source: Godden Mackay Logan 2008)



Figure 5.4 Photograph looking west from the northwest corner of the existing landfill site located within the subject site. Note that the trees visible in the distance are located beyond the western boundary of the subject site. These stands act as a buffer between the subject site and the Marsden Park Landscape Conservation Area. (Source: Godden Mackay Logan 2008)

5.4 Endnotes

¹ Godden Mackay Logan, Blacktown Native Institution—Conservation Management Plan, August 2004, pp 62–63.

² Godden Mackay Logan, Blacktown Native Institution—Conservation Management Plan, August 2004, p 81.

³ ERM, Historic Heritage Assessment for Schofields and Adjoining Lands, May 2003, p 27.

⁴ Morris, C and Britton, G, Colonial Landscapes of the Cumberland Plain and Camden, NSW—A Survey of pre-1860 Cultural Landscapes from Wollondilly to Hawkesbury LGAs, August 2000, pp 52–53.

⁵ Godden Mackay Logan, Blacktown Native Institution—Conservation Management Plan, August 2004, p 6.

⁶ Godden Mackay Logan, Blacktown Native Institution—Conservation Management Plan, August 2004, p 49.

6.0 Recommendations

There are no significant non-Indigenous heritage constraints for future development of the subject area. The following recommendations are made to facilitate conservation and promotion of the site's landscape and historical heritage values (Figure 6.1).

6.1 Cultural Landscape

During preparation of the masterplan and site-specific Development Control Plan (Stage 2) it is recommended that:

- consideration be given to creating a public park associated with the Native Institution Centre, the early Colebee and Nurragingy land grant and Bell's Creek. This would ensure that there is an opportunity to promote the historic and social values of the Native Institution Centre and the Colebee and Nurragingy land grant through public access and interpretation; and
- confirmation is provided by an arborist that the remaining stands of trees within the subject site are regrowth, in which case they can be removed.

6.2 Historical Archaeology

At the time of an application for future works a Heritage Impact Statement (HIS) will be required that includes a consideration of potential archaeological impacts. This HIS must include recommendations for the future management of the potential archaeological resource. This might include recommendations for such things as monitoring or open area research excavation both of which would be carried out pursuant to an Excavation Permit issued under the Heritage Act, if required.

6.3 Draft Indicative Layout Plan dated 2 January 2009

The provision of a park along Bell's Creek and a landscape conservation area to the eastern edge and southeast portion of the precinct would allow an opportunity to interpret the connections between the Native Institution Centre, the early Colebee and Nurragingy land grant and Bell's Creek. The draft ILP dated 2 January 2009 is included as Appendix B.

6.3 Resulting Indicative Layout Plan

The exhibition draft Indicative Layout Plan (ILP) is shown in Figure 6.2. this is the result of thirteen technical studies and an urban design process. The final design reflects the recommendations of this final report. Detailed design of the Richmond Road upgrade has commenced and this Review of Environment Factors (REF) for this will examine the historical aspects of the road alignments. The ILP and this report will be formally lodged with the Heritage Branch of the Department of Planning for comment.

