Badgerys Creek Initial Environmental Survey:
Historic Heritage

Prepared by Australian Museum Consulting for SMEC Australia

October 2014

1400846
### Document Information 1400846

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Citation:</strong></th>
<th>Australian Museum Consulting 2014, <em>Badgerys Creek Initial Environmental Survey: Historic Heritage</em>. Consultancy report to SMEC Australia.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Versions:** | Version 1: Draft Report issued October 2014  
Version 2: Report issued October 2014  
Version 3: Final Report issued October 2014 |
| **Recipient:** | Chris Masters,  
Project Manager, SMEC Australia |
| **Approved by:** | Jennie Lindbergh,  
Australian Museum Consulting Senior Project Manager. |
Executive Summary

The environmental issues of the Badgerys Creek study area have been the subject of a number of investigations since the 1980s when the area was first identified as a possible location for a second airport for Sydney. The current environmental survey of Commonwealth-owned land at Badgerys Creek has been prepared by Australian Museum Consulting (AM Consulting) for SMEC Australia Pty Ltd (SMEC), on behalf of the Western Sydney Unit (WSU) of the Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development. This investigation builds upon a substantial body of existing information about the study area to provide an updated baseline of the status and condition of specific environmental aspects. In particular, this survey focuses on non-Aboriginal (historic) heritage.

Previous investigations and the updated heritage schedule of the Liverpool LEP have identified the presence of three local historic heritage items, and five potential historic heritage items, of which three are archaeological sites. Although none of these sites has been identified as having heritage value sufficient to warrant listing on the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL), the WSU is committed to being a ‘good neighbour’, and as such local heritage values are an important consideration in the future planning and management of the Commonwealth-owned land at Badgerys Creek (the study area).

The constrained timeframe for the current investigation has been such that detailed research and analysis of the heritage context of the study area has been limited to readily available historical documentation and a brief vehicular and pedestrian field survey. No assessment of the potential for any of the listed and potential heritage items and places, in accordance with CHL criteria, within the study area has been undertaken. To guide the future management of the study area, in accordance with Commonwealth heritage management principles, an assessment should be undertaken.

**Recommendation 1**

Additional research into the historic and current environment of the eight historic heritage places within the footprint of the Badgerys Creek study area should be undertaken to inform any future environmental assessment process, consistent with relevant legislative requirements and best practice heritage assessment methods.

Following identification of the heritage values of the three built heritage items; the Badgerys Creek Public School, the Farm Cottage complex and associated out-buildings, and Vicary’s Vineyard complex, site specific management measures may be required to be implemented to mitigate, minimise or avoid impacts to historic heritage may be required should the area be developed.

**Recommendation 2**

The assessment of the historic heritage value of each complex and each contributing element will determine the subsequent additional actions to be taken:

- **Options for the possible retention or relocation of original buildings associated with each of the three built heritage places should be explored.**

- **The archaeological research potential of the three built heritage places should be investigated to determine the likelihood of archaeological resources and relics to be present which could enhance an understanding of the local historic environment.**
Archival photographic recording should be prepared for the original buildings within the context of their landscape setting, local environment and associations with other buildings and features. The recording will ensure that the history and environment of each structure can be retained for future reference and research.

Dismantling or demolition of timber slab cottages and huts should be monitored to ensure that the technologies used in constructing the buildings are recorded for future reference and research.

There were some problems identifying the precise location of one of the three archaeological sites: former Badgerys Creek butchery, Braeburn homestead (and earlier house site) and the Anchau vineyard site. An archaeological assessment that includes an investigation into the location, archaeological value and research potential should be prepared for each site. For those sites identified as having archaeological value with the potential to respond to important research questions, the assessment should also include an appropriate and management strategy for the archaeological remains.

**Recommendation 3**

An archaeological assessment should be prepared for each of the three identified archaeological sites. The assessment should include a detailed investigation of the history, land titles and historic documentation, an assessment of the research potential and heritage values, and an appropriate archaeological management strategy for each individual site.

The two church and cemetery sites on Pitt Street will need to be managed appropriately in accordance with the requirements of the local community and other stakeholders, as well as in accordance with heritage best practice.

**Recommendation 4**

An archaeological assessment of the two former church sites should be prepared that considers the research potential of each site, its heritage values and an appropriate archaeological strategy for managing the exhumation of graves, should this be the preferred option. Determination of the preferred site(s) for relocation of graves and the process of exhumation should be undertaken in consultation with all relevant stakeholder groups throughout the process including members of the families, church groups and religious bodies.

Encroaching development has seen a diminishment of the rural environments on the Cumberland Plain. A heritage precinct would provide some mitigation for the loss of the local and regional rural environment with any future development of the Commonwealth-owned land at Badgerys Creek.

**Recommendation 5**

Options for the creation of a heritage precinct could be considered during the next phase of investigations. The precinct could include graves of local families, timber slab construction cottage(s), the original school building and artefacts and relics recovered from archaeological excavations. The heritage precinct would ensure that an understanding of early life in this rural environment is preserved for future generations.
Although not a critical factor in the current investigations, the heritage items in the vicinity of the Commonwealth-owned land at Badgerys Creek make a contribution to an understanding of the historical development and heritage context of local area, and should be investigated further.

**Recommendation 6**

Twenty-one listed and potential heritage items have been identified within the vicinity of the Badgerys Creek study area, which warrant further investigation to determine whether there would be impacts to heritage values arising from any future proposed development. Appropriate mitigation measures aimed at avoiding or mitigating impacts on heritage values should also be determined.
# Contents

Executive Summary .......................................................................................................................... III

## 1 Introduction ............................................................................................................................ 1

1.1 Background to the investigation .......................................................................................... 1

1.1.1 Previous investigations ................................................................................................. 1

1.1.2 Objectives of the current investigation .......................................................................... 3

1.2 Structure of the report ......................................................................................................... 4

1.3 Methodology & Authorship ............................................................................................... 4

1.4 Limitations ......................................................................................................................... 5

## 2 Statutory Context .................................................................................................................. 8

2.1 Commonwealth Legislation ............................................................................................... 8

2.1.1 Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 .......................... 8

2.1.2 EPBC Regulations 2000 ............................................................................................ 9

2.2 NSW Legislation ............................................................................................................... 10

2.2.1 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 ................................................ 10

2.2.2 Heritage Act 1977 ...................................................................................................... 12

2.3 Non-statutory Heritage Registers & Lists ......................................................................... 14

2.3.1 National Trust of Australia (NSW) ........................................................................... 14

2.3.2 Register of the National Estate .................................................................................. 14

2.3.3 Technical Paper 12, Non-Aboriginal Cultural Heritage ........................................... 14

2.4 Guideline Documents ....................................................................................................... 15

## 3 Historic Environment .......................................................................................................... 17

3.1 Early Exploration ............................................................................................................... 17

3.2 European Settlement and Land Tenure .......................................................................... 17

3.2.1 James Badgery ........................................................................................................... 18

3.2.2 Robert Lowe .............................................................................................................. 20

3.2.3 John Blaxland ........................................................................................................... 21

3.2.4 Other Grantees and Estates ....................................................................................... 22

3.3 Rural Subdivision ............................................................................................................. 23

3.4 Rural Intensification and Land Acquisition .................................................................... 28

3.5 Proposal for a Second Airport ......................................................................................... 28

## 4 The Existing Environment ..................................................................................................... 29

4.1 Pitt Street and Gardiner Road ......................................................................................... 30

4.1.1 The Bridge over Badgerys Creek .............................................................................. 30

4.1.2 B1: Badgerys Creek Public School .......................................................................... 30

4.1.3 B2 St John’s Anglican Church Group, including church and cemetery .................. 33

4.1.4 B3: Badgerys Creek Uniting Church and cemetery site ........................................ 36

4.1.5 B4: Farm Complex on Gardiner Road .................................................................... 38

4.2 Longleys Road .................................................................................................................. 41

4.2.1 B5: Former Badgerys Creek butchery 165 Longleys .............................................. 41

4.2.2 B6: Braeburn Homestead ....................................................................................... 42

4.3 The Northern Road ......................................................................................................... 47

4.3.1 B7: Former Anchau Vineyard ............................................................................... 47

4.3.2 B8: Vicary’s Vineyard ............................................................................................. 49

4.4 Items in the Vicinity ......................................................................................................... 54

4.4.1 Badgerys Creek ....................................................................................................... 55

4.4.2 Luddenham ............................................................................................................. 58

4.4.3 Bringelly .................................................................................................................. 66

4.4.4 Additional Items ...................................................................................................... 69

4.5 Summary .......................................................................................................................... 70

## 5 Conclusion ............................................................................................................................ 75

5.1 Assessing Heritage Values ............................................................................................... 75

5.2 Built Heritage Places ....................................................................................................... 76

5.3 Historical Archaeological Places ..................................................................................... 76
### Figures

**Figure 1.1** The Badgerys Creek study area

**Figure 3.1** Detail of map of Parish of Claremont, undated, showing land grants along Orphan School Road (now Elizabeth Drive), including 640 acres to James Badgery (Source: NSW Land & Property Information, Historical Land Records Viewer, 140700).

**Figure 3.2** Detail of map of Parish of Bringelly, undated, showing land grants between Orphan School Road (now Elizabeth Drive) and Bringelly Road (Source: NSW Land & Property Information, Historical Land Records Viewer, 140712).

**Figure 3.3** Photograph of the substantial brick Exeter Farm House, originally constructed by James Badgery, taken in 1995 before it was demolished (Source: Liverpool City Library, Heritage Library Collection, 1776-12).

**Figure 3.4** Members of the Lowe family outside Birling Gap, taken in the 1880s (Source: Liston 2009:41).

**Figure 3.5** ‘Plan of the Eastern Division of the Luddenham Estate’ by Samuel Jackson, c.1864, showing various sized allotments for sale. Note earlier lot boundaries and buildings in lighter ink (Source: State Library of NSW, Mitchell Library, Z/M3 811.11311/1864/1).

**Figure 3.6** Circa 1890 advertisement for the sale of small farming lots between Badgerys Creek and the South Creek (Source: National Library of Australia, Map Folder 33, LFSP434).

**Figure 3.7** Undated advertisement for the sale of orchard and vineyard land on Nicholson’s Luddenham estate, between Cox’s Road (now Badgerys Creek Road) and Badgerys Creek (Source: Donald and Gulson 1996:15).

**Figure 3.8** Ploughing on the Nobbs farm at Badgerys Creek in the 1940s. Note the hipped roofed, bullnose verandah homestead, Exeter House, in the background (Source: Liston 2009:46).

**Figure 3.9** The Option A identified historic heritage items at Badgerys Creek (Source: Technical Paper 12, Figure 6.1, page 6-2).

**Figure 4.1** Views to the east and the bridge over Badgerys Creek. The footbridge is almost inaccessible at each end.

**Figure 4.2** View to the school from Pitt Street, left, and from Badgerys Creek Road, right.

**Figure 4.3** The original c.1914 weatherboard school building.

**Figure 4.4** The 1947 aerial photo detail shows the single school building on the corner of Badgerys Creek Road and the layout of the St John’s Anglican Church and Cemetery.

**Figure 4.5** View southeast to the white picket fence, left, and the pipe gate and the bell tower memorial marking the church site, right.

**Figure 4.6** The three rows of graves. Note the heavy vegetation over the easternmost graves. The headstones and borders are predominantly sandstone or concrete, some graves have tiled beds.

**Figure 4.7** The graves in the foreground have been cared for and maintained, left. The grave of Lance Corporal N. Cole, who served in 35 Battalion which was formed in Newcastle, appears to have been particularly well maintained, likely by the Office of Australian War Graves (OAWG) on behalf of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission.

**Figure 4.8** Photograph taken in 1991 of St John’s Church and the graveyard (Liverpool Library http://liverpool.spydus.com/cgi-bin/spydus.exe/ENQ/PIC/BIBENQ?I).

**Figure 4.9** View north from the road to the small cemetery in the north-east corner. The callitrus is to the left.

**Figure 4.10** View south-west of the two graves, the one on the right is of Daphne Howe, who died in 1936.

**Figure 4.11** Detail from the 1947 aerial photo, left, and the 1965 aerial showing the changes in layout of the farm complex adjacent to Badgerys Creek with the introduction of poultry farming in the 1950s (Source: Land and Property Information).
Figure 4.12 View north-east from the road of the farm cottage and outbuildings associated with the poultry farm..........................................................................................................................40
Figure 4.13 The east wall with two chimneys and, to the left, one of the slab huts. Detail of slabs exposed behind the weatherboards, right).........................................................................40
Figure 4.14 View west of the cottage complex with slab huts to the left and right..................40
Figure 4.15 Detail from the 1947 aerial of the intersection of Badgerys Creek and Longleys Roads. The likely site of the butchery is circled.................................................................42
Figure 4.16 View of the north-east corner at the intersection of Badgerys Creek and Longleys Roads..........................................................................................................................42
Figure 4.17 Detail from the 1986 aerial photograph showing the locations of the Braeburn homestead, rubbish dump and earlier house site (Source: Land and Property Information, Commonwealth of Australia Map 3528 Run 23, photo 10)..........................................................44
Figure 4.18 Photograph of the Braeburn Homestead taken in 1991 (Liverpool Library http://liverpool.spydus.com/cgi-bin/spydus.exe/ENQ/PIC/BIBENQ?I)..................................45
Figure 4.19 The later homestead site and remains of the garage, constructed of concrete formed in corrugated iron sheets. ..........................................................................................45
Figure 4.20 View north of the yucca tree and violet nightshade.............................................46
Figure 4.21 The early homestead site identified by the stand of Cape Honeysuckle, which have been shaped, in part, by their use by cattle as a scratching post. The disturbed patch to the right is one of the wells. ........................................................................................................46
Figure 4.22 An early sandstock brick from the early homestead site.....................................47
Figure 4.23 Aerial showing the location of the Anchau vineyard and winery site, in 1965 (Source: Land and Property Information)...........................................................................................................48
Figure 4.24 View toward the former Anchau vineyard site from The Northern Road ..........49
Figure 4.25 View north along the rows of grape vines and the winery access road..............52
Figure 4.26 View west to the cellar door building.................................................................52
Figure 4.27 The sandstock brick south wall of the cellar door building. Note the sandstone block framing of windows and doors..................................................................................53
Figure 4.28 View west to the woolshed................................................................................53
Figure 4.29 View south-west of the main house. Note the later addition to the left.............54
Figure 4.30 View along the timber slab north wall. The weatherboard cladding is visible to the left and the external brick chimney and fibro infill are visible at the end of the verandah. 54
Figure 4.31 The site of John Lawson’s Thistle Inn on The Northern Road in 1859 (Source: State Library of NSW, Mitchell Library, Z/M2 811.1131/1859/1)..................................57
Figure 4.32 The Lawson's Inn site on The Northern Road. Is it within the island created by The Northern and Eaton Roads, or on the west side of The Northern Road? Two views of the site; in 1965, left, and in 1986, right (Source: Land and Property Information year/run/image)...........................................................................................................57
Figure 4.33 B10: 'St Albans' at 1555 The Northern Road, on the west side near the intersection with Mersey Road, is identified on the gate as dating to 1890. The house appears to be well maintained with many original features which indicate that it is stylistically Colonial Georgian, and as such warrants further investigation.................................................................58
Figure 4.34 B11: The Federation Cottage at 165 Lawson Road, west side near the intersection with Pitt Street. The cottage is fibro and retains original external details including the timber sunray inset into the gable end and finial and the individual window awnings. The house appears to be in good condition and is unusual to the area.........................................................58
Figure 4.35 The earliest of the Luddenham Public School buildings on The Northern Road. The back of the school is on Jamison Street overlooking Wilmington Reserve. The weatherboard building is the earliest of the school buildings dating to c.1914.........................59
Figure 4.36 Luddenham Progress Hall at 3091–3095 The Northern Road is closely associated with the Uniting Church. The Progress Hall, built in 1886, is rendered brick and shows signs of problems with damp. .........................................................................................60
Figure 4.37 Luddenham Uniting Church and Cemetery, 3091–3099 The Northern Road (west side), is a rendered brick building with subtle decorative details and modern stained glass windows. The cemetery is to the west of the church, to the right and behind the church hall. The Church dates to the early 1880s........................................................................................................61

Figure 4.38 Luddenham Anglican Church and Cemetery (St James), 3101–3125 The Northern Road (west side) is a simple building constructed of local stone with the
cemetery to its west, with the graves of James Lachlan Lawson (1893) and a member of the Roots family who died in battle in 1945. The stained glass windows are predominantly geometric florals (fleur-de-lis) and shapes. There is evidence of damage and cracking, and damp problems. The Church was built in c.1870.

Figure 4.39 L5: The weatherboard cottage at 29 The Northern Road (west side) sits behind a white picket fence in a large yard. The house appears to have been well maintained. The cottage appears to be Colonial Georgian; however, the chimney is Victorian Italianate, indicating that the cottage may be early and has been ‘modernised’, or that it was ‘old fashioned’ when built.

Figure 4.40 L6: The weatherboard cottage at 41 The Northern Road (west side) appears to be abandoned and sits in a heavily overgrown garden that is overwhelming the cottage. The cottage is Federation in style with dutch gable roof, timber detailing and individual window awnings.

Figure 4.41 L7: The face brick farmhouse on Campbell Street has been substantially modified, but continues to sit within a relatively isolated rural environment.

Figure 4.42 The Showground at 428-452 Park Street has public park, stabling and show areas. This view is of the stock run and yards. The showground evidently hosts circuses and similar events, one of which was in the process of going up or coming down at the time of the survey.

Figure 4.43 Willmington Reserve at 17 Jamison Street has park benches and play areas overlooking the valley to the north-east.

Figure 4.44 A homestead and outbuildings set at a distance on the north side of the road at a distance. It is not certain that this is the shed identified in Technical Paper 12. The shed is dated to the 1920s-1930s and is likely to have some archaeological potential, also arising from the possible contents of an associated well/cistern.

Figure 4.45 The entry to the former OTC Group, including radio receiving station and site of former staff housing, on Badgerys Creek Road. The site entry has been damaged and left unrepaired giving an air of abandonment.

Figure 4.46 View north to what is believed to be the Mount Pleasant Homestead.

Figure 4.47 Evergreen House at 141 Derwent Road. The original weatherboard Federation cottage has a fibro addition which is also likely to date to the first decades of the twentieth century.

Figure 4.48 Two vernacular Federation cottages on Badgerys Creek Road near to the OTC Group. The cottages are not identified heritage items, but may warrant further investigation.

