

## **West Schofields Part Precinct (Southern Part)**

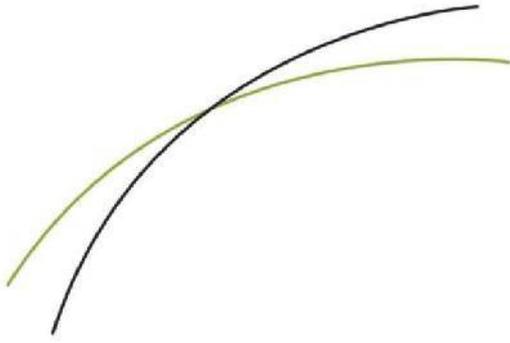
### Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment

Final Draft

CSR Limited

May 2018





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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Extent Heritage has been engaged to prepare a Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment of a part precinct within the West Schofield Precinct in preparation for the release of the land for development. The objectives of the assessment are to identify, document and assess any items of heritage significance and provide recommendations for their consideration in the precinct planning process.

The part of the precinct that is the subject of this report is referred to as the 'Southern Part' and forms a portion of a wider area that also includes a second area known as the 'Northern Part'. The Northern Part has been subject to its own separate assessment and reporting process.

The study area has been inspected by way of physical analysis as well as researched for documentary evidence to identify, document and assess the heritage potential of the site. Heritage register searches have been completed, as well as a review of relevant statutory controls and previous heritage studies and reports. Inventory sheets and assessments of heritage significance have been prepared, as well as grading of potential heritage items.

The study has found that there are no previously identified heritage items located within or in relevant proximity to the study area. The further identification by way of review of physical and historical evidence undertaken during preparation of this report has assessed that, based on the available information, there are no above ground built heritage structures remaining on the site that would meet the criteria for heritage listing at state or local levels and that remaining evidence of significant historical phases is limited to the archaeological record and to some degree the associated cultural landscape. Therefore, this assessment has concluded that no above ground built items are proposed to be listed on Blacktown Local Environmental Plan 2015 or the State Environmental Planning Policy (Sydney Region Growth Centres) 2006 and it is not considered necessary in this instance to recommend measures of protection, recording or interpretation of any built items on the site.

The study has found that the study area has the potential to contain archaeological relics from the early phases of the settlement in the Schofields Precinct. These early development phases are associated with the area's prominent colonial families including the Ivorys, the Pyes and the Betts. The earliest archaeological evidence of their original estates would date from the second quarter of the nineteenth century. The potential archaeology would comprise marginal elements associated with agricultural and stock breeding activities and infrastructure such as a workers cottage, stockyards, paddock enclosures, connecting roads and associated artefacts. Therefore, the potential early colonial archaeological evidence within the study, if found, would be significant at a local level.

Any tangible evidence of interaction between the local Aboriginal groups and European settlers would have a high research potential and, depending on the nature, extent and integrity of the potential remains, could potentially be significant at a state level.

The late nineteenth and early twentieth century development is associated with the third phase of land subdivision reflected in the small farm lot subdivision and pastoral and agricultural uses. This period may also include evidence of the WW1 veteran resettlement. This period together with the subsequent post-WW2 development would have limited research potential and heritage value.

In total, the archaeological assessment undertaken as part of this report identified seven potential historical archaeological sites within the West Schofields Part Precinct (Southern Part):

- the Ivory Farmstead and horse stud;
- the cottage site within the west portion of the Pye Estate;
- the stockyard within the west portion of the Pye Estate;

- [REDACTED];
- the site of the bridge over the Eastern Creek;
- the potential nineteenth century farm site in 19 and 27 Durham Road, Schofields; and
- the potential nineteenth century farm site in 20 Jersey Road, Schofields.

A final draft ILP has been prepared for the total precinct. In relation to the West Schofields Precinct (Southern Part), development based on the final draft ILP is likely to result in complete removal of three of the historical archaeological sites, and partial impact to four sites. One site, [REDACTED] is potentially significant at a state level. The majority of this site has the potential to be conserved within an area proposed for Parks (RE1 Public Recreation) should the draft ILP be implemented.

Some potential for historic heritage conservation and interpretation has been identified, within the constraints of the ILP. In order to realise this potential, further investigation and planning will be required.

Based on the findings of this assessment, the recommendations for the management of the potential archaeological resource within the study area are as follows:

- Undertake further research including testing of the identified archaeological sites to verify the presence or absence of archaeological features and deposits. The testing could include a non-invasive remote sensing or physical excavation or a combination thereof.
- Testing would need to be carried out in accordance with either an Exception under Section 139(4) or Excavation Permit under Section 141 of the Heritage Act and supporting documentation comprising a Work Method Statement or Archaeological Research Design.
- The results of archaeological testing would assist in defining the significance and appropriate archaeological management strategy for each site based on the extent and level of preservation of identified relics. This may require the preparation of an Archaeological Impact Assessment and Management Plan.
- The remainder of the West Schofields Part Precinct has generally been assessed as having nil to low potential to contain archaeological relics. As a result, there are no known constraints for development with respect to historical archaeological heritage. However, a cautious approach is recommended during any ground disturbance works to factoring in any unexpected archaeological finds.
- Given the study area's potential to contain evidence of Aboriginal occupation, any testing and/or ground disturbance works should consider Aboriginal archaeological potential and be undertaken in tandem with the required Aboriginal work, in accordance with the recommendations of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment report prepared for the subject area and under the relevant codes and permits of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.
- In the event that any future ground disturbance works result in the discovery of unexpected archaeological remains, works in the affected area should stop and archaeological advice sought to assess the extent and significance of the finds. Should the finds be assessed to be archaeological relics, the Heritage Division, OEH should be notified under Section 146 of the Heritage Act. Further approvals may be required prior to works recommencing.
- Opportunities to interpret the study area's archaeological resource should be sought through various interpretive avenues. They may include preservation in situ, display of artefacts, signage, 3D scanning and modelling and the like.

- Interpretation of the historical archaeological resource could be considered as part of the broader interpretation of the cultural and natural landscape that includes Aboriginal cultural values. This would provide for an integrated and more balanced communication of the study areas past.
- Interpretation of the study area's cultural and natural resources should be in accordance with an Interpretation Strategy for the entire West Schofields Precinct. As part of the overall interpretive plan the key historic themes should be identified and addressed.
- In the event that more substantial archaeological remains be identified within the sites of the Ivory's farm and horse stud, the Pye cottage and the [REDACTED], consideration should be given in incorporating the potential archaeological features in an open space reserve/park.
- In the event that evidence of the early roads and paths and associated bridge over Eastern Creek are identified, consideration should be given to interpretation through pedestrian or bicycle tracks.
- Opportunity to name the places and streets with words that have a historical and cultural connection with the place should be sought. Given the study area's association with horse breeding and racing, consideration should be given to naming the streets and places with prominent landholders in the area (the Ivorys or the Pyes) and renowned horses. Suitable names may also include words from the local Indigenous language.
- Planning should be undertaken to realise the identified conservation potential of the [REDACTED] [REDACTED], and the site of the bridge over Eastern Creek, by avoiding and minimising ground disturbance in the vicinity these sites both during and after development.

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Project Description

In February 2016, Extent Heritage Pty Ltd (Extent Heritage, Extent) was commissioned by Calibre Consulting Pty Ltd, on behalf of CSR Ltd, to prepare a Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment for a part precinct of West Schofields, located within the North West Growth Area. The assessment was required to identify and describe the cultural heritage values located within the precinct and support precinct planning being carried out by the Department of Planning & Environment.

The part of the precinct that is the subject of this report is referred to as the 'Southern Part' and forms a portion of a wider area that also includes a second area known as the 'Northern Part'. The Northern Part has been subject to its own separate assessment and reporting process.

Calibre Consulting has been engaged to manage specialist consultants to prepare detailed investigations and reports needed for the accelerated release of the proposed West Schofields Part Precinct including CSR Limited's land holding at Townson Rd, Schofields. The West Schofields Part Precinct was nominated by CSR to be released for development ahead of the Department of Planning and Environment's timeline through the Precinct Acceleration protocol. Specialist consultant reports are required to be submitted to the Department to allow Precinct Planning to take place.

## 1.2 Scope of Work

As outlined by the Calibre Consulting project brief the objectives of the assessment are as follows:

### *Objectives*

- Identify and document any known items of heritage significance;
- Identify and document any items or places that are considered to have heritage significance; and
- Evaluate any items of significance and provide recommendations for their consideration in the precinct planning process.

The technical scope of work for the Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment includes:

- Review State and National heritage registers and Local Environmental Plans to identify any known or listed heritage items;
- Undertake an overall assessment of the study area to identify items or places of significance;
- The grading of significant elements into low, medium or high values;
- Undertake an assessment of significance in terms of elements aesthetic, historic, scientific and/or social value and the items significance at a state and local level;
- In collaboration with the Specialist Contractor engaged to undertake the Landscape and Visual Analysis, respond, if relevant, to the relevant recommendations of the Colonial Landscapes of the Cumberland Plain and Camden Study prepared by the National Trust of

Australia (NSW)<sup>1</sup> (NB: not all recommendations have been endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW at this time);

- Draft, if required, a succinct 'statement of significance'. This statement is the basis for policies and management structures that will affect the items future;
- Prepare draft heritage inventory sheets for the inclusion of the items on the relevant sections of the resulting statutory planning instruments and the relevant sections of the State Heritage Register;
- Undertake archaeological mapping of any identified items or places of heritage significance, as well as the non-Indigenous potential of the area.

### 1.3 Previous Reports

This report draws upon the following studies prepared for the Schofields area:

- 'Shanes Park and West Schofields Precincts: North West Growth Centre Aboriginal and Historic Cultural Heritage Report - Gap Analysis and Future Direction' (AHMS, November 2015),
- 'Former Schofields Aerodrome, Nirimba drive, Quakers Hill: Heritage Impact Statement' (AHMS, May 2015)
- 'Schofields Precinct: Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment Draft Report' (Godden Mackay Logan, January 2011)
- 'Remnant Aerodrome Site, Schofields NSW: Aboriginal Archaeology, European Cultural Heritage Due Diligence Report' (Mary Dallas Consulting Archaeologists & Graham Brooks and Associates, June 2003).
- 'Schofields Aerodrome, Schofields: Heritage Significance Assessment' (Godden Mackay, July 1997).

AHMS' *North West Growth Centre Aboriginal and Historic Cultural Heritage Report - Gap Analysis and Future Direction* (November 2015) identified the following for further investigation:

*"While there are no listed historic sites within the two precincts this appears to be the product of an absence of investigation rather than an absence of sites. A brief examination of a small dataset has indicated that in the West Schofields Precinct there are a number of localities that are worthy of further assessment. These include:*

- *The site of 'Wilmington' - a large estate associated with the Marsden and Betts families*
- *The site of the early nineteenth century horse stud*
- *Several small cottages dating between 1815 and 1840.*

*The degree to which any of these elements survive has not been determined."*

While Wilmington Estate is largely outside the boundaries of the study area, further research undertaken as a part of this report primarily focuses on the early land grants that included the site of

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<sup>1</sup> Morris, C & Britton, G 2000, *Colonial landscapes of the Cumberland Plain and Camden, NSW: a survey of selected pre-1860 cultural landscapes from Wollondilly to Hawkesbury LGAs*, National Trust of Australia (NSW).

the early nineteenth century horse stud, a small cottage and other associated elements, the potential tangible evidence of which could still be present within the West Schofields Part Precinct.

## 1.4 Study Area Identification

The West Schofields study area (South Part) is approximately 233.66 hectares in area and is located 40km northwest of Sydney, within the suburb of Schofields (Figure 1). The study area is bound by South Street to the north, Colebee Release Area to the south, Eastern Creek to the east and Bells Creek to the west.

Schofields is a suburb of the Blacktown Local Government Area and is bounded by the suburbs of Marsden Park, Riverstone, Rouse Hill, The Ponds and Quakers Hill.

Contextually, the study area is within 3km of the Nirimba Education Precinct or former Schofields Aerodrome, 1.5km to the north of the Stonecutters Ridge residential estate and golf course within the suburb of Colebee, and within 2km of the Sydney Business Park on Richmond Road.

The suburb is primarily rural in nature however, it is a part of the North West Growth Area and as such is currently undergoing transformation from rural to predominantly low-density residential housing.

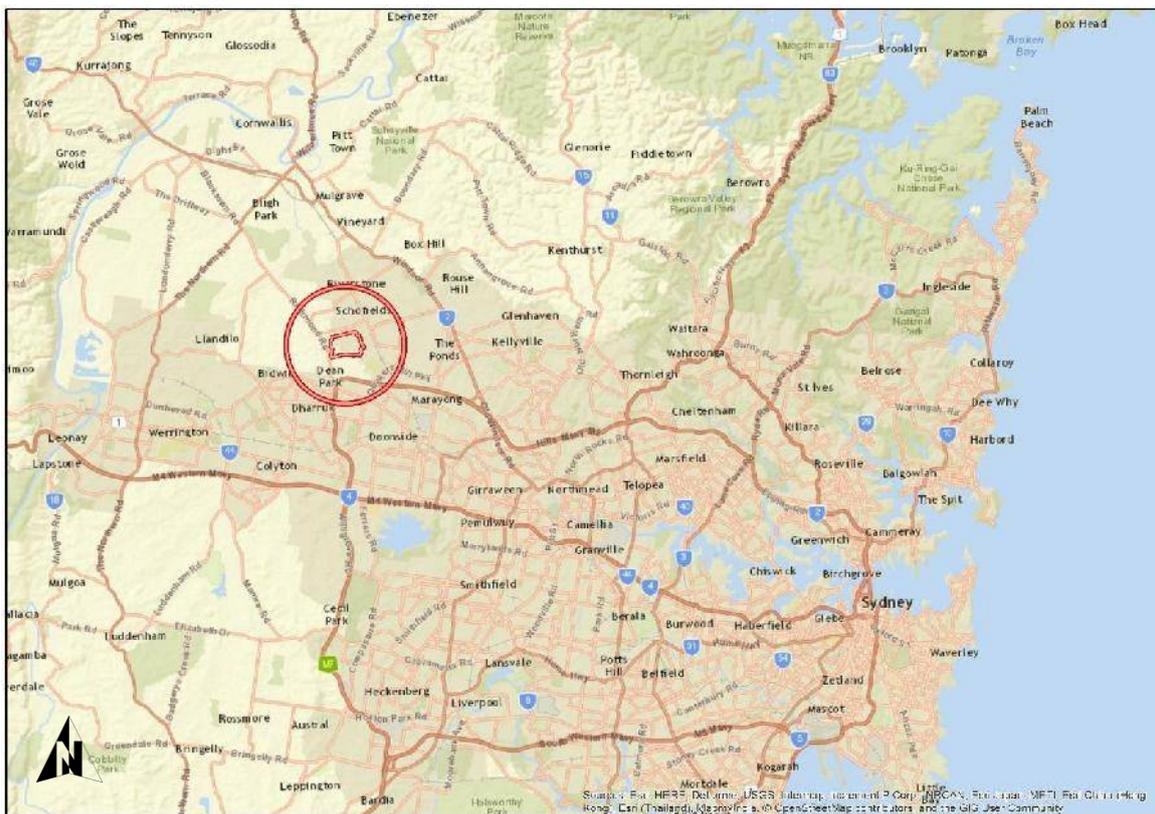


Figure 1. **Map indicating location of the West Schofields Part Precinct within Sydney.**  
(Source: Google Maps 2016)

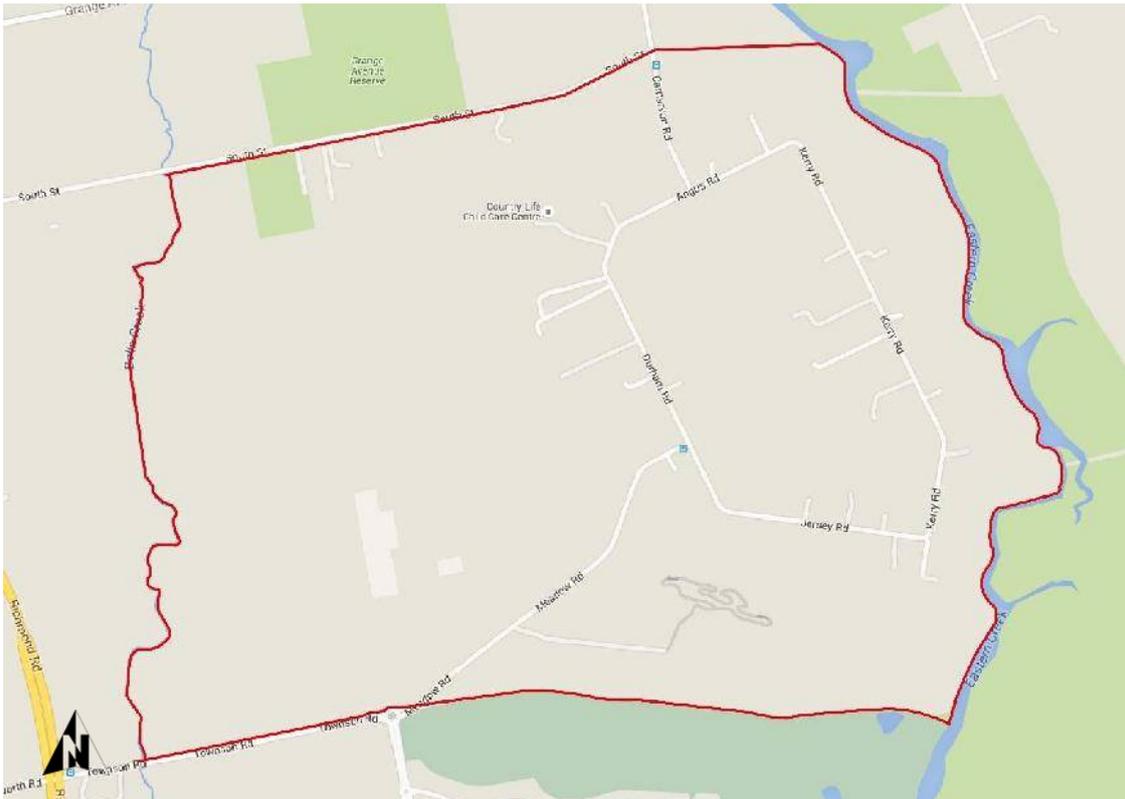


Figure 2. Map indicating location of the West Schofields Part Precinct (South Part) (Source: NearMap accessed 09.03.16).



Figure 3. Aerial view with the study area outlined in red. (Source: NearMap, accessed 09.03.16)

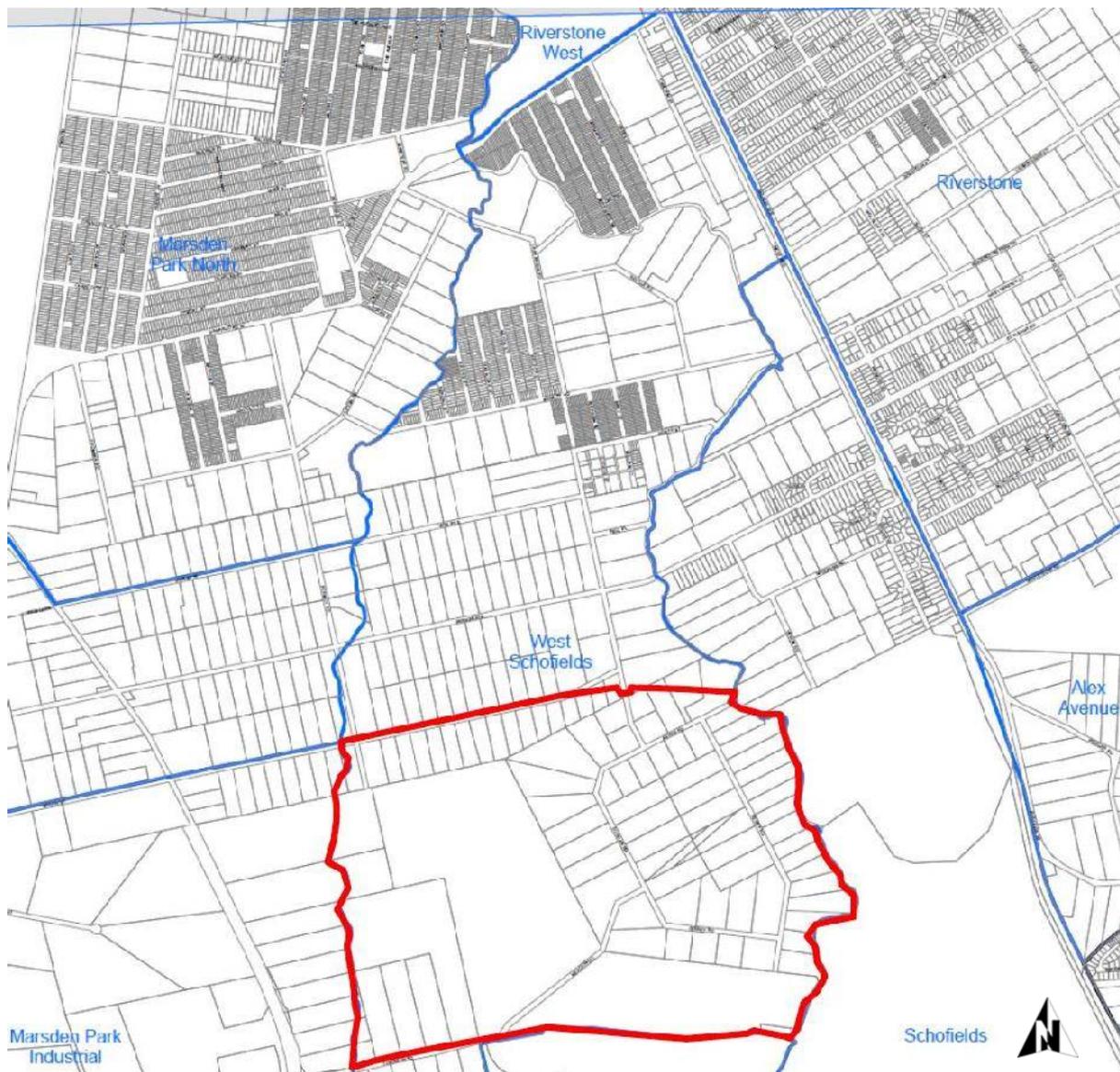


Figure 4. Site plan showing study area (outlined red) within the larger West Schofields area. The North Part is outlined blue. (Source: Calibre Consulting Pty Ltd 2015)

## 1.5 Approach and Methodology

The methodology and terminology used in the preparation of this Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment is in accordance with the principles and definitions as set out in the guidelines to the *Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, The Burra Charter, 2013* (Burra Charter) and the *DIPNR NSW Heritage Manual: Assessing Heritage Significance and Heritage Curtilages* prepared by the Heritage Office.

