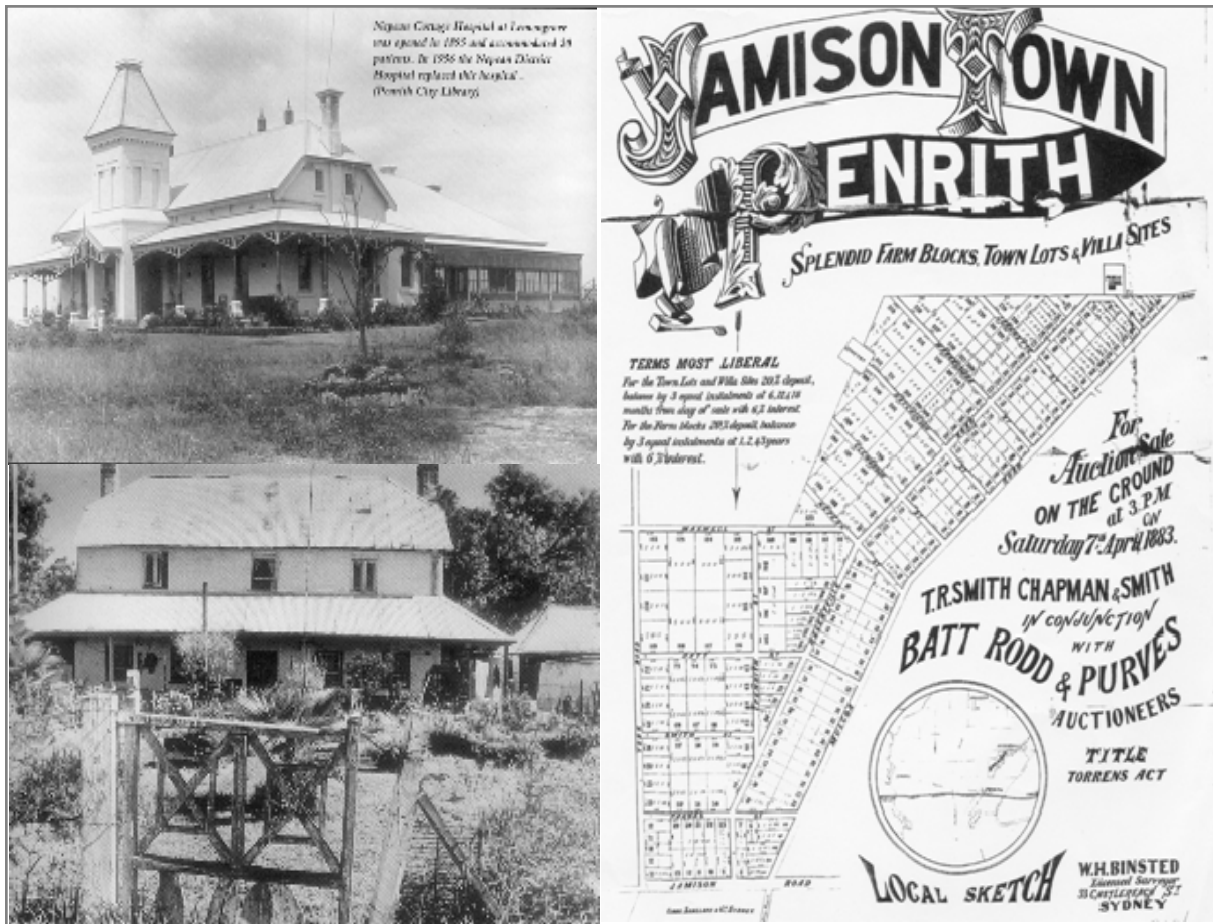# Penrith Heritage Study

November 2007

Volume 1 Study Report
Volume 2 Thematic History
Volume 3 Locality Profiles

prepared for

PENRITH CITY COUNCIL

Penrith Heritage Study

Volume 1

Study Report

November 2007

Nepean Cottage Hospital at Lemongrove
was opened in 1895 and accommodated 20
patients. In 1956 the Nepean District
Hospital replaced this hospital .
(Penrith City Library)

prepared for

PENRITH CITY COUNCIL

PAUL DAVIES Pty Ltd
Architects Heritage Consultants
180 Darling Street Balmain NSW 2041

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1.0   INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background

The Penrith Heritage Study (2004-7) has been prepared by Paul Davies Pty Ltd, heritage consultants for the Council of the City of Penrith. The report was prepared over the years 2004-7 following the commissioning of this office by Council in early 2004.

An earlier comprehensive heritage study of Penrith was completed in 1987 by Fox and Associates Pty Ltd. Following gazettal of Penrith *Local Environmental Plan (Environmental Heritage Conservation)* in 1994 some 200 individual items and three heritage conservation areas identified in the heritage study were given statutory protection.

In addition to Penrith *Local Environmental Plan (Environmental Heritage Conservation)*, there are four other planning instruments which apply to heritage properties in the local government area:

- *Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No. 11 (The Penrith Lakes Scheme)* (gazetted 21 November 1986)

- *Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No. 13 – Mulgoa Valley* (gazetted 11 December 1987).

- *Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No. 20 - Hawkesbury–Nepean River (No. 2 - 1997),* gazetted 7.11.1997

- *State Regional Environmental Plan No. 30 – St. Marys* (gazetted 19.1.01)

The heritage study review is part of the process to develop a new all encompassing local environmental plan for the Penrith area.

1.2   Study Area

The local government area of Penrith is located 50 km west of Sydney CBD. It comprises an area of 407 km2 centred on the regional city of Penrith with outlying rural and residential villages, suburbs and towns broadly defined by Emu Plains to the west, St. Marys to the east, Agnes Banks to the north and Wallacia to the south. The Council divides this area into the following 34 localities: Agnes Banks, Badgerys Creek, Berkshire Park, Cambridge Gardens, Cambridge Park, Castlereagh, Claremont Meadows, Colyton, Cranebrook, Emu Heights, Emu Plains, Erskine Park, Glenmore Park, Jamisontown, Kemps Creek, Kingswood, Leonay, Llandilo, Londonderry, Luddenham, Mt Vernon, Mulgoa, North St. Marys, Orchard Hills, Oxley Park, Penrith, Regentville, South Penrith, St Marys, St. Clair, Wallacia, Werrington, Werrington County, and Werrington Downs.

1.3   Study Objectives

The objectives of the heritage study as stated in the consultant brief issued in September 2003 focus on investigation and assessment of non-Aboriginal heritage, with the proviso that post European contact Aboriginal heritage and natural heritage values could be included where this is considered relevant.

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The general objectives of the consultant brief are to:

- *engage the community in the research, identification and protection of the City's heritage.*

- *provide a contemporary thematic history for the Penrith Local Government Area that identifies the significant phases of its development and provide a context for the identification of heritage places.*

- *review the status and significance of listed heritage items and heritage conservation areas.*

- *recommend to Council a schedule of items and conservation areas that require statutory protection.*

- *undertake a comparative analysis of the places recommended to be protected.*

The specific objectives are to:

- Facilitate and manage community consultation

- Prepare a thematic history for Penrith

- Review listed heritage items and heritage conservation areas

- Determine the setting or curtilage for all identified proposed new heritage items and listed heritage items

- Identify the relative significance of heritage conservation area elements

- Provide a comparative analysis of existing and proposed heritage items

- Assess cultural landscapes in the rural areas

- Identify incentives available to owners of listed heritage places

1.4 Limitations

A number of sites could not be access during the study and consequently could not be assessed or reviewed. The study did not involve accessing private land unless by specific arrangements through Penrith Council. Larger sites were also not accessed such as the ADI site, the land controlled by the Penrith Lakes Authority and military sites.

The ADI site is also outside the study boundary and subject to separate anlysis that was not available to this study.

1.5 Consultation

An objective of the heritage study review is engaging members of the broader community to provide input in the development of the review through the establishment of a heritage study reference group (HSRG). The HSRG provided the following tasks:

- assisted in the preparation of the thematic study by providing information and advice

- investigated specific sites and provided reference material for the heritage inventory

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- reviewed the listed heritage items, and provided the consultant with an assessment of items and places for a new proposed heritage list
- provided on-going advice on the development of the report
- advised on local community heritage interests
- attended the public consultation forums

Community consultation was undertaken during the preparation of the report

1.6   Study Team

The study was prepared by Nick Jackson, Chantal Danielli, Sally Vallis and Paul Davies on the staff of Paul Davies Pty. Ltd. The community liaison was undertaken by Paul Davies.

1.7   Acknowledgements

The study team wishes to acknowledge the assistance provided by the following:

Members of the heritage study reference group:

- James Broadbent - Heritage Owner
- George Gyford - President: Nepean District Historical Archaeology Group
- Associate Professor Carol Liston - UWS Western Sydney
- Staff of Penrith City Library in particular Lorraine Stacker in whose footsteps the authors follow.
- Terry Agar of Penrith City Council for his patience and provision of supporting material

1.8   Report Format

The Heritage Study Review comprises the following four individual reports:

Volume 1 – Summary Report

Volume 1, this report, provides a background to the study, the report process, and findings. The volume includes the introduction, study tasks, historical context, outline of localities, assessment of significance, cultural landscape assessment, recommendations, and incentives.

Volume 2 – Thematic History

Volume 2 provides a thematic history of the study area with a bibliography of sources consulted.

Volume 3 – Locality Description

Volume 3 provides a description of each of the 34 localities which collectively comprise the local government area of Penrith. The volume includes for each locality a historical background, physical description of the locality, description of existing, nominated and potential heritage items, discussion and recommendations. For each locality there is a plan showing the Crown land grants. As the location of the Crown grants is compiled from the available parish maps bundled in the Land and Property Information Parish Maps CD for County Cumberland and drawn onto the cadastre produced by Penrith City Council, the authors acknowledge there may be some margin of error. Reproductions of historic photographs, paintings, sketches, subdivision plans relevant to the locality are included here.

This section also addresses requirements of the consultant brief relating to comparative significance and cultural landscapes.

Volume 4 – Inventory

Volume 4 is the inventory for the heritage study. The inventory was prepared using the NSW Heritage Office's State Heritage Inventory software package and includes information that describes each item and its components and assesses its significance.

2.0 STUDY TASKS

2.1 Facilitate and Manage Community Consultation

The community consultative process is a key component of the heritage study review. The community consultation was principally undertaken through the representatives of the Heritage Study Reference Group (HSRG). Consultation with the HSRG was undertaken by Paul Davies and Nick Jackson.

The role of the HSRG was important because it provided the opportunity for the local community to express their views on the cultural heritage of respective neighbourhoods. Since the completion of the original heritage study in 1987 there has been a marked increase in awareness by the community in local history, family history and heritage issues in general.

While the study area is under the one local government administration there is diverse interest by the community in various aspects and regions of the local government area as represented by the following organizations:

The HSRG comprised:

- James Broadbent - heritage owner
- Peter Jackson Calway - St Marys Town Centre Manager
- George Gyford – president of the Nepean District Historical Archaeology Group
- Patrick Hurley - representing the Penrith Valley Chamber of Commerce
- Associate Professor Carol Liston – University of Western Sydney
- Ian McAlester - representing the Penrith City Centre Association
- Marion McLeod - heritage owner
- Jean Stephens - representing the Nepean Historical Society
- Norma Thorburn - President of the St Marys & District Historical Society

The consultative process also included three public meetings; the first held at Penrith and Penrith over September 2004. The aims of the first public meetings were to introduce the heritage study process to the community and respond to questions by the community.

2.2 Prepare a thematic history

The first heritage study of the local government area of Penrith was undertaken in 1987 by Fox and Associates. The study included a historical context report by historian Helen Proudfoot.

In preparing the thematic history, the findings of the original report were incorporated into a framework determined by the NSW Heritage Office. The first draft of the thematic history was widely circulated by Penrith City Council for review. The thematic history was subsequently revised to take account of comments raised by the reviewers and also to incorporate observations made during fieldwork.

The thematic history is structured to provide a 1500 to 2500 word essay for each of the themes supported by an image which succinctly addresses the theme.

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The thematic history provides an overview of the historic processes that have shaped the modern day Penrith region. For brevity the themes often refer to events and people without detailed elaboration, with additional information being included in the background histories included within the locality descriptions. A cross reference between the thematic and background histories, the so-called thematic stocktake, is included in the locality description; for example the York family is discussed in the history of Orchard Hills, the Thompson family in the histories of St Marys and Erskine Park, etc.

The above approach to the thematic history was followed as a means of addressing the requirement in the consultant brief for sufficient detail to support the recommended listing of an item for protection in a future heritage local environmental plan.

2.3   Review listed heritage items and conservation areas

The review of the listed heritage items and conservation areas was undertaken with the support of the aforementioned HSRG and in accordance with the following eight-step assessment procedure described in the publication *Assessing Heritage Significance* prepared by the NSW Heritage Office:

The review was undertaken within the assessment of the localities with the aim of confirming or negating the significance of the item to the locality and hence the local government area.

The review considered items listed in the following statutory instruments:

- *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991* (Schedule 2)
- *Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No. 11 (The Penrith Lakes Scheme)* (gazetted 21 November 1986) - Schedule 3
- *Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No. 13 – Mulgoa Valley* (gazetted 11 December 1987)
- *Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No. 20 - Hawkesbury–Nepean River (No. 2 - 1997),* gazetted 7.11.1997.

The fieldwork for the review was undertaken after completion of the background history for the locality and the more broadly focused thematic study. The available parish maps were assessed for grant and subdivision details.

The fieldwork was completed by car in the rural regions and foot in the suburban areas. Each item was assessed from the public domain where this was feasible noting materials of construction, garden setting and landscaped and built features within the setting.

The original heritage study item identification system was retained which in some instances has resulted in an item being reallocated to a new locality; Item SM-36 for example originally cited for St Marys is now sited within the locality of Erskine Park.

The outputs of this task are:

- the general descriptions and recommendations contained within the locality report (Volume 3).
- the detailed assessment contained in the inventory (Volume 4).

2.4 Identify new potential heritage items and heritage conservation areas

The identification of new potential heritage items and conservation areas was undertaken with the support of the aforementioned HSRG and in accordance with the eight-step assessment procedure described in the publication *Assessing Heritage Significance* prepared by the NSW Heritage Office.

Identification was undertaken within the assessment of the localities, again with the view that the significance of the item to the locality contributes to the collective significance of the local government area. Investigation included items nominated by the HSRG, items identified in fieldwork undertaken for this review, and by existing items contained within the Fox and Associates report of 1987 and Section 170 registers. Items listed as 'deferred' in the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991* were also re-assessed.

The outputs of this task are:

- general descriptions and recommendations contained within the locality report (Volume 3).
- detailed assessment contained in the inventory or electronic database (Volume 4).

2.5 Determine the setting or curtilage for all identified proposed new heritage items and listed heritage items

The fieldwork included assessment of existing and potential heritage items and analysis of their context to determine curtilage, setting and historic and physical relationships. The analysis was guided by the procedure adopted in the publication *Heritage Curtilages* published by the NSW Heritage Office. In this publication the term 'heritage curtilage' is defined as the area of land surrounding an item or area of heritage significance which is essential for retaining and interpreting its heritage significance. It can apply to either:

- land which is integral to the heritage significance of items of the built heritage; or
- a precinct which includes buildings, works, relics, trees or places and their setting.

The heritage curtilage should therefore contain all elements that contribute to the heritage significance, conservation and interpretation of a heritage item. There are four types of heritage curtilage by which this can be achieved by:

- defining the lot boundary of a property,
- defining an area which is less than the lot boundary of the property,
- defining an area which is greater than the property boundary, and
- defining an area which is a composite of a number of discrete items which is often referred to as a 'conservation area'.

In assessing these, the curtilage the broader physical environment was examined noting topography, land uses, subdivision pattern, etc. In the urban areas this necessitated assessment of the streetscape to determine any consistent pattern and historic view lines. In the outlying villages and rural areas the relationship between places is often quite ephemeral being reliant on changes in vegetation growth and patterns.

2.6 Identify the relative significance of elements of heritage conservation area

The existing conservation areas were reassessed to determine initially the current status of the individual components of the area and then identify the relative significance between these components. The ranking of relative significance is determined by the contributory and non-contributory status of the component to the area. Contributory items are typical and representative of the general area and are good examples of their style or period, and while without being exceptional examples they provide the basic character and context for the village. In some instances, items are listed for their historic association and/or archaeological potential. To this end, a statement of significance is provided for each area.

The above procedure was also undertaken for the identified potential heritage conservation areas.