Figure 4.49 Map showing the listed and potential heritage items relevant to the current investigation of the study area and its immediate vicinity.
1 Introduction

This environmental survey of Commonwealth-owned land at Badgerys Creek has been prepared by Australian Museum Consulting (AM Consulting) for SMEC Australia Pty Ltd (SMEC), on behalf of the Western Sydney Unit (WSU) of the Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development. This investigation builds upon a substantial body of existing information about the study area to provide an updated baseline of the status and condition of specific environmental aspects. In particular, this survey focuses on non-Aboriginal (historic) heritage.

The study area for this environmental survey generally comprises the Commonwealth owned land at Badgerys Creek as shown in Figure 1.1. The study area includes the creeks bordering the site and the land immediately adjacent to The Northern Road, within the Commonwealth-owned land, also known as Lot 1 DP838361. The areas adjacent to the Commonwealth-owned land comprising parts of Badgerys Creek, Luddenham and Bringelly are identified in this report as being ‘in the vicinity’. The study area is located within the Liverpool LGA and is about 50 kilometres west of the Sydney CBD, 15 kilometres west of the Liverpool town centre, and about 12 kilometres south of Penrith. To the west of the site lies the Nepean River and the Blue Mountains, including the Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area. The site is adjacent to the north-western boundary of the South West Growth Centre and at the far western edge of the Western Sydney Employment Area.

The land is about 1,700 hectares in size and is currently tenanted. There are about 200 short term residential rural and commercial leases. Commercial leases include grazing, horse agistment, a winery, shop, piggery, duck farming, quarrying, irrigation, landfilling and market gardens. The majority of the properties are rural residential of about two hectares or greater. The general area is undulating, with rolling hills and valleys, large areas of grassland, and some areas of flat land. The main land uses are various agricultural purposes and low density rural residential development. The study area is within the catchment of South Creek which flows generally northward into the Hawkesbury River.

1.1 Background to the investigation

The environmental issues of the Badgerys Creek study area have been the subject of a number of past investigations. The environmental issues of the study area have been the subject of a number of past investigations. The first of these, Second Sydney Airport Site Selection Programme: Draft Environmental Impact Statement prepared in 1985 by Kinhill Stearns for the Department of Aviation, Australia considered the Badgerys Creek and Wilton areas as potential airport sites. About a decade later, environmental investigations were undertaken for a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) completed in 1997 and a Supplement to the Draft EIS completed in 1999, both under the Environment Protection (Impact of Proposals) Act 1974. The historic heritage assessments for these reports were prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975.

1.1.1 Previous investigations

1997 Draft EIS

Chapter 21 of the 1997 Draft EIS addressed the non-Aboriginal (historic) cultural heritage impacts of the then proposed Second Sydney Airport. Discussion was based on a separate specialist investigation documented in Technical Paper 12: Non-Aboriginal Cultural Heritage (Godden Mackay 1997).
Historic heritage items were identified through a combination of primary and secondary research, field surveys, reviews of existing heritage studies, and review of existing heritage listings. An assessment of significance was undertaken for each item based on the criteria provided in the *NSW Heritage Manual* (Heritage Office, Department of Urban Affairs and Planning 1996). The investigation also identified a range of management measures to mitigate impacts.

**Auditor’s Report**

The Auditor’s Report on the Draft EIS (SMEC 1998) concluded that the investigation achieved all the objectives identified in the EIS Guidelines for the Draft EIS studies and that the Technical Paper followed a methodology that complied with (then) current best practice in the heritage field. It noted that while the information provided in the Draft EIS was limited, and critical analysis of the data and conclusions required reference to the Technical Paper, Chapter 21 was an accurate summary of the Technical Paper.

**1999 Supplement to the Draft EIS**

Chapter 18 of the 1999 Supplement to the Draft EIS summarised the findings of the 1997 Draft EIS and issues raised in submissions. Further information was provided on the methodology and scope of the assessment for the historic heritage investigation including:

- Justification for not undertaking a preliminary field survey.
- Justification for exclusion of historic heritage items not located within or immediately adjacent to the airport options.

It was noted that historic heritage resources within the study area included a diverse range of elements. While some evidence was readily available, much was considered to be concealed or buried. It was therefore impossible to assess this material without detailed, individual site-specific research and physical examination. The assessment identified an additional nine items as having sufficient cultural significance to warrant entry on the Register of the National Estate (RNE). The nine items were already listed on the relevant LEPs for their respective LGAs. See below Section 4 for details regarding heritage items identified during the survey.

Additional assessment was undertaken to determine the cumulative impacts of the airport development on historic heritage in the Liverpool LGA. It was concluded that cumulative impacts would not be severe given the affected items were not of high heritage significance and for which the loss of major heritage values would not be irreplaceable. It was also noted that there were comparable heritage items to those impacted, either in other nearby areas or spread throughout the region.

The Supplement to the Draft EIS discussed the then potential listing of the Greater Blue Mountains Area as a World Heritage site. It noted that the basis of the listing related to biological diversity, landscape heritage values and Aboriginal heritage values, rather than historic heritage values. The Greater Blue Mountains Area was subsequently inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2000.

Further details were provided in relation to management measures addressing:

- Archaeological assessment and management.
- Relocation of two impacted cemeteries.
- Management of National Estate values.
- Specific management for archaeological resources.
- Management measures for heritage items close to the site and within the airport options.
**Auditor’s Report**

The Auditor’s Report on the Supplement to the Draft EIS (SMEC 1999) noted that the Supplement had addressed the comments made in public submissions and re-evaluated 23 heritage items (associated with all three airport options) in terms of National Heritage Values. It also noted the identification of an additional nine heritage items and recommended that any future comparison of options include consideration of how each item would be affected. The potential for future excavation to encounter subsurface items of heritage significance was noted.

**1999 Environment Australia Assessment Report**

Environment Australia’s report summarised the findings in the draft EIS, the Supplement to the Draft and the two Auditor’s Reports. The following points were made in relation to the assessment of historic heritage:

- The known heritage values of places in the Badgerys Creek area appear to have been adequately assessed on an individual basis. The understanding of their collective value could have benefited from additional comparative assessment with sites in other similar areas in the region, but their level of significance would be unlikely to change as a result of such an assessment.

- The cumulative impact assessment prepared for the Supplement did not take into account the impacts of airport operations on the setting and ambience of remaining heritage items or the impacts of consequential land uses or infrastructure upon the remaining heritage resources of the region. The loss of 13–17 heritage items within the site and the consequential regional impacts of an airport and associated infrastructure would have a significant impact on the heritage resource of the region. The significance of the remaining heritage sites within the region would be elevated due to the loss of the sites at Badgerys Creek.

The following recommendations were made by Environment Australia:

- A survey of the airport site must be carried out prior to construction, to identify any further above-ground heritage items and potential archaeological deposits. If such places are found, they should be assessed and documented prior to construction, in accordance with established management principles for existing known heritage items.

- A survey must be conducted early in the planning period for a Badgerys Creek airport of all non-Aboriginal regional heritage items within the Badgerys Creek region that might be affected by the operation of an airport. Where heritage items are found that will be affected by operational impacts, funding should be provided for the preparation of a conservation management plan for each site and to undertake measures identified in the plan to mitigate the impacts of airport operations.

**Other investigations**

In 2004, FORM architects aust pty ltd prepared the *Liverpool Heritage Study Review*, to inform the updated heritage schedule of the Liverpool LEP. Although this report was not accessed for this investigation, the relevant heritage inventories are available on the NSW State Heritage Inventory (SHI). The heritage schedule of the Penrith LEP 2008 is based on the *Heritage Study of the City of Penrith* prepared by Fox Associates in 1987; the Inventories are also available on the SHI.

**1.1.2 Objectives of the current investigation**

The purpose of the present investigation is to update and build upon the previous work relating to the environmental constraints and issues of the study area. It interprets the findings of previous investigations in the context of current Commonwealth and NSW legislation and guidance documents. It should be noted that as the aim of the current...
investigation is to address heritage issues within the Commonwealth-owned land, NSW legislation has no standing; however, as indicated in Section 2.2, the heritage landscape is dominated by items protected under state legislation. In addition, the WSU has indicated a commitment to a ‘good neighbour policy’, which includes consideration of local heritage issues.

The aim of this report is to identify heritage constraints and issues associated with the Commonwealth-owned land at Badgerys Creek that may not have been identified, or have changed since the preparation of Technical Paper 12. The current investigation is being undertaken within a very constrained timeframe; however, the aims of the report are to provide:

- An updated and accurate description of the heritage context of the study area. The heritage significance and values of items, places and archaeological sites and the statutory requirements for each are identified.
- Results of an updated physical and historic assessment and analysis for the study area.
- Baseline data to inform any future environmental assessment of the Commonwealth-owned land at Badgerys Creek.
- Guidelines and recommendations to inform future survey program(s).

The environmental survey will be used to assist the Commonwealth Government to identify, analyse and consider options available for the existing management of the study area, and in relation to potential future development and management of associated heritage issues.

The Commonwealth-owned land at Badgerys Creek is identified in this report as the ‘study area’, whereas those areas outside the study area are identified as being in the vicinity (of the study area).

1.2 Structure of the report

Section 1 Introduction provides background to the current investigation.

Section 2 provides the Statutory Context for heritage items and places within the study area, which updates and expands on the statutory requirements in effect in 1999. The results of searches of all relevant heritage registers and lists are outlined.

Section 3 is the Historic Context of the study area, which updates and expands on the historical assessment in Technical Paper 12.

Section 4 describes the results of the field survey undertaken for the current assessment on 22 and 23 September by Jennie Lindbergh, AM Consulting Senior Project Manager and Laressa Berehowyj, AM Consulting Project Officer.

Section 5 concludes the investigation and includes interim guidelines and recommendations for the future management of the Commonwealth-owned land. The recommendations include processes whereby gaps identified in the current investigation may be addressed during the next stage of works.

1.3 Methodology & Authorship

This report is consistent with the principles of the Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS charter for the conservation of places of cultural significance (rev. 2013). It has been prepared in accordance with current best-practice heritage guidelines as identified in the NSW Heritage Manual (1996), published by the Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning (now the Heritage Division, Office of Environment and Heritage, Department of
Planning and Environment), and associated supplementary publications (see below Section 2.4).

The following tasks have been completed for this investigation:

- Review of all statutory and non-statutory Commonwealth and NSW registers and lists. The results are in Section 2 of the report.
- Updated history of the local area prepared with reference to Technical Paper 12 and which includes additional information derived from more recent publications.
- The physical survey of the Commonwealth-owned land (the study area) and the local area in the vicinity of the study area was undertaken over two days by car with each street traversed and each identified item accessed, where possible. Where properties could be accessed, the survey was undertaken on foot. The methodology allowed for opportunistic sightings of some new potential heritage items. The discussion of the survey is organised by street address and includes information from the relevant Technical Paper 12 and Council heritage Inventories, a brief description and additional historic information, where this was readily available.
- The Conclusion indicates where there have been gaps in the current investigation and provides interim management recommendations to guide future investigation and management of heritage items and places.

The report has been prepared by Jennie Lindbergh, AM Consulting Senior Project Manager. Laressa Berehowyj, AM Consulting Project Officer prepared Section 2, Historic Environment and contributed to Section 3, The Existing Environment. AM Consulting Project Manager Historic Heritage, Libby Percival, reviewed the report for quality and consistency.

1.4 Limitations

The limited timeframe for the current investigation of the Commonwealth-owned land at Badgerys Creek has imposed the following limitations:

- Limitations in discovering and accessing relevant historical documentation and more recent historic and heritage studies with limited availability, such as Council heritage studies.
- Limited timeframe in which to research relevant historic documents and plans, and a range of potential resources.
- Field survey limited to two days. Survey primarily undertaken by car means that additional items of interest were opportunistic discoveries. It is acknowledged that there is potential for other items or places within the study area that may be of interest, but which have been overlooked.
- Some problems gaining access to properties within the dedicated field survey days due to landholder notification requirements, and others where there was some resistance to access, as in the case of one property where youths related to a former property owner seemed unaware that the property had changed hands. While not specifically threatening, they did make us nervous enough to curtail detailed investigation.
- Archaeological sites could only be identified where there were physical remains associated with the original structure(s), as such there is some uncertainty regarding the precise location of some sites.
- The scope of the current investigation has not included a comprehensive survey of listed and potential items in the vicinity of the study area.
- Since acquisition of the land by the Commonwealth the diverse properties have been amalgamated into a single Lot 1 DP 838361. The original Lot and DPs for most of the properties within the study area are now more difficult to determine, thus hampering research into the history of these properties.
The implications of the time and access limitations encountered during the current investigations are that more detailed research and assessment of the study area, its local environment and the lands in its vicinity, will be required to inform any proposals for future development. Recommendations to this effect have been made in Section 5 of this report. That being said, despite the gaps in information, the research and field survey undertaken for the current investigation have added to an understanding of the heritage context of the Commonwealth-owned land at Badgerys Creek and will provide a good basis for future investigations.
Figure 1.1 The Badgerys Creek study area.
2 Statutory Context

The conservation and management of heritage items, places, and archaeological sites takes place in accordance with relevant Commonwealth, State or local government legislation. Non-statutory heritage lists and registers, ethical charters, conservation policies, and community attitudes and expectations can also have an impact on the management, use, and development of heritage items.

The study area comprises 1700 hectares of Commonwealth-owned land, and as such this investigation considers the requirements of the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (the EPBC Act). Since the preparation of the Draft EIS in 1999, there have been changes to the statutory context of the study area; the EPBC Act had not been gazetted at the time and there have also been changes to the relevant NSW planning and heritage legislation. The statutory and non-statutory heritage listings for the study area are identified below.

2.1 Commonwealth Legislation

2.1.1 Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The EPBC Act provides a legal framework for the protection and management of places of national environmental significance. The heritage lists addressed by the EPBC Act include the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage List (WHL), the National Heritage List (NHL), and the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL).

All World Heritage properties in Australia are *matters of national environmental significance* protected and managed under the EPBC Act (UNESCO 2014). The NHL also protects places that have outstanding value to the nation. The CHL protects items and places owned or managed by Commonwealth Government agencies. The Australian Government Department of Environment is responsible for the implementation of national policy, programs and legislation to protect and conserve Australia’s environment and heritage and to promote Australian arts and culture. The Minister’s approval is required for controlled actions which would have a significant impact on items and places included on the WHL, NHL or CHL.

There are no items or places within the study area or its vicinity that are listed on the CHL.

The Greater Blue Mountains Area (GBMA) is in close proximity to the study area and is listed on the WHL and NHL. The GBMA was inscribed on the WHL in 2000, and was one of 15 World Heritage places included on the NHL on 21 May 2007. As such the WHL listing details are relevant for the NHL listing:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place ID</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Property Description</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>105127</td>
<td>The Greater Blue Mountains Area</td>
<td>About 1,032,649ha, located to the north and to the south of Katoomba, comprising the following eight areas: Wollemi National Park (499,879ha); The Blue Mountains National Park (247,840ha); Yengo National Park (153483ha); Nattai National Park (47,855ha); Kanangra–Boyd National Park (65,379ha); Gardens of Stone National Park (15,150ha); Jenolan Caves Karst Reserve (2,422ha); and Thirlmere Lakes National Park (641ha).</td>
<td>World</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Greater Blue Mountains Area satisfies WHL assessment criteria: (ix) Outstanding Examples of on-going Evolution; and (x) Important Habitats for Conservation of Biological Diversity (see Appendix A for listing details).

The Greater Blue Mountains Area is protected and managed under Part 3 Division 1 Subdivision A ‘World Heritage’ of the EPBC Act. Under Section 12, a person must not take any action that has, will have or is likely to have a significant impact on the World Heritage values of a World Heritage property unless approval has been given by the Minister under Part 9 of the Act, or if it is decided that Approval is not required. Actions not requiring approval are listed under Section 33 of the EPBC Act. Under Section 15(A), substantial penalties apply for taking such an action without approval.

The Greater Blue Mountains Area is managed by the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH), a NSW Government Agency, in accordance with a bilateral agreement between the Commonwealth and the NSW State Government.

2.1.2 EPBC Regulations 2000

Under Section 341ZB of the EPBC Act, Commonwealth agencies must take all reasonable steps to assist the Minister and the Australian Heritage Council in the identification, assessment and monitoring of the place’s Commonwealth Heritage values. Identification of heritage values is the first step in the process of developing management strategies to guide the management and conservation of heritage values of items and places for present and future generations. Assessment of heritage values is undertaken in accordance with the CHL criteria as set out in EPBC Regulation 2000 (No.1) Regulation 10.03A. The threshold for listing is that the place has significant heritage value against one or more of the criteria.

Section 341ZA requires preparation of a heritage management strategy which identifies the heritage values and appropriate management of heritage places to protect and conserve their Commonwealth Heritage values. The Commonwealth Heritage Management Principles, as set out in Schedule 7B (regulation 10.03D) of the EPBC Regulations, provide the guidelines for the appropriate management of Commonwealth heritage places. The following principle is relevant to the local heritage environment:

3. The management of Commonwealth Heritage places should respect all heritage values of the place and seek to integrate, where appropriate, any Commonwealth, State, Territory and local government responsibilities for those places.

In 2005, the Department of Transport and Regional Services (DOTARS; the predecessor to the Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development) prepared a Heritage Strategy that complies with the EPBC Regulations 2000 and Sections 341Z and 341ZA of the EPBC Act. The DOTARS Heritage Strategy includes the 1700 hectares Commonwealth-owned land at Badgerys Creek, within which are listed and potential heritage items described in Technical Paper 12. Although there are no items within the study area listed on the CHL, heritage values should be assessed in accordance with Section 341ZB, to determine whether any of the items or places warrant listing on the CHL. Identification of the local heritage items within the study area, and its vicinity, provides a context for its local heritage environment. As such, the statutory and non-statutory listings for State and local heritage items are provided below.
2.2 NSW Legislation

2.2.1 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act) is the main act regulating land use planning and development in NSW. The EP&A Act provides for the making of environmental planning instruments (EPIs). Two types of EPIs can be made: Local Environmental Plans (LEPs) covering local government areas; and State Environment Planning Policies (SEPPs), areas addressing matters of State or regional environmental planning significance. LEPs commonly identify, and have provisions for, the protection of local heritage items and heritage conservation areas. The proposed Western Sydney Airport study area is wholly within the boundaries of the Liverpool LGA, although Penrith LGA is also in close proximity to the study area.