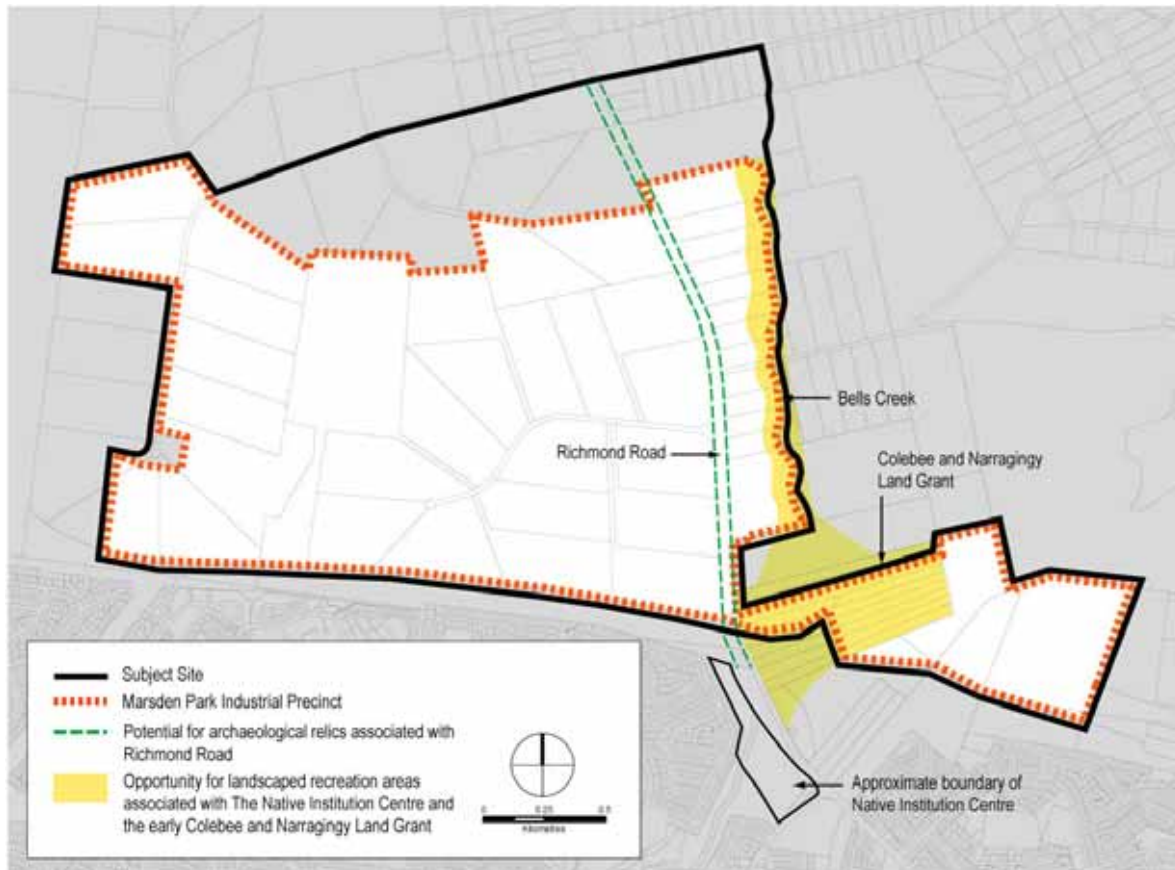


Figure 6.1 Map of the subject site indicating opportunities to promote the area's non-Indigenous history. Potential recreation areas (shaded yellow) could be landscaped to provide a connection between the Native Institution Centre and the early Colebee and Narraginy land grant. (Source: Growth Centres Commission with additions by Godden Mackay Logan 2009)

7.0 Appendices

Appendix A

State Heritage Register Inventory Sheet: Clydesdale, Grand House, Barn and Cottage, Richmond Road, Marsden Park

State Heritage Inventory Sheet: Clydesdale, Farmers Cottages and Barn, Richmond Road, Marsden Park

State Heritage Inventory Sheet: Native Institution Centre, Rooty Hill Road North, Oakhurst

State Heritage Inventory Sheet: House, 142 Clifton Street, Marsden Park

State Heritage Inventory Sheet: Hall, Grange Avenue, Marsden Park

National Trust Classification Sheet: Clydesdale, Richmond Road and Blacktown Road

National Trust Classification Sheet: Cumberland Plain Remnant Communities

Appendix B

Draft Indicative Layout Plan for the Marsden Park Industrial Precinct, July 2009

Appendix A

State Heritage Register Inventory Sheet: Clydesdale, Grand House, Barn and Cottage, Richmond Road, Marsden Park

State Heritage Inventory Sheet: Clydesdale, Farmers Cottages and Barn, Richmond Road, Marsden Park

State Heritage Inventory Sheet: Native Institution Centre, Rooty Hill Road North, Oakhurst

State Heritage Inventory Sheet: House, 142 Clifton Street, Marsden Park

State Heritage Inventory Sheet: Hall, Grange Avenue, Marsden Park

National Trust Classification Sheet: Clydesdale, Richmond Road and Blacktown Road

National Trust Classification Sheet: Cumberland Plain Remnant Communities



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Native Institution Centre

Item

Name of Item: Native Institution Centre

Primary Address: Rooty Hill Road North, Oakhurst, NSW 2761

Local Govt. Area: Blacktown

Property Description:

Lot / Volume Code	Lot / Volume Number	Section Number	Plan / Folio Code	Plan / Folio Number

All Addresses

Street Address	Suburb / Town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
Rooty Hill Road North	Oakhurst	Blacktown	Rooty Hill		Primary

Statement of Significance

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

Date Significance Updated: 10 Nov 98

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed in NSW. The Heritage Branch intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance and other information for these items as resources become available.

Description

Construction Years: 1823 - 1829

Physical Description: A vacant site with some foundations still evident mark the location of the Native Institution Centre and the house known as LLOYDHURST.

Assessment Criteria Items are assessed against the  [State Heritage Register \(SHR\) Criteria](#) to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
Local Environmental Plan	Amend No 143		12 Apr 02	72	2262

References, Internet links & Images

None

Note: Internet links may be to web pages, documents or images.



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Clydesdale, Farmers Cottages & Barn

Item

Name of Item: Clydesdale, Farmers Cottages & Barn

Primary Address: Richmond Road, Marsden Park, NSW 2765

Local Govt. Area: Blacktown

Property Description:

Lot / Volume Code	Lot / Volume Number	Section Number	Plan / Folio Code	Plan / Folio Number
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All Addresses

Street Address	Suburb / Town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
Richmond Road	Marsden Park	Blacktown	Rooty Hill		Primary

Statement of Significance

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

Date Significance Updated: 09 Nov 98

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed in NSW. The Heritage Branch intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance and other information for these items as resources become available.

Description

Construction Years: 1820 - 1900

Physical Description: The main house is square in plan comprising two storeys with a hipped slate roof and verandah to three sides. Earlier photographs show different balustrades, representing the different periods of additions on the upper and lower verandah.