Relevant heritage registers were searched to identify items/sites within and in the vicinity of the project area. The registers included the Australian Heritage Database (including the National Heritage List; the Commonwealth Heritage List and the Register of the National Estate); the NSW State Heritage Register (SHR); the State Heritage Inventory (SHI); the National Trust (NSW) register; Blacktown Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2015; State Environmental Planning Policy (Sydney Region Growth Centres) 2006; and relevant government agency Section 170 Registers, including Roads and Traffic Authority NSW, Energy Australia, RailCorp and Sydney Water.

## 1.6 Limitations

The site inspection was undertaken as a visual study only with limited or no access available to some parts of the site.

The historical overview provides sufficient historical background to provide an understanding of the place in order to assess the significance and provide relevant heritage recommendations; however, it is not intended as an exhaustive history of the site.

This report deals with non-Indigenous heritage values of the study area only. The Indigenous cultural heritage values are addressed in a separate study titled 'West Schofields Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report' prepared by Extent Heritage.

## 1.7 Authorship

The following staff members at Extent Heritage have prepared this Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment:

Anita Yousif	Senior Associate, Archaeologist
Graham Wilson	Senior Heritage Advisor
Ruth Berendt	Heritage Advisor
Thomas Wheeler	Heritage Advisor
Corinne Softley	Research Assistant
Ben Calvert	Research Assistant

## 1.8 Ownership

CSR Ltd is the largest landowner in the West Schofields Precinct with its site making up 86.81 hectares. The remainder of sites within the study area are owned by individual private land owners.

## 1.9 Terminology

The terminology in this report follows definitions presented in the Burra Charter, Article 1:

**Place** means a geographically defined area. It may include elements, objects, spaces and views. Place may have tangible and intangible dimensions..

**Cultural significance** means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations.

Cultural significance is embodied in the *place* itself, its *fabric*, *setting*, *use*, *associations*, *meanings*, records, *related places* and *related objects*.

Places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups.

**Fabric** means all the physical material of the *place* including elements, fixtures, contents and objects.

**Conservation** means all the processes of looking after a *place* so as to retain its *cultural significance*.

**Maintenance** means the continuous protective care of a *place*, and its *setting*.

Maintenance is to be distinguished from repair which involves *restoration* or *reconstruction*.

**Preservation** means maintaining a *place* in its existing state and retarding deterioration.

**Restoration** means returning a *place* to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing elements without the introduction of new material.

**Reconstruction** means returning a *place* to a known earlier state and is distinguished from *restoration* by the introduction of new material.

**Adaptation** means modifying a *place* to suit the existing *use* or a proposed use.

**Use** means the functions of a *place*, including the activities and traditional and customary practices that may occur at the place or are dependent on the place.

**Compatible use** means a *use* which respects the *cultural significance* of a *place*. Such a use involves no, or minimal, impact on cultural significance.

**Setting** means the immediate and extended environment of a *place* that is part of or contributes to its *cultural significance* and distinctive character.

**Related place** means a *place* that contributes to the *cultural significance* of another place.

**Related object** means an object that contributes to the *cultural significance* of a *place* but is not at the place.

**Associations** mean the connections that exist between people and a *place*.

**Meanings** denote what a *place* signifies, indicates, evokes or expresses to people.

**Interpretation** means all the ways of presenting the *cultural significance* of a *place*.

## 2 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

### **Early European Exploration and Settlement**

The study site lies within an area that was originally explored within the first decade of the settlement of Sydney by Governor Arthur Phillip, with the intention of determining whether the Hawkesbury River linked with the Nepean River. The Governor Philip expedition included identities of the early establishment of the colony Lieutenant Tench, Lieutenant Dawes, Surgeon White, Mr Collins and a servant, three convicts, eight Marine privates, two sergeants, one captain and two Aboriginal guides: Colbee and Boladeree<sup>2</sup>. The expedition unveiled an area of high agricultural value and with significant natural resources where in 1802 Governor King established the Prospect Hill Common. The common was formally established common grazing land that was set aside to provide sufficient and reliable grazing land to assist smaller settlers in grazing their stock. The footprint of the common corresponds with the total current area of the Blacktown Local Government Area.<sup>3</sup>

Governor Bligh, in 1806, initiated the first extensive survey of the subject area focusing on South Creek (Eastern Creek), by dispatching Government Surveyor, James Meehan<sup>4</sup>. Meehan's surveys were eventually used by Governor Lachlan Macquarie in 1810, to release a vast area of Governor King's Common's, together with large sections of the government reservations. The justification for a release of such a significant holding of government land was with the growth of applications for land grants from increasing numbers of free and emancipated settlers who preferred to be within reach of the main Sydney colony.<sup>5</sup>

### **Early Land Grants**

Colonel Maurice O'Connell was one of the earliest grant holders within the study area, and a second-in-command to Governor Lachlan Macquarie. O'Connell received 2500 acres in 1810, on the northwest corner of the Commons, which he named "Riverston", after his homeland in Ireland. In addition, other land grant recipients included Robert Fopp and Joseph Bigg who both received 200 acres within the subject area. Joseph Bigg was a one-time coachman for Governor Lachlan Macquarie<sup>6</sup>. The receipt of significant grants by Bigg and O'Connell, both known to Governor Macquarie, highlights that while there were limits on the size of grants, if you knew or worked for the Governor there was opportunities to receive grants beyond what was normally given to the typical free settler.

The subject land, referred to as West Schofields, is contained within a strip of land bound on the east by Eastern Creek, on the west by the Marsden Park Quarry and Fermoy Road, Burfitt Road to the north and the residential estate of Stonecutters Ridge to the south. It includes an area covered by the earliest land grants:

- Robert Foucher – 56 acres (Portion 33)
- Robert Bateman (Batman) – 45 acres (Portion 34)
- William Bateman (Batman) – 60 acres (Portion 35)
- Charles Ivory (Ivery) – 39 acres (Portion 35)
- John Thorn – 40 acres (Portion 37)

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<sup>2</sup> Archaeological & Heritage Management Solutions, 2015, Former Schofields Aerodrome, Nirimba Drive, Quakers Hill, p.12

<sup>3</sup> Cole, S 1988, A History of the Quakers Hill Township, written for Quakers Hill Public School to celebrate Australia's Bicentenary 1788-1988, p.6.

<sup>4</sup> Archaeological & Heritage Management Solutions, op cit, p.12

<sup>5</sup> Godden Mackay Logan, 2011, 'Schofields Precinct: Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment', Report Prepared for the Department of Planning, p.7

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid*, p.10

These were followed on 31 October 1815 by a grant that extended from the Richmond Road in the west to Eastern Creek in the east:

- John Liddiard Nicholas – 700 acres (Portion 120). The property was known as *Biggen Grange* and later subdivided as Grange Farms Estate.

In the following year two grants were made, 16 January 1816:

- William Burbridge – 30 acres (Portion 23) on the Richmond road extending across Bell's Creek (later granted to Richard Fitzgerald).

And on 8 October 1816:

- James Smith – 60 acres (Portion 32) on Eastern Creek

On 31 August 1819 the final group of grants along the Richmond Road were made:

- William Christie (Christy) – 60 acres (Portion 20)
- William Aspinall – 50 acres (Portion 21)
- Patrick Hoy (Hay) – 30 acres (Portion 22)

The arrangement of these grants, being located along Richmond Road or along Eastern Creek, resulted in a portion of unalienated ground remaining along the ridgeline between Bell's Creek and Eastern Creek – this was referred to as the Iron Bark Range. This final portion was promised to Charles Ivory on 1 August 1831 and formally granted on 6 October 1832:

- Charles Ivory – 145.2.0 acres (Portion 29)

Many of the grants of 1815 and 1816 may have fallen into abeyance and were re-granted or sold.

### ***Mid 1800s Consolidation***

During the 1840's, a number of the original land grants were consolidated into larger parcels under one ownership (Figure 6). Original grant holders such as Joseph Pye and Charles Ivory (Ivery) expanded their existing land holdings, while other holdings were purchased by Josiah Allen Betts. All three land holders were heavily involved in orchardry, as well as dairy farming and horse breeding with the Ivory's having strong connections to the horse racing industry.



Figure 5. Extract of the W Meadows Brownrigg Survey of the Schofields study area. The subject land being considered (outlined in red) has been shown over the original survey to identify the original land grants that form part of the study area

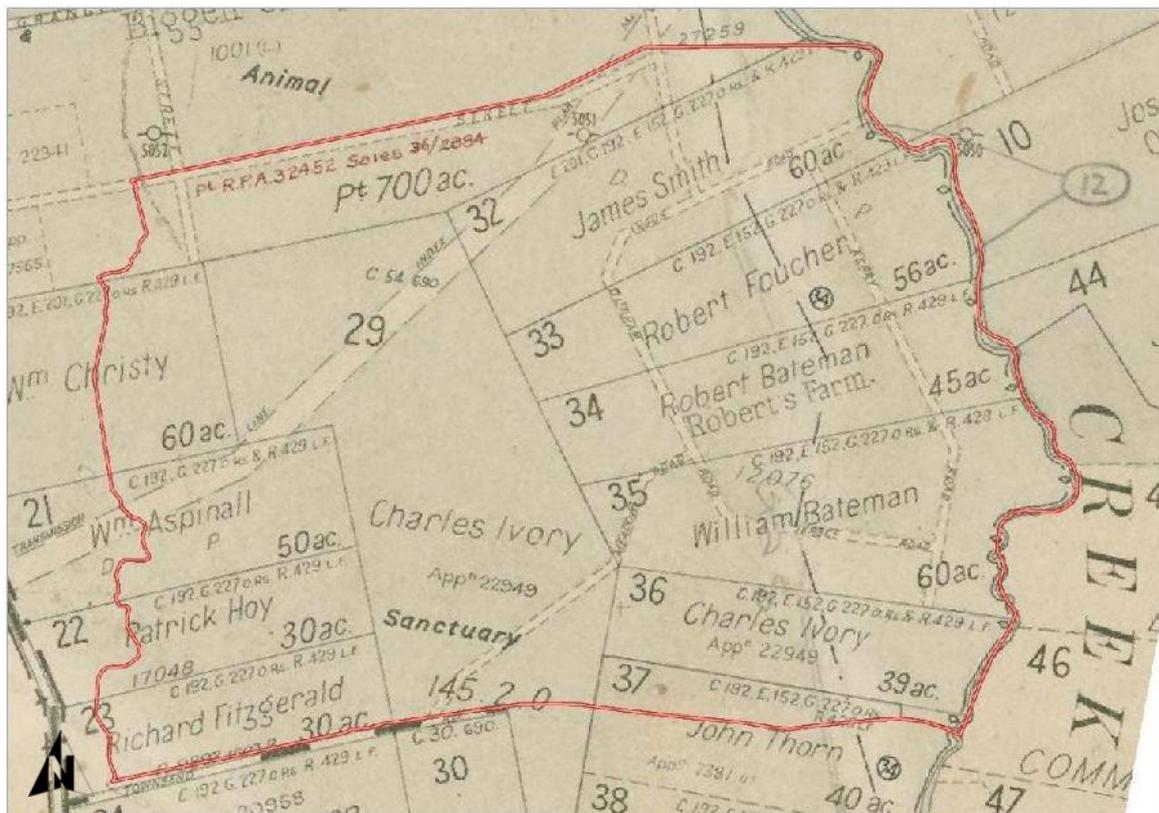


Figure 6. Earliest land grants of the West Schofields area showing Charles Ivory among a number of other smaller holdings (Sources: State Library of NSW).



**Figure 7. Detail from the 1842 Plan of part of the Windsor District between the Old Richmond Road and the Road from Windsor to Sydney by surveyor J. Musgrave with the approximate location of the study area outlined in red. (Source: State Library of NSW, Mitchell Map Collection, Z/M4 811.1122/1842/1)**

Justification for the turnover in ownership is difficult to establish, there were a number of factors during the 1840s, which would have contributed to the change in ownership and the consolidation of parcels. The 1840s for the colony in general was a period of turmoil with a crash in wool prices impacting on the sheep industry and the collapse of the Bank of New South Wales that resulted in a number of shareholders and investors declaring bankruptcy. John Schofields is a prime example of someone deeply affected by this period in time. The crash in wool prices plus the general depression of the time resulted in his declaration of bankruptcy around the 1840s. If it were not for the government support at the time, he would have never been able to purchase *Gillingham Farm*.

By 1842 in West Schofields the smaller properties had been consolidated into larger properties held by four individuals:

- Portion 20 Josiah A Betts (part of the Wilmington Estate)
- Portion 21 Fitzgerald
- Portion 22 Fitzgerald
- Portion 23 Fitzgerald
- Portion 29 Mrs Ivory (Ivery)
- Portion 32 Joseph Pye
- Portion 33 Joseph Pye
- Portion 34 Joseph Pye
- Portion 35 Joseph Pye
- Portion 36 Mrs Ivory (Ivery)
- Portion 37 Joseph Pye
- Portion 120 Josiah A Betts (part of the Wilmington Estate)

The following plan shows the extent of the consolidation within the study area and in relation to ownership blocks of land holdings.

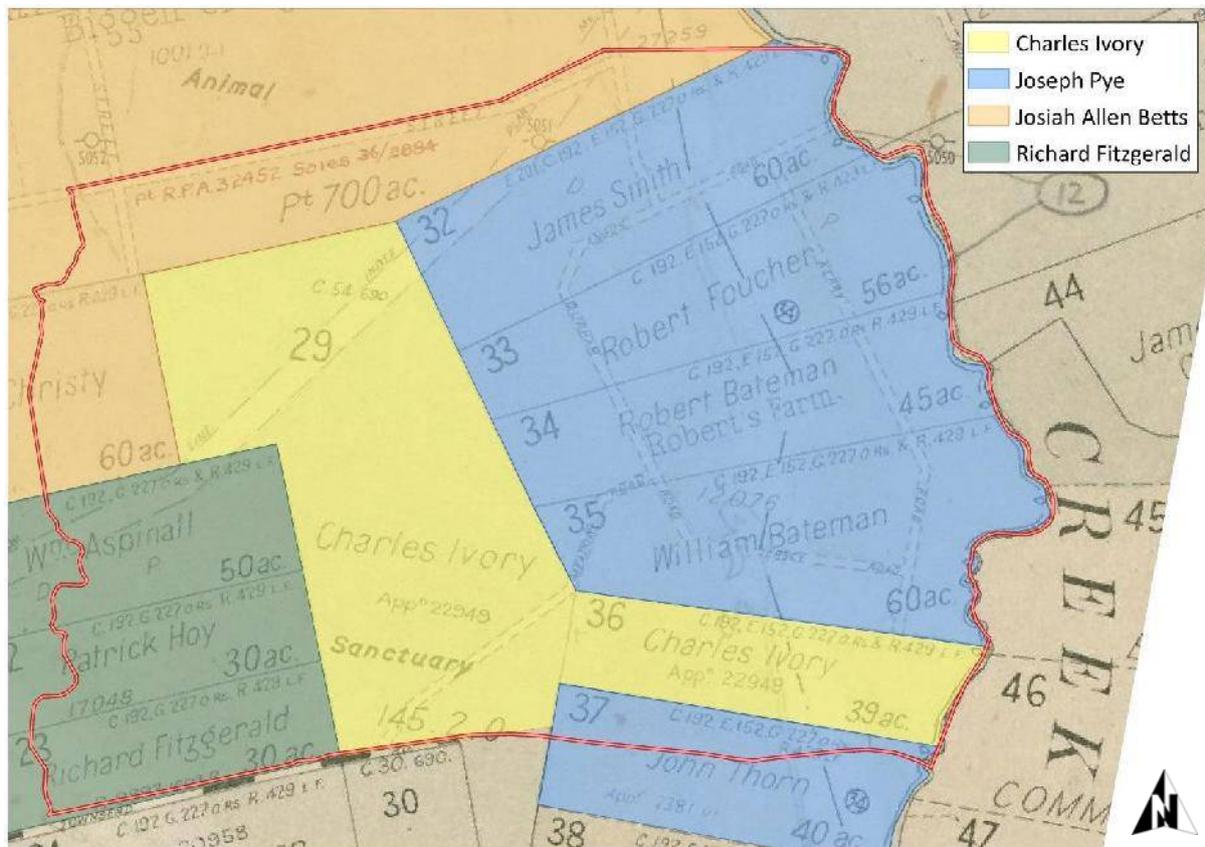


Figure 8. Map of the early land grants overlaid with the consolidated land parcels from the 1840s. This highlights the extent of ownership during the 1840s. (Extent Heritage)

Joseph Pye was the primary land holder within the area and operated a successful dairy and orchard on both the eastern and western side of Eastern Creek. The 1840s was a period of success but also turmoil with the death of a family member and legal issues relating to another. Despite these challenges, the family was still highly respected within the region and known for their cultivation and agricultural skills.

Betts was essentially a new owner of land within the area, having acquired his land around 1842. Much like Pye, he excelled in agriculture and was quick to establish orchards and sufficient stock areas for dairy cattle. However, the 1842 historic map shows the area around Betts land still heavily vegetated, with only the Pye and Ivory properties near the creek established for agriculture.



The following overlay provides an approximation of the position of identified cottages within 150m from the identified location. The 1840s map used as the basis for the overlay is not an accurate depiction of the 1840s environment but is sufficient to provide an approximation within 150m of the possible location of each element.

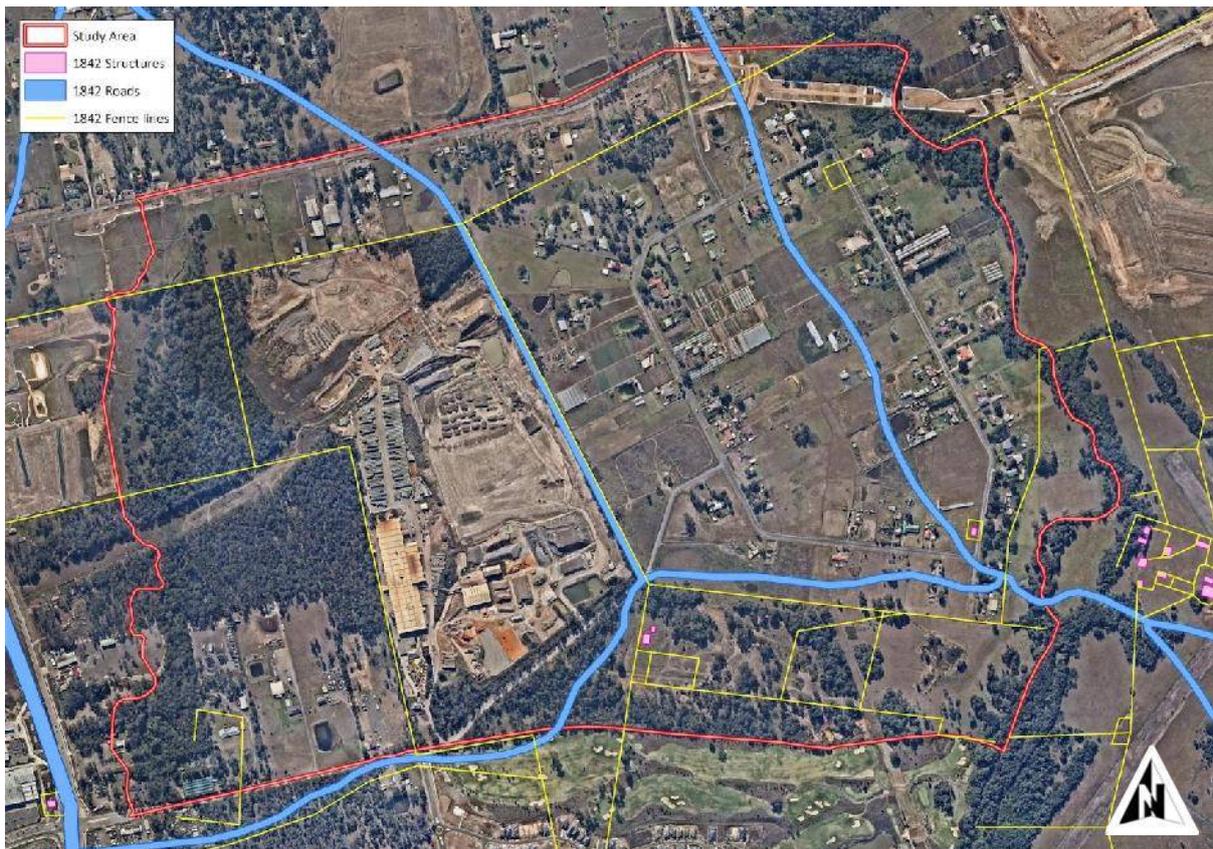


Figure 9. **Current aerial photograph with overlay of features shown in 1842 map. Structures are mostly concentrated on the eastern side of Eastern Creek associated with the Pye landholdings. Within the study area are some structures associated with Ivory's farm, fence lines and roads. The 1842 map indicates the majority of the subject area was vegetated at this time.**

### **Where Schofields Got its Name (John Schofields)**

The suburb of Schofields draws its name from one of the earliest land holders within the area, John Schofield<sup>7</sup>. Schofield was born 3 July 1803 at Newton Heath, Lancashire, England and transported to Australia in 1821. In 1828, Schofield was granted his ticket of leave, which enabled him to marry Bridget Harley in 1829 at Parramatta.