2.7 Provide a comparative analysis of existing and proposed heritage items

An analysis of all existing and proposed heritage items that are alike was undertaken by comparing and contrasting the item's relative heritage values. A requirement of the consultant brief was the need to list only items essential to the maintenance of Penrith's heritage identity and character. The comparison of other like places is important in providing a clear understanding of a place's cultural significance and a degree of surety in managing the protection of the heritage assets of the local government area.

In the review process, however, it was found that the historic values of the localities determined the value of the item. The California Bungalow style cottage for example was popular in the inter-war era is prevalent throughout the local government area. Stylistically these cottages are very similar, but in some instances they demonstrate a historic phase integral to the identity of a particular locality and therefore add value to an item which in other respects has values represented elsewhere.

The outputs of this task are:

- the general descriptions and recommendations contained within the locality report (Volume 3).

- the detailed assessment contained in the inventory/database (Volume 4).

2.8 Assess cultural landscapes in the rural areas

The cultural landscapes of the rural areas of the Penrith local government area contribute to the character of the area and the western metropolitan region. The landscapes were described noting their special qualities. The natural and cultural elements that contribute to the character of the landscape are defined with descriptions.

The identification of the cultural landscapes was undertaken through the detailed locality assessments.

2.9 Identify incentives available to owners of listed heritage places

Listing of a place in a statutory planning instrument such as a local environmental plan provides opportunities for the owner but also imposes constraints. Some local government councils throughout Australia offer incentives for owners of heritage listed properties and its is a requirement of the consultant brief that these incentives be identified and their relative merits be assessed with recommendations made on an appropriate and practical scheme for Penrith.

3.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Originally compiled by Fox & Associates for the Heritage Study of the City of Penrith (1987) and edited for this review.

The discovery of the Nepean River (PC-01) at Penrith was made by Captain Watkin Tench, accompanied by, Thomas Arndell, assistant surgeon, and Mr. Lowes, the surgeon's mate of the Sirius, two marines, and a convict on 27 June 1789. Some 14 years later Governor King sanctioned settlement on the eastern bank of the Nepean River with grants being marked out surveys by Surveyor Grimes and James Meehan from 1803. Situated on the rich alluvial soils of the river floodplain of Castlereagh and Agnes Banks have proved to be the agricultural backbone of the region.

The first town officially planned in the Penrith area was Castlereagh (C-14), on a site chosen by Governor Macquarie and designated in a Government and General Order of 15 December, 1810, along with Windsor, Richmond, Wilberforce, and Pitt Town. The town plan was drawn up and surveyed, the Rev. Fulton established his small school and chapel (C-15), and a graveyard (C-16) was marked out

In 1814 a stockyard (EP-17) had been established there for the government herds of cattle on the western bank of the river, opposite Sir John Jamison's farm (R-03), at Emu Plains. In 1819, a government establishment was formed. Macquarie himself chose the site for the Superintendent's house, for the barracks and for the convicts, on a rise, nearly in the centre of the plains (EP-24). This site was in the vicinity of St Paul's church and graveyard. After the dismantling of the Government Farm at Emu Plains in the 1820s, the Surveyor-General, Thomas Mitchell ignored Penrith to survey a government town at "Emu", and town allotments and 20 ha. farms.

The route west to the Nepean does not appear to have been much used until well after 1813 when the crossing of the great mountain ramparts was achieved by Gregory Blaxland, William Lawson and William Charles Wentworth and completion of William Cox's road in 1815. It seems that the beginning of the road between Parramatta to connect with Cox's road at the Nepean coincided with Governor Macquarie's tour of inspection in October 1815. He noted in his journal that he returned "by the new Western Road now constructing." The Great Western Road (PC-4) as it came to be called grew stronger as the decades rolled on. It not only formed the main access to the lands of the interior it became the focus of the development in the western part of the County of Cumberland, and was the reason for the establishment, around a guard house and military depot in 1815 and later court house (P-23) of Penrith itself.

The weatherboard courthouse and lockup was built in 1817 (P-23), with an adjacent enclosed paddock of 3.2 hectares for travelling stock. These were set back a few kilometres from the river crossing, on higher ground, to be less vulnerable to floods and were the nucleus of the small unplanned town which serviced travellers. Around Penrith William Neate Chapman was granted 525 ha in 1804, and Daniel Woodriffe 400 ha. Neither lived on their grants. South of the road, John Best was granted 190 ha; this later became the Hornseywood Estate, but at first it prevented expansion of the town. Simeon Lord (400 ha) and John Single (97 ha) also held land south of the road. In 1835, Sarah McHenry was granted 40 ha there by Governor Bourke. This was subdivided much later, in 1885, as the Lemon Grove Estate. Sir John Jamison,

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Regentville (R-03), just to the south, with its fine mansion w as a nucleus for a cluster of ancillary buildings and activities. In 1837, Bishop Broughton chose Penrith as the site for a church, St Stephens (P-24).

By the 1840s, another small village had begun to emerge at St Marys (SM-17), also located on the Great Western Road, again not an official town, but a private subdivision. Located at the South Creek crossing, with a nucleus of a simple but substantial church, St Mary Magdalene (SM-13), endowed by the King family and completed in 1840. The church became the nucleus of a small village when Sir Maurice O'Connell, who had married Mary Putland, put 400 ha of his wife's land up for sale in 1842. Around St Marys, grants north of the Great Western Road were allocated to Governor King's wife by an obliging Governor Bligh, and in return, Governor King granted Bligh's daughter, Mary Putland, land near Werrington. Grants to King's children were made by their father. Phillip Parker King, son of the Governor and distinguished naval captain, was granted an additional 600 hectares north of Penrith in 1837 by Governor Bourke, close to his family's Dunheved estate (SM-01). The house Werrington (W-01) was also the nucleus of a large estate, owned by the Lethbridge family, relatives by marriage to the Kings, until the 1970s. West of St. Marys Samuel Marsden established his fine merino flock at Mamre (SM-28), and a fine garden and orchard was established around the house.

The first series of grants in the Mulgoa Valley were made on 1 January 1810 with further grants in the following three years. These allocated the better areas flanking Mulgoa Creek and the Nepean. Further areas were granted in 1815 and 1816,and by then most of the land in the Valley was alienated to William Cox and his sons; to solicitor James Norton, clergymen Robert Cartwright and Henry Fulton and to the Jamisons. An early house was The Cottage (c1811 (MV-02) built by William Cox and lived in by each of his three sons before they married and built larger houses for themselves in the Valley. Though the Cox pastoral interests extended to large tracts of grazing land on the other side of the Blue Mountains, they based their operations at their Mulgoa headquarters until late in the nineteenth century, using them as head stations where herds were brought before marketing and for specialised breeding of livestock.

Railways, begun in the early 1850's came, at an opportune time for the Penrith district, and changed the character of Western Cumberland almost immediately. Once the railway was extended from Parramatta to Penrith (P-17) by 1863, new avenues for earning a livelihood became possible. First there was the building of the railway itself, which provided employment not only for permanent gangs, but also for the local farmer or labourer who secured a short-term contract for carrying, excavating, fencing or supplying timber. The timber-getting industry of Western Cumberland became established at that time, and gradually during the nineteenth century, after the building of the railway, the forests which clothed the gentle undulating hills stretching from Prospect to the Nepean were cut out.

As Sydney became established as the chief market for meat and livestock, the great herds of cattle and sheep wended their way in from the west and down from the Hunter Valley to the Homebush and Flemington markets. Many of the cleared areas close to the Great Western Highway and the roads to Windsor became stock resting paddocks. In 1878 Benjamin Richards built the nucleus of his great meatworks at Riverstone to intercept these herds, and about the same time, St Marys became

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established as the county's main centre for tanning and fellmongering (SM-8). Peak output was reached in the late nineteenth century when eight tanneries were operating, employing approximately100 men. Andrew Thompson ran the largest tannery, building the St. Marys mansion, Mimosa (SM-22) as a symbol of his success. The industry flourished there until the 1920s when it began to move to the Botany industrial area. The contemporaneous wagon works was established by brothers James and George Bennett (SM-38). Their tabletop wagons became famous as the best heavy transport wagons to be bought. During the second world war St Marys was chosen as the site for the manufacture of ammunitions. In the post war period, the Commonwealth-owned factory buildings were at first leased to industrial firms at cheap rentals

Along the railway line between St. Marys and Penrith is Kingswood, then named Cross-roads Station. Some attempts at subdivision were made here in the vicinity in the 1880s (Penrithville) and later (Kingswood Park Estate).

At Wallacia, the Luddenham Estate was put up for sale in 1885. Here, larger farm blocks of about 50 acres (20 ha) were offered. Small farmers were attracted, improvements made, orchards and vineyards planted, and sometimes cottages built. At Mulgoa and Wallacia guesthouses were established to cater for the visitors. There were twelve advertising in 1919, and by 1938 there were over twenty. Gradually all the houses on the old estates were converted to this use as their function as agricultural and pastoral centres declined.

Some impetus was given to the population figures in the 1880s and 1890s after the coming of the railway, but even this was slow. In 1871, Penrith was proclaimed a municipality, following a petition, from 176 persons liable to be rated upon incorporation. In 1895, a municipality was proclaimed for Castlereagh, and a town hall (C-2) built on the Castlereagh Road. Municipal status was achieved in 1890 at St. Marys and at Mulgoa in 1893. Amalgamation of these councils with Penrith occurred in 1949. It was not until the 1950s that a strong impetus for growth emerged, and this was tied to the general expansion of the functions of the metropolitan area of Sydney.

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4.0   OUTLINE OF SUBURBS

4.1   Regional Clusters and Creek Systems

The local government area of Penrith is divided into 34 urban and rural suburbs with place names recognised by the Geographic Names Board of New South Wales. These suburbs and their defined boundaries have been incorporated into this report and form the basis of the assessment process. These suburbs can be clustered according to relevance to a major natural system such as a watercourse or to region in the following ways:
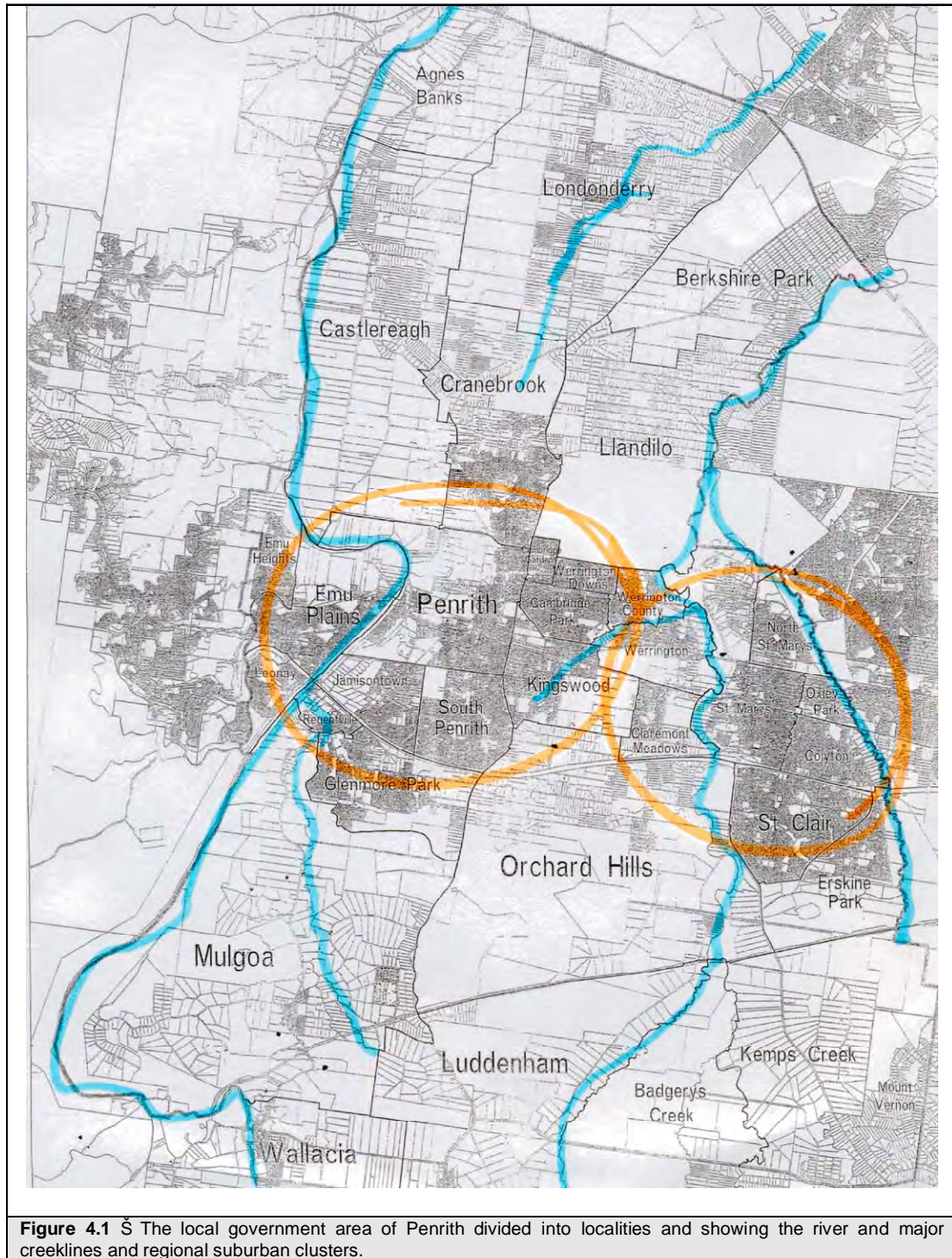
Creek and River Systems

Nepean River	Mulgoa Creek	South Creek	Rickabys Creek	Ropes Creek
Agnes Banks Castlereagh Cranebrook Emu Heights Emu Plains Leonay Penrith Jamisontown Regentville Wallacia	Mulgoa	Luddenham Orchard Hills Badgerys Creek Kemps Creek Kingswood Claremont Meadows St. Marys Werrington Werrington Downs Werrington County Cambridge Park Cambridge Gardens Llandilo Berkshire Park	Londonderry	Erskine Park St. Clair Colyton Oxley Park North St. Marys

Local Centres

Penrith	St. Marys
Cranebrook Emu Heights Emu Plains Leonay Penrith Jamisontown South Penrith Regentville Glenmore Park Kingswood Cambridge Park Cambridge Gardens Werrington Downs Werrington County	St. Marys St. Clair Erskine Park North St. Marys Oxley Park Colyton

4.2   The Localities

The individual localities of the local government area of Penrith are discussed in detail in Volume 3 of this report.

Figure 4.1 Š The local government area of Penrith divided into localities and showing the river and major creeklines and regional suburban clusters.

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5.0 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

5.1 Introduction

Cultural significance is defined in *The Burra Charter* (see below), published by Australia ICOMOS, as:

> *aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present and future generations.*

Heritage significance includes a range of ideas or concepts that come together in a particular place. Significance can be embodied in the actual fabric of the place, the setting and context in which it is found, the fit-out and items within it, the use of the place and its history, records of its use, and the memories and responses which are made to the place by its direct and associated users.

5.2 N.S.W. Heritage Criteria

The N.S.W. *Heritage Manual* (as amended) published by the N.S.W. Heritage Office provides the basis for assessment of the heritage significance of an item by evaluating its significance by reference to the following criteria:

a) *An item is important in the course, or pattern, of N.S.W.'s cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);*

b) *An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in N.S.W.'s cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);*

c) *An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technological achievement in N.S.W. (or the local area);*

d) *An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in N.S.W. (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;*

e) *An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of N.S.W.'s cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);*

f) *An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of N.S.W.'s cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);*

g) *An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of N.S.W.'s*
- *cultural or natural places; or*
- *cultural or natural environments.*
   (or a class of the local area's
- *cultural or natural places; or*
- *cultural or natural environments.*

The above criteria for cultural and relative cultural values provides two thresholds (state or local, ie. the Penrith local government area) for determining the level of significance.