Liverpool Local Environmental Plan 2008

Clause 5.10 of the Liverpool Local Environmental Plan 2008 (Liverpool LEP 2008) provides for the protection of items, places, and archaeological sites which have been identified as having local heritage significance. Schedule 5 ‘Environmental heritage’ of Liverpool LEP 2008 lists the following heritage items and heritage conservation areas identified within, or in the vicinity of the study area:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Property Description</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>St John’s Anglican Church Group, including church and cemetery</td>
<td>30 Pitt Street Badgerys Creek</td>
<td>Lot 1 DP 838361 (formerly Lot 1, DP 795707)</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Previously listed on Liverpool LEP 1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Badgerys Creek Public School</td>
<td>Corner of Pitt Street and Badgerys Creek Road, Badgerys Creek</td>
<td>Lot 1 DP 838361 (formerly Lot 30, Sec D, DP 1841)</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Previously listed on Liverpool LEP 1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Two Water Tanks</td>
<td>Badgerys Creek Road, Bringelly</td>
<td>Lot 2 DP 109666</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Previously listed on Liverpool LEP 1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Former OTC Group, including radio receiving station and site of former staff housing</td>
<td>Badgerys Creek Road, Bringelly</td>
<td>Lots 1 and 2 DP 109666</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Previously listed on Liverpool LEP 1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Dwelling and Rural Lot (Mount Pleasant)</td>
<td>3 Shannon Road, Bringelly</td>
<td>Lot 44 DP 581187</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Previously listed on Liverpool LEP 1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Bringelly Public School Group, including schoolhouse and former headmaster’s residence</td>
<td>1205 The Northern Road, Bringelly</td>
<td>Lot 50 DP 746911</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Previously listed on Liverpool LEP 1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kelvin Park Group, including site landscaping, homestead, kitchen wing, servant’s quarters, coach house, 2 slab barns and other works and relics</td>
<td>30 The Retreat, Bringelly</td>
<td>Lot 271 DP 803167</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Previously listed on Liverpool LEP 1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ref</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Property Description</td>
<td>Significance</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Willmington Reserve</td>
<td>17 Jamison Street, Luddenham</td>
<td>Lot 7004 DP 93052</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Not included on Liverpool LEP 1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Vicary’s Winery Group, including woolshed, slab horse shed, land area and main house and garden</td>
<td>1935 The Northern Road, Luddenham</td>
<td>Lot 1 DP 838361 (former Lots 10 and 11 DP 251656)</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Previously listed on Liverpool LEP 1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Luddenham Public School</td>
<td>The Northern Road, Luddenham</td>
<td>Lot 1 DP 194409</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Previously listed on Liverpool LEP 1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Lawson’s Inn Site (The Thistle site)</td>
<td>2155 The Northern Road, Luddenham</td>
<td>Lots 1 and 2 DP 851626 (formerly Lot 1, DP 793566)</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Previously listed on Liverpool LEP 1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Bridge (former Pitt Street Road Bridge)*</td>
<td>Cabramatta Avenue, Miller</td>
<td>Lots 100 and 101, DP 1118802</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Previously listed on Liverpool LEP 1997</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Item 55 Bridge (former Pitt Street Road Bridge) over Badgerys Creek was listed on the Liverpool LEP 1997; however, it is now crossing over Cabramatta Creek within McGirr Park, which is outside the study area. The present bridge at Pitt Street appears to be a recent replacement.

Penrith Local Environmental Plan 2010

Heritage items within the vicinity of the Commonwealth-owned land at Badgerys Creek and may be a consideration for the future and as such it is relevant to address some items within the Penrith LGA. Clause 5.10 of the Penrith LEP 2010 provides for the protection of items, places, and archaeological sites which have been identified as having local heritage significance. Schedule 5 ‘Environmental heritage’ of Penrith LEP 2010 lists the following heritage items and heritage conservation areas identified within, or in the vicinity of the study area:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Property Description</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2260117</td>
<td>Brick cottage</td>
<td>21–55 Campbell Street, Luddenham</td>
<td>Lot 1, DP 972057</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Not previously included in Draft EIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2260830</td>
<td>Brick cottage</td>
<td>406 Park Street, Luddenham</td>
<td>Part Lot 2, Sec A, DP 1452</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Not previously included in Draft EIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2260679</td>
<td>Showground</td>
<td>428–452 Park Street, Luddenham</td>
<td>Lot 1, DP 931631; Lot 2, DP 972057</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Not previously included in Draft EIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2260678</td>
<td>Cottage</td>
<td>3065–3067 The Northern Road, Luddenham</td>
<td>Lot 1, DP 930372</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Not previously included in Draft EIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ref</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Property Description</td>
<td>Significance</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2260118</td>
<td>Cottage</td>
<td>3075 The Northern Road, Luddenham</td>
<td>Lot 1, DP 304800</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Not previously included in Draft EIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2260119</td>
<td>Luddenham Progress Hall</td>
<td>3091–3095 The Northern Road, Luddenham</td>
<td>Lot 7, DP 1655</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Previously listed on Liverpool LEP 1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2260120</td>
<td>Luddenham Uniting Church and Cemetery</td>
<td>3091–3099 The Northern Road, Luddenham</td>
<td>Lot 8, DP 1655</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Previously listed on Liverpool LEP 1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2260122</td>
<td>Luddenham Anglican Church and Cemetery (St James)</td>
<td>3101–3125 The Northern Road, Luddenham</td>
<td>Lot 2, DP 529143</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Previously listed on Liverpool LEP 1997</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2.2 Heritage Act 1977

The *Heritage Act 1977* (Heritage Act) provides protection for heritage places, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects, precincts and archaeological sites that are important to the people of NSW. These include items of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal (historic) heritage significance. Where these items have particular importance to the people of NSW, they are listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR).

The following place is in the vicinity of the study area and is listed on the SHR (see Bibliography for listing details):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Property Description</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00046</td>
<td>Kelvin (also known as Kelvin Park Group, The Retreat, Thomas Laycock’s Cottage Vale, Cottage-ville)</td>
<td>30 The Retreat, Bringelly, NSW 2171</td>
<td>LOT 2711 DP 1128906; LOT 2712 DP 1128906; LOT 2713 DP 1128906; LOT 271 DP 803167*</td>
<td>State</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note that since the listing, the property boundary has been substantially reduced, as indicated in the Liverpool LEP listing.*

Part 4 Sections 57 to 69 of the Heritage Act address the statutory requirements for items and places listed on the SHR, or which are the subject of an Interim Heritage Order (IHO). Works which include demolition, damage or alteration of a heritage item, place or archaeological site require the approval of the Heritage Council or its delegates.

Sections 139 to 146, Divisions 8 and 9 of Part 6 of the Act refer to the requirement that excavation or disturbance of land that is likely to contain, or is believed may contain, archaeological relics is undertaken in accordance with an excavation permit issued by the Heritage Council (or in accordance with a gazetted exception under Section 139(4) of the Act). An archaeological relic is defined as meaning any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that:

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

(b) is of State or local heritage significance.
Part 8 Section 170 of the Heritage Act requires government departments and agencies to maintain a Heritage and Conservation Register, commonly known as a Section 170 Register. Part 4 Clause 21 of *Heritage Regulation 2012* describes the assets that must be included on a Section 170 Register.

A review of the Heritage and Conservation Registers for the following statutory authorities has found that there are no currently listed items or places within the study area:

- Department of Planning and Infrastructure
- Roads and Maritime Services
- Sydney Catchment Authority
- Sydney Water Heritage and
- Transport for NSW
2.3 Non-statutory Heritage Registers & Lists

2.3.1 National Trust of Australia (NSW)

The National Trust of Australia is a private, not-for-profit organisation committed to conserving Australia’s heritage. Listing with the National Trust of Australia does not carry any statutory standing; however, it does have a role in raising public awareness of heritage issues.

There are no items listed or classified by the National Trust of Australia (NSW) within the study area.

2.3.2 Register of the National Estate

The Register of the National Estate (RNE) was originally established under Section 22 of the Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975 (AHC Act). Since the EPBC Act came into force and the NHL and CHL were established the RNE has been phased out. From February 2012, all references to the RNE have been removed from the EPBC Act and the AHC Act. The RNE is now being maintained as a non-statutory archive of information of more than 13,000 places throughout Australia. The following item is listed on the RNE and is the vicinity of the Commonwealth-owned land at Badgerys Creek.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Property Description</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3298</td>
<td>Kelvin Outbuildings and Curtilage</td>
<td>30 The Retreat, Bringelly, NSW 2171</td>
<td>Lot 271 DP 803167</td>
<td>Registered Place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100263</td>
<td>Bringelly Radio Receiving Station Complex</td>
<td>About 317ha, Badgerys Creek Road, Bringelly</td>
<td>Lot 1 DP109666</td>
<td>Indicative Place</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.3.3 Technical Paper 12, Non-Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

The following items were identified in Technical Paper 12 as having potential heritage significance and are within the Commonwealth-owned land at Badgerys Creek, or within its vicinity. Although these items are not identified as heritage items on any heritage registers or lists, they make a contribution to the local heritage environment.
Commonwealth guidelines and strategies related to historic heritage that are of likely or potential relevance to the study area are listed in the following table with comment provided on the nature of their relevance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Guideline/Strategy</th>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS charter for the conservation of places of cultural significance (rev. 2013)</td>
<td>Australia ICOMOS</td>
<td>The Burra Charter and the associated series of Practice Notes provide a best practice standard for managing cultural heritage places in Australia. The Burra Charter criteria for assessing heritage significance/heritage values: aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations forms the basis of all subsequent assessment criteria at the Commonwealth and state levels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of EPBC Act Policy Statement 1.1 – Significant Impact Guidelines – Matters of National Environmental Significance (2013)</td>
<td>DoE</td>
<td>Provides overarching guidance on determining whether an action is likely to have a significant impact on a matter protected under national environment law — the EPBC Act.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPBC Act Policy Statement 1.2 – Significant Impact Guidelines – Actions on, or impacting upon, Commonwealth land, and actions by Commonwealth agencies (2013)</td>
<td>DoE</td>
<td>Applies to: any person who proposes to take an action which is either situated on Commonwealth land or which may impact on Commonwealth land, and/or representatives of Commonwealth agencies who</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guideline/Strategy</td>
<td>Agency</td>
<td>Comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>propose to take an action that may impact on the environment anywhere in the world.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPBC Regulation 2000 REG 10.03A</td>
<td>DoE</td>
<td>Sets out the nine criteria for assessing heritage values of Commonwealth heritage items and places.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPBC Regulation 2000 REG. 10.03D</td>
<td>DoE</td>
<td>Sets out the principles for managing Commonwealth heritage items and places.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Schedule 7B)</td>
<td></td>
<td>@Idem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DOTARS</td>
<td>Provides guidelines for managing heritage places owned and / or managed by DOTARS (now Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development), in accordance with the 2004 amendments to the EPBC Act and the EPBC Regulations 2000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>@Idem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Heritage Council of NSW</td>
<td>Provides guidelines for managing and protecting heritage items and places in NSW.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSW Heritage Manual (1996) and</td>
<td>Heritage Council of NSW</td>
<td>Provides guidelines for assessing and managing heritage conservation areas in NSW.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>additional guidelines:</td>
<td></td>
<td>@Idem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Heritage Council of NSW</td>
<td>Provides guidelines for assessing and managing heritage items and places in NSW.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation Areas (1996)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Provides guidance for determining appropriate heritage curtilages for protecting the significance of heritage items and places in NSW.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Heritage Council of NSW</td>
<td>@Idem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Heritage Council of NSW</td>
<td>Provides guidelines for assessing impacts on heritage items and places in NSW.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Heritage Council of NSW</td>
<td>Provides guidelines for assessing the heritage significance of items and places in NSW in accordance with the eight State Heritage Register (SHR) criteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Heritage Council of NSW</td>
<td>Guiding document for assessing the significance and strategies for managing relics and historical archaeological sites in NSW.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>@Idem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>@Idem.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3 Historic Environment

The following background history has been developed to provide a context for the assessment and understanding of the local environment and heritage of the Commonwealth owned land at Badgerys Creek.

3.1 Early Exploration

European exploration and subsequent settlement of the western reaches of the Colony along the Hawkesbury-Nepean River system began as early as 1789, when Governor Philip led an expedition in search of arable land (Paul Davies Pty Ltd 2007a:17). Lured by the rich alluvial soils of the Hawkesbury-Nepean River, settlers established farms at Castlereagh, Emu Plains and Agnes Banks. However, unpredictable cycles of flooding and drought in the 1790s caused serious financial hardship and prompted the search for suitable land in neighbouring districts.

Exploration of the Badgerys Creek and Bringelly districts began in 1803 when botanist George Caley led an expedition party through the Mulgoa Valley (Godden Mackay 1997:5-1). He made contact with Aboriginal people of the Cabrogal clan, and described their huts, walking tracks and the effects of burning off on the local environment between Prospect, South Creek and Cowpastures (Caley 1801:47). It is likely that a number of private expeditions were also undertaken in these formative years with the view of securing arable land that could sustain farming (Paul Davies Pty Ltd 2007a:17-18). Formal surveys of the Castlereagh Road and surrounding farms were commissioned in 1803 and of the Mulgoa Valley in 1809.

3.2 European Settlement and Land Tenure

With the exception of fertile tracts of land around the surrounding creeks and streams, the vast majority of land in the south-western Cumberland Plain was densely forested and comprised highly clayey soil, which was better suited for stock grazing and wheat-growing (Keating 1996:10, 22). Here, large parcels of land, and ample convict labour, were granted to settlers with enough capital to establish and manage substantial rural estates. It was intended that these rural capitalists would contribute resources for the betterment of the colony, raising surplus crops and livestock to feed the growing population. Land was granted by Governor Paterson on a freehold basis, and later reissued by Governor Macquarie. Substantial grants in the Bringelly and Badgerys Creek districts were made to James Badgery, Robert Lowe and John Blaxland, while smaller grants were made to Edward Powell, Thomas Pitt and Sarah Howe (Figure 3.1-Figure 3.2).
3.2.1 James Badgery

James Badgery arrived in Sydney in 1799 with his wife as an emigrant in the employ of William Paterson of the NSW Corps (Donald and Gulson 1996:2; Paul Davies Pty Ltd 2007b:13). He had few financial resources and was not eligible for a land grant, but leased 11 acres on the Hawkesbury for farming purposes. To supplement his meagre farming income, Badgery established himself as a miller in Sydney, which proved so successful that by 1801 his property comprised a bakery, mill-house, dwelling and pigsty. In recognition of his
newfound wealth and status he was granted 100 acres at Agnes Banks near Yarramundi Lagoon in 1803 (Donald and Gulson 1996:3; Liverpool City Council 2012:1). By 1806, it was reported that James Badgery owned 225 bushels of wheat, 300 bushels of corn and 50 pigs (Donald and Gulson 1996:3).

Following his part in the arrest of Governor Bligh, James Badgery was granted 840 acres of land on South Creek, near Bringelly in 1809 by Governor Paterson (The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser 1809:2). The grant encompassed land to the north of Orphan School Creek Road (later Elizabeth Drive) between South Creek and its unnamed western arm later named Badgerys Creek. His estate was named Exeter Farm after his childhood home in Devon, England (Davies 2007:13; Liston 2009:46; LCC 2012:1).

During the governorship of Lachlan Macquarie, Badgery’s Exeter Farm at Bringelly was recalled for re-examination. Macquarie approved Badgery’s application in 1812 but reduced it to 640 acres (Donald and Gulson 1996:4; Keating 1996:22; Godden Mackay 1997:5-2; Paul Davies Pty Ltd 2007a:12).

When first granted, Badgery’s Exeter Farm estate was heavily timbered with ironbark and spotted gum. James Badgery immediately set about constructing a wattle and daub hut on the property, which was soon replaced with a more substantial structure (Figure 3.3). Governor Macquarie, during his tour of the interior of the colony between 1810 and 1811, inspected the farms of the Bringelly district, remarking on Badgery’s estate:

*Called first at Badgerys Farm close on the left bank of the South Creek, where I was much pleased to find a good Farm House built, a good Garden, and a considerable quantity of ground cleared (Macquarie 1956 [1810-1811]:19).*

![Image of the Exeter Farm House](Source: Liverpool City Library, Heritage Library Collection, 1776-12).

Badgery used Exeter Farm to establish a vast farming enterprise where he produced grain and bred cattle, sheep and champion horses (The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales...
Advertiser 1823:2; Donald and Gulson 1996:4; Paul Davies Pty Ltd 2007b:13). He frequently leased thoroughbred bulls to neighbouring landowners for breeding purposes, and was a well-known breeder of racehorses and workhorses (Liston 2009:46). In 1815, he constructed a road through Lord Folly’s property from his South Creek Farm to another farm he owned in the Nepean, to save himself the trouble of using the main road. This road became known as Badgery’s Creek Road and saved a total distance of 15 miles (The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser 1822:2).

Throughout the 1810s and 1820s the Badgery family continued to expand their holdings, purchasing properties on the southern side of Orphan School Road and in neighbouring districts. In 1818 he offered farming land for lease at Richmond, where 100 acres were cleared and the greater part of that was already in cultivation (The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser 1818:2). By 1820, he had purchased a further 1300 acres and owned 450 head of cattle, 16 horses and over 650 sheep (Donald and Gulson 1996:5).

James Badgery died at his Exeter Farm in 1827, a very old and highly respectable emigrant, leaving a wife and a large family (The Monitor 1827:6). He was described as an industrious, frugal and most hospitable traditional English farmer and left his family a vast estate of over 1900 acres (The Monitor 1827:3; Paul Davies Pty Ltd 2007b:13).

3.2.2 Robert Lowe

Robert Lowe arrived in Sydney in 1812 as a free settler with his wife and children, with sufficient funds to entitle him to a large land grant. He received a grant of 1000 acres at Bringelly in 1812 which he named ‘Birling’ after his wife’s home on the coast of Sussex. Using the land for grazing, he expanded his Birling property with an additional 500 acre grant in 1818; and through further purchases, he extended his local holdings to 5600 acres (Godden Mackay 1997:5-3; Liston 2009:41). He also held 1280 acres at Liverpool, and was later granted a ticket of occupation in the Mudgee and Bathurst districts to graze sheep and cattle (Parsons 2014 [1967]).

At Bringelly, Lowe immediately constructed a homestead called ‘Birling Gap’, though it was destroyed by fire shortly thereafter (Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd 2011:112). A second homestead was constructed in close proximity to the first and featured a substantial wrap-around veranda under a broken-back shingled roof, as pictured in Figure 3.4 (Apperly 1994:26).