On being emancipated, Schofields moved to the area of what was to become Schofields in 1841. Schofields leased a property known as *Gillingham Farm*, which was located in the north-western corner of Fopp's 200 acres adjacent to Eastern Creek. Schofields and his wife, Bridget, lived and raised their 8 children on the property. However, due to the depression of the 1840s and the fall of wool prices, Schofields was declared bankrupt in 1843<sup>8</sup>.

With the support of new government concessions, on 31 October 1845, John Schofield purchased the 600 acres, being the complete landholding of Fopp and previously Biggs<sup>9</sup>. The Eastern Creek frontage continued to be known as *Gillingham Farm*, while the land on the eastern side of the railway line was to be referred to as Schofield's Paddocks<sup>10</sup>.

<sup>7</sup> *The Cumberland Argus*, Wednesday 16 February 1955, p.16

<sup>8</sup> Schofield, C, 1985, *Schofields at Eastern Creek*. Schofield, Tamworth.

<sup>9</sup> Old Systems Title Bk 11 No. 338, Department of Lands

<sup>10</sup> Godden Mackay Logan, op cit, p.11

John Schofield was instrumental in the establishment of the Blacktown to Windsor Railway Line in 1865. The line passed through his land at Eastern Creek, and his involvement in ensuring that the line lay above the flood level, resulted in him being rewarded with the ability to flag down trains so he could load produce from his own small platform<sup>11</sup>. By 1872, this stopping place had been formally recognised by the Commissioner for Railways and a small wooden platform was constructed, later known as Schofields Platform.<sup>12</sup> In 1881, the land containing the original platform was purchased by the Commissioner of Railways from Schofields.

### ***Early Twentieth Century***

It appears little in progress occurred within the study area from the mid-1800s until the early to mid-twentieth century. Pye and Ivory (Ivery) continued to retain the key parcels as identified in the 1840s consolidation maps and despite the passing of the original land holders, Charles Ivory and Joseph Pye, their descendants, Thomas Ivory (Ivery), David Pye continued the successful agricultural exploits of their ancestors.

Thomas Ivory (Ivery), as discussed in the following history of the Ivory family, placed the family at the forefront of the colonies and the countries racing community with successes in the breeding and racing of horses. The property at Schofields was a prime feature within the history of Thomas Ivory (Ivery) and was the main base for his equine exploits.

As for David Pye, he continued the orchardary and dairy farming up until the late 1800s early 1900s, when the land was divided and given to each of his sons. These parcels in general remained in the family ownership until the late 1930s, when the estate was sold. The new owners maintained the agricultural activities, however by 1942 they had also sold they site. It is considered that this is the period that resulted in the current subdivision including Angus and Jersey streets.

The following aerial is of the current situation with the original land holdings highlighted in green. The main subdivision located between the quarry and Eastern Creek is on the old Pye Family land and relates to this 1940s phase of redevelopment. Historical records indicate that while a few parcels were solid during the first subdivision in the early 1940s, it was not until the later 1940s subdivision that the development grew.

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<sup>11</sup> *Ibid*, p.60

<sup>12</sup> Schofield, C, op cit, pp. 60-61

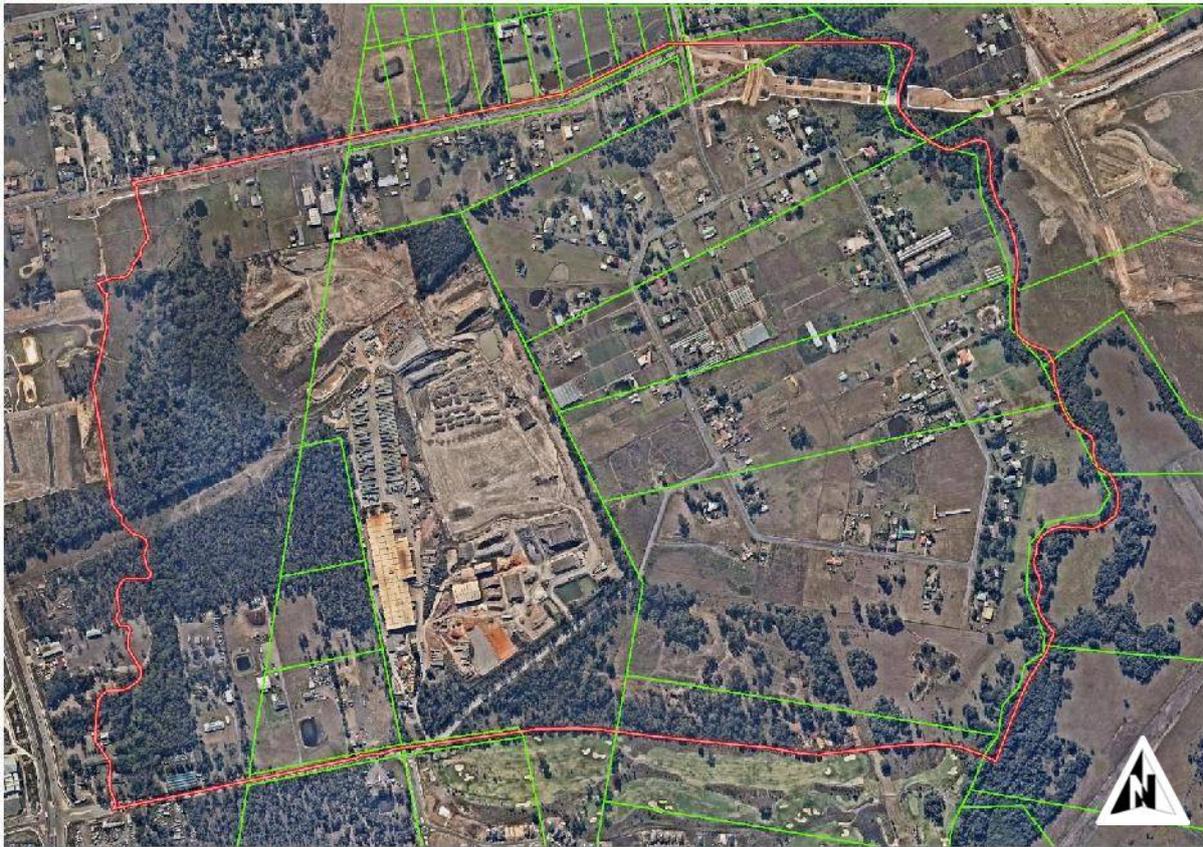


Figure 10. **2016 Aerial of the West Schofields study area overlaid by the early land grants subdivision. This highlights the base land pattern of the area. (Extent Heritage and NSW Land and Property Information).**

Development during the mid-twentieth century appears to have coincided with the connection of mains water in 1933 and electricity in 1934.<sup>13</sup> The provision of these two critical elements of infrastructure would have provided the catalyst for encouraging people to move out to the area, but also to provide smaller land holdings therefore increasing the density of the area.

In terms of the property owned by Josiah Allen Betts, the family was hit hard during the later period of the 1840s and by 1851 they had left the property and were living elsewhere. Information suggests that the property was initially leased, and later subdivided into smaller lots. The outcome of Josiah Betts, Wilmington Estate, provides an avenue of discussion into the impact of the Post World War I soldier resettlement scheme on the area.<sup>14</sup> The scheme usually involved the resettlement of veterans on smaller rural parcels of land that provided them the opportunity to farm and get back into society. Little is known as to the full impact of this scheme on the Schofields area but it is likely that there were other resettlement land holdings during this time.

### **Post World War II to the Present Day**

The Post-World War II period generated another boom for the local area with increased post war migration and the relocation of many to the Western Sydney and outer Western Sydney rural areas.<sup>15</sup> The boom and post war migration brought people of many different multicultural backgrounds, with

<sup>13</sup> AHMS, 2015, *Shanes Park and West Schofields Precincts: North West Growth Centre Aboriginal and Historic Heritage – Gap Analysis*.

<sup>14</sup> *Windsor and Richmond Gazette*, 10 August 1928, p.5

<sup>15</sup> Sharpe, A, 2000, *Pictorial History Blacktown and District*, Kingsclear, p.92

different accents and ways of life as a part of the migration west of Sydney. Many moved to the area escaping the bursting urban areas of Sydney and seeking a rural lifestyle.<sup>16</sup>

The area became a focus for market gardens and small-scale agriculture with a focus on vegetables and poultry and a lesser focus on the original staple of the area being dairy farming and horse studs. There appears to have been two migration trends, the immediate Post World War II period that brought European migrants to Australia and the Post Vietnam War period which changed the migration patterns with an increase in Vietnamese and Chinese in the area.

The Blacktown Quarry, which is sited on what was originally Iron Bark Ridge and subsequently part of the Ivory (Ivery) land holdings, commenced between 1960 and 1980. The specific date is unknown at this point in time, however the 1955 aerial of the area indicates no presence of the quarry, while by the 1982 aerial of the Schofields Aerodrome the quarry was in full operation.



**Figure 11. The aerial is an extract of the 1955 aerial of Schofields Aerodrome. The image identifies the southern edge of the Pye farm subdivision while to the left is the heavily vegetated area of the Ivory farm prior to development of the quarry (NSW Land and Property Information).**

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<sup>16</sup>Gillespie, M and Gillespie, J, 2006, 'Migrating from Scotland to Australia' in *Riverstone and District Historical Society Journal*, p5-6



**Figure 12.** *The aerial is an extract of the 1983 aerial of Schofields Aerodrome showing the focus area to the north west of the airfield. The Pye farm has been replaced by a ring of rural residential lots while to the west or the upper section of the image is what use to be the Ivory farm but is now the quarry in full operation (NSW Land and Property Information).*

### **Joseph Pye, the Pye Family and Waawaarawaa**

Joseph Pye was born in Sydney in 1799 to convict John and Elizabeth Pye. Joseph Pye Esq., a Presbyterian, married Elizabeth Ward in 1815 and had six children<sup>17</sup>. In 1816, Joseph Pye was granted, in conjunction with his father, 100 acres of land fronting Eastern Creek. Joseph named the property "Waawaarawaa" which translated to the Darug language to 'fresh water' and most likely related to the adjacent Eastern Creek<sup>18</sup>. It is known that the Pye's had interactions with the Aboriginal people of the area and it is likely that a relationship between the Pye's and the local tribes grew, but it is unknown as to whether this relationship or interaction is what resulted in the naming of the estate with a word from the local Darug language which was unusual at the time<sup>19</sup>.

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<sup>17</sup> *Ibid*, p.12

<sup>18</sup> The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate, 4 June 1910, p.12

<sup>19</sup> Godden Mackay Logan, op cit, p.12



Figure 13. **The Pye Homestead, Waawaarawaa (source: Robb 1993:6).**

By the 1820s, Joseph owned a number of farms and properties, including public houses and he continually added to his original holdings on Eastern Creek.<sup>20</sup> The 1828 Census of NSW records that he and his father, John, ran 762 head of cattle on their land, and also operated an orchard which equalled to around 5 acres of the total land granted.<sup>21</sup> Joseph also bred and sold race horses from Waawaarawaa, naming a race horse after his property – Waywarraway, and saw the property become the home of the first pack of foxhounds to be kept in Australia.<sup>22</sup>

The Pye property is considered to have prospered heavily within the area, particularly with reference to the orchards and dairy which operated on both the eastern and western sides of Eastern Creek. In 1845, Joseph Pye's orangery which was "situated on a gentle elevation, well sheltered from cold winds, and out of the reach of floods, at a distance of about half a mile from the house"<sup>23</sup>, won awards at the Floral and Horticultural Show for his common and china oranges.<sup>24</sup>

The trees of the orchard were propagated from plants sent from the Azores 'by Don Jose de Canto to Mr C. Moore, director of the Botanic Gardens.<sup>25</sup> While the entire property appeared to have been irrigated by a system of cultivation that relied on 'no less than seven-and-a-quarter miles of drain pipes' in and around the orchard to provide for deep drainage.<sup>26</sup>

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<sup>20</sup> Godden Mackay Logan, op cit, p.12

<sup>21</sup> AHMS, 2015, *Former Schofields Aerodrome, Nirimba Drive*, Heritage Impact Statement, p.12.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.* p.13

<sup>23</sup> *The Sydney Mail and New South Wales Advertiser*, 4 July 1874, p.7

<sup>24</sup> *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 25 September 1845.

<sup>25</sup> *The Sydney Mail and New South Wales Advertiser*, 5 July 1874, p.7

<sup>26</sup> *Ibid.*, p.7



Figure 14. **'Pye's Orangery, Parramatta', in the period 1860-1880. (source: State Library of NSW Government Printing Office 1, 24678, d1\_24678).**

The mid-1840s proved to be a difficult time for the Pye family with the death of their second son, Charles Walker<sup>27</sup> and the activities of Joseph Pye Jnr which embroiled the family in a scandal by running an illegal distillery from the property<sup>28</sup>. The events surrounding the scandal provide us with an insight into the importance and standing of the family with the community, with the wide number of papers covering the incident and the report of the court being excessively crammed during the criminal proceedings<sup>29</sup>.

The construction of the Blacktown to Richmond railway in 1863-1864 and its opening on 1 December 1864 was a critical event within the history of the Quakers Hill/Schofields area and provided a massive boost to the surrounding farms including that of the Pye's<sup>30</sup> which by this point was under the control of David Pye. David carried on his families work with great pride; he was the first member of the Windsor Company of Volunteers and ensured that the Pye family remained widely known and respected within the community<sup>31</sup>. He was best known as 'one of the most successful orchardists in the colony and considered to be one of the best authorities on stock in the colony'<sup>32</sup>.

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<sup>27</sup> *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 18 September 1844, p.3

<sup>28</sup> *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 25 March 1845, p.4

<sup>29</sup> *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 25 March 1845, p.4.

<sup>30</sup> ENSR AECOM, Oct 2008, p.14

<sup>31</sup> *Windsor and Richmond Gazette*, 25 September 1897, p.8

<sup>32</sup> *Ibid* 1897, p.8



**Figure 12 Leslie Walter Pye in 1906 (source: *The Sydney Mail and New South Wales Advertiser*, 2 January 1906, 36).**

David Pye married Janet Dick in 1858 and the couple had eight children including C.W. Pye (a partner in the well-known and highly successfully wool-scouring works at Waterloo) and Leslie Walter Pye (chemist and well known cricketer<sup>33</sup>). Leslie was born July 1871 at Waawaarawaa and worked as a chemist 70-80 hours a week, squeezing cricket into his spare time<sup>34</sup>. By 1891, he was playing for the Windsor cricket club, hitting his first hundred whilst playing Riverstone and selected for interstate fixtures between 1902-1903. While Leslie was never selected for the national team, he was acknowledged as 'one of the colt best batsmen', 'had to be got out' and possessed a 'wristy and graceful' style<sup>35</sup>.

Janet Pye (nee Dick) died on 13 July 1891 at Waawaarawaa at the age of sixty-four<sup>36</sup>. David, battling an illness, subdivided the estate in 1893 among three of his sons, granting Sydney George Pye the homestead, James John Pye the northern section and Charles Ward Pye the eastern end<sup>37</sup>. David Pye died in 1897 at the age of sixty-eight<sup>38</sup>.

James John Pye continued the families' strong history of agriculture within the area and was considered 'one of the most up to date farmers, and a public man'<sup>39</sup>. Pye ran 'fine heard of buffalos' on Waawaarawaa, which were bred from the 'well looked after preserves of our first Governor-General, who brought them out from India' in 1898<sup>40</sup>.

The Argus sent a reporter to Waawaarawaa in 1910 to cover the story. His account gives us a detailed description of the state of the property at this time:

*A most interesting farm is this 'Waawaarawaa,' the home of the Buffaloes. ... Pigs in luxury, corn-fed, and with a paddock for their own for exercise and air-taking. Good bacon they should make. Guinea fowls; horses ... Nothing wasted; well manured patches for citrus fruit trees – some planted by Mr. Pye's Grandfather ... No wonder lovely fruit is grown at Waawaarawaa,' from Chinese raisins to apples, persimmons, passion-fruit ... peaches ... The barns are built in a style of Mr. Pye's own, with upright slabs wired and properly fixed inside cross beams at the top. The effect is to allow 'give' to the pressure of the stores of hay and other winter food inside the barns, no harm being done to the structures through nails, starting, and so on. ... [the bulls are] a little gold-mine, perchance, to the proud, smiling owner, and a credit to the land whose paspalum grass they munch, and thrive, so well upon. Those who love good cattle should visit 'Waawaarawaa,' at Schofields. ... The old homestead is on [Eastern] creek, and is occupied by a brother, Mr S. G. Pye. The country in which the cattle run is mostly open, but it was originally forest, cleared by convicts. The native grasses are not of the most nutritious, but several years ago paspalum was sown, and it is gradually taking possession of a fair share of the property. The herd numbers 90 head, Mr James Pye uses the estate for other purposes than grazing, for he has three orchards, one of these being over 60 years. He showed me a limb of an orange tree of that age that was looking very healthy. There are 50 acres under fruit, and I saw a fine*

<sup>33</sup> *Windsor and Richmond Gazette*, 25 September 1897, p.8

<sup>34</sup> *The Sydney Mail and New South Wales Advertiser*, 3 January 1906, p.36

<sup>35</sup> *Ibid*, p.36

<sup>36</sup> *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 14 July 1981, p.1

<sup>37</sup> Godden Mackay Logan, op cit, p.15

<sup>38</sup> *Windsor and Richmond Gazette*, 25 September 1897

<sup>39</sup> *The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate*, 4 June 1910, p.12

<sup>40</sup> *The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate*, 4 June 1910, p.12

*crop of maize, and small ones of Indian cane and Soya beans, all of them in splendid condition. The old homestead, on the creek, is on what is known as Cow Flat, where the original settler grew fine crops of wheat. After the wheat was off it was ground into flour on the place. The wheat paddock was a long strip, and this was afterwards loaned to Mr Thomas Ivory, the well-known breeder of race horses, to enable his horses to get water. Wheat is still grown... There are many interesting episodes in the history of the Pye family, one of whom was David, who bred sheep, but who was best known as one of the cattle auctioneers in Fulgate yards, before it became known as Home bush<sup>41</sup>.*

Of the great early homesteads of the area, only Jerusalem, Clydesdale and Waawaarawaa were recognised as remaining in 1928 by George Reeve<sup>42</sup>. The homestead remained in the ownership of the Pye family up until 1942 with Sydney George Pye placing the farms up for sale in 1938 and both sites being brought by Joseph and Harold Langlade. The property was renamed 'Langlade's Dairy' but only remained in their ownership until 1942<sup>43</sup>. It is understood that Waawaarawaa was eventually demolished in 1942 marking the end of a great homestead within the region.

The homestead and subsequent agricultural property appears to have developed over the generations. It likely that the earliest structures and infrastructure by Joseph Pye would have been simple timber slab huts and barns which was typical of the Western Sydney area during the early years of settlement. Historically, these would have been replaced over time, or expanded on as the need and demand arose. It is not unusual for a family burial lot to be located on the site, generally downwind and away from the homestead, however this is probably unlikely as records indicate a number of Pye burials at Parramatta.

Waawaarawaa appears to have been at the forefront of the growth and development of agriculture within the early years of the colony and appears to have seen the development of innovative practices within the areas of irrigation and cultivation. Plans of the farm indicate a planting pattern used at the farm which included fruit, vegetables and grains and some of the fields which were dedicated to stock – both in meat and dairy production, in addition to breeding<sup>44</sup>.

### **Charles Ivory (Ivery) and the Ivory (Ivery) Family**

Charles Ivory (Ivery), born approximately 1776 in Bristol, England arrived in Sydney on the *Royal Admiral* in 1800 as a convict. In 1810, he was free to marry Ann Healey who had arrived in Sydney on the *Indispensable* a year earlier in 1809.

In 1821, Charles Ivory (Ivery) received his first land grant as being a new settler was given a small land grant by Governor Lachlan Macquarie in 1821<sup>45</sup> of approximately 40 acres adjacent to Eastern Creek within an area surrounding what was identified as Ironbark Ridge and received an additional grant in 1832 'adjoining his own land at Iron Bark Ridge'<sup>46</sup>. There appears to be a conflict in information with Ivory's (Ivery) grants between the newspaper articles in *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* and the land grants records from NSW Land and Property Information. A notation in 1832 for Charles Ivory (Ivery) indicates that he received a land grant of 147 acres within the Parish of Gidley, however the 1830 newspaper article suggests an area of 300 acres.

Apart from these land grants, little is known about Charles Ivory (Ivery). It appears that the most successful Ivory with an association to the land is his son, Thomas Ivory (Ivery). Thomas was born in

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<sup>41</sup> *The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate*, 4 June 1910, p.12.

<sup>42</sup> Geo G. Reeve, 'Chaplain Samuel Marsden and his five famous daughters'. *Windsor and Richmond Gazette*, 10 August 1928, p.5.