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5.3   Assessment of Significance

The non-indigenous cultural significance of the Penrith local government area is derived from the following factors:

Statement	Criterion	Locality	Theme
The region developed as a major centre of agricultural production in the nineteenth century primarily centred on the Nepean River and along its tributaries. The areas of Castlereagh, Mulgoa, Lambridge (north Penrith), Regentville and Emu Plains are associated with the production of wheat and maize, fruits, and dairy products which necessitated the development of grinding mills (Sir John Jamison's windmill, Allen's mill on the river bank at Upper Castlereagh, and Kinghorn's mill on the western side of the river at Emu Plains, Jackson's mill at Lambridge. The number and extent of these demolished mills (NR-09) provides insight into the importance of the agricultural economy in the LGA in the first half of the nineteenth century.	A, E, F	Castlereagh Emu Plains Mulgoa Regentville Upper Castlereagh	Agriculture Industry
The LGA in encompassing an extensive tract of the Nepean River is associated with key historical events at the birth of European settlement in Australia with the exploratory party headed by Captain Watkin Tench discovering the river (PC-01) in mid 1789, and subsequent exploration of the river by Lieutenant Dawes.	A, B, F	Penrith	Exploration Environment
The LGA includes the early colonial farmlands (from 1803) at Castlereagh and Agnes Banks which represent one of the earliest attempts to develop an agricultural and pastoral economy in Australia (eg C-08). These farmlands continue in rural use and due to the integrity of the subdivision pattern provide insight into early agricultural production.	A, E, F	Castlereagh Cranebrook Agnes Banks	Agriculture Pastoralism
The LGA includes the area of Emu Plains which is associated with early colonial government managed agricultural and pastoral stations staffed by convicts. The stockyard (1814) and later (1819) experimental farm and convict depot was one of a handful developed in New South Wales and is particularly associated with administration of Governor Macquarie and the influx of convicts following cessation of the Napoleonic wars.	A, B, E, F	Emu Plains	Convict

Statement	Criterion	Locality	Theme
The LGA includes an extensive tract of the early colonial Western Road (PC-04) (from 1815) which has historic associations with development in the region and beyond. The experience of travelling the road, and the crossing of the Nepean River in particular, is a recurrent theme in many early colonial accounts of New South Wales.	A, E	Penrith Emu Plains	Transport
The LGA includes two official early town reserves at Castlereagh (1811) (C-14 and with C-15 & C-16) and Emu Plains (1832) which collectively demonstrate town-founding practice of successive colonial administrations. The Castlereagh township is associated with Governor Macquarie's reforms of land settlement on the Hawkesbury/Nepean basin and is one of five such towns. The Emu township is associated with Surveyor-General Thomas L. Mitchell and is one of a small number of town's laid out at Mitchell's direction in County Cumberland.	A, B, F, G	Castlereagh Emu Plains	Towns, suburbs & villages Persons Events Birth and death
The LGA includes the township of Emu Plains which developed as a major coaching centre with the onset of the Gold Rush in the 1850s. The suburb contains a handful of extant coaching inns (ie. EP-13) of the mid-nineteenth century which collectively form a group which is unparalleled on this scale in County Cumberland.	A, F	Emu Plains	Transport Commerce Accommodation
The LGA includes sites at Emu Plains (PC-04b) and Orchard Hills (SM-30) which are associated with the first successive crossing (1813) of the Great Dividing Range by Europeans in a party of exploration headed by Gregory Blaxland, William Lawson and William Charles Wentworth.	A, B, F	Emu Plains Mulgoa Orchard Hills	Exploration Persons Events
The LGA is associated with the initial development of Roman Catholicism and Wesleyanism in New South Wales with the work of John Lees and James McCarthy in the Castlereagh area. This is demonstrated in McCarthy's cemetery (CR-09) and the Uniting Church at Upper Castlereagh (UC-01 and UC-02).	A, B, C, D, E, F	Castlereagh Cranebrook	Religion Creative Endeavour Persons Events Birth and Death

Statement	Criterion	Locality	Theme
The LGA includes a collection of mid colonial Anglican churches at Mulgoa (MV-03), Penrith (P-24) and St Marys (SM-13) which demonstrate the *Colonial Church Act* of 1836, town founding practice by local landowners and the role of the Church of England as the official religion in the colony. Collectively this group of extant 1830s churches erected under the incumbency of Bishop Broughton is rare within the State. The churches retain their original use and include graveyards which provide rare insight into early Anglican communities in the respective regions.	A, B, C, D, E, F	Mulgoa Penrith St Marys	Religion Creative Endeavour Persons Events Birth and Death
The LGA is associated with a number of colonial era individuals and families of note in the history the development of New South Wales. These include the Coxes at Mulgoa (MV-01, MV-02, MV-03, MV-04, MV-12), the Kings at St Marys (SM-01, SM-13,), and Lethbridges at Werrington (W-01), Francis Forbes at Emu Plains (L-04), and the Rev. Henry Fulton at Castlereagh (C-15 and P-24)	A, B, C, D, E, F	Mulgoa Penrith St Marys Werrington Leonay	Religion Creative Endeavour Persons Events
The LGA is associated with a number of Victoria era individuals and families of note in the history the development of the region. These include the Single's (AB-12 and P-04), Woodriffe's (P-05), Rayner's, Ryan's (EP-01), Riley's (MV-01), Smiths (P-06), Thompson (SM-22) and Bennett's (SM-11 and SM-09, SM-11, SM-38).	A, B, C, D, E, G	Agnes Banks Castlereagh Penrith St Marys	Persons Events Creative Endeavour
The LGA includes a collection of colonial and early Victorian engineering works at Emu Plains and Penrith that derive from successive development by colonial engineers of road and rail technologies associated river crossing and mountainside ascent. This includes associations with William Cox's road (PC-04b), the Old Bathurst Road (PC-04b)), Mitchell's line of road (PC-04b), and the extant John Whitton's Victoria Bridge (NR-04).	A, B, C, E, F	Emu Heights Emu Plains Penrith	Transport Technology Persons

Statement	Criterion	Locality	Theme
The LGA includes the route of the original Western Railway (PC-05) from Sydney to the State's western districts completed in stages from the 1860s. Albeit upgraded the line demonstrates the economic and social vigour of the Colony following the discovery of gold in 1851 and provided the impetus for late-nineteenth settlement in the region. Specific areas such as Penrith provided support roles (P-16 & P-17) crucial to the function of the rail network.	A, F	Emu Plains Kingswood Penrith St Marys	Transport Towns, suburbs & villages
The LGA is symbolically centred on the Nepean River (PC-01) which is a modified natural feature which exhibits great diversity in its course between Nortons Basin and Agnes Banks with steep gorges and broad flood plain. The river initially encouraged European settlement and has for many generations provided a place for recreation and artistic pursuits. This diversity of riverscapes is rare within metropolitan Sydney.	A, C, D, E, F	Agnes Banks Castlereagh Emu Heights Emu Plains Jamisontown Leonay Mulgoa Penrith Regentville Wallacia	Environment – natural landscape Sport Leisure Creative Endeavour
The LGA includes a number of early colonial era rural based estates which in the diversity of their location and scale provide rare insight into the convict era economic, political and social conditions in New South Wales. These sites include The Cottage (c.1811- MV-02), Regentville site (1823 – R-03), Glenmore (c.1825 – MV-01), Winbourne site (c.1824 – MV-12), Fairlight site (c.1821 – MV-14), Fernhill (c.1830s –MV-04), Werrington (c.1834 – W-01), Dunheved site (c.1832 – SM-01), Mamre (c.1823 – SM-28), Bayley Park (c1810s and later – KC-03), Nepean Park (c.1820s – C-09), Mount Pleasant site (c.1820s – CR-03 (olives)), and Hadley Park (c.1811 – C-08). The LGA also has a number of areas which have historic associations with former colonial estates including Erskine Park, Wallacia (Luddenham), Orchard Hills (Lee Holme), Berkshire Park, and Leonay (Edinglassie – L-04). All sites retain historic associations with people notable in the development the 19th century colony.	A, B, C, E, F	Berkshire Park Castlereagh Cranebrook Erskine Park Mulgoa Orchards Hills Regentville St Marys Wallacia	Creative Endeavour Accommodation Persons Land tenure

Statement	Criterion	Locality	Theme
The LGA includes a spectrum of public schools which demonstrate the development of public education from the 1860s. The	A, C, E, G	Agnes Banks Castlereagh Emu Plains	Education Towns, suburbs & villages

contrasting scale, materials and design of the schoolhouses and teacher's cottages demonstrate evolving fortunes of respective communities, education reform, and successive architectural styles of the 1870s (AB-03, C-04, CR-04, EP-23, P-12, SM-18, UC-03), 1880s (MV-06, R-02), and 1890s (K-09).		Mulgoa Penrith Regentville Wallacia	
The LGA includes sites and areas associated with the ambitious Mulgoa Irrigation Scheme (MV-11) developed by noted irrigators the Chaffey brothers and the Cox family. The failed scheme (from c.1889 to 1896) demonstrates marked advance in agricultural production on a scale unique in County Cumberland.	A, B, E, F	Mulgoa	Agriculture Persons Events Technology
The course of historic development of local government representation in New South Wales from 1843 is demonstrated in the LGA in the numerous areas formerly under local community administration that were amalgamated in 1949. The historic development of local government is demonstrated in the handful of extant former town halls (C-02, P-18, and SM-16) and historic associations with council initiated infrastructure such as reticulated town water (NR4) and electricity generation.	A, C, G	Castlereagh Penrith St Marys	Government and administration
The emergence of a sizeable residential population in the area from the 1880s has resulted in the provision of government community services for health which were intended to serve the region. The range of historic health services is demonstrated at the Regentville site (1860s – R-04), Nepean Cottage Hospital (P-09), Nepean District Ambulance Service (P-39).	A, C, G	Mulgoa Penrith	Health
The emergence of South Creek and its tributaries as a place for noxious industry (SM-08) and Castlereagh and Emu Plains for gravel extraction (UC-05 and EP-08) in the nineteenth century is representative of the rural and mineral industrial base of colonial New South Wales. Each industry was capital intensive, provided local employment, and was associated with local historical identities such as Thomas R. Smith, Andrew Thompson, and Martin Brell.	A, B, G	Castlereagh Emu Plains Kingswood St Marys	Industry Persons

Statement	Criterion	Locality	Theme
The role of the LGA in the war emergency of 1939-1945 is demonstrated by a number of sites associated with logistical support and training (P-06a), diversionary airfields, and the munitions filling factory (SM-02). The development at St Marys was centred on the filling factory is particularly significant in consideration of its scale, strategic importance and rarity, and later formed the backbone of industrial development in the municipality in the post war years.	A, F, G	Badgerys Creek Berkshire Park Kingswood Londonderry Orchard Hills Penrith St Marys	Defence Industry Towns, suburbs & villages
The development of specific industries on the Nepean River and South Creek in the mid-nineteenth century associated with cloth manufacture and wagon manufacture demonstrate tertiary activities associated with rural production. The Nepean River tweed mills are particularly associated with the Raynor family and Emu Plains, while the longstanding wagon building works association at St Marys (SM-09 and SM-38) operated by the Bennett brothers is unique within the LGA.	A, B, F	Emu Plains Regentville St Marys	Industry Towns, suburbs & villages Persons
The LGA includes a number of areas which are associated with late colonial closer settlement that provide insight into the consequences of and responses to the economic downturn of the 1840s and recovery from 1851. The private village at South Creek (1842 & 1855 – SM-17) is of particular note in its range of farm and town lots, provision of civic areas (the church (SM-13) and square (SM-21), and impetus for development of farming, industry and commerce. Similarly Erskine Park and St Clair is unique in the LGA for the early release (1856) of freehold farmland.	A, B, F & G	Claremont Meadows Erskine Park Kingswood St Marys	Towns, suburbs & villages Agriculture Pastoralism
The LGA retains longstanding historic associations with the nineteenth and early twentieth century market for the supply of meat and livestock for metropolitan Sydney centred on South Creek and its tributaries and focussed on saleyards at St Marys. The remnant tracts of cleared grazing land around Luddenham (SM-31), Badgerys Creek and Orchard Hills continue to provide insight into this economic activity.	A, G	Badgerys Creek Luddenham Orchard Hills St Marys	Pastoralism Land tenure

Statement	Criterion	Locality	Theme
The picturesque setting of the western margin of the LGA with the foothills of the Blue Mountains (EP-33) and river is associated with the development of an Australian artistic tradition in the late nineteenth century by, among others, Arthur Streeton, and the Lewers (EP-18)	A, B, G	Agnes Banks Castlereagh Emu Plains Mulgoa	Environment – natural Creative endeavour
The LGA retains a number of nineteenth century villas associated with people notable for commercial enterprise and/or civic duty. These include the homes of Toby Ryan (EP-01), T.R. Smith (P-06b), A. Thompson (SM-22, J. Bennett (SM-11) and James Ewan (R-05).	A, B, C, G	Emu Plains Penrith St Marys Mulgoa Valley	Accommodation Towns, suburbs & villages Persons
The emergence of settled village and farm communities in the LGA in the last half of the nineteenth century is historically associated with the break-up of the large estates for closer settlement. This is demonstrated in extant street alignments (various), cottages and farmhouses (various), churches (C-12, CR-05, EP-24, EP-27, EP-30, K-06, LL-03, LU-05 & LU-06, MV-09, P-13, OH-03, WA-01) community halls (C-02, EP-20, LU-20), P-18, SM-16), recreation grounds (P-06a & LU-7), park reserves (C-03, P-21, SM-21), cemeteries (EP-24, L-01, K-02, P-24, SM-14, SM-13), and schools (AB-03, C-04, CR-04, EP-23, P-12, P-26, SM-18, UC-03, MV-06, R-02, K-09.	A, B, C, D, E, F, G	Berkshire Park Cambridge Park Emu Plains Jamisontown Llandilo Luddenham Mulgoa Orchard Hills Penrith South Penrith Wallacia Werrington	Towns, suburbs & villages Land tenure Religion Communication Education Accommodation Persons Birth and Death Social institutions
The northern and southern parts (AB-11, MV-15, R-4) of the LGA are formed by forestry reserve which, in addition to comprising flora and fauna of high conservation values, provide insight into a longstanding system of land management by successive government administrations dating back to the original dedication of the land as common for the farmers on the banks of the Nepean River.	A, C, E, G	Agnes Banks Berkshire Park Castlereagh Londonderry Mulgoa Regentville	Environment - natural

6.0   STUDY OUTCOMES

6.1   Introduction

The heritage of Penrith covers a broad range of places and place types that extend over a wide area. Even though many of the rural centres have early development and histories there is now relatively little surviving physical fabric and relatively little remaining of the scattered villages across the area. Much of the character of the villages has also been lost with later development changing the scale and separation that once existed. This in part reflects the very small scale of most settlements and the rural character of the area.

Similar change has occurred in the larger centres particularly Penrith and St Marys where again relatively little early buildings remain in the established centres.

Locations that have remained with groupings of significant buildings and features include Emu Plains (where the pace of development has been less than elsewhere and more early buildings have survived), some of the suburban sub-divisions around Penrith such as Lemongrove (which reflect the early stages of suburbanisation related to access to transport) and smaller settlements along early main roads.

A key part of the early rural development has also been removed with the Penrith Lakes development which has obliterated all landscape and heritage value from the earliest rural settlement areas.

The study concludes that remnant places across the whole study area should be conserved for their individual heritage value and that most of the remaining early development is of significance. It also focuses on groupings of buildings that provide context and understanding of earlier patterns of development.

Overall the study has looked to provide consistency in listings and recommendations, although this is sometimes difficult given the wide variety of places and values being considered.

Heritage studies have three key aspects. The first is identifying heritage values and the places that embody those values, the second is recommending how to manage and work with those values to allow owners to conserve, adapt, extend and develop their properties within the parameters of each places heritage value.

The final stage of the study is to convey information about the heritage values of Penrith to the community and owners in particular so that they can understand what heritage value is and how it can work for owners.

6.2   Conservation Areas and Heritage Items

This section of the report provides a brief overview of how heritage items and conservation or heritage areas have been determined. It contains a short overview of how thresholds have been adopted and applied within the council area in terms of

assessing relative significance or discerning between local and state level significance.

Conservation Areas

Conservation Areas are precincts, streets, rural areas or combinations of these that contain groups of consistent places that demonstrate the history of the locality. Conservation Areas include commercial, residential and rural areas. It is the collective value of the group that determines its significance. Conservation Areas often contain Heritage Items within their boundaries.

It is the overall heritage character of a place that gives it its unique character. This is reflected in the Conservation Areas. It is essential for the future of a number of the towns, villages and associated rural areas to adequately protect those values while planning for future development.

The recommendations or controls for Conservation Areas are designed to protect and enhance the overall heritage value of that area and focus principally on the retention of streetscape and landscape heritage values. These relate to the external appearance of the buildings and their setting including gardens and fences.

Conservation Areas recognise the special values of places and look to improve urban and rural amenity through the retention and enhancement of heritage attributes and features.

Conservation Areas are a key control where there are good collections of significant buildings, as it is the collective controls that provide the context and character setting for the buildings individually identified. The aim of any Conservation Area is to retain the heritage value of the component parts (in all its aspects including research, social and historical values), to retain the aesthetic value and character of the whole precinct and over time to provide controls that remove or modify more intrusive elements and prevent development that adversely affects the character of the area.