Figure 3.4 Members of the Lowe family outside Birling Gap, taken in the 1880s (Source: Liston 2009:41).
Macquarie appointed Lowe as magistrate for the Badgerys Creek, Bringelly area from 1815 and for the County of Cumberland from 1820. He held the Bringelly court at Birling strategically located near the junction of The Northern Road and Bringelly Road. In court, the local convict workforce was assigned to settlers, punished for misdeeds and had their tickets-of-leave issued (Liston 2009:41). In July 1820, Lowe wrote to Commissioner John Thomas Bigge who was in the colony to inquire into conditions under Governor Macquarie. Lowe expressed the view that convicts could be better rehabilitated if employed in agricultural pursuits on the estates surrounding the settled townships. He believed that convicts left in the town of Sydney congregating with other convicts remained set in their ways and were more likely to re-offend. Under the direction of sober and industrious masters, the convicts had time to think of their deeds (Godden Mackay 1997:5-3; Parsons 2014 [1967]). However, Lowe complained of the system of allocating convicts:

*I must observe that the convicts are not fairly distributed. They are mustered at Sydney upon their arrival and after the mechanics and all the better farmers men are separated for the use of Government, the wants of the people of Sydney are next consulted...I can confidently assert that amongst the three last allotments of convicts to the district of Bringelly or Cook not one useful farming man could be found amongst them (Lowe 1820).*

Lowe also complained about the lack of mechanical skills amongst the convicts and the distance of 40 miles return to Parramatta that had to be covered in order to gain repairs on carts or ploughs. A trip of this length would have been arduous at the time. Mrs Felton Matthews described The Northern Road in 1833 as having been laid down without any regard to the nature of the land with some areas being close to impassable due to the clayey soil, especially after rain. Other sections traversed the steepest part of hills or the deepest hollows. With poor maintenance, including on bridges, the trip was slow (Godden Mackay 1997:5-3).

Following the death of his first wife Barbara in 1818, Lowe married 21 year old widow Sarah Hazard in 1821, who bore him a further three sons and three daughters. Following Robert's death in 1832, Sarah and her children abandoned their Birling Estate for their Goree property in the Mudgee district, where she died in 1878 (Parsons 2014 [1967]).

3.2.3 John Blaxland

John and Gregory Blaxland arrived in New South Wales in 1806 as wealthy free settlers in the convict colony. John had managed his family farms in Kent and was convinced by Sir Joseph Banks that New South Wales offered them greater opportunities for financial advancement (Liston 2009:38). The two brothers were enticed by the promise of 5,000 acres of land, the use of 18 convicts for 18 months and free passage for their family and goods (Godden Mackay 1997:5-4; Paul Davies Pty Ltd 2007a:34).

Despite poor relations with Governor Bligh and subsequently with Governor Macquarie, John Blaxland, was granted 6,710 acres in 1813, stretching from Badgerys Creek to the Nepean River, which he named 'Luddenham' (Donald and Gulson 1996:12; Keating 1996:24). While Blaxland based himself at Newington on the Parramatta River, where he fattened, slaughtered and sold cattle, the Luddenham Estate was used exclusively as a grazing property. It would appear that the Blaxland brothers were utilising the land as early as 1810. When Governor Macquarie inspected their Luddenham Estate during a tour of the Bringelly district, he remarked:

*Thence we proceeded to Mr. Blaxland’s own farms, about 5 or six miles distant from the South Creek in a westerly direction. This is entirely as yet a grazing farm, with only a miserable hut for the stock keepers, and stock-yards for the cattle. The land in some parts is tolerably good, and pretty well watered, but is better adapted to grazing than tillage (Macquarie 1956 [1810-1811]:19).*
From 1813 until his death in 1845, Blaxland ran sheep and cattle on his property, gradually clearing it to develop pasture. Although Blaxland was running 462 cattle and over 2,600 sheep by 1821, this was not a significantly large number considering that he was in the richest area for agriculture in the colony (Keating, 1996:29). In fact, Blaxland as an absentee landlord, had been criticised for neglecting his property and concentrating on cattle instead of growing grain when the colony was short of food. Blaxland’s absenteeism may explain why no substantial dwelling was ever erected on the property (Godden Mackay 1997:5-4).

Blaxland did develop the western portion of his Luddenham estate, principally along the Nepean River. In 1834, he constructed a dam across the Nepean River, and a water-powered timber and stone wheat mill. He also erected simple housing for the overseers and convict workers, as well as massive storehouses for grain (Donald and Gulson 1996:14; Keating 1996:45; Paul Davies Pty Ltd 2007a:29-30). These were located on high ground above the mill, and were described by Sarah Matthews, the wife of Government Surveyor Felton Matthews, in 1833, as:

...a mere settler's habitation, of wood principally and set up with all that neglect of comfort, convenience and appearance, which is so strikingly displayed in all the earlier buildings of the colony, but it is most beautifully situated, on the summit of a gentle slope which rises from the river's banks (Havard 1943 [Matthews 1833]:100).

By 1839, Blaxland had developed the western portion of his Luddenham estate further, installing rabbit warrens and constructing a brewery with a malt house with brewing coppers, vats, steam engine, coolers, malt mill, cask and brewing utensils valued at £7000. The brewery reportedly used hops grown on Blaxland's Newington estate, had a workforce of 300 men and was in operation until the late 1850s when it was destroyed by flooding of the Nepean River (Keating 1996:45, 50; Paul Davies Pty Ltd 2007a:29-30; Liston 2009:38). By the end of the 1830s, Blaxland's land and associated properties, totalling 29,000 acres, was valued at £30,000.

The Depression of the 1840s severely affected the Blaxland family and in 1841 they were forced to mortgage the estate. Following the death of John Blaxland in 1845, the family struggled to make mortgage repayments. In default of payment, the Blaxland family were forced to sell the Luddenham estate, which was purchased by Sir Charles Nicholson (Keating 1996:69; Godden Mackay 1997:5-6).

### 3.2.4 Other Grantees and Estates

After inheriting the fortune of her late husband, Sarah Howe was granted 270 acres along the eastern bank of Badgerys Creek in 1811. Her land was one of the grants created on what was to have been common grazing land. The common had been proposed by Governor Macquarie in 1811 after his visit to the region the year before, but was incorporated into the local grants after it was discovered that the land would not be good enough to support small landholders (Keating 1996:22). Howe's estate was eventually purchased by the grandson of Governor Gidley Philip King (Liverpool City Council 2012:1).

Thomas Laycock junior arrived as a child and was commissioned as an ensign in the NSW Corps in 1795 when he was nine years of age. He left for England in 1810 with his wife but returned to Sydney in 1817, and after the death of his first wife remarried and established himself in Sydney. In late 1817, he received a grant of 600 acres in the District of Bringelly along the western side of South Creek, which he called 'Cottage Vale'. He purchased an adjoining 600 acres farm 'Cottage Grove' from Charles Reid, which had frontage to Bringelly Road. In the 1820s, Laycock constructed an elegant brick home of eight rooms surrounded by a veranda on three sides, as well as a dairy, a cellar, a coach house and other outbuildings. He had but little time to appreciate his surroundings though, dying unexpectedly at his
Bringelly estate in 1823 (Keating 1996:25; Liston 2009:40). Laycock's holdings were purchased by neighbour John Thomas Campbell, who renamed it 'The Retreat' and immediately advertised the 1200 acre estate for rent:

Retreat contains 1200 acres, is all enclosed, has 200 acres and upwards (constituting a beautiful lawn) cleared and fenced in; the remainder of the estate is also divided into several paddocks. On this estate there is a handsome and roomy residence, fit for the immediate reception of a gentleman's family (The Australian 1824:2).

From 1825 to 1833, The Retreat served as the first Australian headquarters of the Australian Agricultural Company. This company, set up to develop a fine wool industry in Australia, used the site as its initial base. In December 1825, the appointed manager Robert Dawson and his employees, being 15 men, 14 women and 40 children, arrived in Sydney aboard the ships York and Brothers. This group along with 600 sheep, 12 cattle and seven horses were accommodated at The Retreat. Most stayed only a short while before relocating to the Hunter Valley as early as 1826 (Godden Mackay 1997:5-5; Liston 2009:40). On the death of John Thomas Campbell in 1830, The Retreat was purchased by Alfred Kennerley, who renamed the property 'Kelvin'. Kelvin had several occupants after Kennerley moved to Tasmania in 1857 and eventually came into the ownership of the Macdonald family.

D’Arcy Wentworth arrived in NSW in June 1790 having agreed to emigrate to NSW after being acquitted on three counts of highway robbery. Transferred to Norfolk Island as assistant in the hospital he returned to Sydney in February 1796 as assistant surgeon to the colony. In 1816 Wentworth was granted 1200 acres between The Northern Road and the Nepean River, which he called 'Greendale'. By this time, The Northern Road was an important public road connecting the town settlement at Richmond with the rural estates at Cowpastures (Camden area), and was maintained by both the local populace and the Government (Paul Davies Pty Ltd 2007a:41). At the time of his death in 1827, Wentworth was one of the wealthiest people in the colony and left 22,000 acres of land in his will to numerous heirs (Godden Mackay 1997:5-6).

Subdivision plans of the western and central portions of the Luddenham Estate show an inn, known as John Lawson’s Thistle Inn, on the western side of The Northern Road immediately adjacent to Wentworth's Greendale estate. The exact date of construction is unclear but it is likely to have been constructed shortly after the establishment of The Northern Road in the 1820s to service travellers between Camden and Richmond (Keating 1996:103). The Inn was also functioned as a general store, and was used as a public meeting place for local residents throughout the 1860s. Following the death of John Lawson in 1885 it was maintained by members of the Lawson family, though it is unclear what fate befell the Inn thereafter. It was certainly abandoned, and may also have been demolished, by the 1930s (Nepean Times 1932:6).

3.3 Rural Subdivision

In the Badgerys Creek and Bringelly districts, smaller early grants of between 100 and 600 acres typically had river frontages and were made to a number of settlers including Sarah Howe, Thomas Laycock, D’Arcy Wentworth, William Hutchinson, Edward Powell, Thomas M. Pitt, William Wall and Gustavus A Low. With the exception of those grants made to Thomas Laycock and D'Arcy Wentworth, it appears that these smaller grants remained largely undeveloped, and were eventually purchased by and incorporated into both Charles Nicholson’s (formerly Blaxland’s) and James Badgery's vast estates.

Subdivisions of the mid-nineteenth century changed the pattern of land settlement in the region, by breaking up the large estates into much smaller farming lots, and laying out streets and allotments in a regular grid and to a uniform street width. In many instances this
supplanted a pre-existing irregular alignment of informal roads and paddock fence lines. The subdivisions were set out by private surveyors often working on different estates. Surveyor Samuel Jackson laid out the initial Luddenham and Regentville subdivisions representing an area of well over 10,000 acres (Paul Davies Pty Ltd 2007a:49). The eastern division of Charles Nicholson's Luddenham estate was the first to be subdivided and offered for sale from 1859. When Nicholson returned to England in 1862, the remainder of the western and central divisions around Lawson's Inn were also put under the hammer (Kinhill Stearns 1985:215; Keating 1996:103). James Badgery's former Exeter Farm estate was subdivided in the 1880s as enclaves of small 30 to 40 acre leased acreages (Keating 1996:25, 69; Paul Davies Pty Ltd 2007b:13).

Land advertised as the 'Luddenham Village' was offered in 1859, was located along the eastern boundary of The Northern Road and featured one acre and half acre blocks. The village was in close proximity to John Lawson's Thistle Inn and made provisions for a church, school and public reserve (Figure 3.5). Immediately surrounding the village, allotments of no more than 75 acres were offered, while lots of between 100 and 300 acres were offered further east to the boundary of Badgerys Creek. The boundaries of earlier farms and their associated buildings, which included huts, barns, sheds, dams and a saw pit, are also demarcated on early subdivision plans. It is likely that these small properties were leased by tenant farmers prior to subdivision. For instance, the Anschau family established a 200 acre vineyard to the south of the Luddenham village in the late 1850s, complete with wine cellars, a substantial home and a working farm with sheep (Camden News 1954:1). The Anschau family were German vineyard workers who were originally brought to Australia as vine dressers for the Macarthur and Cox families in Camden (Paul Davies Pty Ltd 2007b:11). Vignerons brought out in this way were generally contracted for three years; though Germans were contracted for five, after which they often established vineyards of their own. John Galligan of Castlereagh was another tenant farmer who worked an allotment on the Mount Pleasant estate (Paul Davies Pty Ltd 2007b:10-11).

Figure 3.5 'Plan of the Eastern Division of the Luddenham Estate’ by Samuel Jackson, c.1864, showing various sized allotments for sale. Note earlier lot boundaries and buildings in lighter ink (Source: State Library of NSW, Mitchell Library, Z/M3 811.11311/1864/1).
The small rural Luddenham village provided the surrounding estates with a focal point and Luddenham soon established itself as a viable settlement. A small weatherboard Methodist school was established in 1857 and was replaced in 1862 by a substantial brick building (Keating 1996:103; Godden Mackay 1997:5-6). Luddenham post office opened in 1872 with local resident CH Beardow as the Postmaster. Both the Luddenham Uniting Church and Progress Hall were established in the 1880s. The Luddenham post office played an important role in the village, serving as a money order office from January 1885, acquiring a telephone and telegraph service from August 1905 and a Commonwealth Savings Bank office in April 1914. In comparison, neither Bringelly nor Badgerys Creek developed into the same well defined village centre as Luddenham, despite being offered for sale on similar terms (Figure 3.6 - Figure 3.7; Godden Mackay 1997:5-7).

Figure 3.6 Circa 1890 advertisement for the sale of small farming lots between Badgerys Creek and the South Creek (Source: National Library of Australia, Map Folder 33, LFSP434).
City families, displaced by the depression of the 1890s, were attracted by the subdivision of the large estates into smaller manageable land parcels. Yet reasonable deposits and easy repayments belied the trouble that many of these new farmers were to face. Roads to Sydney such as Mulgoa Road (now Elizabeth Drive) and Bringelly Road were in poor condition, while the closest railway station was located some 12 miles away at St Marys (Donald and Gulson 1996:9; Godden Mackay 1997:5-7). There was no easy access to waterways for taking out perishable goods, so the area tended to be used for fruit growing, grazing and for the production of milk for the local Liverpool area. Orchard and fruit growing farms dominated land use on the smaller properties, while dairy farms and some vine growing occupied other farms (Stearns 1985:216; Godden Mackay 1997:5-7).

William Longley was one such farmer in the Badgerys Creek district who established an extensive, well-known fruit orchard, after purchasing land during the first Luddenham subdivision of 1859. The Longley family grew fruit in the district for over 50 years before their estate was sold, together with their home and household furniture, in 1912 (Camden News 1912:8). Other orchards of the period, including the Anschau's, Booth's, Outridge's, Leggo's and Smith's, which appeared to be well attended to... being trenched, ploughed, nicely pruned and free from weeds (Nepean Times 1901:2).

Often, farmers supplemented their farm income with a trade such as carting, shoemaking, coach building or stints at the local brick pits (Keating 1996:82). To service this small community, a butchers shop was in operation from 1886, a public school was opened on Badgerys Creek Road in 1895, and a Post Office was established in 1896 (Paul Davies 2007a:38; Liverpool City Council 2012:2). St John's Anglican Church and Badgerys Creek Uniting (Methodist) Church serviced local residents and were constructed in the early 1900s.

By 1904, the areas of Badgerys Creek, Luddenham and Bringelly were at least moderately settled, when a Parliamentary Standing Committee was established for the purpose of
determining the viability of a railway from Mulgoa to Liverpool. To the Committee, Mr William Leggo of Wallacia stated:

There has been considerable settlement at a place called Badgery’s Creek, about 6 miles from me, along the line of the railway. The settlers are mostly little men – men who go in for 10, 20, and 40 ac for poultry farming, bee farming, and a little cultivation (NSW Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works 1904:26).

William Longley described how isolation limited what and how much farmers could grow:

We all grow a little of other things just for our own use, as well as fruit... the area could not be beaten for fruit growing in any part of NSW... But if we had a railway we should grow more. Even in the fruit-growing line, I could put in a lot more if I were near a railway; but at present, I am 12 miles from the railway station [St Marys] and my fruit is spoiled before it gets there, unless it is picked half-ripe (NSW Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works 1904:30-31).

Not surprisingly, the proposed railway never eventuated and the districts of Badgerys Creeks and Bringelly remained sparsely populated, retaining their rural character. It was noted that in the 1900s there were still large areas available for purchase around Badgerys Creek and Nicholson Park Estate in Luddenham (Donald and Gulson 1996:11).

In 1916, Cecil Vicary purchased a portion of Wentworth’s Greendale estate for the purpose of establishing a dairy, grazing land and vineyard. The property on the south western side of The Northern Road, opposite Anschau’s vineyard, formerly served as a working farm from the 1880s; and featured a slab homestead, a woolshed and shearers quarters. The first grapes were planted in 1917 and commercial production began in 1923, though dairy cows were reared until the early 1940s. At the height of production, 160 acres of land were in cultivation, though production began declining from the late 1930s.

From the 1920s further settlement occurred in Badgerys Creek, when portions of James Badgery’s early grant were divided under the provisions of the Soldier Settlement Act 1919. Exeter House was at that time in the ownership of the Stivens family, who later sold a portion of the Exeter estate to Ern Kent. In the 1930s, Kent sold his property to Peter Nobbs, who moved into the homestead with his family to pursue dairying (Donald and Gulson 1996:8-9). In 1936, the Veterinary Department of the University of Sydney, in association with the McGarvie Smith Institute, purchased and developed a 160 hectare property at Badgerys Creek for the training of veterinary students in animal husbandry (Paul Davies Pty Ltd 2007b:14).
3.4 Rural Intensification and Land Acquisition

The sparsely populated and rural nature of Badgerys Creek and its surrounding districts saw the establishment of a number of Government-funded research stations in the area from the 1950s. These facilities were located on former large grants that had not been subdivided, particularly Thomas Laycock’s Cottage Vale estate. Cottage Vale was chosen as the site for the Overseas Telecommunications Commission station because of its isolation from intensive settlement, having only 200 residents living nearby at the time (Godden Mackay 1997:5-8). The architectural firm Hennessy, Hennessy and Co. were commissioned to design the station and its associated staff quarters. Originally, the radio receiving station required staff to operate the equipment but by 1970 its operations were automated and, with rapid changes in communication technology in the 1980s, the station became obsolete (Liston 2009:44).

In 1955, the Royal Australian Air Force Radio Receiving Station was constructed immediately adjacent to the Overseas Telecommunications Commission station on a 550 acre property. The radio receiving station was designed to receive radio telegrams and telephone calls from 18 countries worldwide and from ships at sea. The station was installed to replace an earlier station at La Perouse and featured 32 rhombic-shaped aerials on masts from 70 to 120 feet high (Naval Intelligence Division 1955:17). Changes in technology rendered the radio receiving station obsolete and it too was dismantled in the late 1980s.

Land development changed little from the 1960s, with the establishment of intensive dairy and poultry farming, bee keeping, timber getting, horse and dog training and market gardening (Kinhill Stearns 1985:216; Paul Davies Pty Ltd 2007a:14; Liverpool City Council 2012:1).