<sup>43</sup> Godden Mackay Logan, op cit, p.13

<sup>44</sup> AHMS, 2015, op cit, p.16

<sup>45</sup> *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*, 5 May 1821, p.2

<sup>46</sup> *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*, 25 May 1830, p.1

Windsor in 1828 and was the youngest of seven children. He was defined as a “fair specimen of the hardy yeoman who hail from that part of the State”<sup>47</sup>. Thomas was heavily involved in the horse racing industry as both a jockey and a trainer and began his long association with the industry in 1846, ‘when he rode *Black Turpin*, a horse bred by himself, at the Mount Druitt races’<sup>48</sup>. While his first race was not successful in the eyes of the racing world, he continued to preserve and with a varied level of success raced at Penrith, Parramatta, Campbelltown and several other races.

As a trainer, he had command of a good string of horses including Jonathon Wild, bred by the late Mr. Otto Baldwin, who won the first nine races in which he started in the metropolitan area, including the Squatter’s Handicap in 1859, but suffered defeat on the third day of the Australian Jockey Club Handicap<sup>49</sup>. Before leaving for Sydney in 1855, Thomas Ivory (Ivery) purchased a two-year old colt from Little John from Topsy, which he named O’Mesra, and who won the first tattersall’s Cup at Randwick<sup>50</sup>. Ivory (Ivery) also owned Sultana, which ran second to Yattendon in the Sydney Cup in 1868, Sterling, which had victories at the Hawkesbury Guinness, Wagga Gold Cup and Dubbo Jockey Club Handicap and Sweetmeat with included the A.J.C Epsom Handicap, Spring Stakes and the Randwick Plate. Despite his efforts, Thomas Ivory (Ivery) up until 1881 had never won a major race until Master Avenel won the first Caulfield Cup and also annexed the A.J.C Epsom Handicap in 1880<sup>51</sup>.

Thomas Ivory (Ivery) was seen as a statesman of the sport who possessed “straightforwardness” and displayed continual “honourable” conduct<sup>52</sup>. Ivory’s (Ivery) stables were based at the Schofields property and were associated with a number of prominent riders from the period including the late Donald Nicholson, P. Piggott and J. Barden<sup>53</sup>. His long career within the industry resulted in him becoming well known as a man who thoroughly understood the mysteries of horse racing, and one who bred many well-known and capable horses<sup>54</sup>.

Thomas Ivory (Ivery) was forced to retire from the industry due to losing his eye site, but it was not before his achievements were acknowledged by the *Daily Telegraph* “he left his mark and won Metropolitan with Stirling, Epsom Handicap with Sweetmeat and Master Avenel, Wagga Cup with Sterling, Sweetmeat and Lord Burghley, Caulfield Cup with Master Avenel, Tattersall’s Cup Hawkesbury Handicap and other events”<sup>55</sup>.

Thomas Ivory (Ivery) died on 17 August 1890 in Randwick and was later interred at Waverley Cemetery with a large attendance of active and retired trainers and jockeys and the relatives of deceased sportsman and well known racing identities<sup>56</sup>. The large attendance signified the importance of such a man within the racing world and the relationship of his achievements to the property at Schofields where he trained and bred his successful horses.

### **Josiah Allen Betts**

Josiah Allen Betts was born 1815, Potton, Bedfordshire, England and was one of six children to Matthew and Sarah Betts. Josiah Allen Betts arrived in Sydney as a free settler on 20<sup>th</sup> March 1834

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<sup>47</sup> *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 18 August 1909, p.12

<sup>48</sup> *Ibid*, p.12

<sup>49</sup> *Ibid*, p.12

<sup>50</sup> Corry, M, 2000, *Waverley Cemetery – Who’s Who Sporting Lives*, p. 49

<sup>51</sup> *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 18 August 1909, p.12

<sup>52</sup> *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 18 August 1909, p.12

<sup>53</sup> *Ibid*, p.12

<sup>54</sup> Corry, M, 2000, *op cit*, p. 49

<sup>55</sup> *Ibid*, p.49

<sup>56</sup> *Ibid*, p.49

on board the merchant vessel *Planter*<sup>57</sup>. On Betts arrival to Sydney he proceeded out to Parramatta with an introductory letter of commendation to the Reverend Samuel Marsden from the Reverend R. Whittingham, the Vicar of Potton<sup>58</sup>.

Betts was immediately employed by Marsden as bookkeeper, clerk and accountant, and was effectively Marsden's right hand man, assisting with the day to day management of the extensive enterprises and multitudinous interests of Marsden<sup>59</sup>. It was not long after his arrival in Parramatta, that Betts was introduced to Marsden's youngest daughter, Martha Marsden who was the sister of Mary Marsden to which Betts brother John Betts had married only recently upon his arrival to Sydney in 1826<sup>60</sup>. Josiah Allen Betts married Martha Marsden (born 1811) at St John's Church of England in Parramatta on 19 February 1839.

For four years under the guidance of Marsden, Betts acquired an in depth knowledge of pastoral interests and stock breeding, however by 1837 Josiah had decided to study for the Church of England ministry. With this in progress, Josiah and Martha went to reside at York Lodge at George Street, Windsor, in order to be study under the tutorship of the Reverend Henry Tarleton Stiles, minister of St Matthew's Church<sup>61</sup>.

Josiah continued his studies for three years, but it appears this was not his desired path and he had a strong desire to work on the land and lead an active farming life. In 1840 Josiah Betts purchased a large parcel of land not far from Riverstone railway station within the area, which is now known as Schofields<sup>62</sup>. The newly acquired property was named "Wilmington" by Betts, and he went about constructing a large and commodious two-storied wooden residence<sup>63</sup>.

Betts got his wish and with the purchase of this land, which runs adjacent to Iron Bark Ridge and Charles Ivory's land holdings, he was able to seek out an active farming life which contributed to colony and to his family. Betts planted an extensive vineyard and fruit trees of various kinds, and undertook activities of cultivation and dairy farming which was consistent with a number of the other land holders within the area<sup>64</sup>.

Betts property included a number of distinctive neighbours including the Marsden grant property of "Tumble Down Barn", Tompson's at 'Clydesdale', Johnathan Hassalls 'Jerusalem' and 'Jericho' at Berkshire Park Estate and on the Blacktown side was Pye's 'Waawaarawa'. Unlike these properties which had assigned servants, it appears that Betts was one of the only properties which did not employ any assigned servants.

In 1846, Josiah Allen Betts, took up a position as pastoral properties inspector for a New South Wales Investment Company, while Martha Betts managed the property of "Wilmington". The family remained on the property until 1851, where through loses and investments, combined with droughts and bank failures, they left the estate.

Josiah Allen Betts died in 1863 at a young age of 49 years. Martha Betts, while widowed, was offered the superintending role at the Protestant Orphan School (now Western Sydney University). Martha eventually died in 1895 at the age of 84 years and being the last of the daughters of Samuel Marsden.

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<sup>57</sup> Harvey, I 2012, *The Monaro Pioneers*,

<http://www.monaropioneers.com/TNG/getperson.php?personID=I69365&tree=MP>

<sup>58</sup> *Windsor and Richmond Gazette*, 10 August 1928, p.5

<sup>59</sup> *Ibid*, p.5

<sup>60</sup> *Ibid*, p.5

<sup>61</sup> *Ibid*, p.5

<sup>62</sup> *Windsor and Richmond Gazette*, 10 August 1928, p.5

<sup>63</sup> *Ibid*, p.5

<sup>64</sup> *Ibid*, p.5

The date of the demolition of 'Wilmington' is unknown. The property was initially leased but eventually sold preceding the departure of the Betts. The sale eventually resulted in the subdivision of the property. It is likely that the homestead was lost sometime after World War I with the Windsor and Richmond Gazette acknowledging the occupation of the site by a 'soldier settler poultryman from Victoria' who had 'erected a modern villa and extensive fowl pens' with the new property known as *Kellambete*<sup>65</sup>. The remnants of the 'Wilmington' estate are within the modern day suburb of Marsden Park and feature a series of market gardens and poultry farms which date back to the 1920s.

## 2.1 Aerial Photographs

The following aerial photographs show site development since 1947.



Figure 15. 1947 aerial of the study area (NSW Land and Property Information accessed 7 June 2016)

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<sup>65</sup> *Windsor and Richmond Gazette*, 10 August 1928, p.5



Figure 16. 1955 aerial of the study area (NSW Land and Property Information accessed 7 June 2016)

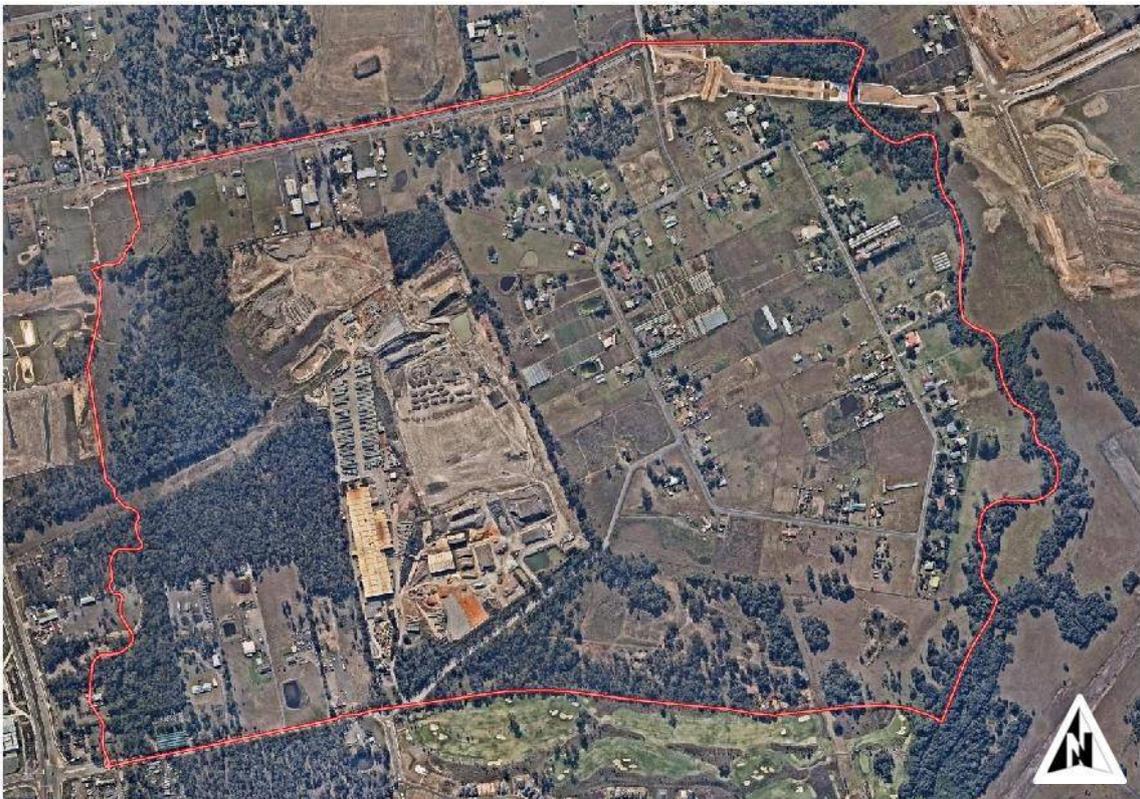


Figure 17. 2016 aerial of the study area (NSW Land and Property Information accessed 7 June 2016)



**Figure 13.** 2016 aerial showing the western context of the study area. The quarry in the lower right corner is located within the study area. Notice the proximity to the Sydney Business Park and the development of new housing estates within the area.



**Figure 14.** 2016 aerial showing the eastern context of the study area. The road pattern and rural subdivision in the top corner is the study area. Notice the former Schofields Aerodrome now Nirimba Education Precinct in the centre and the continued growth of the residential housing estates surrounding.

## 2.2 Site Chronology

The following basic chronological overview has been prepared based on the historical information available.

1790	Governor Philip commissions the first expedition into the subject area.
1802	Governor King establishes the Prospect Hill common.
1806	Governor Bligh commissions Government Surveyor James Meehan to undertake a detailed survey of the area.
1810	Governor Lachlan Macquarie issues the first land grants within the area to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Colonel Maurice O’Connell</li> <li>• Joseph Bigg</li> <li>• Robert Fopp</li> <li>• Robert Foucher</li> <li>• Robert Bateman</li> <li>• William Bateman</li> <li>• Charles Ivory (Ivery)</li> <li>• John Thorn</li> </ul>
1815	Land grant issued to John Liddiard Nicholas
1816	Further land grants issued to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• William Burbridge</li> <li>• James Smith</li> <li>• John Pye</li> <li>• Joseph Pye</li> </ul>
1828	Joseph Pye purchases additional land holdings on the western side of Eastern Creek.
1819	Additional land grants issued to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• William Christie</li> <li>• William Aspinall</li> <li>• Patrick Hoy</li> </ul>
1832	Charles Ivory (Ivery) receives a further land grant within the subject area.
1841	Josiah Allen Betts acquires his first property within the Schofields area.
1841	John Schofields leases <i>Gillingham Farm</i>
1842	The existing 11 land holders are consolidated into 4 properties owned by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Richard Fitzgerald</li> <li>• Joseph Pye</li> <li>• Charles Ivory (Ivery)</li> <li>• Josiah Allen Betts</li> </ul>
1845	John Schofields acquires <i>Gillingham Farm</i>
1851	Josiah Allen Betts leaves the area but retains ownership of ‘Wilmington’. The property is leased.
1863-1864	Blacktown to Richmond railway line constructed through John Schofields <i>Gillingham Farm</i> .
1864	Joseph Pye’s properties transfer to his son David Pye.
1893	Pye property subdivided among three of David Pye’s sons.
1895	Death of Martha Betts, the last daughter of Rev. Samuel Marsden and wife of

	Josiah Allen Betts. Expected sale date of 'Wilmington'.
<b>1933</b>	Mains water connected to Schofields
<b>1934</b>	Mains electricity connected to Schofields
<b>1938</b>	The Pye estate 'Waawaarawaa' sold to Joseph and Harold Langlade.
<b>1942</b>	Langlade's sell 'Waawaarawaa', homestead demolished and the area subdivided.
<b>1960-1980</b>	Blacktown Quarry commences

## 2.3 Historical Themes

No historical themes have been developed for the Blacktown LGA through the process of preparing a Heritage Study for the LGA. Should such a process be undertaken, themes are likely to include the following:

- Early European Settlement
- Contact History
- Notable Figures
- Communication
- Roads
- Agriculture and pastoralism
- Servicing Sydney
- Close Settlement<sup>66</sup>

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<sup>66</sup> AHMS Gap Analysis, p. 17-18

## 3 HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

### 3.1 Introduction

The assessment of potential historical archaeological resource within the study area is based on information obtained from various historical resources such as written records, historical maps and aerials, a review of current heritage listings, previous reports and a site inspection carried out by the Extent Heritage team in June 2016.

The assessment includes the analysis of the study area's potential to contain archaeological remains, description of the potential remains that may still survive and understanding of archeologically sensitive areas. The ability of the archaeological resource to address research questions and provide useful information primarily depends on its nature and intactness. Accordingly, this section of the report identifies where archaeological resources of a higher level of integrity are likely to be located within the study area.

### 3.2 Heritage Listings - Archaeology

There are no historical archaeological sites within the study area listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR), the National Heritage List (NHL) or the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL).

There are no historical archaeological sites within the study area included on the register of National Estate (RNE).

There are no historical archaeological sites within the study area classified by the National Trust.

The Colebee and Nurragingy Land Grant, Richmond Road, Marsden Park and The Native Institute – Archaeological site, Rooty Hill Road North, Oakhurst both located southwest of the study area are listed on the SHR (Items No: 01877 and 01866) and in Schedule 5 – Environmental Heritage of Blacktown Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2015 (A120 and A121).

The Blacktown LEP 2015 has identified no specific archaeology related listings within the study area.

### 3.3 Site Inspection

The study area was inspected by the Extent project team on 21 June 2016. The site inspection involved visual assessment of the general topography, extant heritage structures and evidence of archaeological remains. The focus was on the known historic sites and their indicative location as shown on the 1842 historic map and a 1947 aerial. The inspected sites include: a house and paddock enclosures associated with Mrs Ivory; a cottage and a stockyard associated with the Pye Family homestead complex; and an enclosure/stockyard within the Fitzgerald property. The following observations were made:

- Generally, the study area is characterised by a flat ground dotted by dwellings and worked fields, mainly market garden fields (Figure 15).
- The flat ground rises into an elevated zone west of Durham Road and towards Bells Creek.
- The area is clearly within the Eastern Creek's floodplain as a number of locations showed evidence of flooding after the recent rainfall (Figure 16).
- The former house and paddock enclosures on a block of land associated with the original Ivory's grant (labelled as Mrs Ivory's on the 1842 map) is located east of current Meadows

Road. The area is characterised with a cleared central portion covered by thick grass and native trees and shrubs along the fringe areas.

- A dirt track with remains of asphalt gravel roughly runs across the cleared central part of the property, from the Meadow Road frontage toward Eastern Creek (Figure 17). A small light structure, a former BMX track kiosk, is still present at the site (Figure 18).
- The cleared area is crisscrossed by prominent track marks of various vehicles and small dirt mounds (Figure 19). They are likely to be evidence of the former BMX motorbike track that was established in the second half of the twentieth century.
- Scatters of building material and introduced orange clay based soil are evident across the site (Figure 20).
- A shallow and narrow ditch runs along part of the northern property boundary also delineated by a wire and timber fence line.
- No evidence of any archaeological above or below ground remains were identified in the possible location of the Ivery farmstead and horse stud (Figure 21).
- According to the overlay of the 1842 historic plan and the current aerial, the most likely location of a small cottage associated with the Pye Family's Estate is at or near the northern portion of a dwelling in 76 Kerry Road, located near the intersection of Kerry Rod and Jersey Road.
- The possible site location is a vacant land separated from the rest of the property at 76 Kerry Road by a light double wire fence. The land is covered with dense grass, and no archaeological remains were observed (Figure 22).
- It is also possible that the cottage was located within the boundaries of 9 Jersey Road, which is located opposite 76 Kerry Road. The possible location also includes the vacant grassed yard of the property.
- Further north, at the intersection of Kerry Road and Angus Road is a probable location of a stockyard shown on the 1842 historic map of the area. The stockyard was part of the Pye Family's Estate that extended over Eastern Creek. The possible stockyard site includes a flat flood prone field dissected by the modern bitumen road and associated culvert. No evidence of any former structural remains was observed (Figure 23).
- A cottage site located at 1 Durham Road was inspected as the structure showed characteristics of a nineteenth century fabric and construction (Figure 24). The site has been out of use for some time, and as such covered with dense vegetation. A fair amount of dumped building material and general landfill also obscured the site, thus making a closer visual inspection of potential archaeological evidence difficult (Figure 25).
- Other properties within the study are showing characteristics of nineteenth century construction were also inspected for any signs of possible archaeological evidence. Given the general low visibility due to dense vegetation and other types of concealment, no archaeological remains were identified.
- The lot in 22 Jersey Road that once included a dwelling captured in the 1947 aerial, is now a vacant land.



Figure 15. **Typical garden field within the West Schofields Part Precinct**



Figure 16. **Flat area of the West Schofields showing patches of flooded grounds.**



Figure 17. **View looking southeast showing the extant track across the former Ivory property.**



Figure 18. **View looking southeast showing the derelict BMX kiosk and vehicular tracks.**



Figure 19. **View looking northeast showing sporadic mounds covered with dense grass across the former Ivory parcel.**



Figure 20. **View looking southwest showing introduced orangey clay based soil.**



Figure 21. **View looking north showing the potential location of a house associated with the Ivory family.**



Figure 22. **North portion of 76 Kerry Road might be the potential location of the former cottage located in the West Eastern Creek portion of the former Pye Estate.**



Figure 23. **View looking east showing a portion of land located at the intersection of Angus and Kerry Roads where potential remains of a historic Pye's stockyard would potentially be located.**



Figure 24. **A cottage at 1 Durham Rd.**



Figure 25. **Backyard of 1 Durham Road covered with dense vegetation and landfill.**



Figure 26. **One of the properties inspected on the west, elevated side of Durham Road includes number 20.**

### 3.4 Evaluation of Historical Archaeological Potential

#### 3.4.1 Site Land Use through historical phases of development

Based on the historical research undertaken to date the following broad historical phases of site development could be identified:

- Phase 1: Early European Exploration and Subdivision (1790-c1830s)
- Phase 2: Consolidation of Early Grants into larger Estates (pre-1842 – c1884)
- Phase 3: Re-subdivision (c1884 – 1918)
- Phase 4: Interwar Period (1918 – c1947)
- Phase 5: Post-War Period (c1947 – Present)

The review of historical information outlined in Section 2.0 of the report indicates that there has been continuous non-Aboriginal use of the study area for different purposes for approximately 200 years. By and large the landscape of study area appears to have been extensively utilised and significantly modified. For the most part, development is characterised by farmhouses with cultivated fields and accoutrements (i.e. fences, sheds, glass houses, dams, etc.). This development was initiated by the second wave of small land subdivision that occurred sometime before 1884, as shown on the area map from the same year. The 1947 aerial photograph shows farm houses and worked fields manly concentrated in the east half of the study area. The properties were connected with a road network that was likely formalised at the same period. A significant portion of the study area is also occupied by the CSR and PGH quarry, established sometime between 1960 and 1980. In general, the study area is characterised by small-scale rural development, quarry industry and pockets of uncleared forested space.

The ongoing use of the site for agriculture and quarrying as well as the extensive clearing that was undertaken after the first land grants is likely to have disturbed any evidence of the early use of land. The construction of the BMX motorbike track in the 1980s is likely to have removed some evidence related to Mrs Ivory's farmstead.

The identified archaeological sites and their approximate location are shown in Figure 27.