Current Use: Dairy

Assessment Criteria Items are assessed against the  [State Heritage Register \(SHR\) Criteria](#) to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
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<i>Local Environmental Plan</i>	Amend No 143		12 Apr 02	72	2262
<i>Heritage study</i>					

References, Internet links & Images

None

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House

Item

Name of Item: House

Type of Item: Built

Group / Collection: Residential buildings (private)

Category: House

Primary Address: 142 Clifton Street, Marsden Park, NSW 2765

Local Govt. Area: Blacktown

Property Description:

Lot / Volume Code	Lot / Volume Number	Section Number	Plan / Folio Code	Plan / Folio Number
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All Addresses

Street Address	Suburb / Town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
142 Clifton Street	Marsden Park	Blacktown			Primary

Statement of Significance

Local country residential development of Marsden Park.

Date Significance Updated: 12 Sep 98

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed in NSW. The Heritage Branch intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance and other information for these items as resources become available.

Description

Physical Description:

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

Assessment Criteria

Items are assessed against the  **State Heritage Register (SHR) Criteria** to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
Local Environmental Plan	Amend No 143		12 Apr 02	72	2262

References, Internet links & Images

None

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Hall

Item

Name of Item: Hall

Primary Address: Grange Avenue, Marsden Park, NSW 2765

Local Govt. Area: Blacktown

Property Description:

Lot / Volume Code	Lot / Volume Number	Section Number	Plan / Folio Code	Plan / Folio Number

All Addresses

Street Address	Suburb / Town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
Grange Avenue	Marsden Park	Blacktown			Primary

Statement of Significance

Important social connections in the development of the Marsden Park community. The first Presbyterian Church service was held here in October 1898. The church closed on 4 April 1971 and was sold in 1991 to the Trustees of the Christian Israelite Church.

Date Significance Updated: 09 Nov 98

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed in NSW. The Heritage Branch intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance and other information for these items as resources become available.

Description

Physical Description: A simple weatherboard building with gable ended galvanised iron roof with exposed cross brackets.

Assessment Criteria Items are assessed against the  [State Heritage Register \(SHR\) Criteria](#) to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
Local Environmental Plan	Amend No 143		12 Apr 02	72	2262

References, Internet links & Images

None

Note: Internet links may be to web pages, documents or images.



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St Phillips Church Cemetery

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed in NSW. The Heritage Branch intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance and other information for these items as resources become available.

Item

Name of Item: St Phillips Church Cemetery

Primary Address: Richmond Road, Marsden Park, NSW 2765

Local Govt. Area: Blacktown

Property Description:

Lot / Volume Code	Lot / Volume Number	Section Number	Plan / Folio Code	Plan / Folio Number
-------------------	---------------------	----------------	-------------------	---------------------

All Addresses

Street Address	Suburb / Town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
Richmond Road	Marsden Park	Blacktown	Gidley		Primary

Assessment Criteria Items are assessed against the  [State Heritage Register \(SHR\) Criteria](#) to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
Local Environmental Plan	Amend No 143		12 Apr 02	72	2262

References, Internet links & Images

None

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Old School Building

Item

Name of Item: Old School Building

Primary Address: Garfield Road West, Marsden Park, NSW 2765

Local Govt. Area: Blacktown

Property Description:

Lot / Volume Code	Lot / Volume Number	Section Number	Plan / Folio Code	Plan / Folio Number

All Addresses

Street Address	Suburb / Town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
Garfield Road West	Marsden Park	Blacktown			Primary

Statement of Significance

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

Date Significance Updated: 09 Nov 98

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed in NSW. The Heritage Branch intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance and other information for these items as resources become available.

Description

Physical Description: A single storey weatherboard school building typical of country school buildings of the late 19th to early 20th centuries.

Assessment Criteria

Items are assessed against the  **State Heritage Register (SHR) Criteria** to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
Local Environmental Plan	Amend No 143		12 Apr 02	72	2262

References, Internet links & Images

None

Note: Internet links may be to web pages, documents or images.



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Clydesdale - Grand House, Barn & Cottage

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed in NSW. The Heritage Branch intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance and other information for these items as resources become available.

Item

Name of Item: Clydesdale - Grand House, Barn & Cottage

Type of Item: Complex / Group

Group / Collection: Farming and Grazing

Category: Homestead Complex

Primary Address: Richmond Road, Marsden Park, NSW 2765

Local Govt. Area: Blacktown

Property Description:

Lot / Volume Code	Lot / Volume Number	Section Number	Plan / Folio Code	Plan / Folio Number
PART LOT	2	-	DP	260476

All Addresses

Street Address	Suburb / Town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
Richmond Road	Marsden Park	Blacktown	Rooty Hill	Cumberland	Primary

Owner / s

Organisation Name	Owner Category	Date Ownership Updated
Francis George Pace	Private	

Description

Current Use: Unoccupied

Former Use: Private Residence / Hospital / Educational.