The districts of Badgerys Creek, Luddenham and Bringelly retain a great deal of their rural character. Though subdivision and development of large estates, such as Luddenham and Exeter Farms, has occurred; early slab cottages and substantial homesteads, cisterns and sheds, vineyards and small rural allotments survive as tangible reminders of the districts humble beginnings. Market gardens, working farms, vineyards and close knit village communities pay homage to the district’s rural development.

3.5 Proposal for a Second Airport

Propositions for a second airport for Sydney were initiated in November 1985, when then Aviation Minister, Peter Morris, lodged a submission noting that the airport at Mascot would
be at capacity by about 2010. The Department of Aviation commissioned a report, Second Sydney Airport Site Selection Programme: Draft Environmental Impact Statement prepared by Kinhill Stearns in April 1985, which included a preliminary assessment of sites at Badgerys Creek, Bringelly, Darkes Forest, Goulburn, Holsworthy, Londonderry, Scheyville, Somersby, Warnervale and Wilton. The Badgerys Creek and Wilton sites were determined to be the most promising and were assessed in more detail; with Badgerys Creek the recommended preferred option. The supporting historic heritage assessment of the Badgerys Creek and Wilton sites was undertaken by Anutech Pty Ltd. With the construction of the third runway at Mascot, the proposal was deferred.

In 1996, the Howard Government came into power and the proposition of a second Sydney airport was again raised. The non-Aboriginal, historic, heritage investigation into the Badgerys Creek site, prepared by Godden Mackay, considered three Options, of which Option A would be located on land already owned by the Commonwealth. The 1700 ha of Commonwealth land forms the footprint of the current investigations (Figure 3.9). Following acquisition, properties were leased back to residents, commonly those who were the previous owners (Liverpool City Council 2012:2).

Figure 3.9 The Option A identified historic heritage items at Badgerys Creek (Source: Technical Paper 12, Figure 6.1, page 6-2).

4 The Existing Environment

The local Badgerys Creek environment has remained largely unchanged with land use characterised by large and small rural holdings and residential allotments since the late 1990s. The aim of the current physical analysis assessment has been to verify the results of the earlier survey undertaken in the late 1990s for the Draft EIS. Technical Paper 12 included inventories for each item identified as having heritage significance and a brief description and historical outline. The updated review of heritage registers and lists, and the update of the historic environment has found that the local heritage environment of the study area has not changed substantially: no new heritage items or potential heritage items were identified within the study area; however new items have been identified within the vicinity of the study area. The 1700 hectare study area is within John Blaxland’s original Luddenham Estate, which was subdivided and sold in smaller land holdings between 1859 and 1864.
The following discussion is organised by street address and includes information from the Technical Paper 12 and Local Council LEP Inventories, a brief description and additional site specific historical information. The survey was broadly organised from north to south in accordance with the relevant streets within the study area. The surveys of those areas in the vicinity; Luddenham and Bringelly were similarly organised. The following discussion of the current heritage environment includes relevant information from the heritage inventories prepared for Liverpool and Penrith Councils, supplemented by information from the Technical Paper 12 Inventories, where relevant, and include observations made during the current investigations.

Technical Paper 12 allocated identifying numbers to the listed and potential heritage items encompassed in the 1997 survey of the three option areas. New heritage items have been added to the heritage schedules of the Liverpool and Penrith LEPs and as such a new identifier has been devised for this investigation. Items and places within Badgerys Creek are identified by a ‘B’, those in Luddenham with an ‘L’ and in Bringelly with a ‘Br’.

4.1 Pitt Street and Gardiner Road

4.1.1 The Bridge over Badgerys Creek

The bridge over Badgerys Creek at the eastern end of Pitt St was originally a small Warren truss road bridge. The Technical Paper 12 inventory statement of significance for the bridge is:

A pleasant low-scale steel bridge of simple, functional form which connects Badgerys Creek township with properties on the east side of the creek. Typical of a large number of small bridges in NSW.

However, the heritage schedule of the Liverpool LEP identifies the bridge as relocated to cross Cabramatta Creek in McGirr Park, Miller; however, whether this is the same bridge has not been verified. The bridge currently crossing Badgerys Creek is a simple steel bridge with concrete deck, and a footpath which is virtually inaccessible from either end (Figure 4.1).

The current bridge has no heritage value and does not represent a heritage constraint and has not been allocated an identifying number.

4.1.2 B1: Badgerys Creek Public School

On the north-east corner of Badgerys Creek Road and Pitt Street is the Badgerys Creek Public School. The Badgerys Creek Public School is listed as a local heritage item on the heritage schedule of the Liverpool LEP, which includes the following information:
This site consists of a pair of single storey, weatherboard school buildings with shallow gables of corrugated iron clad roofs. The oldest building has a skillion roofed verandah across one gabled end (the front elevation, facing south) half of which has been enclosed with weatherboards. A simply detailed face brickwork chimney also features on this elevation. Windows along the side walls are generally 2x6 pane double-hung sashes with 4 paned casements to the verandah room (most probably a later alteration). Internally the building features beaded boarding to walls and ceiling and a simple brick fireplace. Facing this building across the playground is a somewhat later weatherboard classroom typical of the many in this style built throughout the state in the early years of the century. A deep, timber framed veranda lines the front (north) elevation with one end enclosed. Windows are generally 2x2 pane double hung sashes. The site generally features asphalt playgrounds surrounded by grass and numerous, largely native trees (though with some introduced species such as jacarandas). Recorded to the west of the structures and within the school grounds is a small, c1m in height, red-brick monument capped with a sandstone square slab. A plaque on the it is dedicated to the pioneering Badgery Family and states:

"James Badgery Pioneer with his wife Elizabeth landed at Sydney from England in 1799 and settled at Badgery's Creek in 1803"

The other side records: "This monument is built from the original home-made bricks and contains relics from the home"

The Statement of Significance for the school is:
The site demonstrates the history of education and settlement in the region. It is located in the vicinity of two early churches and community hall and serves as an epicentre for a widely dispersed community. The school buildings are representative of the simple, functional design of educational buildings from the late 19th/early 20th century. The site’s setting in a semi-rural context adds to its aesthetic qualities. There is the potential to gain more information on the site from further architectural, archaeological and documentary research.

The Recommended Management is:
The original school buildings should be maintained. If any future development of the school site is proposed a Statement of Heritage Impact should be prepared to ensure that the proposal does not adversely impact upon the original school buildings. These buildings should not be removed from the site. Consultation should be undertaken Badgerys Creek Public School with the community over any proposed plans to redevelop the site. The school should be included on the Education Dept’s S.170 Register and managed in accordance with the Heritage Office guidelines for State owned properties.

The Technical Paper 12 Inventory describes the school as:
The public school was first proposed for Badgerys Creek in 1891 but was not approved till 1894, at which time the land was purchased and a building erected. This was replaced with the current building, erected in 1914. The village of Badgerys Creek was established following the subdivision of the larger estates in the 1880s. The formal establishment of villages led to the provision of services for new settlers. The public school at Badgerys Creek has seen varying levels of enrolments but has been a single teacher school for most of its life until the late 1960s. During the 1970s, facilities were improved and enrolments soared to around 120 pupils with five teachers and a headmaster. The announcement of the airport proposal however has diminished these figures during the last decade. During the 1990s, a timber cottage from a neighbouring property was moved to the school to become an art classroom. It was repaired and the timber verandah added, using second-hand materials.

The original school building is a small square weatherboard building, set on brick piers, with a gabled, corrugated iron roof and half enclosed skillion verandah. It has four pane casement windows. The school room was constructed in c1914 and now serves as an office. There is another weatherboard building which is similar in form but of more
recent construction, as well as a new brick building. A small dilapidated building also within the school grounds is constructed of unpainted weatherboards, with a corrugated iron gable roof and bull-nosed verandah. The core of the building is of very traditional construction and form, but overall it shows a mixture of materials from different periods. It is mounted on modern brick piers.

The school is identified as having regional historic and aesthetic and, local social significances and the Statement of Significance is:

A fine and representative example of a small rural school which contains original elements that date back to the turn of the century. The school has historic significance as an element in the development of the area and aesthetic qualities in its historic buildings and its setting. It has social significance for the local community and for past students and residents of the area.

Although the school property was not accessed during the current survey, the following comments are relevant. The school comprises a number of buildings each of which, apparently reflecting and dating to periods of expansion in pupil numbers and facilities and thus of varying dates. The original schoolhouse, dating to 1914, is a small weatherboard building with a shallow gable roof clad in corrugated steel sheet. It is set on brick piers with a brick chimney set centrally at the gable end. According to David Nolan, the building was originally on the property at 55 Longley’s Road (pers. comm. 22 September, 2014).

The school buildings and grounds are evidently well maintained and remain a representative example of a rural school, a type that is gradually disappearing with urban development encroaching into rural areas. The school has historic, aesthetic and social heritage value as an important element in the development of the local area and its rural setting. There is potential for archaeological resources to be present with an ability to enhance an understanding of the history of the school and changes in education practice.

Figure 4.2 View to the school from Pitt Street, left, and from Badgerys Creek Road, right.
Figure 4.3 The original c.1914 weatherboard school building.

Figure 4.4 The 1947 aerial photo detail shows the single school building on the corner of Badgerys Creek Road and the layout of the St John’s Anglican Church and Cemetery

4.1.3  B2 St John’s Anglican Church Group, including church and cemetery

The church site and cemetery is at 30 Pitt Street on the south side of the street approximately 130m from the Badgerys Creek Road corner. The St John’s Anglican Church Group is identified as a local heritage item on the heritage schedule of the Liverpool LEP, which provides the following information;

The St John’s Anglican Church Group is located near the intersection of Pitt Street and Badgery’s Creek Road adjacent to an important early settlement centre with the Public
School, former Methodist Church site and cemetery (now Uniting Church) and early cottages. All that remains on the site is the cemetery. The Church was removed or demolished at same stage since 1992.

The site consists of a churchyard/cemetery with numerous gravestones/memorials, an open lawn and mature tree planting, generally native Eucalyptus species and pines, oleanders, pittosporum and other exotic shrub, around the perimeter. The Church building has been removed/demolished. Other site components include a monument with a simple timber superstructure set on a brick plinth and a WC.

The Statement of Significance is:
St John’s Anglican Church Group demonstrates the foundation and development of the Anglican Church in a small settlement, Badgery’s Creek, in the environs of Liverpool. Many early families of the area are buried in the cemetery. The site also provides evidence of early native vegetation species of the area and introduced exotic plantings. The plantings are representative of late 19th early 20th century trends in cemetery landscaping. There is the potential to gain more information on the site from further architectural, archaeological and documentary research.

The Recommended Management is:
If any future redevelopment of this site is proposed a Statement of Heritage Impact should be undertaken to ensure that the proposal does not adversely impact upon the integrity of the cemetery and the site. The cemetery and/or the headstones should not be removed. The SHI must consider the landscape as a whole including the vegetation and the amenity of open space. Consultation should be undertaken with the community and if possible, descendants of those buried there, in respect of any future redevelopment of the site.

The Technical Paper 12 Inventory includes the following:
St John’s Anglican Church and cemetery was built in the early 1900s to service the small rural community in the area. The church building was removed in the early 1990s following acquisition of the site by the Australian Government.
The church building has been removed from this site. Gravel has been placed over the area where the church once stood and the rest of the site is grassed. Approximately thirty graves associated with this church remain in the churchyard and are all dated to the early Twentieth Century, with none earlier than 1915. Most of the headstones are of sandstone, granite and/or concrete. There are some traditional plantings in the cemetery.

The site identified as having historic significance at the regional level and local aesthetic and social significance and the statement of significance is:
The Church site has historic associations as part of the development of the area and records the typical social facilities which were part of small rural communities in the late nineteenth century. The Cemetery has historic significance as an element which records the people and the development pattern of the area and has social significance as a burial place for the local community.

The site is accessed through a small gate set at the end of a white picket fence to its east, beside a large diamond pipe gate with a star picket-and-fence to its west. The church stood on the western part of the site and was apparently removed after 1992. A bell-tower memorial that marks the site and originally stood to the north of the church; it now survives as a brick base with small corrugated iron gable roof and a plaque bearing in Gothic script:
In Memory of C.J. and A Swann erected by their daughter 1955

There are three rows of graves on the east side of the site, with 10 graves in the westernmost and central row; the easternmost row is almost obscured by large trees overhanging the graves. There are at least eight graves in the easternmost row, but it is possible there may be more hidden by the trees. The headstones are all at the west end of the graves. Although the
cemetery is now closed it is evident it continues to be tendered, with flower arrangements adorning some graves and what appears to be fresh repairs and cleaning.

Although there are no visible indications of the location and layout of the church, a photograph taken in 1991 clearly shows that the church was aligned east-west adjacent to the street. The walls were clad in weatherboards and the roof in corrugated iron sheets, detailing of windows and finials suggest that the church was likely built in the first decades of the twentieth century, which is supported by the date of the earliest grave of 1915.

That the church and cemetery site is being tended and maintained demonstrates value to the local community. The church site and cemetery have historic and social heritage value as a significant element in the social development of the local area, and as a record of the local community. The site, and in particular its graves and grave stones, has research value and archaeological potential for the information that may be provided regarding local community practices that is not available from any other source.

![Figure 4.5 View southeast to the white picket fence, left, and the pipe gate and the bell tower memorial marking the church site, right.](image)

![Figure 4.6 The three rows of graves. Note the heavy vegetation over the easternmost graves. The headstones and borders are predominantly sandstone or concrete, some graves have tiled beds.](image)
Figure 4.7 The graves in the foreground have been cared for and maintained, left. The grave of Lance Corporal N. Cole, who served in 35 Battalion which was formed in Newcastle, appears to have been particularly well maintained, likely by the Office of Australian War Graves (OAWG) on behalf of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission.

Figure 4.8 Photograph taken in 1991 of St John's Church and the graveyard (Liverpool Library http://liverpool.spydus.com/cgi-bin/spydus.exe/ENQ/PIC/BIBENQ?I).

4.1.4 B3: Badgerys Creek Uniting Church and cemetery site

The site of the former Uniting Church and cemetery site is at 15 Pitt Street on the north side, approximately 330m from the corner with Badgerys Creek Road and is identified by a sign. The Uniting church and cemetery site is not listed on the heritage schedule of the Liverpool LEP 2008; however, the Technical Paper 12 inventory provides the following information:

*Badgerys Creek Methodist Church and Cemetery was built in the early 1900s to service the small rural community in the area. The church was removed in the early 1990s following acquisition of the site by the Australian Government. A sign at the gate describes the church as 'The Uniting Church in Australia, Badgerys Creek'.*

*The church has been removed from this site. Two graves are enclosed within a small white picket fence north-west of the church’s original position. One of the graves has a*
sandstone headstone with marble name plate, dated December 1936, the other with an uncut piece of rock as a headstone has a steel plate with ‘1972’ engraved upon it. Another space contains a depression in the ground indicating the area where a grave has been removed.

The church site is identified as having historic significance at the regional level and local aesthetic and social significances and the statement of significance was:

*The Church site has historic associations as part of the development of the area and records the typical social facilities which were part of small rural communities in the late nineteenth century. The Cemetery has historic significance as an element which records the people and the development pattern of the area and has social significance as a burial place for the local community.*

The site is long and narrow with a simple post-and-rail fence and small cyclone pipe and woven ribbon gate. The church is understood to have been built in the early 1900s and removed in the early 1990s. A mature callitris adjacent to the south-east corner likely marks the entry to the church, the location and layout of which is otherwise indistinguishable; however, the long narrow shape of the site indicates that the church was aligned north-south. A small graveyard with two graves enclosed on three sides by a white picket fence is located near to the north-west corner. The two Howe family graves the east and are evidently well cared for and maintained. (According to local rumour there are three graves (Pam Kennison pers.comm.22 September 2014)).

The church site and cemetery are being tended and maintained, demonstrating value to the local community. The church site and cemetery have historic and social heritage value as a significant element in the social development of the local area, and as a record of the local community; in particular one of the early local families, the Howes. The site has research value and archaeological potential for the information that may be provided regarding local community practices that is not available from any other source.

![Figure 4.9 View north from the road to the small cemetery in the north-east corner. The callitrus is to the left.](image)
4.1.5 B4: Farm Complex on Gardiner Road

The Farm Complex is at the eastern end of Gardiner Road on the north side of the road adjacent to Badgerys Creek. The property is not listed on the heritage schedule of the Liverpool LEP 2008; however, the Technical Paper 12 inventory describes the property as:

The site of the cottage lies on the eastern most area of John Blaxlands former estate, “Ludden ham”. Subdivided between 1859-64, the eastern lots were partitioned again in the 1880s-90s. This property was owned by an Austrian immigrant, Ralph Wiener, from the 1950s and this house was his residence until the property was purchased for the proposed airport, after which it has been leased. Ralph Wiener operated the poultry farm with a partner, Roger Woods, and the second residence was built in 1963 when Roger Woods was first married.

A single storey weatherboard Georgian-style cottage with corrugated iron clad gable roof with skillion verandah carried on timber posts. It is small in scale but is well finished and well-preserved. It is part of a larger group of buildings which include a 1960s residence and a poultry farm.

A group of farm outbuildings which appear to date from early to mid twentieth century These buildings have lowpitched corrugated iron skillion and hipped roofs, bush pole framing and walls of timber slabs. All are painted white and some have later wing additions. They are typical small· farm outbuildings and appear to have a range of uses, including as stables, barns, garages and possibly a former dairy.

The site is identified as having local significance and the Statement of Significance is:

A typical turn-of-the-century modest farmhouse, apparently in fair condition, which retains its gardens and semi-rural context. Although once common, cottages such as these have become quite rare in the vicinity during the last two decades.

A small group of traditional farm outbuildings which were once typical of the area but are now rare in the vicinity. They demonstrate building techniques and designs for agricultural activities. They illustrate the nature of settlement in this vicinity in the early twentieth century.

The property comprises an assortment of rural out-buildings associated with poultry farming, primarily timber-framed with corrugated steel cladding aligned to the north and
east from the farm cottage. The cottage is a simple weatherboard construction with corrugated steel clad gable roof and two external brick chimneys at the east wall. Close inspection of the cottage revealed that the weatherboarding encloses an original slab cottage that likely pre-dates the ascribed 1890s date. No doubt the cottage was extended and 'modernised' in the 1890s or early 1900s to accommodate a growing family. It is also evident that the cottage has been modified with the addition of new windows and doors up to its last period of use. Although, the slabs are evident beneath the weatherboards the extent of the original cottage could not be determined by the external inspection. The cottage has a rear skillion addition clad in fibro, which likely houses the kitchen as it also has a brick chimney. Immediately east of the cottage is a small timber slab hut, which had been modified for use as a bedroom by lining it with fibro. There is evidence that the walls of this hut were finished internally with plaster and lathe, which can be seen through gaps in the slabs. In addition, a slab hut, which was likely originally free-standing, is now connected to the cottage by the skillion addition. There is a brick-lined cistern, still with water, to the north-east of the cottage. The complex is falling into a state of disrepair and is now in moderate to poor condition.