### **The Ivory (Ivery) Estate**

The 1842 map of the area shows the L-shaped Ivory's Estate consisting of a large forested section know as Iron Bark Ridge located in the centre of the area and the original grant extending to Eastern Creek. The earlier maps of the area indicate that the larger portion of the property remained uncleared, whilst the original grant was cleared of vegetation and included two structures, a rectangular enclosure and two fenced-off spaces clearly marked as Mrs Ivory's. The rectangular enclosure may have been a stockyard, whereas the two larger fenced off areas to the east of the main living quarter were likely to be paddocks for horses that the family were renowned for breeding.

Of interest is the size of Mrs Ivory's dwelling indicated on the 1842 historic map, which appears to be much smaller that the Pye's homestead located east of Eastern Creek. This could suggest that the Ivories may have lived elsewhere, and that the marked buildings had been used as a caretakers dwelling and stables for their racing horses.

The date when Mr Ivory's farmstead was demolished is unknown, but it was definitely before 1947, as the aerial from the same year shows the area of the original Ivory grant cleared of any structures. The area appears to have been cultivated as demonstrated by the furrows in the field. The use of the property for the motorbike track during the last quarter of the twentieth century would have caused further disturbance to any remaining evidence of the Ivory's farmstead. The central part of the property including the Iron Bark Ridge has been heavily impacted by the quarry and CSR and PGH production of building material including gyprock, bricks and pavers.

### **The Pye Family Land West of the Eastern Creek**

The Pye family built their homestead Waarawee east of the Eastern Creek in the 1830s and continued to live there until it was demolished in 1941. The Pye Estate also included a large portion of

land that stretched west of Eastern Creek. The 1842 plan shows two structures within the Pye property boundaries west of Eastern Creek: a cottage at the southeast end of the site and a stockyard a fair distance away to the north. Both the cottage and the stockyard were located on the cleared land with a narrow section of the worked filed along the west edge of the Creek. Most of the cultivated fields and orchards were located on the portion east of the Creek, which also included the main homestead complex Wawaarawaa. The cottage was located close to the one of the main nineteenth century road reserves designated "Wilmington to Parramatta" on the 1842 historic map. The road leading from Allen Betts residence crossed the Creek and passed by the Pye's main homestead before continuing toward southeast. Both the cottage and stockyard would have been removed sometime prior to 1947.

Comparable examples of the early nineteenth century large self-reliant homesteads (for example, the Bungarribee Homestead complex, Bunagrribee and Bona Vista in Pitt Town, both SHR listed) included a number of associated outbuildings including barns, workshops, meat houses, kitchen garden cottages, etc. dating from various periods. It is possible that the subject cottage may have been occupied by a field superintendent or several field workers.



### **Other Properties and Road Reserves**

The portion of the original Bett's Estate contained within the study area appears to have remained undeveloped up to the next phase of small lot subdivision sometime prior to 1884. The 1842 historic map shows a small section of fenced cleared land in the southwest of the study area, adjacent to Bell's Creek.

The lack of more detailed historical records makes it difficult to understand the development of the study area between the second half of the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century. The information obtained up to date relies on the 1884 historic map and general historic records. There are indications that, following the re-subdivision of the large family properties owned by the Pyes, Ivories, Betts, etc, more farm dwellings sprung up in the area. It is likely that potential archaeological remains associated with the properties still remain across the study area.

In addition to the road connecting Wilmington with Parramatta, the area included another two main arteries: the east-west road connecting the 'Wilmington to Parramatta' Road (current Towson Road) with Richmond Road and a north-south road separating the Pye Estate from the Ivory Estate (currently within the CSR and PGH quarry).

### **3.4.2 Potential Historical Archaeological Relics and Historic Landscape Features**

Based on the analysis of the available historical records and the site inspection, the study area is considered to have potential to contain archaeological relics associated with nineteenth and twentieth century occupation. They may include all or some of the following:

- Evidence of the early land clearing such as cleared tree stumps and remnants of the pre-settlement landscape.
- Evidence of early nineteenth and twentieth century land divisions manifested by aligned fence posts/postholes.
- Evidence of early agriculture and stock-handling. The early grant recipients such as the Pye and Ivery families had established their farms within and adjacent to the study area by the 1830s. The sizable properties and the nature of land cultivation and stock-breeding required that farms include additional houses, shelters, ancillary buildings and a number of accouterments. As such, the study area has the potential to yield evidence of former fence posts, subsurface remains of former stockyards, water storage dams, pollen or phytolith remains associated with the orcharding and farming.
- Archaeological remains of the two structure located on the original Ivory grant. Given that the structures were likely to be timber slab buildings and the level of disturbance caused by the construction of the BMX motorbike track on site the potential remains are likely to be reduced to subsurface features such as postholes and/or slots for timber slab foundations, services, isolated rubbish pits and dumps, wells and cess-pits.
- Evidence of fence posts and other enclosure, water storage dams and other remains associated with horse breeding/handling including sporadic artefacts.
- Potential archaeological remains of the pre-1842 cottage, associated with the Pye Estate and located near the 'Wilmington to Parramatta' road, would include evidence of subsurface features such as wall foundations in the form of stone, brick or timber footings (depending on the type of material the structure was made of) and associated underfloor deposits; domestic and agricultural rubbish pits; drainage systems; a well, cistern and cess-pit.
- Postholes and/or remnant timber posts of the former Pye stockyard;
- Postholes and/or remnant timber posts of the enclosure within the former Betts Estate located near Bells Creek.
- [REDACTED]
- Remains of the expansive historically documented piped water reticulation system, notionally involving gravity fed earth cut channels and clay pipes across the study area.
- Evidence of the late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century development consisting of small farm houses and associated infrastructure, some of which may still be extant, and but not easily identified due to the level of subsequent modification they were exposed to.
- It is considered unlikely that substantial remains of the former roads and foot tracks through the study area still remain. In general, these are likely to have been dirt or gravel tracks and to have been impacted by agricultural works (eg ploughing, irrigation, removal of vegetation, etc) and earthworks for the construction of new roads. In the vicinity of the homestead, the tracks may have been surfaced, and remains may survive, as mentioned above. The 'Wilmington to Parramatta' road running across Eastern Creek is also likely to have been more substantial in this location, and a bridge is known to have been present. However, it is considered likely that any archaeological remains in this location would have been substantially affected by erosion from the flow of Eastern Creek.

- No significant historical archaeological relics are indicated on or near the CSR and PGH quarry, thus this area is considered to be devoid of any historical archeological remains.

### 3.4.3 Summary of Historical Archaeological Potential

The study area was sparsely settled and non-intensively utilised for most of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century. The settlement was mainly reduced to the low-lying eastern half of the study area. The central portion of the study area remained undisturbed until the establishment of the Blacktown quarry (later the CSR and PGH quarry) in the 1960s, which would have caused major disturbance to any natural and/or cultural resources that may have existed there.

In general, the potential for survival of historical archaeological remains within the study area varies in accordance with their likely location and the land formation processes that occurred there. The remains of the Ivory farm buildings and associated accoutrements shown on the 1842 historic map are unlikely to survive intact due to the impacts of subsequent farming and construction of the BMX motorbike track. There is however potential for subsurface features such as wall foundations, postholes, services, cess-pits, wells and isolated artefacts to still survive at the site. Equally, the subsurface remains of the small cottage and stockyard belonging to the Pye Estate may still be present to some extent in their respective locations. It is also expected that evidence of subdivision fence lines still survive in isolate areas of the study area. Various structures associated with the second wave of the small farm lot subdivision that took place sometime before 1884 are likely to survive in some form. Although the extent of development during the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century remains unknown at this point in time, it is assumed that some structural elements still exist in the form of subsurface remains such as wells, cess-pits, services and associated artefacts. Archaeological evidence of the first half of the twentieth century development that includes possible WW1 veteran resettlement may be represented by sporadic artefacts.

The survival of original road reserves and associated elements (kerb lines, side ditches, etc) shown on the 1842 historic is expected to be patchy at best owing to the level of redevelopment and nature of early road fabric. Fragmentary archaeological evidence of the bridge over Eastern Creek may still be present around the banks of the Creek.

The following table summarises the potential archaeological remains within the study area and the level of survival:

**Table 1. Potential archaeological remains and their likelihood of survival in accordance with the identified phases of development**

Phase	Archaeological Item	Potential Remains	Likelihood of Survival
Phase 1: 1790- c1830s	Evidence of land clearing	Cleared tree stumps, remnant natural landforms,	Nil-Low
	Early subdivision	Fence posts of the original grants	Low
	Evidence of agricultural or pastoral activities	Evidence of ploughing, orcharding, archao-botanical remains	Low
	Ivory's farm	Original house footprint with possible underfloor deposit; Wall foundation remains such as postholes and timber base plates; A well, cess-pit and drains; Rubbish pits and scattered artefacts; Yard surfaces and deposits	Low-Moderate  Moderate-High Moderate Low
	Early paths	Dirt or gravel surfaces and associated side drains, cuts into the natural ground	Low
Phase 2: (pre- 1842- c1884)	Cottage and Stockyards (Pye's Farm)	Original house footprint with possible underfloor deposit; Wall foundation remains such as postholes and timber base plates;	Low-Moderate

		A well, cess-pit and drains; Rubbish pits and scattered artefacts; Yard surfaces and deposits	Moderate-High  Low
	Early roads and paths and associated infrastructure	Dirt or gravel surfaces, roadbase and associated side drains, cuts of the road reserves	Low
	Bridge over Eastern Creek	Structural elements including timber posts, plates, rivets, etc.	Moderate
Phase 3: (c1884– WW1)	Sporadic farmsteads showing evidence of the late nineteenth century development (eg: 19 and 27 Durham Road, Schofields, and 20 Jersey Road), Schofields	Original house footprints with possible underfloor deposits; Wells, cess-pits and services; Rubbish pits and scattered artefacts;	Low-Moderate
	Artefacts associated with the WW1 veteran resettlement	General personal items and those associated with involvement in the war (medals, buttons, etc); tools.	Low

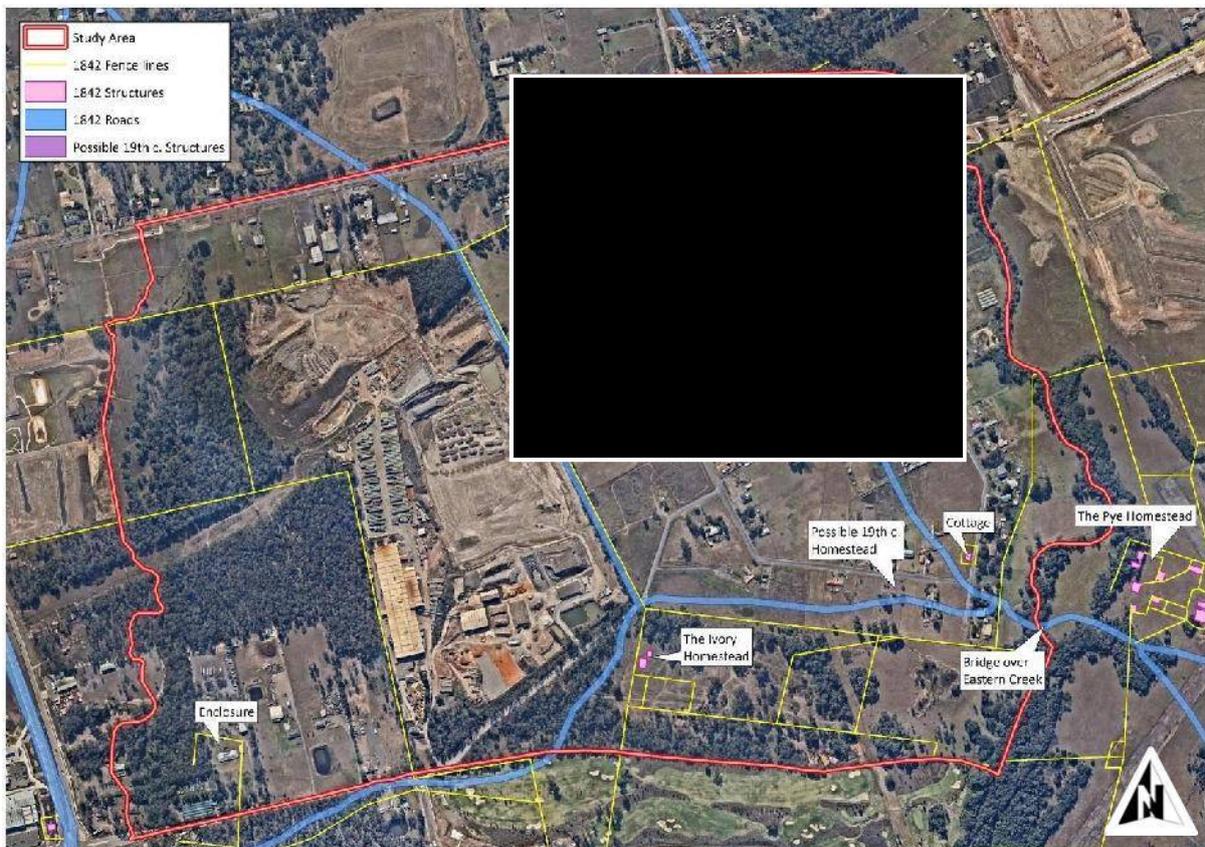


Figure 27. **Aerial of the study area showing the approximate location of the identified archaeological sites. (Source: Nearmap with Extent annotations).**

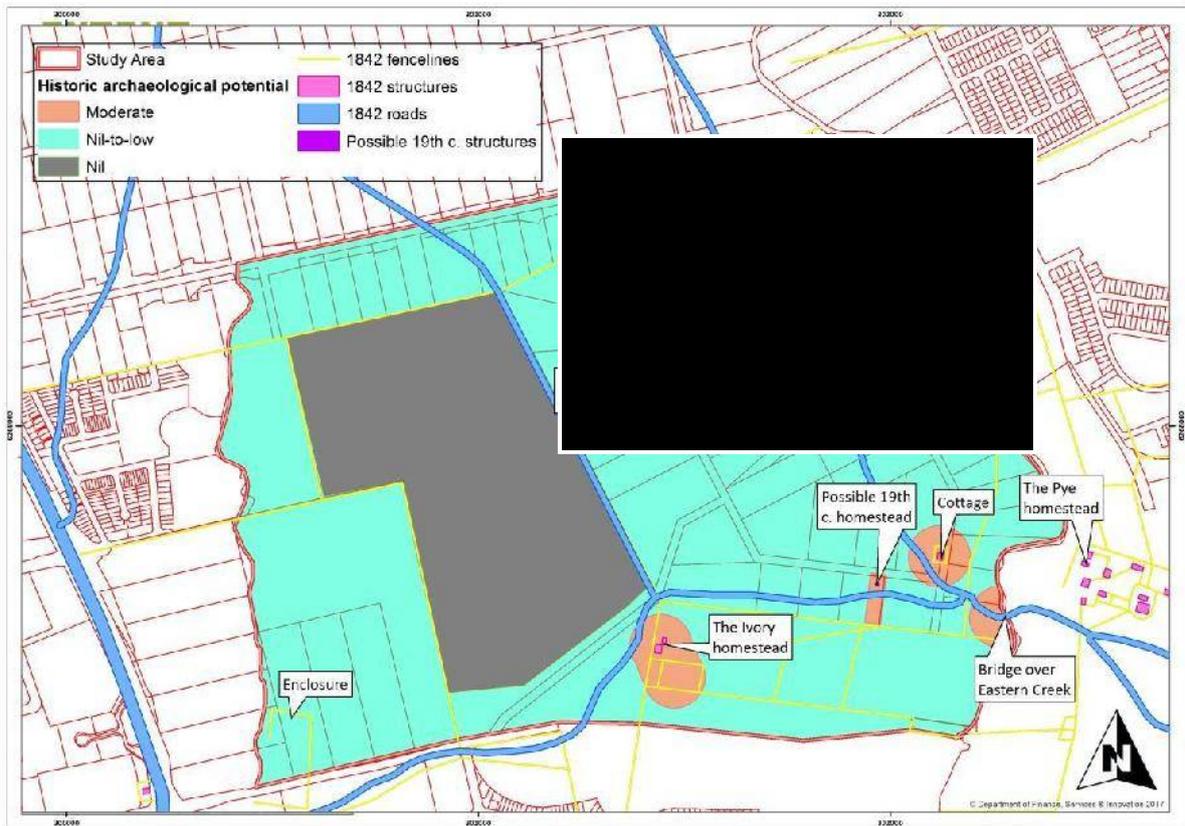


Figure 28. **Areas of historical archaeological potential within the study area.**

## 4 BUILT HERITAGE POTENTIAL

### 4.1 Introduction

The assessment of potential above ground built heritage within the study area is based on information obtained from various historical resources such as written records, historical maps and aerials, a review of current heritage listings, previous reports and a site inspection carried out by the Extent Heritage team in June 2016.

This built heritage assessment considers the current site in terms of extant, above ground structures as distinct from consideration of the archaeological resource and historic landscape of the site in the previous section.

### 4.2 Heritage Listings

A search of heritage lists and registers identified no listed heritage items or conservation areas within the precinct or in the proximity.

The relevant statutory heritage registers included:

- Australian Heritage Database (including the National Heritage List and the Commonwealth Heritage List)
- NSW State Heritage Register (SHR)
- Blacktown Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2015
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Sydney Region Growth Centres) 2006
- Relevant government agency Section 170 Registers, including Roads and Traffic Authority NSW, Energy Australia, RailCorp and Sydney Water.

The relevant non-statutory heritage registers included:

- National Trust (NSW) Register
- Register of the National Estate

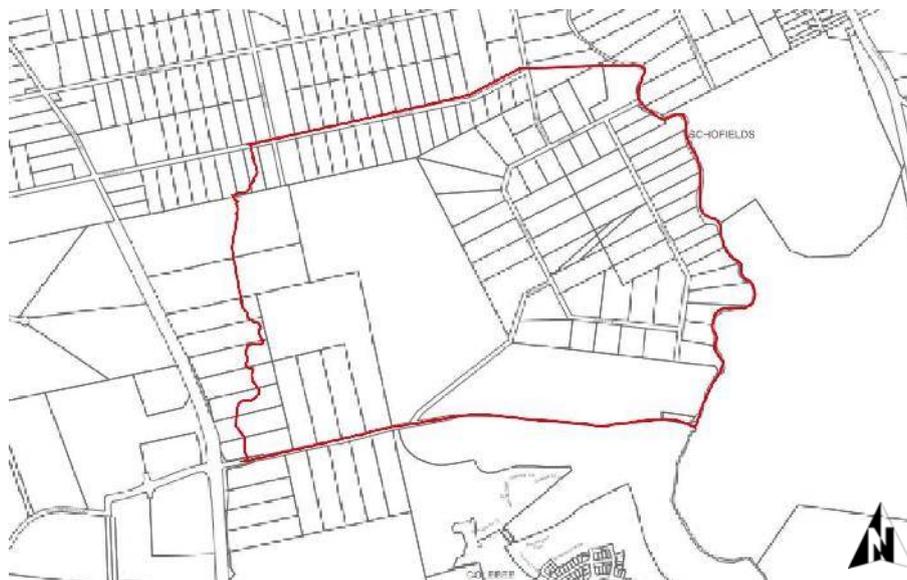


Figure 29. **Blacktown Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2015 map, showing no heritage items within or in proximity to the study area. (Source: BLEP 2015, Heritage Maps, HER\_007)**



Figure 30. **Heritage map for the State Environmental Planning Policy (Sydney region Growth Centres) 2006, with the study area outlined in red. The runway is located to the south east of the site and shown in brown. (Source: State Environmental Planning Policy (Sydney region Growth Centres) 2006, HER\_005)**

A review of the Blacktown Local Environmental Plan 2015 has identified no specific listings within the study area, however plan identifies the following item within 3km:

- A120 - the archaeological site relating to the Colebee and Nurragingy land grants.

The study area is also within the application area of the State Environmental Planning Policy (Sydney Region Growth Centres). The plan does not identify any specific items within the area, but identifies the following sites within the vicinity of the study area:

- Runway remnant – Schofields – Lot 4, DP 853847

The runway is located to the south east of the study area. It is separated from the study area by Eastern Creek and its surrounding vegetation. The runway has been subject to separate heritage studies as part of the wider planning process.