Historic Themes

Australian Theme (abbrev)	New South Wales Theme	Local Theme
1. Environment - Tracing the evolution of a continent's special environments	Environment - naturally evolved - Activities associated with the physical surroundings that support human life and influence or shape human cultures.	Cultural: Rivers and water bodies important to humans -
3. Economy - 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	Dairying, poultry and pigs -
3. Economy - Developing	Agriculture - Activities relating to the cultivation and	Horse breeding -

local, regional and national economies	rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes, can include aquaculture	
3. Economy - 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	Orchards and viticulture -
3. Economy - 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	Sharefarming -
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Environment - cultural landscape - Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings	Landscapes of cultural and natural interaction -
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Health - Activities associated with preparing and providing medical assistance and/or promoting or maintaining the well being of humans	Converting Premises for Rest and Recreation purposes -
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Health - Activities associated with preparing and providing medical assistance and/or promoting or maintaining the well being of humans	(none) -
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Pastoralism - Activities associated with the breeding, raising, processing and distribution of livestock for human use	Dairying -
4. Settlement - Building settlements, towns and cities	Accommodation - Activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and particular types of accommodation – does not include architectural styles – use the theme of Creative Endeavour for such activities.	Country Homes -
4. Settlement - Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages - Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages	Rural estates -
5. Working - Working	Labour - Activities associated with work practises and organised and unorganised labour	Working independently on the land -
6. Educating - Educating	Education - Activities associated with teaching and learning by children and adults, formally and informally.	Private (religious) schooling -
8. Culture - Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Domestic life - Activities associated with creating, maintaining, living in and working around houses and institutions.	Ways of life 1788-1850 -
8. Culture - Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Religion - Activities associated with particular systems of faith and worship	Missionaries -
8. Culture - Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Religion - Activities associated with particular systems of faith and worship	(none) -
9. Phases of Life - Marking the phases of life	Birth and Death - Activities associated with the initial stages of human life and the bearing of children, and with the final stages of human life and disposal of the dead.	Marking the phases of life - National Theme 9
9. Phases of Life - Marking the phases of life	Birth and Death - Activities associated with the initial stages of human life and the bearing of children, and with the final stages of human life and disposal of the dead.	Isolated graves / Remnant headstones -
9. Phases of Life - Marking the phases of life	Persons - Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	(none) -

Assessment Criteria

Items are assessed against the  **State Heritage Register (SHR) Criteria** to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

Recommended Management

Ensure information for listing on State Heritage Register is accurate (for example map refers to South Creek as a boundary for the former PCO)

area whereas the boundary is actually a tributary of South Creek). The map accompanying the PCO gazettal does not refer to the cemetery site however it is noted on Sheet 17 of the Blacktown LEP 1988 and should be included on the SHR information.

Ensure current zoning is retained for the area recommended above in order to maintain the rural open space character as an appropriate landscape setting for the homestead complex.

The site - represented by the area recommended above - should be the subject of a conservation management plan which takes into the cultural landscape and setting of the place as well as any landscape archaeology and moveable heritage items.

It is highly desirable that the homestead complex is not left unoccupied. Ensure that a suitable (and sympathetic) tenancy is maintained for the place.

Investigate the possible presence of an early tunnel linking the homestead and stables. If confirmed, ensure inclusion as part of the documentation under the SHR listing.

Procedures /Exemptions

Section of Act	Description	Title	Comments	Action Date
57(2)	Exemption to allow work	Heritage Act	Maint. Building, garden, pastur. improve Order Under Section 57(2) to exempt the following activities from Section 57(1): (1) The maintenance of any building or item on the site where maintenance means the continuous protective care of existing material; (2) Garden maintenance including cultivation, weed control, the repair and maintenance of existing fences, gates, garden walls, pruning and tree surgery but not including extensive lopping. (3) Horticultural and agricultural management. (4) Change of use (5) Pasture improvement not requiring substantial clearing of existing vegetation. (6) Maintenance and repair of existing farm fences and the provision of internal subdivision fences. (7) Maintenance and repair of existing dams, water storage facilities and reticulation systems.	May 2 1986
57(2)	Exemption to allow work	Heritage Act	Building and Garden Maintenance. Order Under Section 57(2) to exempt the following activities from Section 57(1): (1) The maintenance of any building or item on the site where maintenance means the continuous protective care of existing material; (2) Garden maintenance including cultivation, pruning, weed control, the repair and maintenance of existing fences, gates and garden walls, tree surgery but not extensive lopping; (3) Horticultural and agricultural management; (4) Change of use; (5) Pasture improvement, not requiring substantial clearing of existing vegetation; (6) Maintenance and repair of existing farm fences and the provision of internal subdivision fences; (7) Maintenance and repair of existing dams, water storage facilities and reticulation systems.	May 6 1988

57(2)	Exemption to allow work	Heritage Act	See File For Schedule Order Under Section 57(2) to exempt the following activities from Section 57(1): (1) The change of use of and building on the site. (2) The maintenance of any building or item on the site where maintenance means the continuous protective care of existing fabric, but excluding renovation, major repairs, restoration or repainting. (3) Garden maintenance including cultivation, pruning, weed control, the repair and maintenance of existing fences, gates and garden walls, tree surgery but not extensive lopping. (4) Conservation and restoration works carried out in accordance with a conservation plan approved by the Heritage Council of New South Wales. (5) Horticultural and agricultural management. (6) Pasture improvement, not requiring substantial clearing of existing vegetation. (7) Maintenance and repair of existing farm fences and the provision of internal fences. (8) Maintenance and repair of existing dams, water storage facilities and reticulation systems.	May 5 1989
57(2)	Exemption to allow work	Standard Exemptions	SCHEDULE OF STANDARD EXEMPTIONS HERITAGE ACT, 1977 Order Under Section 57(2) of the Heritage Act, 1977 I, the Minister for Planning, pursuant to section 57(2) of the Heritage Act 1977, on the recommendation of the Heritage Council of New South Wales, do by this Order: 1. revoke the Schedule of Exemptions to subsection 57(1) of the Heritage Act made under subsection 57(2) and published in the Government Gazette on 7 March 2003, 18 June 2004 and 8 July 2005; and 2. grant standard exemptions from section 57(1) of the Heritage Act 1977, described in the Schedule below. FRANK SARTOR Minister for Planning Sydney, 25 March 2006 To view the schedule click on the Standard Exemptions for Works Requiring Heritage Council Approval link below.	Mar 25 2006