Timber slab hut construction has been attributed as post-dating the Macquarie period, although the technique may appear earlier, becoming common by the 1820s (Lewis n.d.). This is a form of vernacular architecture that has continued to be used into the early twentieth century and is known elsewhere in NSW, though it is a type that is becoming increasingly rare, with and without mud plastered walls internally and/or externally (Moore et al. 2000:24-27).

The complex of three slab huts that comprise the farm cottage and outbuildings have historic, aesthetic and technical heritage value. The complex is demonstrative of a building technology of the mid-nineteenth century that is becoming increasingly rare. The site has technical value for the potential for archaeological resources to enhance an understanding of the daily lives and activities of the early settlement and rural activities in the local environment.

Figure 4.11 Detail from the 1947 aerial photo, left, and the 1965 aerial showing the changes in layout of the farm complex adjacent to Badgerys Creek with the introduction of poultry farming in the 1950s (Source: Land and Property Information).
Figure 4.12 View north-east from the road of the farm cottage and outbuildings associated with the poultry farm.

Figure 4.13 The east wall with two chimneys and, to the left, one of the slab huts. Detail of slabs exposed behind the weatherboards, right).

Figure 4.14 View west of the cottage complex with slab huts to the left and right.
4.2 Longleys Road

4.2.1 B5: Former Badgerys Creek butchery 165 Longleys

The former Badgerys Creek butchery, constructed in the 1880s and demolished subsequent to the 1997 survey, stood on the north-east corner of the intersection between Badgerys Creek and Longleys Roads. The property is not listed on the Liverpool LEP 2008 heritage schedule; however, the Technical Paper 12 inventory describes the butchery as:

The building was erected in the 1880s and served as the butchery for the Badgerys Creek inhabitants from its construction until 1994. The previous owner, Mr T Roots, suggests that it had only three owners, of which Jack Shadlow and his son were one. The Shadlows operated the business during most of the twentieth century and are remembered for delivering their meat to the individual residents in a meat cart. The cart carried whole and part carcasses and the customer’s selections of meat were cut on demand in the cart. The butchery closed in 1994 and the building is currently used by Atomic Hire as its Badgerys Creek Depot office.

A small brick building, now painted blue with a white painted central horizontal stripe. The site consists of the original butchery building and two later additions. All the building sections have corrugated iron roofing, with the earliest addition, on the south side, also being constructed of corrugated iron. There is a relatively recent pressed-brick addition to rear of the structure. The main building has a hipped roof, and both additions are skillion roofed. There are two pane sash windows, one on the original structure and one on the brick wing. There is also a short verandah with three supporting posts on the north side of the building. The building is currently used as a depot by the Atomic Hire Company.

The butchery was identified as having local historic, aesthetic and social significance and the statement of significance is:

The Badgerys Creek butchery building is a typical example of a small semi-rural retail facility of the pre-WW2 period and demonstrates the form and extent of retail butchery in this context. It is a relic of the locality’s settlement pattern in the late nineteenth century.

The building was described as standing on the north-east corner of the intersection of Badgerys Creek Road and Longleys Road. The site has been vacant since the demolition of the butchery in the late 1990s, and during the current survey it was impossible to determine the precise location of the former butchery site. As such there is no visible physical evidence to indicate where the butchery actually stood or to assess the archaeological potential of the site; however, there is some potential for the archaeological resources to provide an insight into the diet and butchering practices in a rural environment.
4.2.2  B6: Braeburn Homestead

The Braeburn Homestead site is on a large property at 55 Longleys Road, on the south side. The homestead buildings were demolished in the late 1990s. The site is not listed on the Liverpool LEP 2008 heritage schedule, and although the homestead was standing at the time,
the property was not accessed for the 1997 investigations. However the Technical Paper 12 inventory describes the property as:

_Braeburn is a c.1910 homestead and associated land holdings. The farm occupies land originally within the eastern portion of John Blaxland’s farm named ‘Luddenham’. It was owned by the Longley family for many years this century._

_Single-storey farm homestead of timber construction built on brick piers. The main house has brick chimneys, long wide verandahs on all sides and hipped roof. Bull nosed verandah roofs are supported on square chamfered timber posts. External walls are clad with weatherboards (some rusticated, some splayed). A simple separate weatherboard shed is located close to the house. In 1991, Braeburn had been vacant for several years and was in a derelict condition. The current lease holders for the property, Mr and Mrs D E Nowland have since added that the buildings have been demolished and removed from the site. Not surveyed as there was no access to the property._

The homestead was identified as having local historic significance and the Statement of Significance is:

_Relic of the locality's settlement pattern of the turn of the century. Indicative of form and extent of domestic structures and remains associated with isolated farming settlements and families in the late nineteenth century._

A search of the land titles information has revealed the following relevant information: 1912: William Longley, farmer, sold to Alexander Biggs 55 acres of Block 38 of the Eastern Division of Luddenham estate bound to the north by Longleys Road and to the south by Badgerys Creek in County of Cumberland, Parish of Bringelly near Luddenham. On the land were _old houses, lights, fences, rights of way, paths, passages, water and watercourses_ (Deed Registers Book 973 No. 618)

1912, William Longley sold a further 93 acres at Badgerys Creek (the rest of Block 38 of Luddenham Eastern Division) to Frederick T Hodges (Deed Registers Book 991 No. 49). The improvements on the 93 acres include _a 4 room cottage, sheds, stable, dairy, [and] two cowbails [sic] as sold to Frederick Thomas Hodges. The stove in the kitchen is sold with the property_ (Deed Registers Book 991 No. 49)

1916 Alexander Biggs sold to Edward John Weatley 56 acres of Block 38 (Deed Registers Book 1115 No. 761)

1922 Weatley mortgaged the 56 acre block to the Commissioners of the Government Savings Bank of NSW (Book 1326 No.745)

1939 the mortgage was deregistered (discharged?) from the Rural Bank of Australia in August 1939 (Book 1852 No. 780)

The current investigation did gain access to the property and was fortunate to meet David Nolan, who not only identified the Braeburn homestead site, demolished in the late 1990s, but also showed us the original homestead site, on a nearby hill. The second house site may be one of the ‘houses’ sold to Alexander Biggs by William Longley. Unfortunately it was not possible to explore the property information earlier than 1912.
Figure 4.17 Detail from the 1986 aerial photograph showing the locations of the Braeburn homestead, rubbish dump and earlier house site (Source: Land and Property Information, Commonwealth of Australia Map 3528 Run 23, photo 10).

Braeburn homestead had stood on a relatively flat area set in a garden with mature trees overlooking a dam. Little evidence of the homestead and associated structures could be discerned through the grass, though the remains of the garage are extant. Plantings at the homestead site include a Kurrajong and African Olive \( (olea \text{ europaea subsp} \text{ africana}) \) and a mature yucca \( (Yucca \text{ aloifolia}) \) with Violet Nightshade \( (Solanum \text{ brownii Dunal}) \) growing around its base. At a distance of about 210m to the south, a heavily overgrown patch of brambles and possible pandanus trees, appears to mark the rubbish dump for the homestead, with a range of domestic rubbish including a TV. There is a weather station within a fenced compound approximately 140m to the south-east of the Braeburn Homestead site.

David Nolan was aware that there was a well at the site of an earlier house, which is on a hill about 450m to the east of the Braeburn homestead site, near to the property boundary. The site is relatively small, with stands of Cape Honeysuckle trees \( (Tecomaria \text{ capensis}) \). During the survey, another well was identified near to the first, they were quite overgrown and each had modern rubbish tossed across the openings. Again little evidence of the alignment or layout of the original house could be discerned; however a number of sandstock bricks with rectangular frogs were identified. Of interest is that there was no mortar adhering to the bricks, indicating that they should predate the introduction of Portland cement in the 1870s.

The site of the Braeburn Homestead and that of the earlier homestead are likely to have historic and research value arising from the relatively intact archaeological resources, which have the potential to provide insights into the settlement of the local area from at least the earliest sub-divisions of the mid-nineteenth century.
Figure 4.18 Photograph of the Braeburn Homestead taken in 1991 (Liverpool Library http://liverpool.spydus.com/cgi-bin/spydus.exe/ENQ/PIC/BIBENOQ7I).

Figure 4.19 The later homestead site and remains of the garage, constructed of concrete formed in corrugated iron sheets.
Figure 4.20 View north of the yucca tree and violet nightshade.

Figure 4.21 The early homestead site identified by the stand of Cape Honeysuckle, which have been shaped, in part, by their use by cattle as a scratching post. The disturbed patch to the right is one of the wells.
4.3 The Northern Road

4.3.1 B7: Former Anchau Vineyard

The former Anchau Vineyard site is located on the east side of The Northern Road opposite to the access road to Vicary's Vineyard. The property is not listed on the Liverpool LEP 2008 heritage schedule; however, the Technical Paper 12 inventory describes the site as:

Anchau’s vineyard was one of a number of small vineyards operating in the region from late last century. Anchau’s vineyard was operated by a German family up until c1910. German winegrowers were first brought to the area in the 1830s by the Cox and Macarthur families to operate vineyards on their properties. It is likely that the Anchau family arrived in the Liverpool area in this manner and established this, their own vineyard, sometime later. It is an example of the progressive change of land use away from large cattle properties to small individual holdings.

The site of Anchau’s vineyard is on the eastern side of The Northern Road, opposite the present Vicary’s Winery site. There appears to be no building remaining from this property, however, the outline of a structure and the vineyard to its north are distinguished by a square imprint and by variations in the colour and density of the grass now growing over the area. There are visible lines of furrows across the west-sloping ground where the vines were once planted.

The vineyard site was identified as having local historic, aesthetic and scientific significances and the Statement of Significance is:

Technological/Research significance associated with potential intact archaeological remains relating to late nineteenth century European immigration to NSW. Relic of the locality’s settlement pattern of the late nineteenth century. Historical associations with the development of the winery and grape industry in Australia.

The site was not accessed during the current survey. The site has apparently been subjected to illegal dumping since the previous investigations in the area, and although the material dumped is unknown it was suggested that the site may be contaminated (Pam Kennison pers. comm. 23 September 2014). However, the view from the road appears to verify the Technical Paper 12 assessment.
It is likely that the Anchau family established the vineyard at Badgerys Creek in the 1850s, having been brought to Australia by Macarthur for his Camden estates. Many of the German vintners brought to Camden later established vineyards in the local area, and the Anchau family may be among the earliest vigneron to venture into Badgerys Creek. It is unknown to what extent the vineyard may have been affected by the outbreak of *phylloxera* in the Camden area in 1884.

The Anchau vineyard site is likely to prove to have historic and technical/scientific heritage value; however, whether this would be sufficient to warrant listing on the CHL is not known at this time. The site should be assessed for the potential for archaeological resources to be present. An early vineyard site dating from the 1830s with good integrity would have the potential to provide an insight into the lives and activities of the people who lived and worked in the local wine industry that would not be available from other sources.

Figure 4.23 Aerial showing the location of the Anchau vineyard and winery site, in 1965 (Source: Land and Property Information).
4.3.2 B8: Vicary’s Vineyard

Vicary’s Vineyard is located at 1935 The Northern Road, on the west side of the road. The Liverpool LEP 2008 heritage schedule identifies the vineyard as a single heritage place: Vicary’s Winery Group Winery as a Group. However, the State Heritage Inventory includes inventories for the Group, and the individual elements: the Main House and Garden, the Winery Vineyard, the Winery Woolshed and the Wine Tasting and Cellar Door Sales Building. The information provided updates the Technical Paper 12 inventories, and as such the Vicary’s Winery Group inventory includes the following:

The property at Vicary’s Winery was originally part of a much larger land grant of “Luddenham” made to John Blaxland, grandson of Gregory Blaxland. By 1816 Gregory was one of the first producers of wine of good quality and quantity in the Colony. Many of the original buildings still exist on the property including the farm house built c.1860 with the woolshed and Shearer’s quarter’s having been built prior to 1890. At this time the property was being used principally for cattle and sheep with wool being shipped to England. When Cecil Vicary took over the property in 1916 he converted the woolshed to a dairy and planted the vineyard in 1918. The first wines were made in 1923 and the winery opened for business.

The winery is now owned by Chris Niccol. Besides being a working winery the property is also used in a tourist venture and the woolshed is an entertainment location every weekend. The winery is believed to the oldest continually operating winery in Sydney with wine processing still occurring. The winery is the sole survivor of a previously flourishing viticulture industry on the southwest Cumberland Plains, established from the 1830s and 1840s. It was relocated to the Hunter Valley from the 1860s after constant outbreaks of phylloxera and other vine pests in the region. Early vineyards included Blaxland’s “Leeholme” at Luddenham, Captain Chisholm at Gladswood, Narellan and several properties in the Mulgoa Valley. See also SHI 1970159 (Vineyard), 1970162 (Woolshed), 1970453 (Horse Shed), 1970098 (Wine Tasting and Cellar Door Sales building) & 1970454 (Main Homestead).

The Vicary’s Winery complex consists of a combination of surviving earlier structures and a range of modern buildings constructed as wine making technology was progressively updated. The property includes a 6 acre vineyard situated to the east of the major wine making complex. The wine making complex comprises a collection of c.1950s and 1980s sheds which house modern distillation equipment. One 19th century winepress is on display in the wine tasting and sales area. Significant surviving earlier structures are the “woolshed (former dairy) and horse shed (former hut) at the rear (western side) of the
complex and main house. All of these structures are included in the Vicary's Winery Group.
The complex consisting of:
1. Vineyard
2. Woolshed (former dairy)
3. Horse shed (former hut)
4. Main House and garden.
5. Wine Tasting and Cellar Door Sales building
Is in good condition

Since 1992 there have been a number of modifications to the complex. The woolshed already extensively modified has been again been altered. This consists of an extension to the western end of the shed. There were no obvious changes to the remainder of the structure. A number of old agricultural tools were noted in the general vicinity, they have been purposely added to augment the historic character of the complex. The woolshed is still in use as a dance hall. The slab horse shed recorded in 1992 study still remains. However, photographic records show that the shed has deteriorated in the intervening time. It is now slanting and leaning onto its northern end. In addition the chimney feature on the eastern end of the shed has become detached and where it originally joined the main structure shows evidence of burning. The site is now severely dilapidated and there is the strong likelihood that it will collapse. White fencing attached to the eastern end of the shed noted in the 1992 study has since been removed. The environs of the site may have been disturbed when the extension was added to the nearby woolshed. The horse shed no longer appears to be in general use, the environs of the site are overgrown and are littered with domestic rubbish and old agricultural tools. The winery planted either side of the driveway and other vegetation groups highlighted in the 1992 study still remain. The vineyards are still operating as part of a working winery. The garden in which the homestead is located remains intact. In addition to the vegetation types previously noted, a mulberry bush was recorded during recent inspections. A water tank recorded in the 1992 study has since been removed. The homestead set within the gardens has undergone no major modifications since the 1992 study. The building however is no longer occupied and it is likely to deteriorate if this lack of use continues. It is already showing signs of general disrepair e.g. fencing associated with the verandah to the rear of the building is no longer evident. The sheds of the winery are still present, they house the "Wine Tasting and Cellar Door Sales" and the early 19th century winepress on display. Built in the 1923 the sheds are constructed of red-brick ashlar with sandstone stone work facing around the double doors and windows. Along the front of the building runs a bullnosed verandah. A number of later sheds, toilet blocks and the old train carriage are found within the site complex. These different phases of building indicate the development of the site over time.

The Vicary's Winery Group is identified as being of local significance and is described as being intact but that there have been modifications to the site. The Statement of Significance for the Group is:

The Vicary's Winery group is an intact set of structures which document the agricultural change in the Luddenham area since the original granting of land to Blaxland in the early 19th century. The group includes structures such as the slab house, slab hut and former dairy which relate to the small scale agricultural industry of the late 19th century. Since the 20th century the group has been predominately in use as a winery and its surviving vineyard and complex demonstrate the history of a once thriving, but now diminished, wine industry in the Luddenham and Mulgoa area. It is Sydney's oldest continually operating winery.

The Recommended Management is:

A Conservation Management Plan should be prepared for the whole complex including the buildings and landscape to guide the ongoing conservation and management of the significant buildings within this complex. An archaeological assessment should be
included in the CMP. Once the CMP has been completed, if any alterations, changes or subdivision is planned a Statement of Heritage Impact should be prepared which takes into account the CMP and includes relevant recommendations from the CMP in the Statement of Heritage Impact. If the CMP has not been prepared when such changes, alterations or subdivision is planned the CMP should be prepared first.

The current owner, Chris Niccol, continues to make wine crushing about 40 tonnes a year for its own and other wineries within the area. The Sydney basin is classified as a phylloxera quarantine area, and as such grapes cannot be processed outside the area. Among the sources of income for the vineyard are a kosher wine label, Levi's, the Thomas the Tank Engine children's rides, and woolshed dances every Friday and Saturday in the Woolshed (Sydney Morning Herald, Good Living May 15, 2000 page 16).

The Winery was accessed for the current survey and it is evident that the buildings within the complex have been well maintained; however, the Woolshed has been substantially modified to accommodate the dances. In the face of future development, the owner of the Thomas the Tank Engine facility is currently looking for an alternate location,

The main house is interesting in that it comprises the original timber slab cottage, likely dating to the mid-nineteenth century (see above Section 4.2.5). The original slab house, with its Georgian symmetrical design, roof line and wide verandahs is typical of the 1840s–1860s, while the later additions are more typical of the early twentieth century Federation style of architecture. Later work includes cladding the front wall in weatherboards, infilling the verandahs in fibro, and adding a fibro wing to the south of the house. The federation features include the fixed window awnings. The brick chimney is external, and although it has been rendered and painted white, where the render has fallen away, sandstock bricks are visible, also indicative of an earlier date for the original cottage.

The Vicarys Winery Group represents the last remnant of a local industry that is becoming increasingly rare in the region in the face of encroaching development. The complex of associated buildings within the landscaped vineyard demonstrates the attributes of a rural environment. The recommendation that a CMP is prepared should be considered and would need to include consideration of the heritage values of the winery group in accordance with the CHL criteria to determine whether it has value sufficient to warrant listing on the CHL.
Figure 4.25 View north along the rows of grape vines and the winery access road.

Figure 4.26 View west to the cellar door building.
Figure 4.27 The sandstock brick south wall of the cellar door building. Note the sandstone block framing of windows and doors.

Figure 4.28 View west to the woolshed.
4.4 Items in the Vicinity

Since the preparation of Technical Paper 12, the updated Liverpool and Penrith LEPs have added new local heritage items. In addition, the survey undertaken for the current investigation identified two potential heritage items.