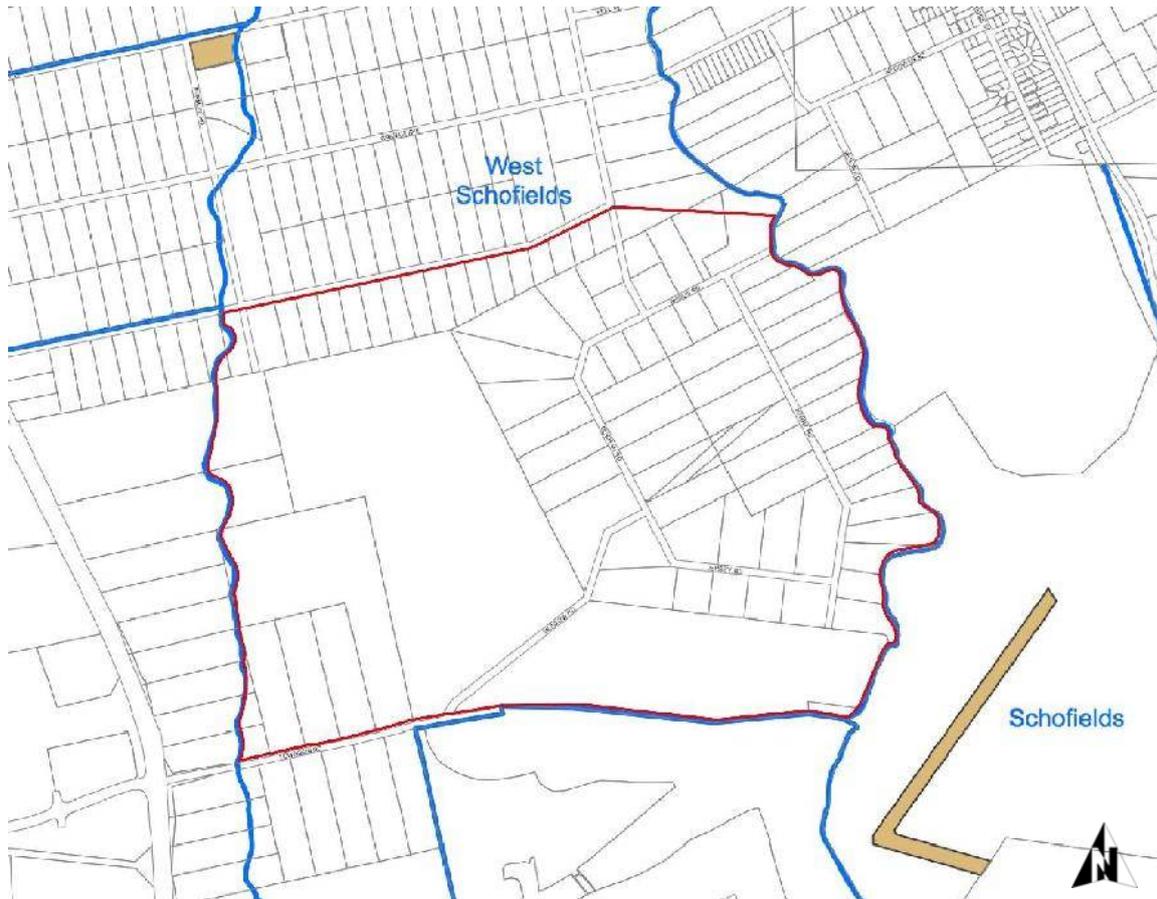


Figure 31. **Heritage map for the State Environmental Planning Policy (Sydney region Growth Centres) 2006, with the study area outlined in red. (Source: State Environmental Planning Policy (Sydney region Growth Centres) 2006, HER\_005)**

### 4.3 Site Inspection

The study area was inspected by the Extent project team on 21 June 2016. The site inspection involved visual assessment of the general topography and structures. The site can be broadly grouped into two areas, the eastern portion and the western portion. The eastern portion contains a rural residential subdivision of medium sized blocks set out around a rectangular street arrangement. It is mostly flat flood plan and the built form is generally characterised by small c1950s cottages and associated gardens as well as later residential development. It is bounded to the east by Eastern Creek. The western portion is dominated by the quarry, apart from a few residential blocks along the north and south edges of the study area.

During the site inspection and physical analysis each property was photographed and reviewed within the context of the built environment and the following properties were identified as being of interest as potential heritage items:

- 20 Angus Road
- 27 Angus Road
- 8 Durham Road
- 25 Jersey Road
- 15 Jersey Road
- 22 Durham Road
- 19 Durham Road
- 20-24 Jersey Road

## 4.4 Evaluation of Built Heritage Potential

Each of the identified properties was subsequently reviewed with reference to the historic aerials available for the Schofields area and the historical information that forms the basis of the heritage study. Based on this information, each potential item was assessed for its heritage significance with a consideration of the Heritage Council of NSW criterion for state heritage listing:

- a) an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history;*
- b) an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history;*
- c) an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW;*
- d) an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;*
- e) an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history;*
- f) an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history;*
- g) an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's - cultural or natural places; or - cultural or natural environments.*

Significance ratings were subsequently given for each potential item based on the information available at the time of assessment. Each item has been profiled and detailed within inventories with the outcome of the assessment of significance, which are included below (Section 4.5). In general, the site's potential built heritage items were limited to small cottages dating from the c1950s relating to the 1940s subdivision of the site. Physical inspection, historical research and the archaeological assessment have established that onsite evidence of occupation prior to the 1940s is very likely limited to the archaeological record and landscape elements. Apart from the association of the land on which the structures are sited with the early land holders, the structures themselves have been assessed to have no heritage significance.

The significance ratings for each identified built item are summarised in the table below.

Potential Heritage Item	Level of Significance
20 Angus Road	Nil
27 Angus Road	Nil
8 Durham Road	Nil
25 Jersey Road	Nil
15 Jersey Road	Nil
22 Durham Road	Nil
19 Durham Road	Nil
20-24 Jersey Road	Nil

For built heritage, the assessment has identified no items of low, moderate, high or exceptional significance within the local context as well as within the state context.

## 4.5 Potential Heritage Item Inventories

<b>ITEM: WSH01</b>	
<b>Address</b>	20 Angus Road, Schofields
<b>Property Description</b>	Lot 5 DP 1205591
<b>Locality</b>	
<b>Description</b>	Fibro cottage with gable ended pitched corrugated roof. T-shaped roof plan.
<b>Condition</b>	Fair
<b>Historical Information</b>	The subject dwelling was not present on the 1947 aerial of the subject area and had only appeared by the time of the 1955 aerial. The design and construction of the dwelling is typical of the post war 1950s/60s period with the focus on low cost and quick construction to accommodate growing migration numbers.
<b>Assessment of Significance</b>	
<b>Criterion (a)</b>	The subject building has no direct historical connection to a particular phase or pattern of local or state history.
<b>Criterion (b)</b>	The subject building has no association to any particularly important person or group, however the land to which the house is located on is associated to a major person in the areas history (Joseph Pye).
<b>Criterion (c)</b>	The building demonstrates no degree of aesthetic characteristics that would be of local significance.
<b>Criterion (d)</b>	The building has no known associations with any particular cultural or social group.
<b>Criterion (e)</b>	The item is unlikely to yield any potential information that would improve the understanding of local or state cultural history.
<b>Criterion (f)</b>	The building is typical of 1950s low cost construction that can be seen throughout Western Sydney and as such is not considered to be rare or uncommon.
<b>Criterion (g)</b>	The building demonstrates no particular characteristics of any particular class – representativeness.
<b>Level of Significance</b>	Nil
<b>Recommendation</b>	Not recommended for listing



**Street view of subject property**



**Street view of subject property**



**2016 aerial photograph**



**1955 aerial photograph**

**ITEM: WSH02****Address**

27 Angus Road, Schofields

**Property Description**

Lot 45 DP 12076

**Locality****Description**

Timber and fibro cottage, rectangular in shape with a gabled ended hipped roof and rear lean-to extension.

**Condition**

Fair

**Historical Information**

The subject dwelling was not present on the 1947 aerial of the subject area and had only appeared by the time of the 1955 aerial. The design and construction of the dwelling is typical of the post war 1950s/60s period with the focus on low cost and quick construction to accommodate growing migration numbers.

**Assessment of Significance**

<b>Criterion (a)</b>	The subject building has no direct historical connection to a particular phase or pattern of local or state history.
<b>Criterion (b)</b>	The subject building has no association to any particularly important person or group, however the land to which the house is located on is associated to a major person in the areas history (Joseph Pye).
<b>Criterion (c)</b>	The building demonstrates no degree of aesthetic characteristics that would be of local significance.
<b>Criterion (d)</b>	The building has no known associations with any particular cultural or social group.
<b>Criterion (e)</b>	The item is unlikely to yield any potential information that would improve the understanding of local or state cultural history.
<b>Criterion (f)</b>	The building is typical of 1950s low cost construction that can be seen throughout Western Sydney and as such is not considered to be rare or uncommon.
<b>Criterion (g)</b>	The building demonstrates no particular characteristics of any particular class – representativeness.

**Level of Significance**

Nil

**Recommendation**

Not recommended for listing



**Street view of subject property**



**2016 aerial**



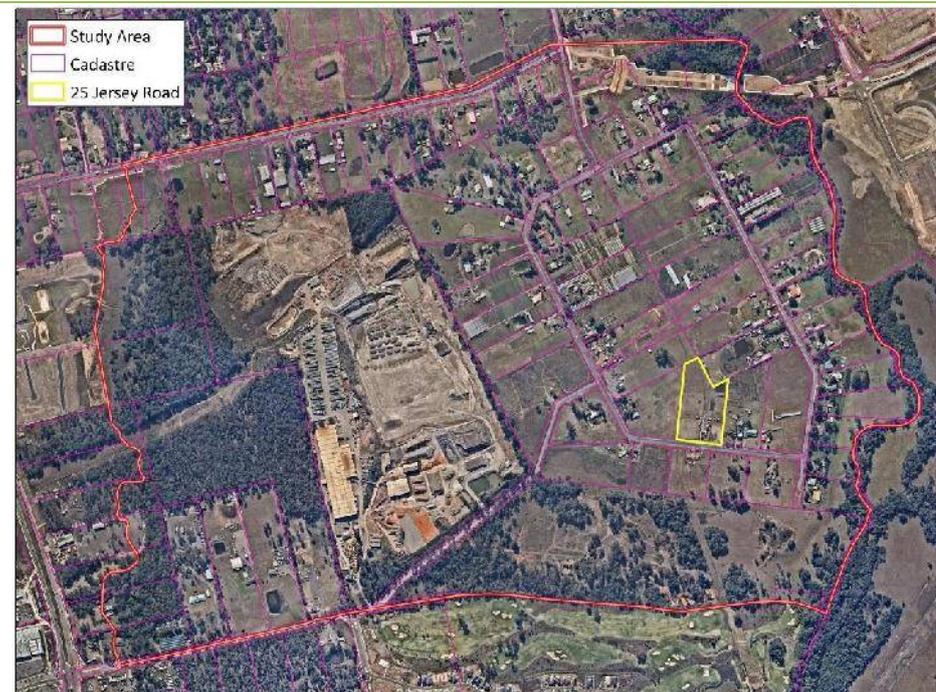
**1955 aerial**

**ITEM: WSH03****Address**

25 Jersey Road, Schofields

**Property Description**

Lot 5 DP 376106

**Locality****Description**

Originally the building was a rectangular timber and fibro dwelling with a pitched gable ended roof. A gable-ended addition has been added to the front forming an L-shaped structure.

**Condition**

Fair

**Historical Information**

The subject dwelling was not present on the 1947 aerial of the subject area and had only appeared by the time of the 1955 aerial. The design and construction of the dwelling is typical of the post war 1950s/60s period with the focus on low cost and quick construction to accommodate growing migration numbers.

**Assessment of Significance**

<b>Criterion (a)</b>	The subject building has no direct historical connection to a particular phase or pattern of local or state history.
<b>Criterion (b)</b>	The subject building has no association to any particularly important person or group, however the land to which the house is located on is associated to a major person in the areas history (Joseph Pye).
<b>Criterion (c)</b>	The building demonstrates no degree of aesthetic characteristics that would be of local significance.
<b>Criterion (d)</b>	The building has no known associations with any particular cultural or social group.
<b>Criterion (e)</b>	The item is unlikely to yield any potential information that would improve the understanding of local or state cultural history.
<b>Criterion (f)</b>	The building is typical of 1950s low cost construction that can be seen throughout Western Sydney and as such is not considered to be rare or uncommon.
<b>Criterion (g)</b>	The building demonstrates no particular characteristics of any particular class – representativeness.

**Level of Significance**

Nil

**Recommendation**

Not recommended for listing



**Street view of subject property**



**Street view of subject property**



**2016 aerial**



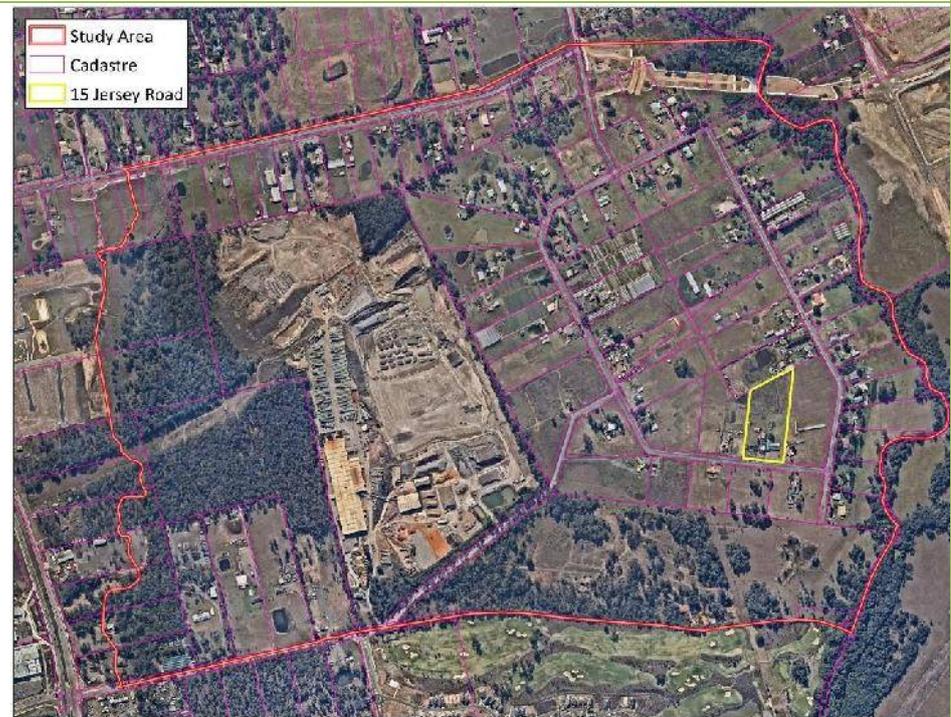
**1955 aerial**

**ITEM: WSH04****Address**

15 Jersey Road, Schofields

**Property Description**

Lot C DP 376106

**Locality****Description**

Small fibro cottage with gable ended high pitched concrete tile roof.

**Condition**

Fair

**Historical Information**

The subject dwelling was not present on the 1947 aerial of the subject area and had only appeared by the time of the 1955 aerial. The design and construction of the dwelling is typical of the post war 1950s/60s period with the focus on low cost and quick construction to accommodate growing migration numbers.

**Assessment of Significance**

<b>Criterion (a)</b>	The subject building has no direct historical connection to a particular phase or pattern of local or state history.
<b>Criterion (b)</b>	The subject building has no association to any particularly important person or group, however the land to which the house is located on is associated to a major person in the areas history (Joseph Pye).
<b>Criterion (c)</b>	The building demonstrates no degree of aesthetic characteristics that would be of local significance.
<b>Criterion (d)</b>	The building has no known associations with any particular cultural or social group.
<b>Criterion (e)</b>	The item is unlikely to yield any potential information that would improve the understanding of local or state cultural history.
<b>Criterion (f)</b>	The building is typical of 1950s low cost construction that can be seen throughout Western Sydney and as such is not considered to be rare or uncommon.
<b>Criterion (g)</b>	The building demonstrates no particular characteristics of any particular class – representativeness.

**Level of Significance**

Nil

**Recommendation**

Not recommended for listing



Street view of subject property



Street view of subject property



2016 aerial



1955 aerial

**ITEM: WSH05**

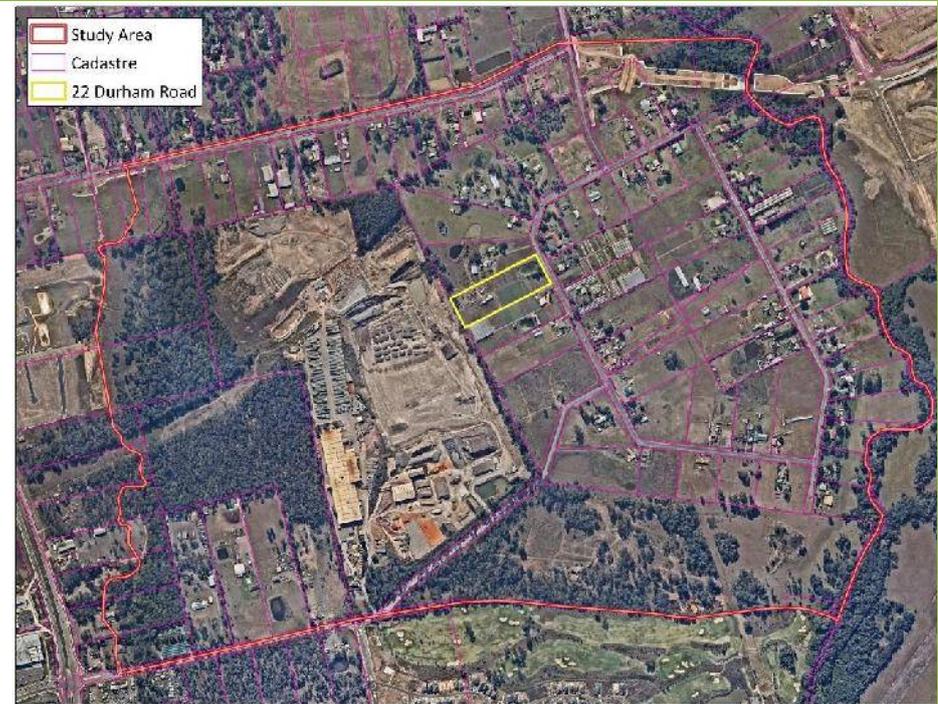
**Address**

22 Durham Road, Schofields

**Property Description**

Lot 34 DP 12076

**Locality**



**Description**

Square cottage with pitched roof and wing extension. Fibro cement sheeted with corrugated iron

**Condition**

Fair

**Historical Information**

The subject dwelling appears to have been on site from the mid to late 1940s. While the construction of the roof form and shape of the core of the building raises questions as to whether the building could be older, there is no substantial evidence to indicate such an earlier date than the 1940s. The dwelling is located within what was originally the Pye Family property. The land was divided between the sons of David Pye and eventually sold in 1938. It is likely that each son would have built a cottage for their family on each property they received, however there is no evidence to suggest this, and the location of the subject house is away from the known early road shown on the 1842 map overlay. It is seen more likely that the dwelling corresponds with the 1940s subdivision of the site.

**Assessment of Significance**

<b>Criterion (a)</b>	The subject building has no direct historical connection to a particular phase or pattern of local or state history.
<b>Criterion (b)</b>	The subject building has no association to any particularly important person or group, however the land to which the house is located on is associated to a major person in the area's history (Joseph Pye).
<b>Criterion (c)</b>	The building demonstrates no degree of aesthetic characteristics that would be of local significance.
<b>Criterion (d)</b>	The building has no known associations with any particular cultural or social group.
<b>Criterion (e)</b>	The item is unlikely to yield any potential information that would improve the understanding of local or state cultural history.
<b>Criterion (f)</b>	The building is typical of 1950s low cost construction that can be seen throughout Western Sydney and as such is not considered to be rare or uncommon.
<b>Criterion (g)</b>	The building demonstrates no particular characteristics of any particular class – representativeness.

**Level of Significance**

Nil

**Recommendation**

Not recommended for listing



**Street view of subject property**



**Street view of subject property**



**2016 aerial**



**1955 aerial**



**1947 aerial**

ITEM: WSH06

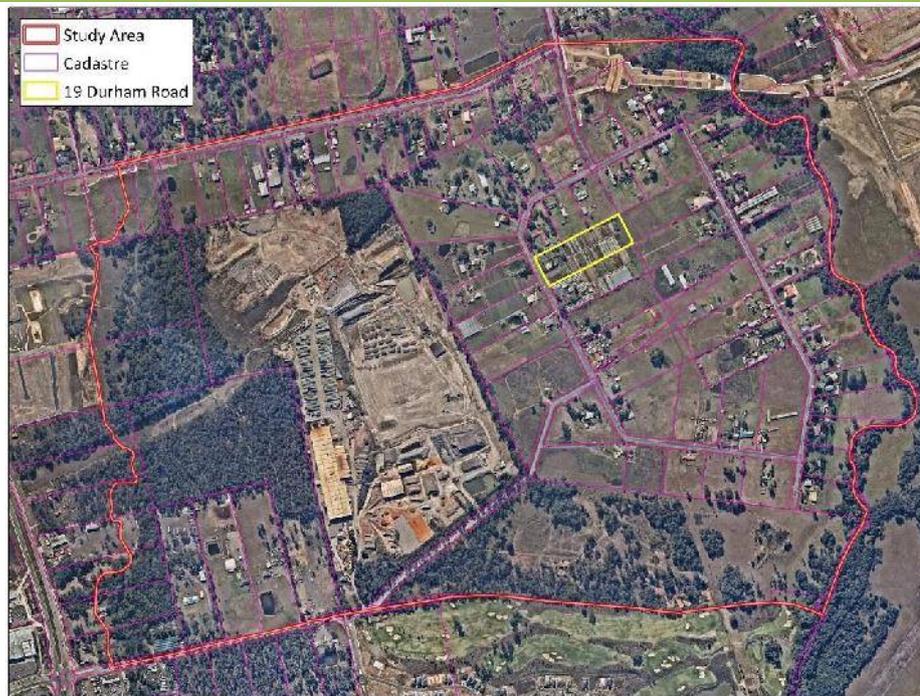
Address

19 Durham Road, Schofields

Property Description

Lot 62 DP 12076

Locality



Description

Square cottage with hipped roof with wing gable extension and lean to addition. Fibro cement sheeted with corrugated steel roof.

Condition

Fair

Historical Information

The subject dwelling appears to have been on site from the mid to late 1940s. While the construction of the roof form and shape of the core of the building raises questions as to whether the building could be older, there is no substantial evidence to indicate such an earlier date than the 1940s. The dwelling is located within what was original the Pye Family property. The land was divided between the sons of David Pye and eventually sold in 1938. It is likely that each son would have built a cottage for their family on each property they received, however there is no evidence to suggest this, and the location of the subject house is away from the known early road shown on the 1842 map overlay. It is seen more likely that the dwelling corresponds with the 1940s subdivision of the site after it was sold by the Langlads.