Standard Exemptions for Works Requiring Heritage Council Approval

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
<i>Heritage Act - State Heritage Register</i>		00674	02 Apr 99	27	1546
<i>Heritage Act - Permanent Conservation Order - former</i>		00674	05 May 89	92	6470
<i>Regional Environmental Plan</i>			30 Jun 89		
<i>Local Environmental Plan</i>			01 Sep 89		
<i>Local Environmental Plan</i>			03 Jan 92		

Study Details

Title	Year Number		Author	Inspected by	Guidelines Used
Colonial Landscapes of the Cumberland Plain and Camden, NSW	2000		NSW Heritage Office		Yes

References, Internet links & Images

Type	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Management Plan	Lincoln Andrews	2002	Clydesdale Estate and its Immediate Landscape (Report)	
Written	Morris, Britton	2000	Colonial Landscapes of the Cumberland Plain and Camden study	

Note: Internet links may be to web pages, documents or images.



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File Number: S90/05961, HC 32345

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MARSDEN PARK	CLYDESDALE	Richmond & Blacktown Road Lot C - D.P. 62088
(Town or District)		
Post Code 2765 City of Local Govt Area Blacktown		
Author of Proposal D. Sheedy		
Date of Proposal September 1979	(Name or Identification of Listing)	(Address or Location)
Suggested Listing Category CLASSIFIED	Bibliography	Owner and Address
Committee See over (Trust Use) HBC	Mitchell Library Ref 829/1964 Aust. Town & Country Journal 18th Oct 1884 pp. 806, 808	Associated Dairies Pty. Ltd advised: 14/11/79 Copy to Blacktown Council
Council (Trust Use) APPROVED CL 12/11/79		

Description

Briefly cover the points on the following check list where they are relevant and within your knowledge.

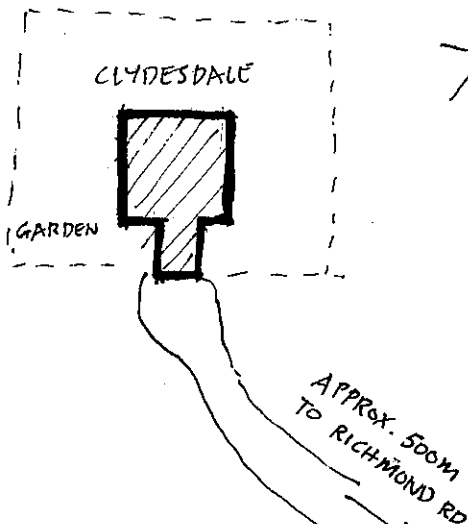
Style
Construction
Use
Architect/s
Builder/s
Date of
Construction
Present
Condition
History
Owners
Boundaries
of proposed
listing

Walter Lang named this property 'Clydesdale' after being granted 700 acres here in 1813 and it was sold in 1818 to Charles Thompson, a wealthy landowner who built the ground floor portion of the present house here c1820. At this time it was a typical colonial Georgian house having a large attic storey beneath a hipped shingle roof supported on a timber verandah with a delicate timber chinoiserie balustrade that still is in place. In the 1860's a French priest ran a school for South Sea Islanders there, Thompson having disposed of the property in the 1840's to Edward and John Lamb. It passed through various owners, the most notable, possibly was John Hardie, Mayor of Sydney who owned it in 1880. George Kiss owned it from 1898-1915 and it is thought he converted it to its present 2 storey brick formed with hipped slate roof. It is essentially square on plan with 2 storey timber verandah to 3 sides and kitchen and servants wing at the rear. Doors are 6 panelled on the ground floor and 4 panelled above, windows are either margined french type or 12 pane double hung, all shuttered. The front door and sidelights have a fine colonial fanlight above while there is much Edwardian detail and glazing work on the First Floor. Since being subdivided into flats the stair has been removed and most of the outbuildings. It still possesses a large garden containing many mature trees including a fine stand of palm trees.

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

Sketch plan and photos
Attach additional photos
if any.

PADDocks



LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION AREA

CUMBERLAND PLAIN
REMNANT COMMUNITIES

SYDNEY

Location	Name or identification of listing	Region
Proposer I. ARMSTRONG	Crown land X Freehold X	Map reference VARIOUS (SEE MAP) CMA APPIN RIVERSTONE, PENRITH, PROSPECT, LIVERPOOL, SPRINGWOOD, WILBERFORCE
Date of Proposal	Local Govt Area/s BAULKHAM HILLS	Owner/s VARIOUS
Suggested Listing Category CLASSIFIED	HAWKESBURY	
Committee (Trust use)	PENRITH	
Council (Trust use) 3/11/86	LIVERPOOL	
	FAIRFIELD	
	BLACKTOWN	

Reasons for Listing These remnants are representative of the remaining major stands of the vegetation naturally occurring in the drier part of Cumberland Plain.