The survey of heritage items in the local vicinity of the study area for the current investigation did not include a detailed inspection, with most items and places viewed from the road. The Former Lawson’s Inn Site was investigated in more detail because it was originally understood to be within the study area. The following is a brief description of the listed and potential heritage items in the vicinity of the study area in accordance with their physical location at Badgerys Creek, Luddenham and Bringelly.
4.4.1 Badgerys Creek

B9: Former Lawson’s Inn Site

The site of the former Lawson’s Inn, the Thistle, is located at 2155 The Northern Road, at the intersection with Eaton Road. The site is identified as a local heritage item on the Liverpool LEP 2008 heritage schedule, which includes the following information:

The site of Lawson’s Inn occupies the corner of a grazing paddock on the southern side of The Northern Road at Luddenham. The probable site is a large flat area although no remains are evident on the surface of this area and there are no external structures. Several clumps of exotic trees including Olives and Pepper trees are situated along the creek at the base of the hill. According to local sources this was the site of an Inn known as “Lawson’s Thistle Inn”. It was established prior to 1864 and apparently stood as a ruin until the mid-20th century. The site was adjacent to the early settlement at Luddenham village, laid out in 1864.

The Statement of Significance is:

The site of Lawson’s Inn at Luddenham demonstrates the history of the early settlement of the area. The Inn formed the nucleus of the development of Luddenham which was laid out adjacent to the site in 1864. The site’s location beside a major road is indicative of the importance of the early transport networks in facilitating settlement and development and is representative of early Inn and Hotel sites throughout the Sydney region. There is the potential to gain more information on the site from further archaeological and documentary research.

The site is described as having high archaeological potential and the Recommended Management is:

Prior to any redevelopment or subdivision of this area an archaeological assessment (both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal) should be undertaken.

The Technical Paper 12 inventory describes the site:

Lawson’s Inn pre-dates the subdivision of the village of Luddenham, having been built to service travellers along The Northern Road which connected Camden to Windsor and Richmond. The road was constructed before 1826 while the Inn was probably built in the mid-1830s. It is known to have been demolished in the mid-twentieth Century. The site of the township of Luddenham was apparently chosen on the basis that the Inn was already in operation and was a well known stopping place.

The site of Lawson’s Inn is indicated by historic plans to be on the western side of The Northern Road, approximately 400m south of the Luddenham Post Office. Surface survey did not reveal any visible remains of the Inn structure itself. A number of pepper trees reputed to be associated with the Inn remain adjacent to the creek which runs through the area to the south west of the site. Five or six large river stones are arranged in a formation on the ground surface of the road verge, which may represent the remains of a driveway entrance to the Inn. The assumed site of the Inn is currently being used as a cattle grazing paddock. The route of The Northern Road has been altered in this vicinity in recent years but the original route survives as Eaton Road, The northern end of which rejoins the present alignment of The Northern Road almost opposite the site of Lawson’s Inn.

The Inn site is identified as having rare regional historic and scientific significances; the Statement of Significance is:

Scientific/Research significance associated with potential archaeological remains relating to early nineteenth century European occupation in outlying areas of Sydney.

Historical significance as the nucleus upon which a later township was established, it being a central establishment between two earlier townships.
Research undertaken for the current investigations indicates that the site of Lawson's Inn may not be as clear as previously assumed. It is likely that the alignment of The Northern Road was changed to avoid the tight curve in the road around Lawson's Inn, the deviation creating Eaton Road. This would indicate that the site is within the island of land formed by The Northern and Eaton Roads, rather than as generally assumed on the west side of The Northern Road; further research will be required to determine the precise location of the Inn site.

The lack of extensive development in the local area indicates that the integrity of the archaeological resources associated with the site of Lawson's Inn, The Thistle, is likely to be good. In addition, the potential for the archaeological resources to provide information concerning the historic settlement and development of the local area that would not be available from any other source. As a focus for travellers, there is potential for the archaeological resources to provide information concerning the transport of goods and the mechanisms of the everyday lives of people living in a rural environment at a distance from urban centres. The site would be considered to be a state significant archaeological site.

Figure 4.28 The west side of The Northern Road; the assumed location of the Lawson's Inn site.
Figure 4.31 The site of John Lawson's Thistle Inn on The Northern Road in 1859 (Source: State Library of NSW, Mitchell Library, Z/M2 811.1131/1859/1).

Figure 4.32 The Lawson's Inn site on The Northern Road. Is it within the island created by The Northern and Eaton Roads, or on the west side of The Northern Road? Two views of the site; in 1965, left, and in 1986, right (Source: Land and Property Information year/run/image).

**B10 St Albans & B11 Federation Cottage**

The following two houses, noted during the survey, are not identified as heritage items and little information is readily available; however, they are considered to have some value warranting further investigation:
Figure 4.33 B10: 'St Albans' at 1555 The Northern Road, on the west side near the intersection with Mersey Road, is identified on the gate as dating to 1890. The house appears to be well maintained with many original features which indicate that it is stylistically Colonial Georgian, and as such warrants further investigation.

Figure 4.34 B11: The Federation Cottage at 165 Lawson Road, west side near the intersection with Pitt Street. The cottage is fibro and retains original external details including the timber sunray inset into the gable end and finial and the individual window awnings. The house appears to be in good condition and is unusual to the area.

4.4.2 Luddenham

The following items are identified in the heritage schedules of the Liverpool and Penrith LEPs; the boundary between the two LGAs being The Northern Road. Although some items are included in the Technical Paper 12 Inventories, there are some new additions to the list.

L1: Luddenham Public School

The Luddenham Public School is on the east side of The Northern Road, north of the Adams Road intersection. The school is a local heritage item on the Liverpool LEP 2008 heritage schedule.
The condition is described as good and the Statement of Significance is:

* Luddenham Public School classroom is a representative example of a pre-war rural school architecture in good condition. It has been in constant educational use for 80 years and on a site that has been in educational use since 1860. The school is part of a group of early buildings on The Northern Road, including the Progress Hall, Uniting Church and St James Anglican Church (all in Penrith LGA).

An assessment of the Luddenham Public School should be undertaken to determine the extent, if any, of impacts arising from any future development in the vicinity.

![Figure 4.35 The earliest of the Luddenham Public School buildings on The Northern Road. The back of the school is on Jamison Street overlooking Wilmington Reserve. The weatherboard building is the earliest of the school buildings dating to c.1914.](image)

### 1.2: the Luddenham Progress Hall

The Luddenham Progress Hall is on the west side of The Northern Road near to the corner of Roots Avenue. It is a local heritage item on the Penrith LEP 2010 heritage schedule, there is little other information. In addition, the Technical Paper 12 inventory assesses the Hall with the Uniting Church and Cemetery (see below).

An assessment of the Luddenham Progress Hall should be undertaken to determine the extent, if any, of impacts arising from any future development in the vicinity.
Figure 4.36 Luddenham Progress Hall at 3091–3095 The Northern Road is closely associated with the Uniting Church. The Progress Hall, built in 1886, is rendered brick and shows signs of problems with damp.

L3: Luddenham Uniting Church and Cemetery

The Luddenham Uniting Church and Cemetery is on the west side of The Northern Road to the south of the Progress Hall. It is a local heritage item listed on the Penrith LEP 2010 heritage schedule. The heritage inventory for the Church and for the Cemetery provide little information; however the Technical Paper 12 Inventory includes the following Statement of Significance for the church and cemetery, and the Progress Hall:

A fine example of a rural church building, with simple gothic details, in a pleasant landscaped setting, with an associated meeting hall and cemetery. It has historic significance as an element in the social development of the region and it illustrates the nature and extent of settlement in the area in its form and siting and through the collective record of burials in the cemetery. It has social significance as a church and as a meeting place and as a cemetery for the local community.

An assessment of the Luddenham Uniting Church and Cemetery should be undertaken to determine the extent, if any, of impacts arising from any future development in the vicinity.
Figure 4.37 Luddenham Uniting Church and Cemetery, 3091–3099 The Northern Road (west side), is a rendered brick building with subtle decorative details and modern stained glass windows. The cemetery is to the west of the church, to the right and behind the church hall. The Church dates to the early 1880s.

1.4: Luddenham Anglican Church and Cemetery (St James)

St James Church and Cemetery is located on the west side of The Northern Road, to the south of the Uniting Church and near to the Adams Road intersection. The Church and Cemetery is a local heritage item listed on the heritage schedule of the Penrith LEP 2010. The Inventory for the Church and Cemetery provide little information; however the Technical Paper 12 Inventory includes the following Statement of Significance:

A fine example of a rural church building, with simple gothic details, in a pleasant landscaped setting, with a associated cemetery. It has historic significance as an element in the social development of the region and it illustrates the nature and extent of settlement in the area in its form and siting and through the collective record of burials in the cemetery. It has social significance as a church and as a cemetery for the local community.

An assessment of St James Church and Cemetery should be undertaken to determine the extent, if any, of impacts arising from any future development in the vicinity.
Figure 4.38 Luddenham Anglican Church and Cemetery (St James), 3101–3125 The Northern Road (west side) is a simple building constructed of local stone with the cemetery to its west, with the graves of James Lachlan Lawson (1893) and a member of the Roots family who died in battle in 1945. The stained glass windows are predominantly geometric florals (fleur-de-lis) and shapes. There is evidence of damage and cracking, and damp problems. The Church was built in c.1870.

1.5 & 1.6: Timber Cottages

The two timber cottages at 29 and 41 The Northern Road are on the west side and to the north of the intersection with Blaxland Avenue. The two cottages are listed on the Penrith LEP 2010 heritage schedule as local heritage items. The cottage at 29 is on a small block and has been well cared for with evidence of substantial modifications. The Inventory describes them as

Two simple timber cottages on The Northern Road. The southern most of these is a very simple weatherboard structure. The other is slightly more elaborate with a timber façade designed to represent stonework. Its bull-nosed verandah had been enclosed with a timber lattice. It still retains its corrugated iron gabled hip roof.

An assessment of the two cottages should be undertaken to determine the extent, if any, of impacts arising from any future development in the vicinity.
Figure 4.39 L5: The weatherboard cottage at 29 The Northern Road (west side) sits behind a white picket fence in a large yard. The house appears to have been well maintained. The cottage appears to be Colonial Georgian; however, the chimney is Victorian Italianate, indicating that the cottage may be early and has been ‘modernised’, or that it was ‘old fashioned’ when built.

Figure 4.40 L6: The weatherboard cottage at 41 The Northern Road (west side) appears to be abandoned and sits in a heavily overgrown garden that is overwhelming the cottage. The cottage is Federation in style with dutch gable roof, timber detailing and individual window awnings.

L7 Brick Cottage

The brick cottage is on the on west side at 21–55 Campbell Street. It is a local heritage item on the Penrith LEP 2010 heritage schedule and is described in the inventory as:

A brick farmhouse built on the edge of the village of Luddenham in the period around the turn of the century. It was constructed of colonial bond brickwork, with a corrugated iron gabled roof and features attic windows to the gables. An unusual feature is the single
storey parapeted wing on the southern side of the house. There have been some alterations, such as a low brick wall to the verandah.

Figure 4.41 L7: The face brick farmhouse on Campbell Street has been substantially modified, but continues to sit within a relatively isolated rural environment.

L8: Brick Cottage
The brick cottage at 406 Park Road could not be located and may be set back at a distance from the road. The cottage is a local heritage item on the on the Penrith LEP 2010 heritage schedule and is described in the Inventory:

A small brick cottage with a symmetrical façade, steep pitched corrugated iron roof and return verandah. Retains its 6/6 double hung windows and large timber verandah brackets. Shaped timber gateposts remain on either side of the driveway. Vacant and in poor condition.

An assessment of the two cottages should be undertaken to determine the extent, if any, of impacts arising from any future development in the vicinity.

L9: Showground
The showground is on the corner of Campbell Street and Park Road at 428–452 Park Road. It is a local heritage item listed on the on the Penrith LEP 2010 heritage schedule; however, there is no readily available inventory for the item.

An assessment of the showground should be undertaken to determine the extent, if any, of impacts arising from any future development in the vicinity.
Figure 4.42 The Showground at 428-452 Park Street has public park, stabling and show areas. This view is of the stock run and yards. The showground evidently hosts circuses and similar events, one of which was in the process of going up or coming down at the time of the survey.

L10: Willmington Reserve

Willmington Reserve is at 17 Jamison St Luddenham. It is a local heritage item on the Liverpool LEP 2008 heritage schedule; however there is no readily available inventory for the item.

An assessment of the reserve should be undertaken to determine the extent, if any, of impacts arising from any future development in the vicinity.

Figure 4.43 Willmington Reserve at 17 Jamison Street has park benches and play areas overlooking the valley to the north-east.
L11: Dairy Shed

The dairy shed is identified in Technical Paper 12 as being either at number or Lot 10 Adams Road; however, this address could not be located with certainty, and it is possible that the numbers have changed since the survey was undertaken. Currently, Number 10 and Lot are on opposite sides of Adams Road, adjacent to the Jamison Road intersection. There is a small fibro cottage and large steel clad shed, which does not reflect the description or image in the Inventory. Lot 10 is now occupied by a substantial modern brick residence. It is possible that the dairy is located further along Adams Road where the environment is rural and dotted with a number of sheds which may be the one identified in Technical Paper 12. The description of the dairy sheds, includes mention of a cistern or well within its footprint, indicating that it would have some archaeological potential.

An attempt should be made to locate the dairy and an assessment should be undertaken to determine the extent, if any, of impacts arising from any future development in the vicinity.

Figure 4.44 A homestead and outbuildings set at a distance on the north side of the road at a distance. It is not certain that this is the shed identified in Technical Paper 12. The shed is dated to the 1920s-1930s and is likely to have some archaeological potential, also arising from the possible contents of an associated well/cistern.

4.4.3 Bringelly

The following items are identified in the Liverpool LEP 2008 heritage schedule and/or Technical Paper 12.

Br1: Former OTC Site Group, including radio receiving station and site of former staff housing
Br2: Two water tanks (former water supply to OTC staff)

The Former OTC Site Group and the Two Water Tanks are identified local heritage items on the Heritage Schedule of the Liverpool LEP; however there is no inventory for the items. The two items sit within an extensive site stretching from Badgerys Creek Road to Badgerys Creek. The OTC aerial and the two water tanks could not be identified or verified during the current investigation. The Overseas Telecommunications Commission (OTC) Site Group is identified on the RNE as the Bringelly Radio Receiving Station Complex with the following Statement of Significance:

Together with Doonside it was the last of three pairs of transmitting and receiving stations built in Australia. This conservation plan examines the existing facility and its context within the development of telecommunications and arrives at the following summary statement of significance: The Bringelly Radio Receiving Station Complex
represents an important period in the development of the technology of the overseas telecommunications network. It is one of only three pairs of public stations in Australia of the period and the only receiving station in NSW. It was the last of the type built and is the only receiving station still operating, this ongoing operation is an important aspect of the site’s significance. The current technology in the station is second generation and does not relate to the building envelope which is representative of its period and of brick utility buildings. The staff housing group is primarily significant for its association with the operating Radio Receiving Station facility. The formal planning arrangement and design cohesiveness are rare within the local area. The bungalows are representative of Post World War Two design and materials without being exceptional. Their arrangement and the associated recreational facilities demonstrated the lifestyle associated with the isolated community which supported the Radio Station function. The landscape setting and mature gardens are an important component of the aesthetic qualities of the complex. The entrance gates and the bolted cast iron water tower are landmark features which identify the otherwise comparatively inaccessible site for the public.

An attempt should be made to locate and verify the presence of infrastructure associated with the OTC and an assessment should be undertaken to determine the extent, if any, of impacts arising from any future development in the vicinity.

![Image of the entrance to the former OTC Group, including radio receiving station and site of former staff housing, on Badgerys Creek Road. The site entry has been damaged and left unrepaired giving an air of abandonment.](image)

Figure 4.45 The entry to the former OTC Group, including radio receiving station and site of former staff housing, on Badgerys Creek Road. The site entry has been damaged and left unrepaired giving an air of abandonment.

**Br3: Dwelling and Rural Lot (Mount Pleasant)**

The Dwelling and Rural Lot (Mount Pleasant) is listed as a local heritage item on the Liverpool LEP 2008 heritage schedule. The house is described as being at 3 Shannon Road, off Derwent Street; however, it appears to be set back from the street at such a distance and, surrounded by vegetation that is uncertain that it was actually identified. The inventory describes the house as:

> This site consists of a Federation style single storey residence, orientated to the east. The farmhouse has a hipped, corrugated iron roof and a nearly-symmetrical façade behind a timber verandah which returns for a short distance on the southern side. There are two pairs of French doors opening from the principal rooms onto the front verandah, one on either side of the central entry door. The verandah detailing is typical of the Federation period and features timber posts with shaped timber brackets. Decorative pressed metal
hoods shade the windows on the northern side of the house. Many of the ceilings and internal walls are lined with fibre-cement sheets. There is a simple timber boarded dado in the main hallway. The site is well maintained and remains in use as a private residence.

The Statement of Significance is:

Mount Pleasant is an intact example of a Federation farm cottage in the western districts of Liverpool. The form and shape of the original house are representative of a typical Australian country house with the main roof extending at a lower pitch over open verandahs. Much original fabric and detailing has been retained. There is the potential to gain more information on the site from further architectural, archaeological and documentary research.

The homestead should be verified and an assessment should be undertaken to determine the extent, if any, of impacts arising from any future development in the vicinity.

Figure 4.46 View north to what is believed to be the Mount Pleasant Homestead.

**Br4: Evergreen House**

Evergreen House is at 141 Derwent Street, on the corner with Shannon Road. It is not listed on any heritage registers or lists but was identified in Technical Paper 12 as a potential heritage item. The Statement of Significance is:

Representative example of the form of farm residence and associated farm layout which were typical of the development of the area in the late nineteenth century. It is a pleasant, well-proportioned vernacular cottage of the turn of the century in a mature garden of fruit trees and exotic plantings, which is a rare survivor in the area.

The house has architectural interest and likely archaeological potential and should be further investigated. An assessment should be undertaken to determine the extent, if any, of impacts arising from any future development in the vicinity.
Figure 4.47 Evergreen House at 141 Derwent Road. The original weatherboard Federation cottage has a fibro addition which is also likely to date to the first decades of the twentieth century.

4.4.4 Additional Items

The Bringelly Public School Group, including schoolhouse and former headmaster's residence, 1205 The Northern Road, is an identified local heritage item on the Heritage Schedule of the Liverpool LEP. The Kelvin Park Group, including site landscaping, homestead, kitchen wing, servant's quarters, coach house, two slab barns and other works and relics, 30 The Retreat, is listed on both the State Heritage Register and the Liverpool LEP 2008. However, neither of these items was surveyed during the current investigations.