#### Assessment of Significance

<b>Criterion (a)</b>	The subject building has no direct historical connection to a particular phase or pattern of local or state history.
<b>Criterion (b)</b>	The subject building has no association to any particularly important person or group, however the land to which the house is located on is associated to a major person in the areas history (Joseph Pye).
<b>Criterion (c)</b>	The building demonstrates no degree of aesthetic characteristics that would be of local significance.
<b>Criterion (d)</b>	The building has no known associations with any particular cultural or social group.
<b>Criterion (e)</b>	The item is unlikely to yield any potential information that would improve the understanding of local or state cultural history.
<b>Criterion (f)</b>	The building is typical of 1950s low cost construction that can be seen throughout Western Sydney and as such is not considered to be rare or uncommon.
<b>Criterion (g)</b>	The building demonstrates no particular characteristics of any particular class –

	representativeness.
<b>Level of Significance</b>	Nil
<b>Recommendation</b>	Not recommended for listing
	
<b>Street view of subject property</b>	<b>Street view of subject property</b>
	
<b>2016 aerial</b>	<b>1955 aerial</b>
	
<b>1947 aerial</b>	

**ITEM: WSH07****Address**

8 Durham Road, Schofields

**Property Description**

Lot 36 DP 12076

**Locality****Description**

Small t-shaped cottage with fibro sheeting and corrugated metal roof. A small lean to skillion extension to the rear was added after the building was constructed.

**Condition**

Fair

**Historical Information**

The subject dwelling was not present on the 1947 aerial of the subject area and had only appeared by the time of the 1955 aerial. The design and construction of the dwelling is typical of the post war 1950s/60s period with the focus on low cost and quick construction to accommodate growing migration numbers.

**Assessment of Significance**

<b>Criterion (a)</b>	The subject building has no direct historical connection to a particular phase or pattern of local or state history.
<b>Criterion (b)</b>	The subject building has no association to any particularly important person or group, however the land to which the house is located on is associated to a major person in the areas history (Joseph Pye).
<b>Criterion (c)</b>	The building demonstrates no degree of aesthetic characteristics which would be of local significance.
<b>Criterion (d)</b>	The building has no known associations with any particular cultural or social group.
<b>Criterion (e)</b>	The item is unlikely to yield any potential information which would improve the understanding of local or state cultural history.
<b>Criterion (f)</b>	The building is typical of 1950s low cost construction which can be seen throughout Western Sydney and as such is not considered to be rare or uncommon.
<b>Criterion (g)</b>	The building demonstrates no particular characteristics of any particular class – representativeness.
<b>Level of Significance</b>	Nil
<b>Recommendation</b>	Not recommended for listing



**2016 aerial**



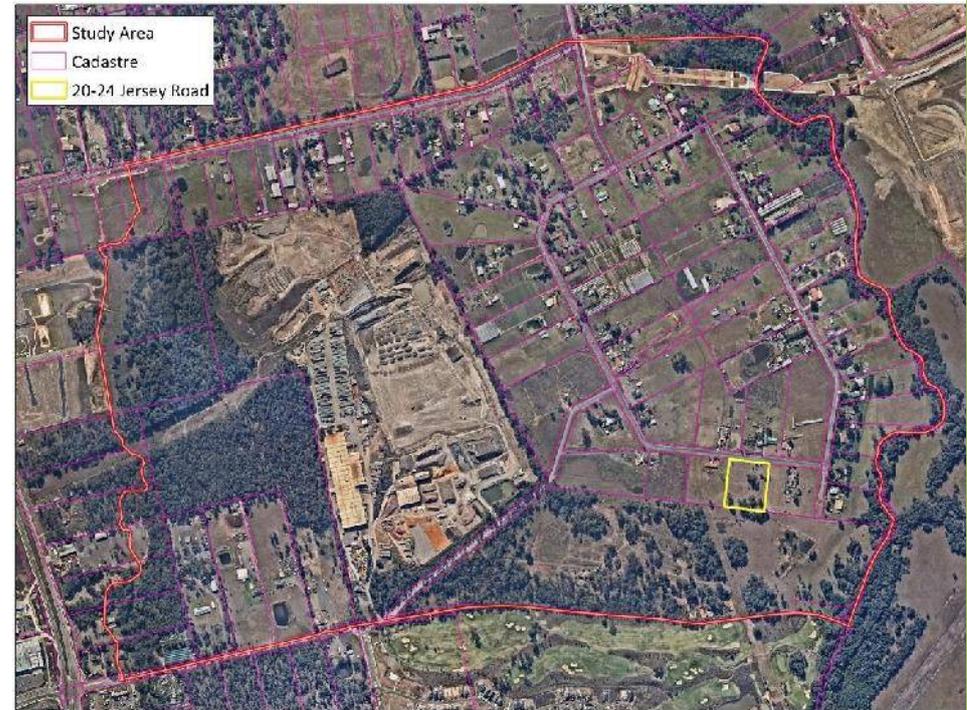
**1955 aerial**

**ITEM: WSH08****Address**

20-24 Jersey Road, Schofields

**Property Description**

Lot 5 DP 1205591

**Locality****Description**

Property currently vacant but features a collection of native trees at the rear.

**Condition**

-

**Historical Information**

The 1947 aerial and more recently 2013 aerial identify the existence of a simple square shaped high pitch roofed cottage which has subsequently been demolished. Aerials from 1940s identify a row of trees along the rear boundary and a singular tree adjacent to the original house.

**Assessment of Significance****Criterion (a)**

The study area has no direct historical connection to a particular phase or pattern of local or state history.

**Criterion (b)**

The study area has no association to any particularly important person or group, however the land to which the house is located on is associated to a major person in the areas history (Joseph Pye).

**Criterion (c)**

The site demonstrates no degree of aesthetic characteristics that would be of local significance.

**Criterion (d)**

The site has no known associations with any particular cultural or social group.

**Criterion (e)**

The item is unlikely to yield any potential information that would improve the understanding of local or state cultural history.

**Criterion (f)**

The site is currently vacant and has no rarity value.

**Criterion (g)**

The site is currently vacant and has no representative value.

**Level of Significance**

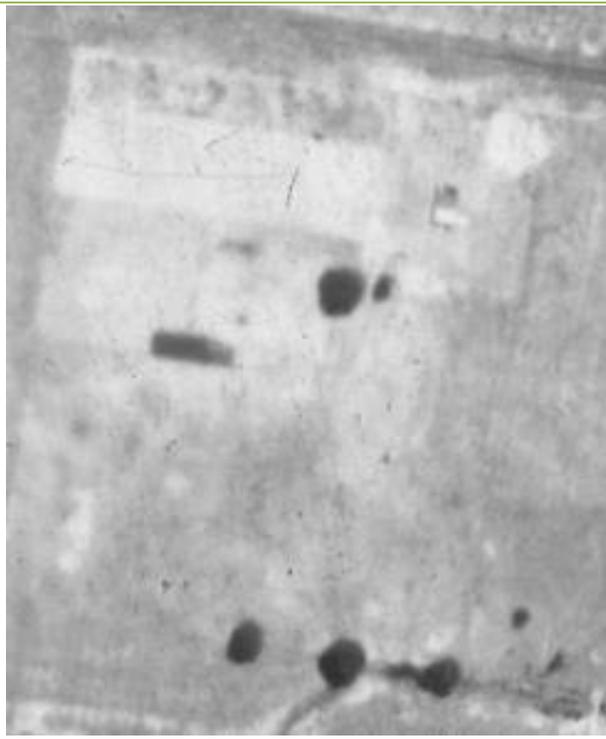
Nil

**Recommendation**

Not recommended for listing



2016 aerial



1955 aerial



2013 aerial



## 5 ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

### 5.1 Assessment of Built Heritage Significance

Heritage or 'cultural' significance is defined in the 'Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance (The Burra Charter)' as:

*'Aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present and future generations'.*

Setting out the cultural significance of a place assists in identifying what aspects of the place contribute to that significance and the relative contribution of the various elements of the place to that significance. An understanding of the significance of the place is crucial to its management in providing guidance for future work and to ensure the significance is retained.

#### 5.1.1 Criteria for Assessing Cultural Heritage Significance

The N.S.W. Heritage Manual (1996, amended 2001) was developed by the Heritage Office and former N.S.W. Department of Urban Affairs and Planning to provide the basis for an assessment of heritage significance of an item or place. This is achieved by evaluating the place or items significance in reference to specific criteria, which can be applied at a national, state or local level. The eight criteria are:

**Criterion (a)** *An item is important in the course, or pattern, of the cultural or natural history of the Australian, NSW or local area;*

**Criterion (b)** *An item has a strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history;*

**Criterion (c)** *An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW;*

**Criterion (d)** *An item has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;*

**Criterion (e)** *An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history;*

**Criterion (f)** *An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history;*

**Criterion (g)** *An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of Australia's, NSW's or a local area's:*

*Cultural or natural places; or*

*Cultural or natural environments.*

These eight criteria will be applied to identify and express the heritage significance of the study area. This assessment considers the above ground built heritage of the site only. Assessment of archaeological and landscape features is provided in Section 5.2 and assessment of Indigenous heritage is the subject of a separate report.

### 5.1.2 Assessment Criteria

**Criterion (a)** *An item is important in the course, or pattern, of the cultural or natural history of the Australian, NSW or local area:*

The study area is associated with land grants in the area dating from the early 1800s and forms part of the area belonging to mid-1800s farming properties, in particular the landholdings of the Ivory's, the Pye's and the Betts.

Despite the long history of site use, little direct above ground physical evidence remains of early or significant historic periods that is able to demonstrate historical themes or significance values.

**Criterion (b)** *An item has a strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSWs or the local area's cultural or natural history:*

The study area is associated with early local settlers including the Ivory's, the Pye's and the Bett's. However physical remains at the site to demonstrate these associations are limited to potential archaeological remains.

**Criterion (c)** *An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW or the local area:*

On the whole, the study area is considered to include patchy evidence of the original pastoral landscape and physical resource created by the nineteenth century European occupation. The level of the subsequent twentieth century development is considered to be substantial, resulting in the subtraction of aesthetic values.

The c1950s cottages are standard structures that hold little value in terms of aesthetic or technical significance as individual items.

**Criterion (d)** *An item has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW or the local area for social, cultural or spiritual reasons:*

The site has no known special associations with community or cultural groups.

**Criterion (e)** *An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's or the local area's cultural or natural history:*

The above ground built physical remains are not considered to contribute meaningfully to further understanding the historical resource. (Refer to Section 5.2 for archaeological assessment).

**Criterion (f)** *An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSWs or the local area's cultural or natural history:*

The site contains no known rare or endangered items or sites.

**Criterion (g)** *An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of Australia's, NSWs or a local area's: Cultural or natural places; or Cultural or natural environments.*

The site contains no known significant representative values.

### 5.1.3 Statement of Significance - Built Heritage

The West Schofields site has association with European settlement dating from land grants in the early 1800s, with subsequent subdivisions and mostly residential and farming land uses since this time, as well as horse breeding and quarry activities. Despite its long history of uses the site retains very little above ground evidence of its previous phases of occupation, with the earliest structures remaining on site dating from the more recent c1950s phase of development. As well as a lack of surviving built physical evidence, the cultural landscape has also been significantly modified with the subsequent land uses in particular the quarry. The remaining c1940-50s cottages are of little aesthetic or technical value and are not significant as rare or representative items. Modifications to some of these items and the poor physical condition of others compromise their overall integrity. On the whole the site's above ground built cultural heritage value is considered to be low to none.

## 5.2 Assessment of Historical Archaeological Significance

Archaeological significance refers to the heritage significance of known or potential archaeological remains. The specific nature of archaeological remains (by and large obscured by layers of sediments) requires that they be assessed independently from aboveground and other heritage elements. Assessment of archaeological significance is more challenging as the extent and nature of the archaeological features is often unknown and judgment is usually formulated on the basis of expected or potential attributes.

The heritage significance of various heritage elements in Schofields has been evaluated in the previous reports listed in Section 1.0. They focus upon the archaeological remains of World War 2 era built heritage items (the Schofields Aerodrome) and the archaeological potential of several early homesteads including the John Schofields/Gilingham Farm, Hebe Cottage and Pye Family homestead complex (with the orchard and outbuilding at a distance from the core of the complex).

All of the above reports focus upon the archaeological remains of World War 2 era built heritage items and the archaeological potential of several early homesteads including the former Pye Family homestead complex (with the orchard and outbuilding at a distance from the core of the complex).

Godden Mackay Logan (GML) 2011 report assessed the Pye Family Homestead relics as having significance for their potential to yield historically relevant information unavailable from other sources. GML's concluded that the site may contain State significant archaeological remains because land associated with the homestead does not appear to have been modified and any remains were likely to be well preserved (GML 2011:72).

AHMS 2015 report provided the following revised statement of significance for the Pye Family homestead:

*The potential archaeological remains are associated with the Pye family, who were of key importance in the early historical occupation of the local area in the early nineteenth century, and continued to play a part in the economy and community through to the mid-twentieth century. The evidence presently available indicates that the remains have the potential to nineteenth and early twentieth century agriculture, and the economy and society of the local area through the same period. However, it should be noted that the probable location of the*

*homestead complex has been subject to earthworks, and the exact nature of the potential remains is not known. (AHMS 2015:47)*

The following significance assessment of the study area's archaeological resource is carried out by applying criteria expressed in the publication 'Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics', prepared by the Heritage Branch, formerly Department of Planning (NSW) (now the heritage Division, Office of Heritage and Environment) in December 2009.

## **5.2.1 NSW Heritage Criteria for Assessing Significance related to Archaeological Sites and Relics**

### **5.2.1.1 Archaeological Research Potential (current NSW Heritage Criterion E)**

The study area is dotted with mixed remains of several historical phases of development, spanning approximately two hundred years. As the study area has not been previously archaeologically investigated it has potential to yield structural and depositional remains that could provide information about the early settlement and pastoral use of Schofields.

The level of information obtained from potential archaeological remain would depend on their nature, extent and level of preservation. In general, the more intact archaeological remains would have the ability to provide answers to research questions about and reveal information about those aspects that have not been included in historical records.

Of particular significance for the study area would be any intact features and deposits relating to the Ivery family Estate and its use in the early period of the settlement. There is very little information about the early beginnings of the Ivery Family, who were amongst the first land grantees in the area. The information obtained from archaeological resources would have the ability to elaborate on the early farmhouse setting and use, its occupants and their lifestyle, and horse breeding practices that the family was renowned for.

Archaeological remains of a cottage associated with the Pye family would have the potential to provide information on its purpose as part of the larger Pye Estate, which was furnished with at least another similar cottage at the opposite east end of the property.

Overall the potential archaeological resource of both sites would have research value in providing tangible evidence of the early rural practices in the area, and the rise and development of convict families to prosperous and prominent citizens of the area through hard work and dedication.

In addition, both sites would have the potential to provide further information on the contact between the early settlers and local Aboriginal people. The Pyles were known to interact with local Aborigines, the fact that is reflected in the name of their estate.

Any evidence associated with the resettlement of the Post WW1 soldiers would have the potential to shed more light on the scale of the resettlement scheme in the area.

### **5.2.1.2 Associations with individuals, events or groups of historical importance (NSW Heritage Criteria A, B & D)**

The potential archaeological resource would be important in the course of the development of pastoral history of the colony as the study area includes several of the early nineteenth century land grants. The majority of the original grantees were free and emancipated settlers. Both the Ivories and the Pyles were of convict descent.

The development of the Pye, Betts and Ivery Estates demonstrates how the early homesteads survived as self-reliant holdings. Thomas Pye's and Charles Ivory's choice of the location for their respective homesteads appears to have influenced the location of the current settlement. The cleared

land around the Easter Creek with the Pye's and Ivory's farmhouses and connecting rods/tracks provided basis for the expansion of the residential section within the eastern half of the area. The western half of the study area however still includes pockets of uncleared bushland.

The study area has historically been associated with horse breeding and particularly horse racing through Thomas Ivory, who was an accomplished jockey and trainer. Thomas Ivory was a significant persona in the nineteenth Sydney racing world, who bred and trained his successful horse on his Schofield family property.

The study area may also be associated with the Post-WW I veterans, who were resettled as part of the reintegration program of the soldiers back to the society, although the scale of the resettlement scheme requires further research and clarification.

The study area attracted European migrants to Australia in the Post World War II period and the Post Vietnam War period, which changed the migration patterns with an increase in Vietnamese and Chinese population in the area.

#### **5.2.1.3 Aesthetic or technical significance (NSW Heritage Criterion C)**

At this stage of the project it is difficult to determine if the archaeological remains at this site would meet this criterion, as the level of preservation is unknown. On the whole, the study area is considered to include patchy evidence of the original pastoral landscape and physical resource created by the nineteenth century European occupation. The level of the subsequent twentieth century development is considered to be substantial, resulting in the subtraction of high aesthetic values of the potential archaeological resource.

It is unlikely that any surviving structural remains would demonstrate a significant technical achievement, as they are believed to be constructed of fabric and in a manner that are now well understood. Nevertheless, it is possible that some of the structural remains could provide evidence of construction and fabric that may be somewhat different and unique to the area. Well-preserved artefacts from relatively intact assemblages would have required aesthetic attributes, worthy for visual display or some other way of interpretation that would be valuable in presenting the story of the site to the general public.

#### **5.2.1.4 Ability to demonstrate the past through archaeological remains (NSW Heritage Criteria A, C, F & G)**

This criterion primarily depends on the nature and level of preservation of the potential archaeological resource within the study area. Well preserved and legible archaeological remains associated with the early Ivory family dwelling, the Pye Estate cottage and local roads and bridge over Eastern Creek would have the ability to demonstrate certain characteristics of the area's early nineteenth-century rural development.

### **5.2.2 Bickford and Sullivan's Questions**

The above significance assessment criteria for historical archaeological sites are supplemented by the established assessment framework that has been developed by Anne Bickford and Sharon Sullivan in 1984.<sup>67</sup> It comprises three key questions generally used as a guide for assessing the significance of an archaeological site.

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<sup>67</sup> Bickford, A and S Sullivan 1984, 'Assessing the Research Significance of Historic Sites', in Sullivan, S and S Bowdler (eds) *Site Surveys and Significance Assessment in Australian Archaeology* (Proceedings of the 1981 Springwood Conference on Australian Prehistory), Department of Prehistory, Research School of Pacific Studies, The Australian National University, Canberra, pp 19–26.

#### 5.2.2.1 Can the site contribute knowledge that no other resource can?

Although the overall historical development of the study area and the specific land-use over time is already known, there are a number of gaps in the historical record, particularly those associated with the early nineteenth century land grantees, which may be addressed through archaeology. Information associated with any material evidence including structural elements or artefact-bearing deposits may provide insight into the lives of the first settlers of the area, ie the Ivory and Pye families. The archaeological resource, if present, would have the ability to contribute to better understanding of the habits, trends and activities that the occupants of the surviving dwellings carried out here.

Physical investigation of the historical archaeological resource across the wider Schofields area has been rather scarce, if carried out at all. Therefore, the investigation of the study area could yield tangible information about the area's early colonial development and the history of successive settlement.

#### 5.2.2.2 Can the site contribute knowledge that no other site can?

The potential archaeological remains at this site may provide physical evidence that could be used to supplement and test what is known about Schofields and its history from other sources.

Archaeological evidence relating to the development of the early Ivory's Estate could contribute to our knowledge of the successful local horse breeding unique to the area.

Archaeological investigations could provide additional information about many details of the study area and its residents that are usually omitted from the official records.

#### 5.2.2.3 Is this knowledge relevant to general questions about human history or other substantive questions relating to Australian history, or does it contribute to other major research questions?

This study area was part of the historical development and expansion of the early colony. There may be an opportunity for this site to reveal its past through the material remains that have accumulated as a result of various activities that have taken place on the site. The archaeological resource at this site may also be suitable for comparative analysis with other sites in the area. The information that might be derived from this site would primarily address site-specific research questions, and as such would be significant at a local level.

The study area would have a limited ability to provide answers to broader research questions recording the archaeology of early colonial life in NSW, the development of institutions and the commerce at the site. This would however depend on the level of integrity of any surviving remains at the site.

### 5.2.3 Summary Statement of Archaeological Significance

The West Schofields Part Precinct includes an area that was originally explored by the Governor Phillip expedition team within the first decade of the European settlement. The area was considered to be of high agricultural value and the first grants within the West Schofield were assigned to emancipists and free settlers as early as 1815.

The area included several large family holdings, some of which became renowned in the area for their prosperous farm holdings including, Joseph Pye, Charles Ivory, Alan Betts and John Liddiard. All of their main homesteads, with the exception of Charles Ivory, were built outside the study area.

The development history of the study area identifies various levels of disturbance in different parts of the site including land cultivation (orcharding, market gardening, stock breeding, etc), subdivision and infrastructure upgrade, quarrying and construction of the motorbike racetrack. The resulted in the modification of the original landscape and removal of all of the structures associated with the early

grants. Despite the level of the development disturbance, potential archaeological resource of the study area has the capacity to provide tangible links since this earliest phase of historical development.

The archaeological evidence relating to the early use of the study area is likely to be limited to deeper subsurface structural remains and associated artefacts, which may provide fragmentary information about the site's origin. The study area also has potential to provide tangible evidence of the contact period between the European settlers and local Aboriginal groups, as indicated in the historical records about Joseph Pye's interaction with local Aborigines, which is also reflected in his decision to name his property with a derivative of an Aboriginal name, and may have connection with the location of an [REDACTED] on Joseph Pye's property.

Cumulatively, the archaeological information gathered from the study area would be able to demonstrate practices relating to the settlement pattern of Schofields, and to supplement the existing knowledge of the local area.

The study area has been assessed as having various levels of archaeological potential ranging from nil to low and moderate, with a moderate research value. Therefore, the site has been assessed to be archaeologically significant at a local level.