If controls are correctly applied to Conservation Areas new development and additions and alterations to component buildings can be undertaken within a clear and strategic framework that takes into consideration the value of the surrounding elements.

Heritage Items

These are places of individual heritage value that are important to the identity of Penrith and which contribute to its history and development. Heritage Items may be examples of:

- early development,
- particularly well designed or built buildings,
- the work of significant architects or builders,
- the homes or businesses of key people in the locality,

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- a good representation of major phases or styles in the area,
- key buildings marking new developments or periods of development,
- rare examples of the style in a particular location,
- important to tell the story or history of the locality,
- important to the community because of patterns of use or high esteem
- part of a group of important places.

A wide variety of places will be proposed for Heritage items. They will comprise:
- residential buildings
- commercial buildings
- churches and public meeting places (or former churches and public buildings)
- community facilities including schools, council facilities, child care centres, etc.
- monuments and memorials
- landscapes including gardens, trees, parks and rural landscapes
- industrial sites
- archaeological sites both those known and places of archaeological potential

Heritage Items will be found in the towns and villages and the surrounding rural landscape. Industrial places are included for their important role in the development of the area. Many of these places may seem unusual to include as they may not have the attributes normally seen in Heritage Items such as fine aesthetic qualities, but the purpose of listing places covers a wide range of attributes as set out in the State Heritage Legislation and in particular to allow the story of Penrith and its component parts to be understood in a wide range of aspects.

Recommendations are made in the study as to whether places are of local or state heritage significance. This is based on applying the criteria in the NSW Heritage Act. The rationale for listing places derives from a range of factors but in particular:

- Each nominated place needs to satisfy one or more of the criteria in the Heritage Act, to provide a basic understanding of the potential significance of the place. Significance requires a broad understanding of the overall values of a place and then placing each site or building within that context. Only when the place contributes to the overall value, either as an element of the broader value or of particular and individual value for other reasons, should it be placed on a register.

- Penrith contains a good collection of very fine places and buildings as well as more modest places so that discernment is needed in making recommendations for placing a site on a particular heritage schedule. In other council areas the thresholds may be different reflecting the overall collection of heritage places that are found there. In Penrith there are a number of early places, fine rural landscapes and settings and some excellent groups of buildings in both town and rural settings.

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- Generally the places already listed satisfy at least one and often more than one criterion for inclusion.

- The early development phase of the area, while surviving in rural areas has not survived in the developed areas, it is now rare wherever it is located and of high value.

- The adopted heritage schedule should reflect what is valuable to the community and be a manageable part of the strategic planning of Council.

6.3   Thresholds for inclusion of heritage items

The NSW Heritage Act does not set out a difference between places of local or state heritage significance, this is provided in the guidelines of the NSW Heritage Manual .

The database of sites recommended for listing in this study sets out the criteria in the Act for each place by letter as noted above. This gives an indication of the types of significance a place has. Upon further investigation of particular sites it is likely that other criteria not set out may be appropriate.

A difficulty that arises in broad heritage studies is that in a number of areas where listings have already taken place, a threshold has been established (generally based on the lowest level of significance) for what should be contained in the heritage schedule. Often existing heritage schedules or listings are not consistent in applying the criteria from the Act and do not establish the basis of thresholds used, consequently there will be a range of places already listed that possibly should not be listed.

The threshold for inclusion of a place as a Heritage Item can also vary for places within a Conservation Area and those outside Conservation Areas.

Heritage Items within Conservation Areas are the historically, aesthetically, socially, archaeologically distinctive places that set them apart from places which are included as good representative building stock.

Heritage Items outside Conservation Areas may have a lower threshold for inclusion, as they are generally isolated examples often without a context or without other similar buildings or elements. For example, a number of isolated modest timber cottages are recommended for listing as Heritage Items where if they were located with a Conservation Area they would not be separately listed.

6.4   Building Interiors

The study does not attempt to establish controls for interiors of buildings unless they are public spaces. Generally where a public or civic building is recommended for listing it would include the whole of the building and setting including interiors and in some cases fit-out (this may particularly apply to industrial sites). However, it is recognised that there are many fine interiors which should be conserved and owners

are encouraged to retain good intact interiors. Controls for Conservation Areas should note the value of early and intact interiors.

6.5 Thresholds

The thresholds that have been used in this study to determine which places are to be recommended for inclusion as either local or state heritage items are based on the following:

1   Places related to the early history and development of the area, generally places that pre-date the 1860 period would be considered as heritage items, even if altered and deteriorated, as they are relatively rare and form the basis of the story of the area. Many, but not all, of these places are already included on heritage registers.

2   Heritage items can be, in addition to the early buildings noted above,

- Retail or commercial buildings that can form groups or be seen individually where they can demonstrate periods of development of the area, are fine examples of their style (within the broader context of the region or state), are important to that community (such as a local shop),

- Civic buildings of a wide range of ages including relatively new buildings where those structures are important to a local communities sense of place and identity or in many cases for their historic value as former community buildings that now have a new use, churches and small halls fall into this group.

- Ruins or evidence of early settlement and endeavour.

- Residential buildings that represent important stages of development, high quality design or workmanship or important periods or patterns of development.

- Other elements such as places, monuments, landscape etc where they make a contribution to the locality through their historic associations, their visual form, their aesthetic qualities or where they create a sense of place that is rare or unusual. Again early sites and features often are found in this group.

In the Penrith area, a range of places initially considered for heritage listing have not been recommended on the basis that while they are characteristic and satisfy broad criteria from the NSW Heritage Manual, they are numerous, they are not outstanding and their inclusion would place an unreasonable burden on the council in terms of administration. One such group is the modest timber rural residences dating from the late nineteenth to mid twentieth century that are found across the council area and which are part of the landscape setting of the area.

The assessment of relative values is more difficult and there are no absolute guidelines or methods that give certainty. The simplest way of considering relative heritage value is to assess whether the item is principally important within the location or whether it forms part of the story of development of the State.

Guidelines for places that could be included on a State register include:

- early buildings or features from first settlement or early settlement
- places of high or exceptional merit for design, construction or aesthetic values
- places lived in or used by important people in the history of the state such as grand houses, possibly industrial sites, commercial sites etc.
- places related to the development of transport routes such as railways or early roads
- places related to state development or provision of services across the state such as post offices, schools
- places that are rare or unusual within NSW

In contrast places that could be included on a local heritage register are:

- good local representative buildings or features related to the area such as typical residences or small retail buildings
- places important to a local community but not necessarily a broader community such as local churches, community facilities, parks, etc.
- features or buildings that give the area its historic character and are important contributors to the area but which are not exceptional or outstanding.
- places related to the locality in terms of historical value rather than the development of the State

There are a range of places that could be considered for either register. We have made recommendations for these places based on a broad overview of the area and trying to achieve a balanced register of places.

6.6   Study Recommendations

The study recommendations fall into several areas, they start with the broad study and work down to more specific matters.

1   Council adopt and endorse the study including the schedule of properties for State and local heritage listing, the heritage conservation areas and the recommendations for implementation and future work.

Comment

By adopting and endorsing the study, it provides the study with a general endorsement but allows for ongoing review, advertising, community consultation etc. Adoption also provides Council with the ability to use the outcomes of the

study if required in considering applications or in giving advice to owners. Refer to Appendices 1, 2 and 3 for details.

2   Council advise each property owner whose property is either already listed or recommended for listing, de-listing or inclusion in a conservation area of that recommendation and provide copies of the data sheet for the property, some introductory material about heritage value and listing and an invitation to make a response to the study.

Comment

Providing clear and concise information to land owners is a key part of promoting the heritage study and its outcomes.

3   Council provide interim protection (as far as possible) to properties recommended for inclusion on the heritage schedule of the LEP to protect them from demolition while the study is being reviewed and considered.

Comment

It is common experience that a number of places are demolished immediately after notification of a heritage study to the community. While it is not possible to prevent such actions if there is a clear endorsement of the study it will assist in minimising such losses. Generally the items to be lost are the more modest and less obvious features.

4   Council provide a full copy of the study to the NSW Heritage Office and consider a joint briefing of Council and representatives of the Heritage Council.

Comment

5   Council proceed to advertise the study by:

- Making it available at a range of easily accessible locations across the council area in full printed form with copies of inventories

- Notifying all affected land owners and providing them with an explanation of the study, a copy of the listing relevant to their property and advising of council's desire to receive comment and feedback including the correction of any information or seeking additional information about each place. Land-owners could be assisted by providing a short pro forma on which to make a response.

- Advertising the study as required by Council regulations including newspapers etc.

- Consider having informal briefings for the community if there is sufficient interest.

- Consider mounting an exhibition or display about the heritage of the council area.

- Preparing material to distribute on what heritage listing means, what is expected from applicants if their property is listed as a heritage item or within a heritage area, etc.

- Publish the thematic (and locality) history and make it available for sale.

Comment

A key element of the success of a heritage study is how information is presented to the community. There will be a range of reactions within the community to heritage listing and they need to be managed carefully to ensure that land-owners have an accurate and clear concept of what heritage listing involves. It is one aim of the study to educate the community on heritage values to help grow awareness and appreciation of the asset that is found within the council area.

6 Council establish a review process to ensure that responses and new information is incorporated into the study.

Comment

It is important that land-owners and other interested parties are advised of progress and outcomes in an informative and non-threatening manner. Acknowledgement of responses and updates are important to build community confidence in the study.

7 Council consider producing a heritage news sheet at intervals of say 3 or 6 months that generally advises the community of what is happening with heritage. This could feature information, heritage success stories etc.

Comment

This would form part of the broader educative and information dissemination process.

8 Council review the LEP and DCP provisions specifically to provide for the outcomes of the Heritage Study.

The revisions should achieve the following outcomes:

- Establish heritage objectives within the Planning Scheme

- A set of provisions that set out the requirements for work to heritage items, places within heritage areas, places adjacent to heritage items and special provisions to cover places such as ruins and rural areas.

- Reference separate plans that provide character statements and desired future character statements for key areas or precincts. These local plans can also address matters such as building envelopes, siting of new work or additions, address matters such as fencing, garages, carports, use of materials, retaining significant fabric, etc.

- Set out application requirements clearly. This would establish if a conservation management plan (places of State Heritage Significance where major work is proposed), a heritage impact statement or assessment or a simple pro forma statement is required to accompany an application.

- Providing a schedule of places that are of heritage value. This can be divided into State and local places.

- Providing a schedule of precincts that are heritage areas.

Comment

The study provides an opportunity to establish a consistent and co-ordinated set of controls, provisions and schedules.

9   Continue providing in-house heritage advice to land-owners either through a specialist heritage consultant on a part-time basis or if possible through planning staff with heritage qualifications (or a combination of the above).

Comment

Early input and advice on heritage matters achieves the best outcomes and provides direct input into applications at an early stage. Most applicants when they understand what is required for heritage places can easily accommodate those issues. Most difficulties arise when an application is made without the prior knowledge of heritage issues and applicants need to make changes.

10 Consider heritage incentives related to funding professional advice on heritage matters from council appointed heritage consultants.

Comment

This could take the form of establishing a panel of heritage consultants to provide a set (and limited) amount of advice to applicants, at arms length from council officers, that would form the basis of applications. Council could refund the consultancy fee on successful approval of the application. Often small amounts of initial advice can direct a project to a successful outcome and avoid lengthy and costly delays and potential court appeals. Funding advice is a ro-active way of council addressing heritage issues.

10 Establish a policy of managing any heritage assets owned by Council in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme. Establish an asset database of council owned heritage properties that provides a clear framework for future conservation, maintenance and management.

Comment

It is important for Council to set an example in the management of significant sites.

11 Consider public realm projects that enhance heritage values.

Comment

A number of key precincts in villages and towns have been identified for their heritage value. This value extends to tourism potential for some locations. Sensitive projects that build on the heritage values of the towns can assist in the presentation of the council area and its tourist and commercial viability.

12 Advise government agencies who own properties that have been identified as having heritage value.

Comment

Many agencies maintain their own heritage schedules, properties identified may already be on those registers, if not agencies have the opportunity to include them or provide information.

13 Consider general heritage listings of key landscape features across the council area including (with base recommendations for management):

- Windbreaks particularly row plantings of conifers

  • Retain mature windbreak plantings, remove only where dangerous and provide for replanting.

- Stands of mature exotic trees

  • Tree stands relate to garden areas, to established properties or in some location mark former house sites. All groups of exotic trees are significant within the landscape and should be retained. Generally removal of mature trees should require an application to council. Consideration should be given to the broader heritage value of trees within the landscape when considering applications for tree removal. If trees are approved for removal, suitable new plantings of similar or matching species should be required.

  - The pattern of small-scale country roads with grass verges.

    • The character of rural roads and lanes is a key element of the landscape and should be conserved and preserved as part of the essential character of the council area. This character changes from area to area, but nearly all minor roads make a very important contribution to the overall aesthetic and visual character of the area.

    • With the construction of major roads, much of the pressure for upgrade of minor roads has been alleviated. The policy should be to retain country roads and lanes in their current form with minor upgrade to retain their heritage value.

    • Where upgrade is required and is unavoidable careful consideration should be given to options to minimise the impact on the cultural values of the area.

14 Establish a requirement for consent for rural buildings including sheds within significant viewscapes or precincts.

Comment

Often the erection of rural structures in sensitive landscape areas can have a dramatic and detrimental visual impact on the broader heritage and landscape values of the area. It is recognised that new buildings and farming practices are required to enable the economic and viable use of land. It is not the intent of the policy to impede the use of land. Requiring consent for rural buildings will allow an assessment of visual impact to be made and where such an impact is found to look at ways to mitigate that impact. This may be achieved by moving the location of a structure to a less sensitive area, changing the colour or material of the building or by introducing new planting to screen the structure.

The requirement to mitigate impact would only apply where the building is determined to have an adverse impact on the landscape setting.

Reference to studies such as the Rural Lands Study will assist in such assessments.

15 Establish heritage incentives as part of the overall promotion and management of heritage within the council area.

Comment

Incentives programs (as discussed in the following section) include:
- financial assistance for consultancy as outlined in point 10 above
- rate relief programs for heritage properties
- in-house council heritage advice as set out in point 9 above
- promotion of state and federal funding programs particularly for community and civic property owners
- promotion of land-tax concessions for State listed heritage properties
- establishment of development incentives for properties where retention of heritage features may provide undue constraints to development

16 Establish a panel of consultants in various disciplines who are experienced in heritage conservation and adaptation and provide the list to applicants.

Comment

Sound advice is difficult to obtain for many applicants and the quality of design and input can be very poor. While council cannot recommend specific consultants a register that is maintained and which is open for consultants to apply to be on provides a starting point for applicants.

17 Establish policy guidelines for conservation areas and heritage items that can be incorporated into the DCP provisions.

Comment

Sample provisions are set out below that address the most common issues arising in development related to heritage. These provisions would be in addition to standard conditions on setbacks, landscape, floor space, building envelopes etc.

Policy Recommendations

1   Retain identified and proposed heritage items and places within conservation areas.

2   Contributory buildings within conservation areas (most other buildings apart from heritage items) should be retained wherever possible but be allowed to change in ways that are consistent with the character of the surrounding significant development.

3   Encourage the conservation of heritage features including the recovery of the significant form of heritage items.

4   Provide guidelines for infill or replacement development (of non-significant sites within conservation areas) to retain the current heritage character of the streetscape in terms of building siting, scale, setbacks and use of materials. Buildings and features that are not of compatible form or character to the significant aspects of the precinct should, over time, be encouraged to develop in more appropriate forms to enhance the heritage values of the precinct. Where infill buildings are proposed, material selections and forms should relate to the predominant streetscape pattern. Replication of historic forms is not encouraged in new work, however new designs must demonstrate a scale, form and materials relationship to the significant elements of the precinct.

5   Seek to recover over time the core area of significant village precincts. Work to recover the setting of individual significant buildings.

6   Retain significant fences, memorials and site features of places. Controls should be developed for front fence forms that are appropriate to the setting. High or solid fences are generally not appropriate. Low and matching fencing to the predominant fence types should be encouraged.

7   Alterations and additions should be undertaken with regard to the heritage value of the place and should not adversely affect the significant attributes or streetscape value of the place or precinct. Generally additions to heritage items will be modest and should be to the rear of properties. Generally additions should be single storey unless the two storey form does not impact on the cohesive single storey quality of the area. The design of additions should respond to the form, character and setting. Council will consider the visual impact of additions on the broader values of the area or precinct when considering applications for work.

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Alterations and additions can be undertaken either in the style of the building to which they are adding or can be of a contemporary design where it can be demonstrated that this provides an appropriate form for the location.