They have high conservation status because they:

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

Description These individual areas, listed below, together represent most of the communities which originally occurred in the Cumberland Plain. No single site samples all the remnant communities and, due to the extent of clearing in the Plain, most areas are small and represent a very limited sample. The sites, together with a description of soil types and dominant floristic composition, are tabulated below. The location of the sites is indicated on Map 1;

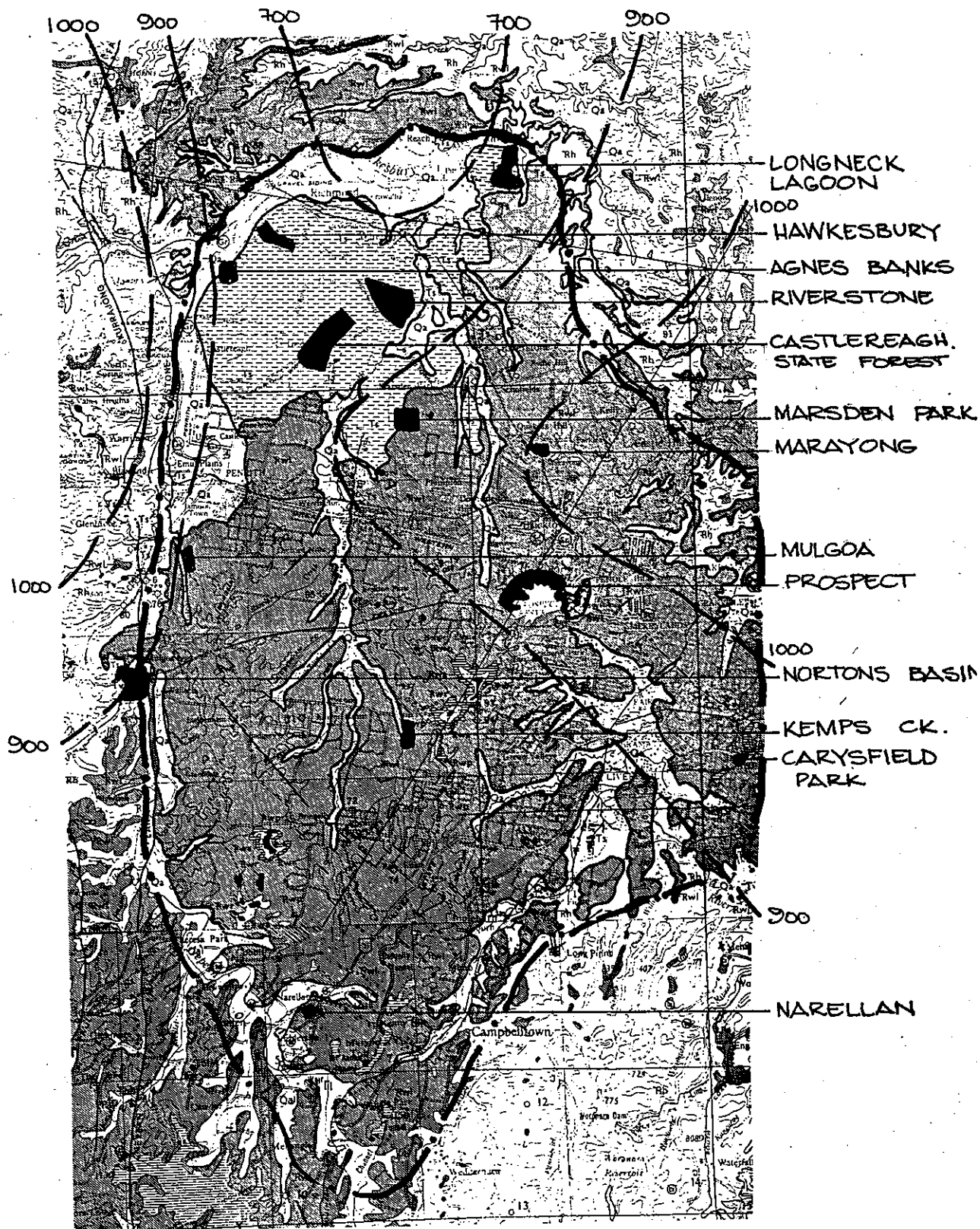
- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Long Neck Lagoon | 7. Prospect |
| 2. Agnes Banks | 8. Kemps Creek |
| 3. Riverstone | 9. Nortons Basin |
| 4. Castlereagh State Forest | 10. Hawkesbury |
| 5. Marsden Park | 11. Marayong and Narellin |
| 6. Mulgoa | 12. Carysfield Park |

These remnants are primarily on the shale-derived soils, which were extensively cleared during the early stages of European settlement due to their relatively higher levels of fertility, or on small, tertiary deposits less suited for agriculture. These areas remain under threat due to pressure for residential development or extractive industry.