## 6 CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

### 6.1 Introduction

This section identifies and discusses heritage constraints and opportunities to assist in the formulation of recommendations and guidelines for the preservation and management of the study area's heritage significance as part of the future development.

The development of guidelines requires consideration of the following components:

- Constraints and opportunities arising from the assessed heritage significance.
- The physical condition and degree of integrity of the fabric of the potential archaeological items.
- Requirements imposed by the external factors, including statutory contexts.
- Conservation and interpretation opportunities.

### 6.2 Constraints Arising from Significance

Requirements for preserving the heritage significance of the West Schofields Part Precinct are based on the aspects of significance identified in the assessment of significance for both historical archaeological and built heritage items in Section 5.

As there have been no identified built heritage items within the site there are no constraints arising from heritage significance relating to above ground structures. The significance of the site relates to the early uses, which are retained only in the archaeological record and form the cultural landscape.

Archaeology constraints include:

1. The need to further explore, retain (if warranted) and interpret the archaeological resource associated with the site of early Ivory Farm, a cottage within the Pye Farm, and original roads and the bridge over Eastern Creek.
2. The need to further explore, retain (if warranted) and interpret the potential archaeological resource demonstrating the contact between the early European Settler and local Aboriginal groups.

### 6.3 Constraints Arising from Condition and Integrity

The study area has been assessed of having various levels of potential to contain intact archaeological remains ranging from nil to low for the greater portion of the site, to low to moderate for individual sites identified within. However, the exact level of preservation cannot be fully understood until such time when the archaeology is exposed. The higher level of preservation and the significance of the remains would warrant in situ preservation and incorporation into the proposed development design.

### 6.4 Statutory and Non-Statutory Constraints

#### 6.4.1 Environmental Protection & Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) is the Australian Government's key piece of environmental legislation. One of its objectives is to enhance the protection and management of important natural and cultural places.

As there are no identified heritage items within the study area (including no world or national heritage places) there are no constraints imposed in this regard by the EPBC Act.

#### 6.4.2 Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)

##### **Built Heritage**

No existing heritage constraints are identified under the NSW Heritage Act for above ground built heritage for the study area.

##### **Archaeology**

Historical archaeological remains are afforded automatic statutory protection by the 'relics' provision of the Heritage Act.

The Heritage Act defines a 'relic' as any deposit, object or material evidence:

- (a) that relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement; and
- (b) that is of State or local heritage significance.

Section 139[1] of the Heritage Act states that:

*A person must not disturb or excavate any land knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed unless the disturbance or excavation is carried out in accordance with an excavation permit.*<sup>68</sup>

Excavation approvals/permits for disturbance of sites of State or local significance are granted under Section 63 or Section 141 of the Heritage Act respectively, by the Heritage Division, OEHL (under delegation) or by the Heritage Council of NSW. For minor works with minimal impacts on heritage/archaeological items, an exception under Section 139(4) (for locally significant site or items) and exemptions under Section 57(2) (for the state heritage significant sites and items) may be granted.

The site has been assessed to contain archaeological remains significant at a local level. Such remains would be considered as relics under the Heritage Act, and their disturbance or removal would require an excavation permit under the relevant section of the Heritage Act.

In situations where a project is given approval of a State Significant Development (SSD) or State Significant Infrastructure (SSI), the provisions of the Heritage Act do not apply.

#### 6.4.3 Environment Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)

Environmental planning instruments made under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (NSW) (EPA Act) include State Environment Planning Policies (SEPPs), which deal with matters of State or regional environmental planning significance; and Local Environmental Plans (LEPs), which guide planning decisions for local government areas. The site falls within the Blacktown Local Government Area (LGA). The relevant environmental planning instrument is the Blacktown Local Environmental Plan 2015 (Blacktown LEP 2015).

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<sup>68</sup> NSW legislation website <<http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/viewtop/inforce/act>

### 6.4.3.1 Blacktown Local Environmental Plan 2015

#### Built Heritage

No heritage items or heritage conservation areas included in the Blacktown LEP 2015 heritage schedule are within the study area.

#### Archaeology

Schedule 5.10 (Heritage Conservation) provides objectives and requirements for the protection and conservation of local heritage. Objectives and requirements specific to archaeology include:

(1) Objectives:

...

(c) to conserve archaeological sites,...

*Requirement for consent*

(2) Development consent is required for any of the following:

(a) demolishing or moving any of the following or altering the exterior of any of the following (including, in the case of a building, making changes to its detail, fabric, finish or appearance):

...

(iii) a building, work, relic or tree within a heritage conservation area,

(c) disturbing or excavating an archaeological site while knowing, or having reasonable cause to suspect, that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed,

...

(e) erecting a building on land:

(i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or

(ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,

(f) subdividing land:

(i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or

(ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance.

...

(7) Archaeological sites

*The consent authority must, before granting consent under this clause to the carrying out of development on an archaeological site (other than land listed on the State Heritage Register or to which an interim heritage order under the Heritage Act 1977 applies):*

(a) notify the Heritage Council of its intention to grant consent, and

*(b) take into consideration any response received from the Heritage Council within 28 days after the notice is sent.*

## 6.5 Other Site Constraints

Schofields Part Precinct is partially located within the flood prone zone, particularly along the Eastern Creek border. The site of the Ivory Family farmhouse, the Pye Estate cottage and connecting roads are within the flood prone area. This is likely to have implications on the in situ preservation of any substantial archaeological resource, should it be discovered.

## 6.6 Conservation and Interpretation Opportunities

The following observations are made for potential conservation and interpretation opportunities:

- The potentially well-preserved and significant archaeological resource should be considered for conservation and interpretation, so that the character of the study area is appropriately translated to the local community and future generations.
- The lack of remaining above ground built heritage items means that interpretation opportunities are primarily found in the documentary historical resource, as found in Section 2 of this report. This content highlights the predominant local early farming settlements, identities and activities associated with the area.
- Opportunities should be sought to interpret the elements of the area's early nineteenth century settlement based on farming and stockbreeding. This would particularly be appropriate for the interpretation of the Ivory Family farm and the family's active involvement in horse breeding and horse-racing.
- Consideration should be given to interpretation of the early roads particularly the one leading from the former Wilmington homestead to Parramatta and providing connection to other prominent homesteads in the area such as the Pye Estate. The original location of the former bridge over Eastern Creek should be preserved, interpreted and incorporated in the new development design.
- Generally, in situations where retention in situ is not feasible, avenues for meaningful interpretation should be explored.

## 7 MASTER PLAN PROPOSAL

### 7.1 Indicative Layout Plan (ILP)

Based on the findings of the preliminary technical studies and their recommendations, a final draft Indicative Layout Plan (ILP) has been prepared showing the proposed zoning of the West Schofields Part Precinct (**Figure 32**). The indicative plan provides an integrated layout for the precinct, including both the northern and southern parts. The focus of this report is the southern part.

### 7.2 Potential Impacts

Rezoning of the study area will not in itself result in heritage impact. However, the potential heritage impact of development in accordance with the zonings proposed in the ILP is outlined below. A more detailed impact assessment will be developed once the recommended further investigation has been completed (see Section 8.2.2).

In general, development in accordance with the draft ILP will require ground disturbance, and will result in impact to identified historical archaeological sites. Conservation may be possible within those zones where development will not necessarily require disturbance to the present ground surface:

- E2 Environmental Conservation.
- Riparian Corridors (which will be zoned E2 Environmental Conservation).
- Parks (which will be zoned RE1 Public Recreation).

The potential impact of the ILP with regard to identified built heritage items and historical archaeological sites is summarised below in Table 2.

#### 7.2.1 West Schofields Part Precinct (Southern Part)

No built heritage items and seven historical archaeological sites have been identified within the West Schofields Part Precinct (Southern Part). Development in accordance with the proposed ILP is likely to result in complete removal of three of the historical archaeological sites, and partial impact to four sites (**Figure 33**). All seven sites have been assessed as having local archaeological significance, with one (the [REDACTED]) potentially significant at a state level. The majority of this site has the potential to be conserved within an area proposed for Parks (RE1 Public Recreation) should the draft ILP be implemented.

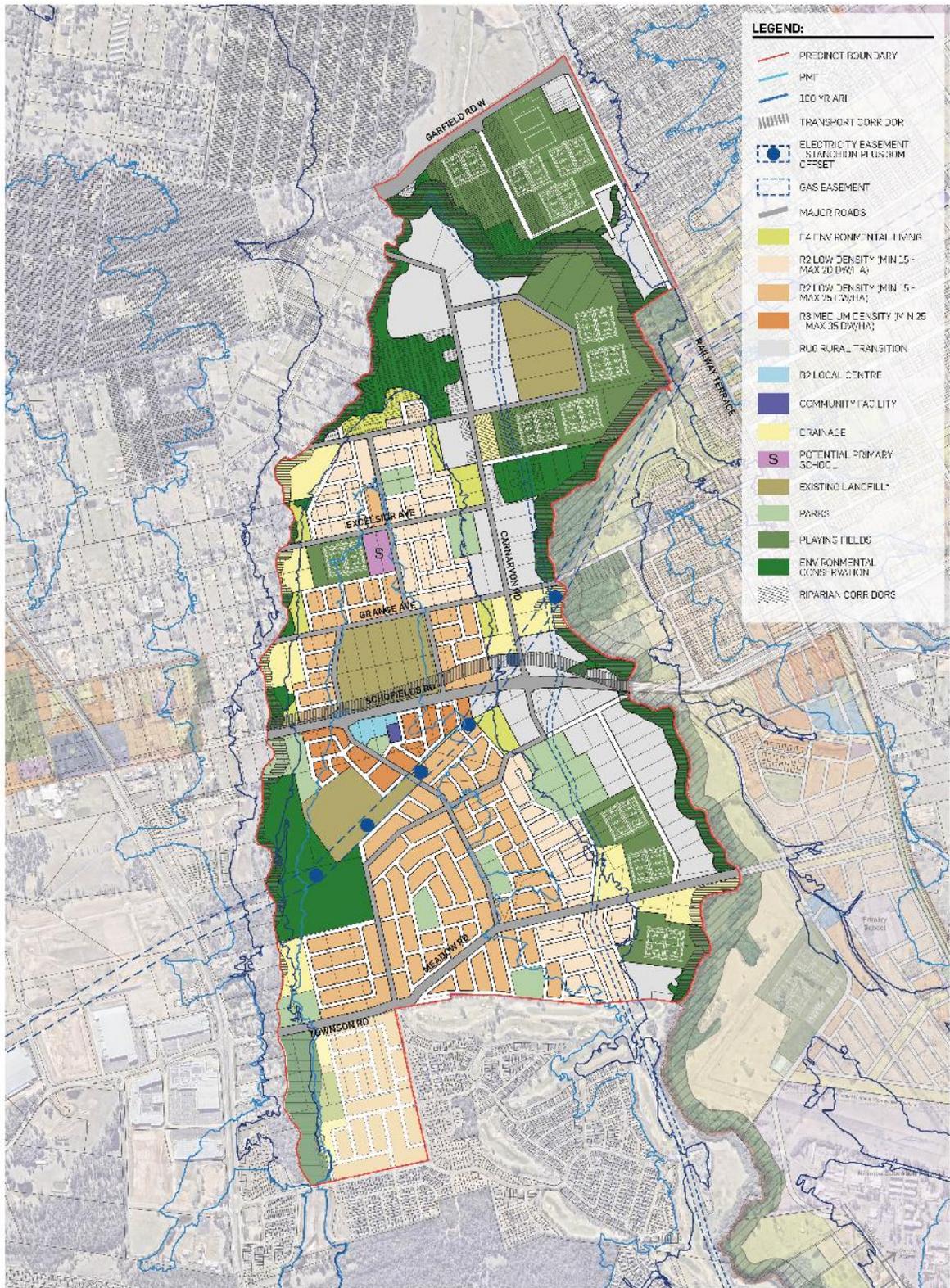
The potential for conservation has also been identified for the site of the bridge over Eastern Creek, which is largely within an area proposed for a Riparian Corridor and E2 Environmental Conservation zone. However, given the nature of the identified archaeological site, avoidance of ground disturbance will be required in order to realise this conservation potential.

#### 7.2.2 Heritage Items in the Vicinity of the Precinct

One built heritage item is located within the vicinity of the West Schofields Part Precinct (Southern Part). The runway remnant in Schofields (Lot 4, DP 853847) is a heritage item of local significance which is outside the study area to the south east. It is unlikely that the draft ILP will result in any significant impacts to this item, due to the distance from the development areas, the physical separation of the runway from the site by Eastern Creek and its vegetation and the site topography.

**Table 2. Potential impact on identified archaeological sites within West Schofields Part Precinct (south).**

Item	Proposed rezoning	Potential heritage impact
Ivory Farmstead and horse stud	Road R2 Low Density Parks	Grading, infrastructure and landscaping associated with proposed roads and parks, and development in accordance with the ILP is likely to result in partial removal of archaeological remains in the northern part of the area of moderate potential associated with the site of the Ivory Farmstead and horse stud.  A portion of this site is within Parks (RE1 Public Recreation) zoning and has potential to be conserved.
Cottage site within the west portion of the Pye Estate	Road SP2 Drainage Playing Fields	Grading, infrastructure and landscaping associated with proposed roads, drainage works and playing fields is likely to result in complete removal of archaeological remains in the area of moderate potential associated with the cottage site.
Stockyard within the west portion of the Pye Estate	Road RU6 Rural Transition	Grading, drainage, landscaping associated with proposed roads, and development in accordance with the ILP is likely to result in complete removal of archaeological remains in the area of moderate potential associated with the stockyard.
Site of the bridge over Eastern Creek	Riparian Corridor E2 Environmental Conservation Playing Fields SP2 Drainage	Drainage and landscaping associated with the playing fields, and drainage would have the potential to partially impact archaeological remains in the area of moderate potential associated with the site of the bridge over Eastern Creek.  The majority of this site, with potential for fragmentary structural elements of the bridge shown on the 1842 historic map, is within the Riparian Corridor/E2 Environmental Conservation zoning adjacent to Eastern Creek and has potential to be conserved.
Potential nineteenth century farm site, 19 and 27 Durham Road, Schofields	Easement Road R2 Low Density Parks	Grading, infrastructure and landscaping associated with proposed roads and easement, and development in accordance with the ILP is likely to result in partial removal of archaeological remains in the western part of the area of moderate potential associated with the potential nineteenth century farm site.  A portion of this site is within Parks (RE1 Public Recreation) zoning and has potential to be conserved.
Potential nineteenth century farm site, 20 Jersey Road, Schofields	Road R2 Low Density	Grading, infrastructure and landscaping associated with proposed roads and playing fields, and development in accordance with the ILP is likely to result in complete removal of archaeological remains in the area of moderate potential associated with the potential nineteenth century farm site.



**WEST SCHOFIELDS**  
FINAL DRAFT ILP

Note: The surrounding landuses to the Grange Ave and CSR (a/c) sites are subject to change depending on final results from field investigations.

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Figure 32. Final Draft Indicative Layout Plan for the West Schofields Precinct (Source: Urbis 24/04/2018).



*Figure 33. West Schofields Part Precinct Master Planning (South Part) – Final Draft ILP in relation to historical archaeological sites and areas of archaeological potential.*

## 8 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 8.1 Key Findings & Conclusion

#### 8.1.1 Built Heritage

This heritage assessment has considered both the remaining physical evidence available for inspection as well as historical research and analysis to assess the potential heritage significance of the West Schofields Part Precinct (Southern Part) and its items. In doing so it has found that:

- No above ground built physical evidence has been identified within the study area from the earliest phases of use;
- The earliest known remaining above ground built evidence of historical site use dates from the c1940-50s, in the form of small, basic fibro cottages associated with small scale farming use in this period and the associated subdivision pattern;
- These cottages have no heritage value in their own right and do not meet the criteria for heritage listing at a local or state;
- No constraints have been identified for the site in terms of built structures arising from heritage significance or statutory considerations.
- The potential opportunities for conservation and interpretation relate to the historical record and the potential archaeological resource, as further discussed below.

#### 8.1.2 Archaeology

A key finding of this report is that the study area has the potential to contain archaeological relics from the early phases of the settlement in the Schofields area. These early development phases are associated with the area's prominent colonial families including the Ivorys, the Pyes and the Betts. The earliest archaeological evidence of their original estates would date from the second quarter of the nineteenth century. With the exception of the Ivory's farm and horse stud, the archaeology of the Pye's and Betts' Estates would comprise marginal elements associated with agricultural and stock breeding activities and infrastructure such as a worker's cottage, stockyards, paddock enclosures, connecting roads and associated artefacts. The main homesteads of the Pye and Betts families are located outside the study area. Therefore, the potential early colonial archaeological evidence within the study, if found, would be significant at a local level.

Any tangible evidence of interaction between the local Aboriginal groups and European settlers would have a high research potential and, depending on the nature, extent and integrity of the potential remains, could be significant at a state level.

The late nineteenth and early twentieth century development is associated with the third phase of land subdivision reflected in the small farm lot subdivision and pastoral and agricultural uses. This period may also include evidence of the WWI veteran resettlement. This period, together with the subsequent post-WWII development, would have limited research potential and heritage value.

#### 8.1.3 Final Draft Indicative Layout Plan (ILP)

Development in accordance with the final draft ILP is likely to result in impact to the majority of the historical heritage resources within the West Schofields Part Precinct. However, the potential for conservation has been identified for two built heritage sites; all of one and part of three identified archaeological sites in the northern part; and part of four identified archaeological sites in the southern part.

The following recommendations are intended to address the potential historical heritage impact of the draft ILP, as outlined above. They should be read in conjunction with the recommendations in the draft 'West Schofields Part Precinct (Northern Part) Non-Indigenous Heritage Assessment' (Extent 2018), and should be referred to in the event that changes to the ILP are proposed. Responsibility for the broader management requirements should be discussed between DPE, CSR Ltd, and Blacktown City Council.

## 8.2 Recommendations

### 8.2.1 Built Heritage

This assessment has concluded that the site overall has no heritage significance relating to the above ground built cultural resource. It is therefore not considered necessary in this instance to recommend measures of protection, recording or interpretation of items on the site. No items are proposed to be listed under Blacktown Local Environmental Plan 2015 or the State Environmental Planning Policy (Sydney Region Growth Centres) 2006.

### 8.2.2 Archaeology

The archaeological assessment undertaken as part of this report identified the following archaeological sites within the West Schofields Part Precinct (Southern Part):

- the Ivory Farmstead and horse stud;
- the cottage site within the west portion of the Pye Estate;
- the stockyard within the west portion of the Pye Estate;
- [REDACTED]
- the site of the bridge over the Eastern Creek;
- the potential nineteenth century farm site in 19 and 27 Durham Road, Schofields; and
- the potential nineteenth century farm site in 20 Jersey Road, Schofields.

The recommendations for the management of the potential archaeological resource within the study area are as follows:

- Undertake further research including testing of the identified archaeological sites to verify the presence or absence of archaeological features and deposits. The testing could include a non-invasive remote sensing or physical excavation or a combination thereof.
- Testing would need to be carried out in accordance with either an Exception under Section 139(4) or Excavation Permit under Section 141 of the Heritage Act and supporting documentation comprising a Work Method Statement or Archaeological Research Design.
- The results of archaeological testing would assist in defining the significance and appropriate archaeological management strategy for each site based on the extent and level of preservation of identified relics. This may require the preparation of an Archaeological Impact Assessment and Management Plan.
- The remainder of the West Schofields Part Precinct has generally been assessed as having nil to low potential to contain archaeological relics. As a result, there are no known constraints for development with respect to historical archaeological heritage. However, a cautious approach is recommended during any ground disturbance works to factoring in any unexpected archaeological finds.

- Given the study area's potential to contain evidence of Aboriginal occupation, any testing and/or ground disturbance works should consider Aboriginal archaeological potential and be undertaken in tandem with the required Aboriginal work, in accordance with the recommendations of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment report prepared for the subject area and under the relevant codes and permits of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.
- In the event that any future ground disturbance works result in the discovery of unexpected archaeological remains, works in the affected area should stop and archaeological advice sought to assess the extent and significance of the finds. Should the finds be assessed to be archaeological relics, the Heritage Division, OEH should be notified under Section 146 of the Heritage Act. Further approvals may be required prior to works recommencing.
- Opportunities to interpret the study area's archaeological resource should be sought through various interpretive avenues. They may include preservation in situ, display of artefacts, signage, 3D scanning and modelling and the like.
- Interpretation of the historical archaeological resource could be considered as part of the broader interpretation of the cultural and natural landscape that includes Aboriginal cultural values. This would provide for an integrated and more balanced communication of the study areas past.
- Interpretation of the study area's cultural and natural resources should be in accordance with an Interpretation Strategy for the entire West Schofields Precinct. As part of the overall interpretive plan the key historic themes should be identified and addressed.
- In the event that more substantial archaeological remains be identified within the sites of the Ivory's farm and horse stud, the Pye cottage and the [REDACTED], consideration should be given in incorporating the potential archaeological features in an open space reserve/park.
- In the event that evidence of the early roads and paths and associated bridge over Eastern Creek are identified, consideration should be given to interpretation through pedestrian or bicycle tracks.
- Opportunity to name the places and streets with words that have a historical and cultural connection with the place should be sought. Given the study area's association with horse breeding and racing, consideration should be given to naming the streets and places with prominent landholders in the area (the Ivories or the Pyes) and renowned horses. Suitable names may also include words from the local Indigenous language.
- Planning should be undertaken to realise the identified conservation potential of the [REDACTED] [REDACTED], and the site of the bridge over Eastern Creek, by avoiding and minimising ground disturbance in the vicinity these sites both during and after development.

## 9 REFERENCES

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