Overall alterations and additions should be designed to fit into the setting, not to stand out, should use characteristic roof forms and materials and should not be obvious.

8   Sub-division should only take place where it does not adversely affect the streetscape or the existing historic pattern of development. Any proposal for sub-division must demonstrate how the streetscape and other conservation values are conserved and new development must be planned to follow the existing sub-division patterns with single dwellings fronting the street in regular patterns of development.

Group housing is not appropriate within conservation areas.

9   Carports and garages should not be located in front of heritage items or buildings within conservation areas.

10 Car access to the frontage of buildings should not be provided to properties where side driveway access is not available.

11 The open land around key buildings, particularly church and civic/community buildings should be retained as an important part of the significance and setting of those buildings.

12 Retain landscape items including garden settings to significant places and where specifically identified.

13 Retain significant rural settings with minimal intrusion, constrain new buildings to zones of existing building particularly street alignments and retain the open landscape character of rural settings.

6.7   Heritage Incentives

Heritage incentives have been considered for a number of years by a range of councils and government agencies across Australia.

Most local incentive schemes involve some form of assistance to owners either in cash, in discounts or in provision of services at a nominal or no cost to promote heritage initiatives. The successful schemes tend to be targeted at a specific need in as community and are linked to revitalization of an area both in terms of appearance and usually commercial viability. One of the most successful schemes has been the Main Street program which has operated throughout NSW and seen a number of commercial/retail centres revitalized with assistance from councils.

Other forms of incentives arise from government funding of works programs and tax relief. These programs are only available for properties of State heritage significance and are subject to quite tight criteria. The major recipients of funds are civic,

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ecclesiastical, community and councils with relatively little funding being received by private owners.

One of the major difficulties of incentive programs is the cost of running and monitoring the program with the need for accountability. Generally small amounts of funding are provided for small-scale works with an application and review process that cost more than the grant. Most councils have abandoned these schemes due to high cost and small return.

In developing an incentive program it is important to determine where the greatest benefit is found for both the applicant and for the funding body. For Council the objectives of any incentive program should be:

- Raise awareness of heritage values in the community and demonstrate that council is pro-active and realistic about the impact of heritage listing on owners.
- Achieve a multiplying effect from any funds spent so that the outcomes are cost effective.
- Look to save money in the longer-term by allocating smaller amounts of money early in the development process (this would see for example a reduction in court costs for appealed applications and reduced time in assessments of applications).
- Achieve measurable outcomes both in terms of cost and built results.
- Have the program widely accessible and not limited to particular groups of applicants (any one with a heritage listed property in the LEP).
- Accountability.

For applicants the issues of applying for funding grants and incentives include:

- Having some certainty about the process and outcome prior to spending time preparing for an application.
- Providing incentives that address issues and which are not seen as token.
- Providing incentives that are sufficient to justify the application.

These factors suggest that direct funding of small projects is not effective or desirable. The preferred and recommended incentives are:

1   Provide low-cost or free early advice both from council officers but also from external consultants to applicants with heritage properties.

The current advisor role works well to a point but there is difficulty in accessing advice and limited advice that can be given in relation to liability etc. A preferred option is to establish a small panel of heritage architects/consultants who can provide a set amount of time for an agreed fee, to be paid by council, who can assist an applicant prepare their design or application. In many cases this will extend to further services by the consultant.

The fee would be refunded as part of the approval process. An amount of $500-$1,000 may be considered depending on the complexity of the project.

The rationale is, if sound advice is given at commencement it can avoid difficulties and can reduce the risk of refusal and either re-design or appeal. If

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appeals can be reduced even minimally, the cost benefit to council would easily fund such a program.

2   Provide advice and information to owners of heritage listed properties of government incentive programs and how to apply for them. Council can also offer assistance in filling out applications, particularly as Council are required to review them prior to submission.

This promotes heritage and the existing programs, is pro-active and takes advantage of available funding without commencing new programs.

3   Provide specific clauses in the new LEP that allow discretion on the application of a range of planning controls for sites with heritage listed buildings and features.

Often retention of a heritage building on a development site is seen by the owner as a serious impediment to development and a loss of yield etc. Whatever the merit of such arguments, the perception of heritage preventing development is real resulting in usually very poor design proposals around heritage buildings. Where council can exercise discretion there is potential to set parameters related to the heritage elements in order to achieve a desirable outcome.

Relaxation of controls such as height, setbacks, floor space, parking, etc., on a merit basis can provide leverage for better design outcomes and a viable development outcome with retention of heritage values.

This is possibly the most effective incentive for properties at risk of loss (properties in this category are those suitable for redevelopment due to changes in zoning or other planning controls where the location of the existing heritage building usually impacts on the potential and the application of other planning controls). For major developments incentive provisions can be a significant factor in retaining heritage values.

4   Consider small incentive programs such as rate relief for State listed properties. Generally this will only be attractive to large property owners where there is a measurable benefit.

7.0 Schedule of Conservation Areas

Lemongrove Estate – Urban Conservation Area

Warwick Streets – Urban Conservation Area

Hornseywood – Urban Conservation Area

Higgins Street – Urban Conservation Area

St Marys Staff Cottages Street – Urban Conservation Area

Duration Cottages Street – Urban Conservation Area

Lemongrove Conservation Area

Hornseywood Conservation Area

Higgins Street Conservation Area

Warwick Street Conservation Area

Staff Cottages Conservation Area St Marys

Duration Cottages Conservation Area

8.0 Schedule of Existing and proposed heritage items and places to be removed from the existing schedule.

Retain gazetted heritage item listing:	Remove gazetted heritage item listing:	List as heritage items:	Nominate listing on State Heritage Register:
AGNES BANKS			
AB-02	AB-04a	AB-01	AB-05
AB-03	AB-11	AB-05a	AB-05a
AB-05		AB-12	AB-07
AB-06/6a		AB-13	
AB-07		AB-14	
AB-09/9a		PC-02	
BADGERYS CREEK			
	PC-01	BC-01	
		BC-02	
		BC-24	
BERKSHIRE PARK			
		BP-01	
CASTLEREAGH			
C-02	AB-11	C-08	C-06
C-03	C-05 demolished	UC-01	C-08
C-04	UC-06	UC-02	C-09/9A
C-06 (inclusive of inter-war house)	PC-01	UC-03	CR-10/10A
C-07		CR-09/A	PC-02
C10/10A		PC-02	UC-01
C-12			
C-13			
CR-08			
NR-09			
UC-04			
UC-05			
CLAREMONT MEADOWS			
W-05		W-05 expanded curtilage	
CRANEBROOK			
CR-01		CR-03	C-15
CR-02/A		CR-06 (church and palms)	C-16
CR-04			
CR-05			
C-15			
C-16			
EMU PLAINS			
EP-32B			
EP-01	EP-03	EP-17	EP-01

Retain gazetted heritage item listing:	Remove gazetted heritage item listing:	List as heritage items:	Nominate listing on State Heritage Register:
EP-02	NR-03 (precinct)	EP-26	EP-12
EP-05	NR-06 (precinct)	EP-31 (108 Forbes St)	EP-13
EP-06	NR-09	EP-31 (73 Forbes St)	EP-18
EP-09	NR-02	EP-34 (house)	EP-19
EP-10		EP-39	NR-04 (1867 bridge)
EP-11		EP-40	
EP-12		EP-41	
EP-13		EP-42	
EP-14		EP-43	
EP-15		NR-07A	
EP-16/16A		NR-07B	
EP-18/18A			
EP-19/19A			
EP-20			
EP-21			
EP-22			
EP-23/23A			
EP-24			
EP-25			
EP-27			
EP-28			
EP-29			
EP-30			
EP-32A			
EP-32C			
EP-34			
NR-04			
NR-05			
ERSKINE PARK			
SM-36			
JAMISONTOWN			
J-02	PC-01	J-03	R-01
R-01		J-05	
KEMPS CREEK			
KC-03	KC-04	KC-02	KC-03
	KC-05		
KINGSWOOD			
K-02		K-07	
K-03		K-08	
K-05		K-09	
K-06			
LEONAY			
L-01			L-01

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Retain gazetted heritage item listing:	Remove gazetted heritage item listing:	List as heritage items:	Nominate listing on State Heritage Register:
L-02			L-03A
L-03A			
L-04			
LLANDILO			
LL-01		LL-02	
		LL-03	
		LL-04	
		LL-05	
		LL-06	
LONDONDERRY			
L-01			
LUDDENHAM			
LU-01		LU-07	
LU-02		LU-08	
LU-03a			
LU-03b			
LU-04			
LU-05			
LU-06			
MULGOA VALLEY			
MV-01	MV-05	MV-10A	R-03
MV-02	R-04	MV-10B	
MV-03	PC-01	MV-10C	
MV-04		MV-11	
MV-06		MV-13	
MV-07		MV-15	
MV-08		MV-26	
MV-09			
MV-12			
MV-14			
R-03			
R-05			
NORTH ST MARYS			
SM-03	SM-06		SM-03
ORCHARD HILLS			
OH-02		OH-05	
OH-03		OH-08	
SM-28		OH-09	
SM-30		OH-10	
SM-31			
	P-10		P-24

Retain gazetted heritage item listing:	Remove gazetted heritage item listing:	List as heritage items:	Nominate listing on State Heritage Register:
PENRITH			
P-01	P-14A	P-06A	
P-02	P-33	P-38A	
P-03	P33C	P-38B	
P-04/A	PC-01	P-38C	
P-05/A	NR-05	P-40	
P-06/B	NR-06	P-49	
P-07A		P-50	
P-10		P-51	
P-22		P-52	
P-25		P-53	
P-27		P-54	
P-29		P-55	
P-30		P-56	
P-31		P-57	
P-32		P-58	
P-34		P-59	
P-35		P-60	
P-36		P-61	
P-08		P-62	
P-09		P-63	
P-12		P-64	
P-13		P-65	
P-16		P-66	
P-17		P-68	
P-18		P-69	
P-21		P-70	
P-24		P-71	
P-26		P-72	
P-39			
P-41			
P-42			
NR-02			
NR-04			
REGENTS PARK			
R-02	PC-01		R-07
R-07			
ST MARYS			
SM-01	SM-06	SM-02	SM-13
SM-05	SM-08	SM-02A	
SM-10A	SM-09	SM-02B	
SM-10B	SM-10C	SM-02C	
SM-11	SM-19	SM-02-D	

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Retain gazetted heritage item listing:	Remove gazetted heritage item listing:	List as heritage items:	Nominate listing on State Heritage Register:
SM-12	SM-25a	SM-02E	
SM-13		SM-25C	
SM-14		SM-25D	
SM-15		SM-25E	
SM-16		SM-27	
SM-18		SM-33	
SM-20A		SM-34	
SM-20B		SM-38	
SM-20C		SM-39	
SM-20D		SM-40	
SM-21/21A		SM-41	
SM-22			
SM-23			
SM-24			
SM-25B			
SM-26			
SM-29			
WALLACIA			
W-01	PC-01	W-03	
W-02		W-04	
		W-05	
WERRINGTON			
W-01a	W-06	W-07	W-01a
W-02a		W-08	
W-03			
W-04			
TOTAL			
157	**30**	**102**	**27**

9.0 Schedule of Heritage Items

Penrith Heritage Study

Volume 2

Thematic History

November 2007

prepared for

PENRITH CITY COUNCIL

PAUL DAVIES Pty Ltd

180 Darling Street Balmain NSW 2041
T 02 9818 5941 F 02 9818 5982

CONTENTS

1.0   INTRODUCTION

The history of the local government area of Penrith is presented in this heritage study as a thematic history. Thematic histories are structured on themes which are *a way of describing a major force or process which has contributed to our history..* and *.. provide the context within which the heritage significance of an item can be understood, assessed and compared.*[1] Historic themes impart information in regard to the place, the local region and/or state and are therefore useful to facilitate a better understanding of a place's history and its storylines and thus enable comparisons between different sites in New South Wales.

Presently there are over 30 historic themes, which are necessarily broad in scope to provide a historical framework for the State of N.S.W. These themes have been established by the Heritage Office. The Australian Heritage Commission has also prepared a thematic list that endeavours to encompass historical processes for the Commonwealth of Australia. The correlation between state and national themes is presented in table 1.1

Table 1.1 – Identification of themes

National Theme	State Themes
1. Tracing the natural evolution of Australia	1.1 Environment - natural landscape
2. Peopling Australia	2.1 Aboriginal cultures
	2.2 Convict
	2.3 Ethnic influences
	2.4 Migration
3. Developing local, regional and national economies	3.1 Agriculture
	3.2 Commerce
	3.3 Communication
	3.4 Environment – cultural landscape
	3.5 Events
	3.6 Exploration
	3.7 Fishing
	3.8 Forestry
	3.9 Health
	3.10 Industry
	3.11 Mining
	3.12 Pastoralism
	3.13 Science
	3.14 Technology
	3.15 Transport
4. Building settlements, towns and cities	4.1 Towns, suburbs and villages
	4.2 Land tenure
	4.3 Utilities
	4.4 Accommodation
National Theme	**State Themes**

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1 NSW Heritage Office, History and Heritage, September 1996

5. Working	5.1 Labour
6. Educating	6.1 Education
7. Governing	7.1 Defence
	7.2 Government and administration
	7.3 Law and order
	7.4 Welfare
8. Developing Australia's cultural life	8.1 Domestic life
	8.2 Creative endeavour
	8.3 Leisure
	8.4 Religion:
	8.5 Social institutions
	8.6 Sport
9. Marking the phases of life	9.1 Birth and death
	9.2 Persons:

The Heritage Office's guidelines to thematic histories include provision for local themes to apply to local histories. In this thematic history of Penrith no local themes have been presented, preferring to address the issues which form the LGA's cultural resource within the context of state themes. Practically all the state themes are discussed individually, while some have been grouped because they discuss common issues. A theme such as fishing is not discussed because it does not greatly contribute to the story of the LGA.

In this report the state themes have been collated differently to the order presented in table 1.1 to provide a storyline which groups common issues in a sequence, but eschews chronological development. The storyline is divided into a prelude, main story and reprise as shown in table 1.2

Table 1.2 – Structure of themes

Report Section	State Themes
1. Prelude	1.1 Environment - natural landscape
	1.2 Migration and Ethnic influences
2. Main Story	2.1 Aboriginal cultures
	2.2 Exploration
	2.3 Convict
	2.4 Agriculture and Pastoralism
	2.5 Forestry
	2.6 Mining
	2.7 Industry
	2.8 Commerce
	2.9 Communication
	2.10 Transport
	2.11 Land tenure
	2.12 Towns, suburbs and villages
	2.13 Accommodation
	2.14 Government and administration
Report Section	**State Themes**

	2.15 Law and order
	2.16 Education
	2.17 Utilities
	2.18 Health
	2.19 Welfare
	2.20 Birth and death
	2.21 Social institutions
	2.22 Religion
	2.23 Leisure
	2.24 Sport
	2.25 Creative endeavour
	2.26 Defence
	2.27 Science
	2.28 Technology
Recap	3.1 Events and Persons
	3.2 Domestic life
	3.3 Labour

The history of LGA and its localities have been addressed in a number of publications prepared over the last few decades in addition to the numerous genealogical studies and contributions made by historical societies and the local library. Collectively these sources present a wealth of information which realistically cannot be adequately addressed solely within the thematic history without it developing into an unwieldy document. More detailed discussion of the issues raised in the thematic history is included in the locality studies which form the second half of the heritage study. Another, and final, layer of historical information is included in the inventories of identified heritage items.