During the survey of Badgerys Creek Road for the OTC and Water Tanks, some small cottages of interest were noted, indicating that a detailed investigation may identify additional items or places of potential heritage interest.

Figure 4.48 Two vernacular Federation cottages on Badgerys Creek Road near to the OTC Group. The cottages are not identified heritage items, but may warrant further investigation.
4.5 Summary

As identified above, Section 2.2.2 updates to the Liverpool and Penrith LEPs have resulted in new heritage items in the vicinity of the study area. In addition, where some heritage items in Technical Paper 12 were accorded regional significance, this has now been confirmed as local significance: regional significance is no longer recognised as a heritage criteria in NSW. The current investigation has also identified two additional potential heritage items.

The following tables summarise the heritage items included in the survey of the Commonwealth-owned land study area and those in the vicinity of the study area. The new identifiers (ID) and the Reference numbers used in the LEP Inventories and Technical Paper 12 are also included for reference.

### Heritage items within the Commonwealth-owned land study area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Property Description</th>
<th>Listing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>3 / B23</td>
<td>Badgerys Creek Public School</td>
<td>Corner of Pitt Street and Badgerys Creek Road, Badgerys Creek (formerly Lot 30, Sec D, DP 1841)</td>
<td>Local Liverpool LEP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2</td>
<td>2 / B18</td>
<td>St John’s Anglican Church Group, including church and cemetery</td>
<td>30 Pitt Street Badgerys Creek (formerly Lot 1, DP 795707)</td>
<td>Local Liverpool LEP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B3</td>
<td>B19</td>
<td>Badgerys Creek Uniting Church cemetery</td>
<td>15 Pitt Street, Badgerys Creek</td>
<td>Not listed Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B4</td>
<td>B20 &amp; B21</td>
<td>The Farm Cottage complex and associated out-buildings</td>
<td>Gardiner Road adj, Badgerys Creek</td>
<td>Not listed Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B5</td>
<td>B17</td>
<td>former Badgerys Creek butchery site</td>
<td>corner of Badgerys Creek and Longleys Roads, Badgerys Creek</td>
<td>Not listed Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B6</td>
<td>B16</td>
<td>Braeburn Homestead sites</td>
<td>55 Longleys Road, Badgerys Creek</td>
<td>Not listed Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B7</td>
<td>B6</td>
<td>former Anchau Vineyard site</td>
<td>1592 The Northern Road Luddenham</td>
<td>Not listed Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B8</td>
<td>51 / B7-10</td>
<td>Vicary’s Winery Group, including woolshed, slab horse shed, land area and main house and garden</td>
<td>1935 The Northern Road, Luddenham (former Lots 10 and 11 DP 251656)</td>
<td>Local Liverpool LEP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Heritage items within the vicinity of the study area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Property Description</th>
<th>Listing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B9</td>
<td>53 / B4</td>
<td>Lawson’s Inn Site (The Thistle site)</td>
<td>2155 The Northern Road, Luddenham Lots 1 and 2 DP 851626 (formerly Lot 1, DP 793566)</td>
<td>Local Liverpool LEP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B10</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>St Albans,</td>
<td>1555 The Northern Road Badgerys Creek</td>
<td>Not listed Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B11</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Federation Cottage,</td>
<td>165 Lawson Street Badgerys Creek</td>
<td>Not listed Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>L1</strong></td>
<td>52 / B1</td>
<td>Luddenham Public School</td>
<td>The Northern Road, Luddenham Lot 1 DP 194409</td>
<td>Local Liverpool LEP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>L2</strong></td>
<td>2260119 / B3 (part)</td>
<td>Luddenham Progress Hall</td>
<td>3091–3095 The Northern Road, Luddenham</td>
<td>Local Penrith LEP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>L3</strong></td>
<td>2260120 / B3 (part)</td>
<td>Luddenham Uniting Church and Cemetery,</td>
<td>3091–3099 The Northern Road, Luddenham</td>
<td>Local Penrith LEP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>L4</strong></td>
<td>2260122 / B5</td>
<td>Luddenham Anglican Church and Cemetery (St James),</td>
<td>3101–3125 The Northern Road, Luddenham</td>
<td>Local Penrith LEP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>L5</strong></td>
<td>2260118</td>
<td>Timber Cottage,</td>
<td>29 / 3075 The Northern Road, Luddenham (Lot 1 DP 304800)</td>
<td>Local Penrith LEP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>L6</strong></td>
<td>2260678</td>
<td>Timber Cottage,</td>
<td>41 / 3065–3067 The Northern Road, Luddenham (Lot 1 DP 930372)</td>
<td>Local Penrith LEP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>L7</strong></td>
<td>2260117</td>
<td>Brick cottage,</td>
<td>21–55 Campbell Street, Luddenham (Lot 1, DP 972057)</td>
<td>Local Penrith LEP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>L8</strong></td>
<td>2260830</td>
<td>Brick cottage,</td>
<td>406 Park Street, Luddenham</td>
<td>Local Penrith LEP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>L9</strong></td>
<td>2260679</td>
<td>Showground,</td>
<td>428–452 Park Street, Luddenham (Lot 1, DP 931631; Lot 2, DP 972057)</td>
<td>Local Penrith LEP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>L10</strong></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Willmington Reserve</td>
<td>17 Jamison Street, Luddenham Lot 7004 DP 93052</td>
<td>Local Liverpool LEP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>L11</strong></td>
<td>B2</td>
<td>Dairy Shed</td>
<td>Lot 10 Adams Road, Luddenham</td>
<td>Not listed Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Br1</strong></td>
<td>5 / B14</td>
<td>Former OTC Group, including radio receiving station and site of former staff housing, Badgerys Creek Road, Bringelly</td>
<td>Badgerys Creek Road, Bringelly Lot 1 DP 109666</td>
<td>Local Liverpool LEP RNE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Br2</strong></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Two Water Tanks</td>
<td>Badgerys Creek Road, Bringelly Lot 1 DP 109666</td>
<td>Local Liverpool LEP RNE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Br3</strong></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Dwelling and Rural Lot (Mount Pleasant)</td>
<td>3 Shannon Road, Bringelly Lot 44 DP 581187</td>
<td>Local Liverpool LEP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Br4</strong></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Evergreen House,</td>
<td>141 Derwent Road, Bringelly</td>
<td>Not listed Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Br5</strong></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Bringelly Public School Group, including schoolhouse and former headmaster’s residence</td>
<td>1205 The Northern Road, Bringelly Lot 50 DP 746911</td>
<td>Local Liverpool LEP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Br6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kelvin Park Group, including site landscaping, homestead, kitchen wing, servant’s quarters, coach house, 2 slab barns and other works and relics</td>
<td>30 The Retreat, Bringelly Lot 271 DP 803167</td>
<td>State SHR Liverpool LEP RNE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Br7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Bringelly Public School Group, including schoolhouse and former headmaster’s residence,</td>
<td>1205 The Northern Road, Bringelly</td>
<td>Local Liverpool LEP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 4.49 Map showing the listed and potential heritage items relevant to the current investigation of the study area and its immediate vicinity.
5 Conclusion

Heritage places contribute to the understanding and character of a community by providing tangible evidence of its history and identity. At times of change, they help to preserve a connection to the past, and can provide a point of reference for interpreting the past to future generations. Article 15 of the Burra Charter refers to managing Change, which should be guided by the cultural significance of the place and its appropriate interpretation. The Burra Charter process also recognises that the development of preferred conservation options requires consideration of a range of other factors which could affect the future of a place. These include:

- requirements of the owner, in this instance the Commonwealth;
- the physical condition of the place; and
- statutory obligations or issues related to heritage and safety requirements.

The aim of the current investigation has been to review the current Badgerys Creek historic heritage environment and to identify where there may be gaps in the current understanding of the study area. The historic heritage environment has remained largely unchanged since the preparation of Technical Paper 12, and this historical and physical assessment of the historic heritage environment has affirmed the previously identified historic heritage items and places. The historic heritage of the Badgerys Creek study area is embodied in the physical evidence of past activities within the local environment since it was first settled by Europeans, and is demonstrated in the existing built and archaeological heritage of the place. However, any future development within the study area is likely to have some degree of effect on the heritage items and places, and as such a thorough investigation of the historic heritage context of each should be completed to inform their appropriate management where heritage values may be affected.

5.1 Assessing Heritage Values

As discussed in Section 2.1.1 above, assessment and identification of heritage values is the first step in managing Commonwealth heritage places. The Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development has a Heritage Strategy in place that outlines the processes for managing their heritage places, which complies with the EPBC Regulations 2000 and Sections 341Z and 341ZA of the EPBC Act. The Heritage Strategy makes reference to Badgerys Creek as not requiring further assessments; however at that time Badgerys Creek was not under consideration for future development (DOTARS 2005:99-100). As this situation would appear to be changing, assessment of the heritage values of the eight listed and potential heritage items is recommended. The assessment will contribute to an understanding of the place and will determine whether the place warrants inclusion on the CHL. Listing on the CHL requires that places are managed appropriately in accordance with a heritage management strategy prepared to guide the management and conservation the heritage values for present and future generations.

**Recommendation 1**

*Additional research into the historic and current environment of the eight historic heritage places within the footprint of the Badgerys Creek study area should be undertaken to inform any future environmental assessment process, consistent with relevant legislative requirements and best practice heritage assessment methods.*

The process of assessing heritage value will be informed by a detailed investigation of the history and fabric of each item. The Commonwealth-owned land is now encompassed by Lot 1 DP3838361, which has constrained tracing the history of individual properties through titles of ownership. Eight places within the study area have been identified as having local
heritage value warranting further investigation. The following recommendations are aimed at providing guidance to the next stage of investigations.

5.2 Built Heritage Places

There are three identified built heritage places within the Commonwealth-owned land which require additional research to determine their heritage values and for which options for the retention of some or all buildings should be investigated. It is worth noting that two of the sites have slab construction cottages within a complex of other buildings. These structures are likely to be earlier than previously identified and further investigation may provide an insight into the development and character of the local environment. The three built heritage places are:

- B1: The Badgerys Creek Public School
- B4: The Farm Cottage complex and associated out-buildings
- B8: Vicary's Vineyard complex

Following identification of the heritage values of each site, site specific management measures may be required to be implemented to mitigate, minimise or avoid potential impacts to historic heritage.

Recommendation 2

The assessment of the historic heritage value of each complex and each contributing element will determine the subsequent additional actions to be taken:

- Options for the possible retention or relocation of original buildings associated with each of the three built heritage places should be explored.

- The archaeological research potential of the three built heritage places should be investigated to determine the likelihood of archaeological resources and relics to be present which could enhance an understanding of the local historic environment.

- Archival photographic recording should be prepared for the original buildings within the context of their landscape setting, local environment and associations with other buildings and features. The recording will ensure that the history and environment of each structure can be retained for future reference and research.

- Dismantling or demolition of timber slab cottages and huts should be monitored to ensure that the technologies used in constructing the buildings are recorded for future reference and research.

5.3 Historical Archaeological Places

There are three identified archaeological sites within the study area. The archaeological resources of these sites are finite but have the potential to provide insights into the everyday life of a rural environment that are not available from any other resource. The three archaeological sites are:

- B5: Former Badgerys Creek butchery site
- B6: Braeburn Homestead sites
- B7: Former Anchau Vineyard site
An archaeological assessment that includes assessment of the research potential and heritage values of the archaeological resource should be prepared in accordance with heritage best practice standards as outlined in Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and Relics (Heritage Branch, Dept of Planning, 2009). Recommendations for additional actions will arise out of these investigations and are likely to include one, or all of the following:

**Do nothing** – the archaeological resources do not have the potential to inform an understanding of the development of the local environment.

**Archaeological monitoring** – the integrity and/or research potential of the archaeological resource is unknown, but believed to have been disturbed or have limited heritage value such that it is unlikely that significant archaeological relics, features or deposits will provide an insight into the local environment. Archaeological monitoring may be an appropriate strategy where the precise location of the archaeological resources is unknown, or uncertain and may be followed by open area excavation.

**Test trenching** – the location, integrity or research potential of the archaeological resource is uncertain or unknown, but if present, would have the potential to provide important insights into the lives of the local people. Test trenching can also precede open area excavation.

**Open-area excavation** – is the appropriate strategy for managing archaeological resources identified as having good integrity, high research potential and heritage value. The archaeological resources will have the potential to provide important insights into the lives of the people who historically lived and worked in this rural environment. Information regarding diet, trade, animal husbandry and farming practices, as well as intimate details of daily lives can be provided by intensive archaeological excavations.

**Recommendation 3**

An archaeological assessment should be prepared for each of the three identified archaeological sites. The assessment should include a detailed investigation of the history, land titles and historic documentation, an assessment of the research potential and heritage values, and an appropriate archaeological management strategy for each individual site.

### 5.4 Church & Cemetery Heritage

Two former church sites with associated cemeteries are in Pitt Street:

- B2: St John’s Church site and cemetery
- B3: Badgerys Creek Uniting Church site and cemetery

There is potential for archaeological resources associated with each church site to be present, and the process of exhumation of the graves, if this is the preferred option, must be undertaken in accordance with the *Public Health Regulation 2012*, Division 4 of Part 8, which deals with the requirements of exhumations, and a Heritage Council of NSW Approval of an Excavation Permit under Section 140 of the Heritage Act. Excavations would be undertaken in accordance with Skeletal Remains; Guidelines for Management of Human Skeletal Remains (Heritage Office, 1998).

The process of the assessment will need to include determination of the preferred site for relocation and should be undertaken in consultation with members of the families, relevant church groups and religious bodies and any other stakeholder groups with an interest in the process.

**Recommendation 4**

An archaeological assessment of the two former church sites should be prepared that considers the research potential of each site, its heritage values and an appropriate archaeological strategy for managing the exhumation of graves, should this be the preferred option. Determination of the preferred site(s) for relocation of graves and the process of exhumation should be
undertaken in consultation with all relevant stakeholder groups throughout the process including members of the families, church groups and religious bodies.

5.5 Heritage Precinct

There have been indications that there may be some resistance to relocating some burials, as such alternate options may need to be explored. During the investigations for the current environmental investigation it has become clear that there may be scope for the creation of a heritage precinct, located in the north-eastern part of the site, near to Badgerys Creek. Creation of such a precinct would ensure that certain aspects of the local environment are preserved within the study area. Elements that may be considered for inclusion could be the Howe family graves and the slab construction Farm cottage complex on Gardiner Road. The original school building may also be included, should no other option be identified for the building. In addition, appropriate archaeological relics and artefacts recovered during the course of archaeological investigations may also be housed in one of the preserved buildings to give an insight into the early life and activities in this rural environment.

With encroaching development rural environments are becoming increasingly rare on the Cumberland Plain, and as such creation of a heritage precinct would allow for an understanding of the development and heritage of the local area, and preserve aspects of the local history for future generations. A heritage precinct would provide some mitigation for the loss of the local rural environment with the development of the Commonwealth-owned land at Badgerys Creek.

Recommendation 5

Options for the creation of a heritage precinct could be considered during the next phase of investigations. The precinct could include graves of local families, timber slab construction cottage(s), the original school building and artefacts and relics recovered from archaeological excavations. The heritage precinct would ensure that an understanding of early life in this rural environment is preserved for future generations.

5.6 Heritage in the Vicinity

The previous and current investigations of the Commonwealth-owned land at Badgerys Creek identified a number of listed and potential heritage items in the vicinity of the Badgerys Creek study area. Although not a critical factor in the current investigations, these places make a contribution to an understanding of the historical development and heritage context of the Badgerys Creek study area, and as such should be a consideration for any future proposed development in the area.

Recommendation 6

Twenty-one listed and potential heritage items have been identified within the vicinity of the Badgerys Creek study area, which warrant further investigation to determine whether there would be impacts to heritage values arising from any future proposed development. Appropriate mitigation measures aimed at avoiding or mitigating impacts on heritage values should also be determined.
Bibliography


Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd (2011) *1002 Bringelly Road Upgrade Historical Heritage Assessment.* Consultancy report to Roads and Traffic Authority.


DOTARS (now Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development) (2005) *Heritage Strategy.*


Havard, O (1943) *Mrs Felton Matthews Journal, 1833.* Journal of the Royal Historical Society 29:100


Lowe, R (1820) *A letter to Commissioner John Thomas Bigge, July 1820.* Royal Australian Historical Society Library.

Macquarie, L (1956 [1810-1811]) *Journal of a Tour of Governor Macquarie's First Inspection of the Interior of the Colony Commencing on Tuesday the 6th of November 1810.* Trustees of the Public Library of New South Wales, Sydney.


**Newspapers**


Heritage Inventories

Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area

http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahdb/search.pl?mode=place_detail;place_id=105127

State Heritage Register

- Kelvin Park Group, The Retreat, Thomas Laycock's Cottage Vale, Cottage-ville

Liverpool Local Environmental Plan 2008

- Badgerys Creek Public School

- St John's Anglican Church Group

- Vicary's Winery Group

- Lawson's Inn site (Yhe Thistle)

- Luddenham Primary School

- Bringelly Public School Group, Primary School

- Bringelly Radio Receiving Station

- Water Tanks (2) RAAF Receiving Station, Badgerys Creek Road, Bringelly,

- Mount Pleasant, 3 Shannon Road, Off Derwent Road, Bringelly

Penrith Local Environmental Plan 2010

- Luddenham Progress Hall
Badgerys Creek Initial Environmental Survey: Historic Heritage


- Luddenham Uniting Church
- St James Anglican Church, Luddenham
- Brick Cottage, Park Road, Luddenham
- Brick Cottage, Campbell Street, Luddenham
- Timber Cottages, 29 and 41 The Northern Road, Luddenham

Register of the National Estate

- Kelvin, Outbuildings and Curtilage, The Retreat, Bringelly, NSW, Australia
  http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahdb/search.pl?mode=place_detail;search=place_name%3DKelvin%3Blist_code%3DRNE%3Bkeyword_PD%3Don%3Bkeyword_SS%3Don%3Bkeyword_PH%3Don%3Blatitude_1dir%3DS%3Blongitude_1dir%3DE%3Blongitude_2dir%3DE%3Blatitude_2dir%3DS%3Bin_region%3Dpart;place_id=3298
- Bringelly Radio Receiving Station Complex
  http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahdb/search.pl?mode=place_detail;search=place_name%3DBringelly%2520Radio%2520Receiving%2520Station%2520Complex%3Btown%3DBringelly%3Bstate%3DNSW%3Blist_code%3DRNE%3Bkeyword_PD%3Don%3Bkeyword_SS%3Don%3Bkeyword_PH%3Don%3Blatitude_1dir%3DS%3Blongitude_1dir%3DE%3Blongitude_2dir%3DE%3Blatitude_2dir%3DS%3Bpart;place_id=100263