This list is not comprehensive and further areas may be found which warrant conservation.

Recommendations Due to the uniqueness of these remnants and their importance to an understanding of the biogeography of the Cumberland Plain, the National Trust recommends that: (1) all these areas be managed with the primary objective to preserve their natural heritage values and, where appropriate, the areas be set aside as Nature Reserves; (2) a management study be instituted immediately to ensure the integrity and long term viability of these communities; (3) where necessary, appropriate land use controls be implemented on surrounding lands, or additional lands be added to the Reserves, to ensure the management goals.

The value of remnant stands can be increased greatly by maintenance or establishment of corridors between stands. Clearly the watercourses and their associated floodplains throughout the Plain (Hawkesbury/Nepean River system, South Creek and its tributaries, Eastern Creek, the Cattai Creek system, Mulga Creek, etc.) provide an ideal opportunity to provide linkages between the identified conservation areas. In addition, all service easements and corridors (S.R.A., D.M.R., M.W.S.&D.B., ELCOM, D.E.P.) have the potential for regeneration. Regeneration and maintenance of these corridors would markedly improve the viability of the CLASSIFIED areas as habitat and would have a beneficial effect on the microclimate of the surrounding areas.



MAP 1.

CUMBERLAND PLAIN. REMNANT VEGETATION COMMUNITIES.

BOUNDARY OF AREA — — — — —

INDIVIDUAL SITES ■

ISOHYETS (mm pa) ~ ~ ~

QUATERNARY SEDIMENTS

TERTIARY SEDIMENTS

Qa. 1

Qa. 2

— — — — —

— — — — —

LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION AREA

CUMBERLAND PLAIN REMNANT COMMUNITIES

Bibliography

- BENSON, D.H., (1981) "Explanatory notes for the Penrith 1:100 000 Vegetation Map Sheet"
National Herbarium N.S.W.
- BENSON, D.H., (1981) Cunninghamia 1(1) 35-37 "Vegetation of the Agnes Banks Sand
Deposit, Richmond, N.S.W."
- FORSTER, G.R., CAMPBELL, D., BENSON, D. and MOORE, R.M., (1977) "Vegetation and Soils
of the Western Region of Sydney", C.S.I.R.O. Technical Memorandum 77/10.

RESERVE	SOIL/GEOLOGY	DOMINANT VEGETATION (AFTER BENSON*)	COMMENTS
Long Neck Lagoon	Recent alluvium Wianamatta Shale/ tertiary alluvium Tertiary alluvium Wianamatta shale	28, open sedgeland 9d, open woodland 9e, open forest 10d, woodland	* important wetland habitat * rare and endangered plants * good gradational sequence
Agnes Banks	Tertiary alluvium Tertiary alluvium Tertiary alluvium	9e, open forest 14a, low woodland 14b, low woodland/open scrub	* unique vegetation on unusual aeolian sand deposit * current Nature Reserve does not sample communities adequately * rare plants and unusual species distribution
Riverstone	Wianamatta Shale/ tertiary alluvium Tertiary alluvium	9d, open forest 14a, low woodland	* rare plants * important habitat * has had a history of sympathetic management and is in good condition
Castlereagh	Tertiary alluvium Tertiary alluvium	9e, open forest 14a, low woodland	* considerable archaeological research potential * species of scientific interest due to unusual species distribution * important macropod habitat
Marsden Park	Wianamatta Shale/ tertiary alluvium Wianamatta Shale	9d, open forest 10c, woodland	* important remnant requiring further investigation * large tree specimens and undisturbed understorey * least disturbed site in area

RESERVE	SOIL/GEOLOGY	DOMINANT VEGETATION (AFTER BENSON*)	COMMENTS
Mulgoa	Wianamatta Shale	10d, woodland	* rare plant * unusual occurrence of species * interesting geological formation
Prospect	Wianamatta Shale Wianamatta Shale	10c, woodland 10d, woodland	* important remnant
Kemps Creek	Recent alluvium Wianamatta Shale	9f, open forest 10c, woodland	* important ecological gradient * good example of southern communities
Nortons Basin	Hawkesbury Sandstone Breccia Neck	open forest woodland	* species rich * rare and endangered plants * unusual geology
Hawkesbury Nature Reserve	Recent alluvium	9f, open forest	* current status as wildlife sanctuary * only example of this vegetation association
Marayong Nature Reserve	Wianamatta Shale	not relevant	* habitat of <u>Pimelia spicata</u>
Narellan	Wianamatta Shale	10c, woodland (not relevant)	* habitat of <u>Pimelia spicata</u>

RESERVE	SOIL/GEOLOGY	DOMINANT VEGETATION (AFTER BENSON*)	COMMENTS
Carysfield Park	Wianamatta Shale	9d, woodland	* locally rare plant community * most easterly location of dry shale communities * rare plants

9d	Eucalyptus fibrosa - E. moluccana
9e	Eucalyptus fibrosa
9f	Angophora subvelutina - Eucalyptus amplifolia - E. tereticornis
10c	Eucalyptus moluccana - E. tereticornis
10d	Eucalyptus moluccana - E. tereticornis - E. crebra
14a	Eucalyptus sclerophylla - Angophora bakeri
14b	Eucalyptus sclerophylla - Angophora bakeri - Banksia serrata
28	Eleocharis sphacelata - Juncus usitatus - Polygonum sp.