These inventories also associate an item with state and local themes, and the correlation between the two for the Penrith LGA is given in table 1.3

Table 1.3 – State and local themes

State Theme	Local Theme
1.1 Environment - natural landscape	Industrial development
	Rural settlement
1.2 Migration and Ethnic influences	Push westward
	Subdivision and consolidation
2.1 Aboriginal cultures	Push westward
2.2 Exploration	Push westward
2.3 Convict	Country estates
2.4 Agriculture and Pastoralism	Country estates
	Rural settlement
2.5 Forestry	Push westward
	Rural settlement
2.6 Mining	Industrial development
2.7 Industry	Industrial development

State Theme	Local Theme
2.8 Commerce	Push westward
	Rural villages
2.9 Communication	Push westward
	Rural settlement
	Rural villages
2.10 Transport	Push westward
	Rural settlement
	Rural villages
2.11 Land tenure	Country estates
	Rural settlement
	Rural villages
	Subdivison and consolidation
2.12 Towns, suburbs and villages	Country estates
	Push westward
	Municipal government
	Rural settlement
	Rural villages
	Subdivison and consolidation
2.13 Accommodation	Rural settlement
	Rural villages
2.14 Government and administration	Municipal government
2.15 Law and order	Country estates
	Rural villages
2.16 Education	Country estates
	Rural villages
2.17 Utilities	Municipal government
2.18 Health	Municipal government
2.19 Welfare	Municipal government
2.20 Birth and death	Recognition of past events
2.21 Social institutions	Municipal government
	Rural villages
2.22 Religion	Rural settlement
	Rural villages
2.23 Leisure	Tourism and recreation
2.24 Sport	Tourism and recreation
2.25 Creative endeavour	Country estates
	Rural villages
2.26 Defence	Industrial development
	The Home Front
2.27 Science	Country estates
	Rural settlement
2.28 Technology	Country estates
	Rural settlement
	Industrial development
	Push westward

State Theme	Local Theme
3.1 Events and Persons	Country estates
	Recognition of past events
	Municipal government
3.2 Domestic life	Country estates
	Rural settlement
	Rural villages
3.3 Labour	Country estates
	Industrial development
	Rural settlement
	Rural villages
	Push westward

2.0   SOURCES

The thematic history was generated through review of the general histories of the area that have been published since the 1970s. These secondary sources are not credited in the body of the report to avoid repetition, but are:

- Anon., *Historic photographs of the city of Penrith featuring material from the Arthur Street Collection held by Penrith City Library*, Penrith 1988
- Bently, F., and J. Birmingham, 'Penrith Lakes Scheme Regional Environmental Study: History of European settlement'. Prepared for Department of Environment and Planning, 1983.
- Connelly, C.J., *St Marys township*, 2000
- Jack, R. Ian and Carol Liston, *From Frogmore Farm to Werrington Park : a history of the Warrington site, University of Western Sydney*, Kingswood, University of Western Sydney, Nepean, for the University of Western Sydney, 1991
- McClelland, J., *The Nepean River valley, its history, its floods, its people. Book no.5, A history of the city of Penrith-St Marys, the towns and villages of the Nepean River valley and the Blue Mountains foothills, land grants, burials 1788-1940, and honours list of people of merit for community involvement 1977*. Silverdale, McClelland Research, 1978
- Mulgoa Progress Association *Mulgoa! Mulgoa! Where is That?*, Penrith, 1988
- Murray, R., K. White, *Dharug & Dungaree: The history of Penrith and St Marys to 1860*, Burwood, 1988.
- Stapleton, E., *Other days other ways*, St Marys Historical Society, 1985
- Stacker, L. *Chained to the soil on the Plains of Emu: a history of the Emu Plains Government Agricultural Establishment 1819-1832*, Nepean District Historical Society, 2000
- Stacker, L., *Pictorial History: Penrith and St Marys*, Alexandria, Kingsclear Books, 2002
- Stapleton, E., *South Creek, St Mary's: from village to city*, Penrith, 1988
- Steege, J., *Emu Plains*, Nepean District Historical Society, 1977
- The place the development of Penrith LGA in a regional context the following histories were consulted:
- Barkley, J., and M. Nichols, *Hawkesbury 1794-1994: The first 200 years of the second colonisation*, Marrickville, Hawkesbury City Council, 1994.
- Keating, C., *On the Frontier: A social history of Liverpool*, Marrickville, Hale and Iremonger, 1996
- Liston, C., *Campbelltown: The bicentennial history*, North Sydney, Allen and Unwin, 1988

Other secondary sources pertinent to the historic theme are given at the end of the theme.

3.0 THEMATIC HISTORY

3.1 PRELUDE

3.1.1 Environment – naturally evolving

The theme Environment – naturally evolving addresses *features occurring naturally in the physical environment which have significance independent of human intervention and features occurring naturally in the physical environment which have shaped or influenced human life and cultures.* The Nepean/Hawkesbury River system was a source of fascination for the early European settlers and frequently occurs in personal narratives of the day which exulted the rugged beauty of the natural scenery. This early, but undated photograph shows Norton's Basin which is southern edge of the Penrith LGA. Source: Stacker, L., *Pictorial History: Penrith and St Marys*, Alexandria, Kingsclear Books, 2002, p.14

The local government area of Penrith is located at the western edge of the Cumberland Plain, which commences west of Parramatta and ends at the Nepean River. Although the driest part of Sydney, and with clay rich soils of moderate fertility and high water-holding capacity derived from the shale of the Wianamatta group, the Plain was quickly settled by Europeans for agricultural and pastoral pursuits.

At the time of settlement, the native vegetation was principally characterised by grassy Cumberland woodland on the Wianamatta shale with stands of grey box, forest red gum and narrow-leaved ironbark. Throughout the following century these woodland colonies were cleared to provide areas for grazing of stock. To the north of Penrith in the area of Castlereagh where low fertile Tertiary clays, gravels and sandy soils are located, the woodlands are characterised by ironbarks and scribbly gums, with pockets of banksia woodland. On the Nepean River the rich alluvial soils favoured a forest environment of broad-leaved apple, forest red gum and cabbage gum and river oak. Upstream of Penrith the gorge of the river cut through the Hawkesbury sandstone and the vegetation of the flats and hill slopes included river oaks, and Deane's gum. The poorly drained sites were characterised by resilient swamp oaks. Tracts of these native vegetation systems and the fauna they support are conserved at the Agnes Banks Nature Reserve and Castlereagh State (Demonstration) Forest, and at Mulgoa.

The main geographical feature of the area is however the Nepean River, which is part of the Hawkesbury – Nepean River (the name changes at the confluence of Grose River) system that stretches for 470 km from its source at Goulburn to the outlet at Broken Bay and drains a catchment of 22,000 sq km. Major tributaries of the river in the local government area are South Creek, Mulgoa Creek, Rickabys Creek, Ropes Creek and Kemps Creek. These watercourses were a prerequisite for permanent European settlement.

Periodic flooding of parts of the Nepean/Hawkesbury River system and inundation of surrounding land over millennia resulted in deep alluvial soils that are not encountered elsewhere on this scale within the county. Within the stretches of fertile land once cleared of trees agriculture was practiced initially by former soldiers and emancipated convicts around and by the government at the agricultural station at Emu Plains.

The Blue Mountains, which acted as a barrier to the spread of European settlement until 1814, forms a backdrop to the undulating Cumberland Plain which is of high visual appeal, and Europeans have been almost universal in their favourable response to this setting from the beginning of settlement. A visitor in 1799 found Emu Plains at the foothills of the mountains 'as a beautiful park, totally divested of under-wood, interspersed with plains, with rich luxuriant grass'. The naturalist George Bennett in visiting Penrith in 1860 found the limitation of its one principal street 'with neat villas, gardens and agreeable scenery around more than compensated by the Blue Mountains forming a conspicuous object in the distance'.

The turbulent formation of the Blue Mountains resulted in a geology characterised by deep gorges cut into hard Hawkesbury sandstone and river flat over soft shale with successive deposits of river alluvium.   Isolated pockets of igneous rock formations are located throughout the area, which the Europeans took little time to locate sites such as Prospect Hill to the east of the LGA. The basalt derived soils associated with such outcrops were evidently noted by the early settlers around the South Creek system with James Erskine's (Erskine Park) and Henry Bayly's grants including areas that have since been quarried for road building materials. At Orchard hills the basaltic soils are associated with vineyards.

The devastating impact of floods was noted by Europeans at the time of the discovery of the river in 1789. While the level of flooding has been reduced by successive damming of the upper Nepean River undertaken during the first half of the twentieth century, the threat of flood of the river and creek systems was a factor that has determined settlement patterns and its consequences have wrought great loss of life, stock and property. Conversely the ever-present threat of drought also resulted in a settlement pattern which valued access to creek lines. The first farmers at Castlereagh newly arrived from England experienced drought in 1798-99 and1810-11 alternated by flood in 1799-1800, 1806, 1809 and 1811.

Another recurring natural event is fire that occurs due to seasonal high temperatures and high fuel loads. Regular firing of the Cumberland Plain was evidently undertaken during Aboriginal occupation which, undertaken over millennia, impacted on the diversity of bushland habitats encountered by Europeans. Seasonal bushfires are a destructive force for the settled Europeans impacting on life, stock and property, and the now scarce native flora and fauna resource.

Sources:

A general background to the geomorphology and flora of the region is presented in D. Benson and J. Howell (1990) *Taken for Granted: the bushland of Sydney and its suburbs*, Sydney. The interaction between man and the environment is canvassed in S. Rosen (1995*), Losing Ground: An environmental history of the Hawkesbury-Nepean catchment area*, Sydney.

3.1.2   Migration and Ethnic Influences

The themes Migration and Ethnic Influences discuss a*ctivities and processes associated with the resettling of people from one place to another (international, interstate, intrastate) and the impacts of such movements* and *activities associated with common cultural traditions and peoples of shared descent, and with exchanges between such traditions and peoples.* The ethnic background of the non-indigenous population of Penrith LGA is strongly represented by families whose forebears originated from England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, these origins are often celebrated in public events such as Anzac Day. Source: Penrith Regional Library

As Captain Watkin Tench succinctly stated in his account of the exploration made in the winter of 1789 'we (marched) all day through a country untrodden before by an European foot'[2] the Nepean region was opened up to Europeans at the beginning of settlement in this country. Within a generation some 1,699 Europeans were resident in the Nepean region, representing eight percent of the total European population of the colony. These people, the first migrants, were of English and Irish descent and were predominantly assigned convicts or ex-convicts. Their masters were either free settlers or were associated with the military and civil establishments running the colony.   John Galligan of Castlereagh was one such migrant who had been transported for his part in the 1798 rebellion in Ireland and soon settled in the

Nepean region and was one of tenant farmers at Samuel Terry's Mount Pleasant estate. He is representative of many others.

The impact of the coming of the Europeans to the region was profound. The most dramatic was on the indigenous population (which is discussed elsewhere) while other impacts are derived mainly from the cultural traditions of the new settlers. Landmarks such as hills and rivers and the vast tracts of bushland were named in honour of the visitors' patrons or after places otherwise familiar. Thus the Nepean River and the Evan district were named by Governor Phillip after Evan Nepean, the under-secretary of state, Castlereagh after Lord Viscount Castlereagh, and the Great Dividing Range initially after Caermarthen in South Wales. In other more tangible respects buildings and roads were built using technologies learnt overseas, the land was divided with surveyor's marks and given away, and a Christian religion was founded as the wave of settlement spread from port into the country. The first settlers were engaged in farming the Nepean/ Hawkesbury river valley with its alluvial soils.

While transportation of convicts to the colony of N.S.W. ceased in 1840, for a number of years prior emigration had been encouraged under government initiated schemes. In 1792 free passage for settlers was supported by the English government, although by 1806 this system had changed to allow only for migrants who could demonstrate they could support themselves. Free passage was abolished in 1814. A number of free settlers of this period received land grants in the Nepean area, the most noted being John Blaxland's huge grant of 6710 areas which became the Luddenham estate.

The system of Crown land sales introduced in 1831 provided funds to promote free emigration by private concerns such as the London Emigration Committee. This bounty system provided cash grants to migrants such as single females and skilled men (mechanics). Within the first five years of its operation 3074 migrants came from the United Kingdom. The stonemasons who erected Fernhill (MV-04) in the Mulgoa Valley for Edward Cox were brought into the colony from Ireland specifically for this purpose. Two, Thomas Brady and his wife Briget and Michael Meally and his wife Mary, are known to have migrated from County Clare and arrived in 1839.[3] Henry Parkes, the premier of the colony on a number of occasions later in the century, arrived in 1839 and unable to find work in his trade worked as a farm labourer for Sir John Jamison at Regentville (R-03). Engaged at £25 per annum with rations (beef, rice, flour, sugar, tea, soap, and tobacco), Parkes found the experience dispiriting in a number of respects including sleeping on an old door with bark for a sheet in a poor cottage and in having his goods stolen in transit from Sydney.[4]

Parkes was employed on the vineyard at Regentville working from sunrise to sunset. The vineyards of the large estates of the day provided employment for migrants of other nationalities, in particular Lutheran Germans who were sought for their skills in vine dressing. A number of these families remained in the area including Anschau at Luddenham and the German tradition of winemaking persisted for generations;

[2] Tench, Watkin, *Sydney's first four years*: being a reprint of A narrative of the expedition to Botany Bay and A complete account of the settlement at Port Jackson. Sydney: Angus and Robertson, 1961, p.154
[3] Mulgoa Progress Association, *Mulgoa! Mulgoa! Where is that?,* 1988, p. 23
[4] Parkes, Henry, *An Emmigrant's Home Letters*, Angus and Robertson, Sydney 1896

Herman P. L. (Leo) Buring on retiring from Minchinbury in 1919 set up a winery at Leonay (L-03).

Over the last half of the nineteenth century the resident population increased at a steady pace as land was opened up for farm and town settlement, and commercial opportunities grew within the town centres. In 1863, at the dawn of the railway age which fostered so much of the development in the region, the population of Penrith was 710, at St Marys 444, 107 at Emu Plains and 596 at Mulgoa, while Castlereagh had a comparatively large population of 1235.[5] By the last decade of the nineteenth century (1891) the population of these areas had increased to 3797 (534% increase) at Penrith, 1828 (411 % increase) at St Marys and 642 (600 % increase) at Emu Plains. These figures take in the outlying settlements where there is evidence for negative population shifts. At Llandilo in 1891 there were 30 families but after a decade of prolonged drought this number was reduced to eight by 1901.

The majority of the population however continued to be of Anglo-Irish decent, and as late as 1888 some 42% of population of N.S.W. had been born in either the United Kingdom or Ireland. This demographic persisted up to the end of the second world war. Initially post war migration was concerned with refugees and displaced persons from war ravaged Europe, but an assisted migration scheme soon followed. In this largely government assisted scheme migrants were initially settled in camps erected during the wartime emergency. For a short period migrants were housed in the huts of the pyrotechnics section of the munitions factory at St Marys (SM-02) before being relocated to Wallgrove. Indeed most migrant camps were erected in the neighbouring council areas of Hawkesbury, Liverpool, and Blacktown. Assisted migration in some form continued into the 1970s as Australia accepted refugees from crises in Cyprus, Vietnam, Lebanon, etc. The impact of this migration in the LGA can be guaged by the marked increases in burials of Roman and Orthodix Catholics in the general cemeteries at Kingswood (K-02) and St Marys (SM-14), and the rebuilding of the Catholic churches at St Marys and Penrith.

3.2 THE MAIN STORY

3.2.1 Aboriginal cultures
Flora and Fauna

The Cumberland Plain is the driest part of Sydney. When European settlers arrived over 200 years ago, the Plain was covered with iron and stringy barks, as well as box, blue and other gums and thick grasslands (Benson & Howell, 1990:19). These woodlands had been exploited and modified for thousands of years by Aboriginal people before the arrival of European settlers.

The flatter topography of the Cumberland Plain would have provided a different range of resources for Aboriginal people than the coastline. Many orchids, woodland creepers, and reeds and rushes from freshwater swamps had edible roots, rhizomes and tubers. Plants also provided raw materials for domestic items such as coolamons (eucalypt bark), fibres for bags (shrub bark), fishing lines (inner bark of the Kurrajong tree) and leaves and lilies were used to weave baskets. Axes were hafted to sapling

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[5] The *Australian Almanac, for the year 1863*, Sydney, Sherriff and Downing, 1863

trunks and bound by twine from bark strips. Spears, spear throwers, clubs, axes, shields and throwing sticks were fashioned from a variety of local woods and hafted using heated plant resins. Fire promoted the growth and flowering of tuberous plants such as orchids and lilies and areas on the Cumberland Plain where these were abundant would have been frequently burnt by Aboriginal people as a land management strategy to manipulate plant populations (Benson & Howell, 1990:14).

In the last 200 years, however, the impact of agricultural practices and urban expansion on the Cumberland Plain has devastated the native plant and animal species through vegetation clearance, cultivation and creekline modification (Benson & Howell, 1990:6). Grazing runs were being taken up in the Cumberland Plain woodlands in the 1790s with cattle reportedly escaping the coastal settlement and later found at "The Cowpastures" in 1795. Historic reports suggest that much of the County of Cumberland was being cleared for cultivation and grazing as early as 1820 thus changing the available Cumberland Plain grasses upon which kangaroos and other marsupials fed (Benson & Howell, 1990:32). As a result much of the original Cumberland Plains Woodlands exist only as remnant pockets in the current semi-rural/urban environment. Today, the most common native species to survive on the Cumberland Plain are Grey Box and Forest Red Gum, predominating as they did 200 years ago. In relatively undisturbed areas, native perennial grasses such as *Themeda Australia*, *Eragrostis leptostachya, Aristida vegans* and *Aristida ramose* occur. In cultivated and grazed areas, *Paspalum dilatatum* now predominates.