* Benson, D.H. (1981) Explanatory Notes for the Penrith 1:100 000
Vegetation Map Sheet. National Herbarium of N.S.W.

MARSDEN PARK

Description

The area covers about 200 ha on Commonwealth owned land, immediately to the east of the International Radio Transmitting Station at Llandillo.

Reasons for Listing

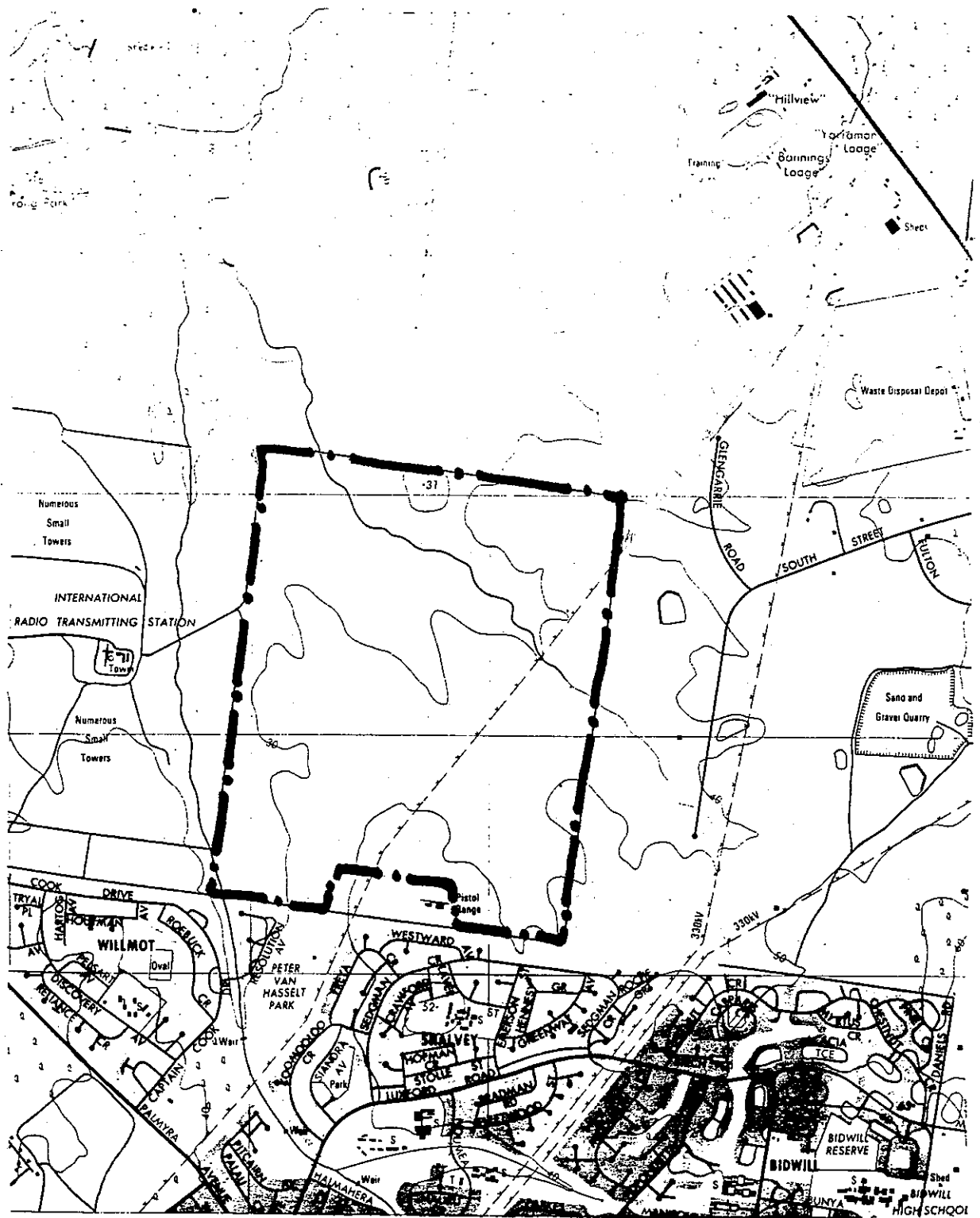
The area is the least disturbed of the remaining sites, and contains large tree specimens and a relatively undisturbed understorey.

Benson has mapped the area as being dominated by Eucalyptus fibrosa ssp. fibrosa - E. moluccana Open Forest. The area is in need of more detailed assessment. The area is rich in avifauna.

Recommendations

The Trust recommends that the land be transferred to the National Parks and Wildlife Service and dedicated as a Nature Reserve.

The adjacent land, occupied by the International Radio Transmitting Station, has areas of remnant vegetation, and the Trust recommends that the Service liaise with the Commonwealth authorities to ensure compatible management.



MARSDEN PARK.
BLACKTOWN CITY.

Appendix B

Draft Indicative Layout Plan for the Marsden Park Industrial Precinct, July 2009

Marsden Park Industrial Precinct
Draft Indicative Layout Plan