Artefact Assemblages on the Cumberland Plain

Stone artefacts are often the only physical indication of Aboriginal use of an area. The knapping of stone artefacts can indicate one of two things, the knapping of stone to create tools and the discard of these tools once they have been used, sometimes both. The knapping of stone creates a large amount of stone debris in very little time. Large knapping events tend to occur in proximity to water to sources of permanent water (McDonald 2001). This is probably because the availability and resources made these good places to camp for short periods of time. Small scale knapping events can occur anywhere in the landscape and are associated with the manufacture or maintenance of stone tools as a direct result of a specific need. This implies that locations of sites away from water courses will be more diffuse.

In terms of Cumberland Plain artefact assemblages, the range of artefacts recovered from many sites reflects mostly microblade and microlith production of the 'small tool tradition'. Bipolar knapping is not uncommon on worked pieces, whilst much of the assemblage is usually represented by material that is likely to be artefactual however does not display many, if any diagnostic traits. A few rare artefact types, such as an eloueras, hatchet heads, thumbnail scrapers, backed blades and geometric microliths as well as more common tool types such as flakes, flaked pieces, cores and cobble tools may be recorded although in reality few formal tool types are seen. Overall, the artefact assemblages on the Cumberland Plain tend to be comprised of flakes and associated debitage.

Dated Artefact Assemblages on the Cumberland Plain

There have been few absolute dates taken for sites on the Cumberland Plain. A suggestion that the open site RS1 on the western side of Mulgoa Road, was Pleistocene in age (Koettig & Hughes, 1995) was dismissed when the reliability of the Thermoluminescence dating used to determine a date was shown to have been affected by taphonomic factors (McDonald, 1995; McDonald *et. al.*, 1996). Relative dating of sites, such as the aforementioned RS1, provides a probable Bondaian age for assemblages (i.e. to the last 5000 years) as a result of the unearthing of backed blades. The existence of worked glass in some assemblages also provides evidence that Aboriginal occupation of sites continued after European settlement.

Summary

In summary the main trends seen on the Cumberland Plain include:

- archaeological sites occur on most landforms;
- site frequency and density are dependent on their location in the landscape;
- a dominance of low density surface open artefact scatters and isolated finds;
- artefact scatters commonly located in close proximity to permanent water sources along creek banks, alluvial flats and low slopes, largely concentrated within the first 100 m of the creekline. More complex sites are usually located close to water sources with major confluences being key locations for occupation sites. Subsurface testing across the Cumberland Plain has established that archaeological material is also present beyond the immediate creek surrounds in decreasing artefact densities;
- fewer sites occur on ridge tops and crests;
- subsurface archaeological deposits are often recovered in areas where no visible surface archaeological remains are evident;
- the dominant raw material used in artefact manufacture is silcrete available from sources which occur within the north western Cumberland Plain at St Marys, Colebee/Dean Park (Plumpton Ridge), Marsden Park, Llandilo and Ropes Creek. Other raw materials include indurated mudstone from Nepean River gravels and limited quantities of quartz and volcanic stone which may be derived from Rickabys Creek gravels; and
- artefact assemblages usually comprise a small proportion of formal tool types with the majority of assemblages dominated by flakes and debitage;
- while surface artefact scatters may indicate the presence of subsurface archaeological deposits, surface artefact distribution and density may not accurately reflect those of subsurface archaeological deposits;

Aboriginal scarred trees may be present in areas where remnant old growth vegetation exists, however these are quite rare on the Cumberland Plain; and

PADs are most likely to occur along valley floors and low slopes in well-drained areas.

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3.2.2 Exploration

The theme Exploration addresses *activities associated with making places previously unknown to a cultural group known to them.* While Penrith and the banks of the Nepean River were explored by Europeans with a year of settlement at Port Jackson, the Great Diving Range and lands west remained unknown to the settlers for a generation. The first crossing was undertaken by Blaxland, Lawson and Wentworth in 1813. A track over the range was made over 1814 and 1815 by William Cox, and the same time Penrith became a regional centre for law and order with the establishment of a lock-up. To mark the 125th anniversary of the crossing the Explorers Memorial at Penrith was erected in 1938 with grandchildren of the explorers attending as guests of honour. Source: Stacker, L., *Pictorial History: Penrith and St Marys*, Alexandria, Kingsclear Books, 2002, p.15

The local government area of Penrith came to be known to Europeans through systematic exploration undertaken over a decade or so after settlement at Port Jackson in January 1788. As far as it is known from written accounts, exploration of the region commenced in June 1789 and within two years a once alien land had been substantially reconnoitered by foot and boat. The exception was the crossing

of the Blue Mountains, which eluded European efforts for a generation. With completion of the Lawson, Blaxland and Wentworth expedition and the subsequent track cut by William Cox during 1814 and 1815, the Nepean River, which was a boundary between the known and unknown worlds to the European, became the gateway to a world of opportunity and changed the whole dynamic of the Penrith area.

European exploration of the Nepean/Hawkesbury River was undertaken initially by Governor Arthur Phillip during the winter of 1789. Phillip's party navigated 70 kilometres up the river from Broken Bay to present day Agnes Banks. The river was a major discovery for the white settlers as it proved to be the only freshwater river of magnitude located within the limited orbit of the fledgling penal settlement. Phillip named the river Hawkesbury in honour of Baron Hawkesbury, Sir Charles Jenkinson. The southern end of the river, the Nepean, was discovered separately a young Marine, Captain Watkin Tench. Tench named this section of the river after Evan Nepean, Under-Secretary at the Home Office in London. On 27th June 1789, Tench in the company of Thomas Arndell, assistant surgeon, John Lowes, the surgeon's mate, marines and an unnamed convict set out from Parramatta taking a westerly route to Prospect Hill from where the Penrith region was sighted below its distinctive hillside backdrop. The Nepean River (PC-01) was reached on 29th June and Tench, with his record of long service with the Marines and no doubt the naval depots of London, conceptualized the river by referring to the River Thames – 'we found ourselves on the banks of a river, nearly as broad as the Thames at Putney'.

Tench's account gives no reference to any assistance by aborigines or foreknowledge of the region yet the exploration party arrived at one of the few crossing places of the river. The ford played a crucial role in the later development of Penrith and Emu Plains. In December 1789 Lieutenant Dawes, John Lowes and Lieutenant George Johnson crossed the ford on the Nepean to explore the foothills of the mountain range. The source of the river was explored by Tench in August 1790 in the company of Lieutenant Dawes and Worgan. By May 1791 Tench had determined the Nepean and Hawkesbury is the one river.

Discovery also included observation of natural phenomena and the customs of the indigenous inhabitants. These experiences were recorded and subsequently published in London within a few years following settlement. The importance of the river to the Aboriginal population was discussed in these journals with careful notation on the abundance of wild life and the large number ('traces of natives at every step') of Aboriginal campsites along the edge of the river. The Aborigine's successful exploitation of the estuarine environment was depicted by noting both the trapping and hunting animals and foraging along the fertile riverbanks, lagoons and chains of ponds. Accounts of Macquarie's early visitation drew attention to the lagoons as suitable campsites, one of which at Lambridge was quite extensive. The propensity for the river to flood was also noted.

While knowledge of the Hawkesbury area was gathered through these expeditionary campaigns undertaken at the direction of Governor Phillip through 1789 and 1791, in September 1793, Captain Paterson, the acting governor, completed a more detailed survey of the area. Further expeditions were undertaken by George Evans (1804) and George Caley (between 1803 and 1806). Caley's meandering expeditions were particularly significant for they traversed the area southwest of Penrith through the

Mulgoa Valley. Over the following decade government surveyors undertook traverses of the creek systems to mark out Crown grants. Surveyor James Meehan intermittently returned to the Nepean River system during the 1800s, surveying the Castlereagh Road and surround farms in 1803 and evidently first entered the Mulgoa Valley in 1809. It is likely that a number of private expeditions were also undertaken in these formative years with the view of securing arable land that could sustain farming. The Mulgoa Valley was particularly associated with the Cox family who were granted land here initially in 1809.

The work of the surveyors consolidated the earlier deeds of the explorers through charting an unknown world and thus made it comprehensible to the European with the determination of distance, prominent landmarks, place names, etc. Captain John Hunter's journal of 1791 included a map entitled 'A map of all those parts of the Territory of New South Wales which have been seen by any person belonging to the settlement established at Port Jackson. The map was limited at its western boundary by the natural barrier of Nepean/Hawkesbury River. The map plotted the routes of the explorations undertaken in June and December 1789 from Prospect Hill to Penrith and noted 'a great part of this tract tolerably good'. This was high praise given other areas were described in terms such as 'very bad', 'poor', 'barren', 'wretched', and 'dreadful'. When the Western Road to the Nepean River from Parramatta was completed in 1817 milestones provided a reference point to calculate distance travelled and time spent.

Sources:

The background to the staged exploration of the region is discussed in C. Morris and G. Britton (2000) 'Colonial Landscapes of the Cumberland Plain and Camden, NSW' a report prepared for the National Trust of Australia (NSW). The early maps are also particularly useful and a collection is presented in P. Ashton and D. Waterson (2000) *Sydney takes Shape: A history in maps*, Brisbane.

3.2.3 Convict

New South Wales was settled as a penal colony in January 1788 and the local government area of Penrith formed an intrinsic part of this system. Transportation was one arm of an English judicial system that incarcerated criminals with no attempt at reform. Between 1788 and the end of transportation to New South Wales in 1840, some 60,000 convicts were transported.

The administration of convicts in the colony was a well-organised apparatus that functioned at all levels of society. Convicts laboured in a system were men and women were assigned to landholders or householders, or were kept by the government to labour at public works. The greater numbers of convicts were assigned to private employment with the settler/emancipist providing to feed, cloth and accommodate the convict. A minimum annual wage (£10 for males and £7 for females at the rate set in 1816) was also made. Skilled convicts with some useful trade such as brick making, carpentry, etc. or with an agricultural background were highly sought. The use of convict labour commenced at the outset of European settlement in the Penrith area. Indeed one of the first Europeans to sight the Nepean River (PC-01) at Penrith was an unnamed convict in Captain Watkin Tench's exploration of June 1789.
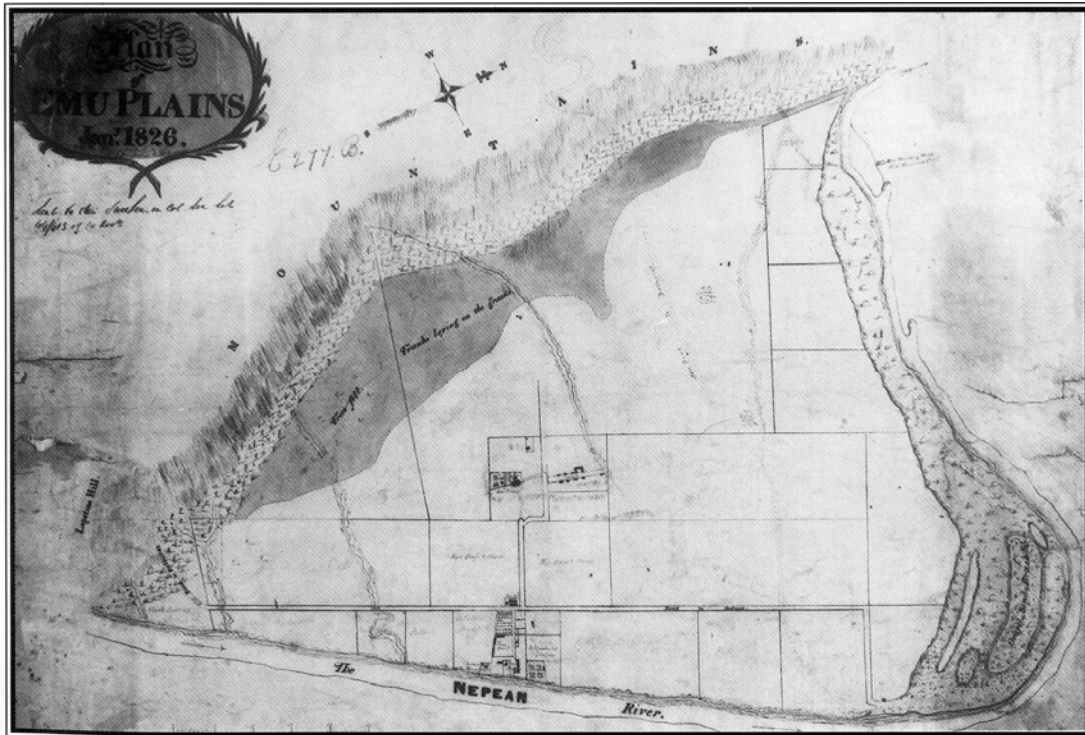
The theme Convict addresses *activities relating to incarceration, transport, reform, accommodation and working during the convict period in NSW.* The suburb of Emu Plains was originally developed by Europeans in the early 1810s as a government reserve for grazing stock. In 1819 a government farm was established here utilising convict labour to produce crops. Convicts were also processed here for allocation to the surrounding estates. This map of the farm was drawn by superintendent Alexander Kinghorne. Source: Stacker, L., *Pictorial History: Penrith and St Marys*, Alexandria, Kingsclear Books, 2002, p.64

In government employ convicts were generally stationed at government farms, the first of which were established by Governor Phillip at Farm Cove, Rose Hill and Toongabbie. With the end of the Napoleonic wars in 1815 the flow of convicts into the colony increased markedly, and the farm system was revived by Governor Macquarie in 1815 to provide employment for convicts at farms at Emu Plains, and Grose Farm (the site of the University of Sydney). The stockyard (and later farm) at Emu Plains (EP-17) was established late in 1814. The first superintendent was Richard Fitzgerald, an emancipist from Windsor, who capably managed its running. The main role of the government station at Emu Plains was the production of food to help feed the colony.

The surplus of convict labour also provided Governor Macquarie with the resources to embark on a public works programme unprecedented in its scale at that time. One outcome of this was the weatherboard courthouse (P-23) at Penrith completed in 1817, albeit modest when considering contemporary public works at Windsor such as the Anglican church (1822) and courthouse (1822). The courthouse acted as a depot for the receipt and assignment of convicts from Sydney.[6]

Commissioner Bigge's enquiry into the colony was undertaken through 1820 and his findings were presented in London in 1822 and 1823. One outcome of Bigge's recommendations was the reforming of the convict system to present transportation

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[6] State Records of New South Wales (SRNSW) -Reel 6028; 2/8283 pp.163, 167

to the English criminal as a credible deterrent. Subsequently places of penal correction such as new convict establishments at Port Macquarie (1822) and Moreton Bay (1824) were opened and the old settlement at Norfolk Island was revived (1824). At the Emu Plains farm convict labour was increasingly used to help the colony feed itself through intensive agriculture. Also in these years the more disreputable of convicts laboured in road gangs upgrading the road over the Blue Mountains and the road from Parramatta to the ford crossing at Penrith. Convict road gangs continued to labour in the area for many years in maintaining roads in the region and constructing surveyor-general Thomas Mitchell's new line of road and the Lapstone Bridge in the early 1830s.

Under Governor Brisbane from 1822 road gangs were handed over to settlers for clearing, harvesting, etc. the farming estates. Landholders such James Erskine, the lieutenant governor, used such gangs to cut a track to his estate from the Western Road and to fell trees. George Cox had a gang of 22 convicts engaged in clearing his land at Mulgoa during 1822. As land was cleared and homesteads established on the large estates during the 1820s and 1830s, combined with the reforms initiated by Brisbane to reduce the considerable costs of managing the convict system, increasing numbers of convicts were drawn into the area to run the farms. The settlers' demands for labour absorbed the flow of convicts arriving in increasingly large numbers in the colony. In the decade following 1821 some 21,780 convicts arrived, whereas 27,658 convicts had been transported between 1788 and 1821. By the late 1830s about 4000 convicts were transported annually at an annual cost to the English government of £60,000.

On the farms the convicts undertook a variety of tasks including animal husbandry, and labouring to clear the land and tend to the crops. In the Mulgoa Valley, Edward Cox's estate centred on Mulgoa Cottage in 1828 and had 28 assigned convicts including fencers (3 no.), milkman, bullock drivers (2 no.), labourers (4 no.), shepherds (4 no.), ploughmen (2 no.), house servants (2 no.), cook, overseers (2 no.), butcher, groom, stockman, sawyer, carpenter and storekeeper. To the north, Samuel Terry employed 29 labourers, a bricklayer, a fencer and a butcher at his Mount Pleasant estate. Depending on the outlook of the respective family or managing agent, the convicts were accommodated with the family and/or in purpose built premises. None is known to have survived in the Penrith area.

The opportunity to work the land was also available on expiration of a convict's sentence or by other forms of release from servitude with leasing small acreage farms in the large estates.

Through the 1830s the English penal system underwent a number of reforms and there was growing opposition to transportation and the assignment system, which had long-term consequences for the colony of New South Wales. The English parliamentary select committee on transportation in 1837 under Sir William Molesworth condemned the assignment system and the use of convict labour in public works and road gangs as the vagaries of the system led to a systemic failure to impose a uniform sentence and failed to reform the offender. The system of transportation was replaced by a penitentiary system which confined and subjected the prisoner to hard labour in England. While transportation to New South Wales ceased in 1840, the convict farm at Emu Plains had ceased in 1832.

The withdrawal of English government spending on roads, hospitals, law and order, etc. which had operated under the convict penal system necessitated imposition of taxation and introduction of limited representative government.

Sources:

The convict system is discussed in B. Fletcher (1976) *Colonial Australia before 1850*, Melbourne and in J.B. Hirst (1983*) Convict Society and its enemies*, North Sydney.

3.2.4 Agriculture and Pastoralism
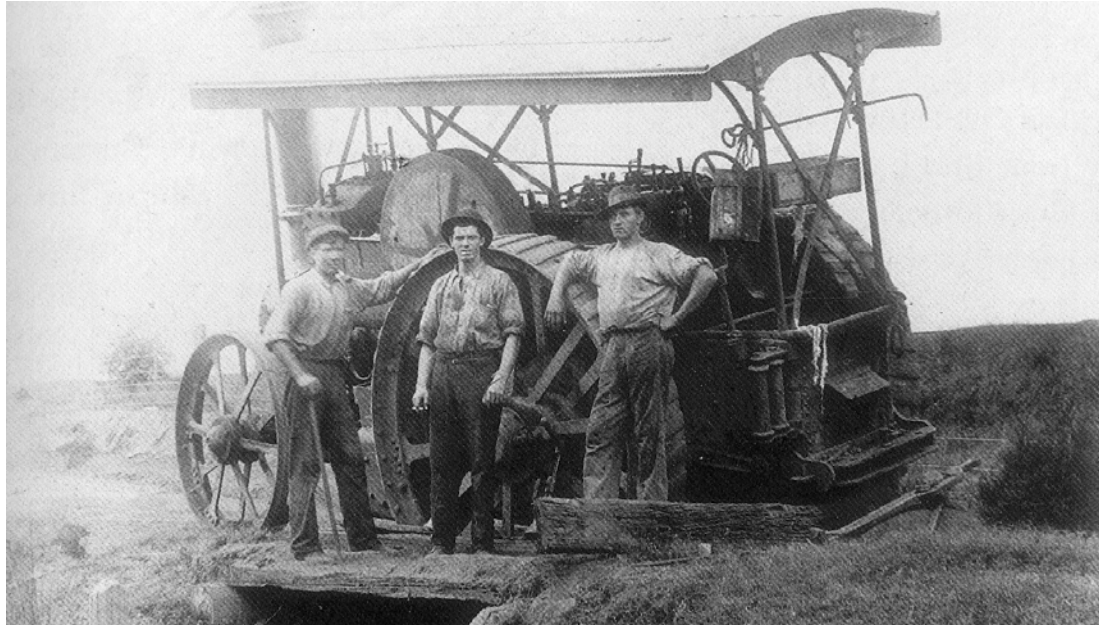
The theme Pastoralism addresses *activities associated with the breeding, raising, processing and distribution of livestock for human use* while Agriculture addresses *activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes, and can include aquaculture.* The economic backbone of the Penrith LGA was and in some areas continues to be agriculture and/or pastoralism. This photograph shows an early steam tractor in the Castlereagh district and its proud owners*.* Source: Stacker, L., *Pictorial History: Penrith and St Marys*, Alexandria, Kingsclear Books, 2002, p.27

The topography of the local government area of Penrith with its plains and low undulating hills bisected by river and creek systems favoured European agricultural and pastoral practices. Initially the rural economy utilised convict labour, which was later supplanted by small freehold and tenant farms.

The demand for land suitable for agricultural and pastoral activities was of paramount concern for the early administrators of the convict system and the early explorations of the region were undertaken primarily for this reason. By 1799 some 55% of all land under cultivation in the colony was situated on the Hawkesbury River. While the successful crossing of the Blue Mountains in 1813 and the subsequent completion by William Cox in 1815 of the track linking the Nepean River with Bathurst opened new potential pastoral land by the late 1820s the Nepean/Hawkesbury region continued to be the granary of the colony with over 16,000 acres of land under pasture. The actual date of initial settlement at the Hawkesbury River is unknown, but seems to have commenced shortly after the return of Paterson's expedition of late 1793. Certainly by January 1794 a group of emancipated convicts had established a small farming community on the east bank of the river from the mouth of South Creek to

Canning Reach. This is the area of present day Pitt Town. The settlers' enterprise met with success, and acting Governor Grose informed London that they describe the soil as particularly rich and they inform me whatever they have planted has grown in the greatest luxuriance.

Generally the first crop was maize which was planted to prepare the soil for wheat. Other crops, such as barley, oats, rye and fodder, were later planted by the settlers, together with vegetables to sustain their families. Seed was obtained from government supplies on credit and sown by hand. The produce was purchased by the government. A number of granaries and mills were built to store and process the wheat at Windsor. The first mill in Hawkesbury region was built in 1806 by Arndell at Cattai and a number were erected in the Castlereagh area. Wheat was generally grown on the smaller landholdings of 20 to 75 acres owned by the emancipist farmer or retired soldier as exemplified by the Crown grants at Castlereagh.

The activities of the majority of these early farmers has largely gone unrecorded while the activities of the few, the free settlers and officers with large land grants, forms the backbone of any history of the region. These larger landholders include Sir John Jamison's Regentville (R-03), the Coxes in the Mulgoa Valley, John Blaxland at Luddenham, and the Kings (SM-01), Marsdens (SM-28) at South Creek, and Henry Bayly at Kemps Creek (KC-03).

While the earliest farming was for self-consumption, surplus produce provided a return which, with good management, could be profitable for the larger estates. The large estate owners invested this capital in improving stock quality, land acquisition, in building new homesteads such as at Fernhill (MV-04), Glenmore (MV-01), Winbourne (MV-12), Werrington (W-01), etc., and developing the productivity of the soil with orchards. Jamison at Regentville (R-03) in 1822 had a good orchard of apples, quinces, peaches, apricots, oranges, lemons, grapevines and figs. Olives, which were considered a good cash crop for colony, were also planted at Regentville. While early accounts of the colony concentrated on the natural phenomena of the country, books of the 1820s and 1840s such as those by Atkinson (1826), Backhouse (1843), and Cunningham (1827) demonstrated to the prospective free settler, large and small, the opportunities for farming.

Not all of the area of rich alluvial soil was released from Crown ownership on the Hawkesbury/Nepean system. At Emu Plains the government reserved 3000 acres in 1814 for a stockyard (EP-17) for government herds of cattle and to the east some 3000 acres in the area of Cambridge Park was reserved as common pasture for the settlers. The reserve at Emu Plains was rededicated in September 1819 as the Government Agricultural Farm. This was an initiative by Governor Macquarie that proved highly successful in regard to the production of wheat. Macquarie's predecessor, William Bligh, had attempted something similar, albeit much more modest in scope, at Pitt Town to provide a model farm to demonstrate methods of good farm husbandry for the Hawkesbury settlers. Praised by Commissioner Bigge in his enquiry of 1822 into the management of the colony, the Agricultural Farm at Emu Plains was developed through the 1820s to produce a bounty of potatoes, barley, rye grass, clover, maize, fruit and experimental crops such as tobacco. By 1830 the primary role of the farm had changed once again from agriculture to a stock station. The farm was closed in August 1832.

Away from the alluvial soils of the Nepean River basin the less fertile land with Cumberland and Castlereagh woodland habitats were taken up by settlers for pasturing cattle, sheep and horses. Pioneering efforts to establish a viable sheep industry were undertaken in these areas during the 1810s and 1820s. Crossbred sheep were raised by Samuel Marsden with the first bale of wool exported to England coming from his Mamre (SM-28) estate. Similarly export driven, the Coxes' estates in the Mulgoa Valley bred merinos, while Richard Jones bred Saxon sheep at Fleurs (Bayly Park) (KC-03) on Kemps Creek. The English market's demand for wool was generated by the mechanisation of wool production in the Yorkshire towns in the early decades of the nineteenth century. The Cox family and Marsden had close links with these secondary producers. The stock musters of the era indicate that sheep rearing was principally the domain of the free settler.

Following Governor Brisbane's regulation of 1823 to permit pastoralists to take livestock across mountains, much of the sheep grazing was undertaken on the larger estates west of the Great Dividing Range. The first round of pastoral licences for the Western District was issued by the government in 1837 and included licences for the following pastoralist in the Nepean region:

* Edward Field of Nepean at Blabella Creek

* Henry Fulton of Castlereagh at Lachlan River and Marrengo

* James McCarthy of Castlereagh at Gurbrinbiley

* John Single of Nepean at Liverpool Plains

The original land holdings at the Nepean were subsequently utilised for pasture prior to moving to Sydney or the regional abattoirs that developed later in the nineteenth century at Riverstone and Homebush. This transmigration necessitated the development of stockyards and sale yards at places such as Penrith (established by W. Tindale) and St Marys.

In an age when the predominant form of transport was the horse's back, horse breeding was also actively pursued both for profit and sport. Charles Hadley (C-8) at Castlereagh bred Nelson and Clydesdale stallions by the mid-1820s, Samuel Terry maintained a horse stud at Mt Pleasant, as did Phillip Parker King at his St Stephen's estate. In the 1870s Edward King Cox reorganised the family's Fernhill estate (MV-02 & MV-04) to concentrate on breeding of blood horses bringing together the sires Yattendon, Lord of Linne, Vespasian and Chandos, and later Darebin. Yattendon was the winner of the inaugural Sydney Cup of 1866 and sired two Melbourne Cup winners. Horse breeding continued until recently at Fernhill and continues at Castlereagh.

The status of the Hawkesbury/Nepean as the granary of the colony declined from the 1860s due to a number of factors such as the opening of the rail links west and south-west providing ready access to Sydney, and the onset of fungoid stem rust (*puccinia graminis tritici*) which severely afflicted wheat and other crops. Stem rust brought the collapse of wheat farming at Luddenham and Exeter Farm by 1863. As the rate of production of wheat declined alternative forms of agricultural production were developed. Initially corn, barley, oats were grown, but in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries the district developed as a source of fruit, vegetables

and milk for the Sydney urban market. These activities relied on the railway to access the urban market.

As fruit orchards were established, pulp and canning factories, such as the Methven's Balgary cannery at Colyton on Ropes Creek, were opened. Orchards were particularly prevalent along the banks of the Nepean at Emu Plains and Castlereagh with the production of peaches and oranges. The outbreak of fruit fly in the 1930s resulted in a number of orchards being forced to close, and rising land values arising from suburban and industrial rezoning and quarrying activities eventually lead to the collapse of the industry. Turf farming at Castlereagh to supply the expanding Sydney suburbia with lawns has proved a viable farming alternative.

In the case of dairy products, the establishment in 1875 of T. S. Mort's NSW Fresh Food and Ice Company at Darling Harbour overcame the problem of transportation between country and city. The development of the dairy industry at places such as Castlereagh and South Creek had advanced by the 1890s to warrant the establishment of a local processing milk plant at Penrith in 1893. The establishment of this factory is comparable to similar develops in the region such as at Pitt Town (1895), Windsor (1889 and 1892) and places further afield such as Campbelltown (1899). By the beginning of the twentieth century technological advances brought widespread development of the dairy industry in the region. At Erskine Park, the tanner Thompson ventured into this industry with the Lenore dairy which was reported on in the *Sydney Mail* in 1906. [7] There were other diaries at Dunheved (St Marys) and Littlefields (Mulgoa).

Horticulture was another activity undertaken in the area from the 1860s with plant nurseries supplying the urban and rural market. The most famous of these was the Shepherds' Chatsworth nursery at Ropes Creek which extended between Erskine Park and Colyton.

The development of the poultry industry in the area commenced in the 1890s. Requiring no particular climatic or soil conditions, poultry farms were established about anywhere where there was close proximity to the market and feed supply, and where land was cheap, making locations along the railway line between Parramatta and Emu Plains particularly desirable.

The various agricultural and pastoral land uses of the area were carefully studied and mapped in the early 1940s by W. H. Maze of the University of Sydney's Department of Geography. Maze's survey recorded that dairying, mixed farming, poultry, orcharding, and grazing were the main activities of the day. These land use practices are probably indicative of activities undertaken since the late nineteenth century with the proliferation of small farmlets released through the subdivisions of the 1850s, 1860s and 1880s which proved successful over the long term in spite of the recurring hardships of drought, pestilence and bushfires.

Wine growing was another well established farming activity that had initially been fostered at the homesteads maintained by Jamison, the Coxes, Marsden, and at the Emu Plains convict establishment. Some 20,000 gallons of wine were produced in the Nepean region in 1822. A considerable number of German emigrant vinedressers were encouraged by the estate owners to settle in the area during the

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[7] *Nepean Times*, 23/6/1906

mid-nineteenth century to lay out the vineyards and care for the crop. This early industry was well developed with terraces of vines, often stone faced as at Regentville (R-03), and purpose built crushing plants. Some German families remained in the colony and developed their own vineyards. The Emerts (associated with Mount Druitt) settled at South Creek in the 1850s and leased land at Erskine Park in 1857. The Anschau family, who had worked the Macarthurs' vineyard at Camden, settled at Luddenham. Leo Buring was born in Germany and brought out to Australia by Jack Angus for his winemaking skills.[8] He was chief winemaker at Minchinbury Cellars at Mount Druitt between 1902-1919, on his retirement opened his own vineyard at Leonay (L-03) in 1923. The wine produced here used casks from Winbourne (MV-12) in the Mulgoa Valley which had used German emigrants in its vineyard. Vineyards continue to this day in the region, particularly at Orchards Hill where volcanic soil outcrops favour a black Muscat crop.

More intensive use of the river for agricultural purposes had been recognised in the 1860s with the reports by Thomas Woore on Sydney's water supply which highlighted the potential economic benefits arising from damming the Nepean River for irrigation. George H. Cox developed an irrigation scheme for his Winbourne estate in 1889 with the construction of a reservoir of 757,000 litres capacity to irrigate an area of about 400 ha. This was a prelude to a far more ambitious scheme developed by the Chaffey brothers (of Mildura fame) to irrigate and subdivide the district between the Mulgoa Valley and South Creek (MV-13). The scheme collapsed because of the banking crisis of the early 1890s.

Sources:

The background to early farming practice in the region is discussed in C. Morris and G. Britton (2000) 'Colonial Landscapes of the Cumberland Plain and Camden, NSW' a report prepared for the National Trust of Australia (NSW). The impact of the opening the lands west of the Blue Mountains and the squatter is addressed in J. F. Campbell (edited and annotated by B.T. Dowd) (1968) *'Squatting' on crown lands in New South Wales*, Sydney. W.H. Maze's work is published in *The Australian Geographer* (November 1943**)**. Philip Norrie (1990) *Vineyards of Sydney*, Cammeray, discusses viticulture in the region.

3.2.5 Forestry

The clearance of the woodlands of the Cumberland Plain was undertaken extensively in the nineteenth century and continued well into the twentieth century. In most instances however early felling of timber was not undertaken for commercial gain except for felling associated with the cedar trade. The early colonists had noted the qualities of this timber very shortly after the establishment of the penal colony at Sydney Cove. In February 1790, Governor Phillip informed his superiors in London of the recent discovery of a tree about the size of an English walnut and with a light, workable, wood. This tree was located on the Nepean River near Penrith. The colonists identified the tree as cedar.

The native habitat of the cedar tree is rainforest, and it was in the rainforests that once covered the rich alluvial flats of the Hawkesbury at Wilberforce and Pitt Town that commercial exploitation of the red cedar for commercial uses first commenced. It is believed that red cedar trees were also once common further upstream, for in the 1860s some stands of red cedar trees were noted in the Nepean Gorge. The red

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[8] From information supplied by George Gyford and Joyce O'Farrall

cedar was a highly sought after timber, for it could be easily worked with the primitive tools then in use, and the accessible stands were logged out very quickly. In 1802 Governor Hunter issued regulations forbidding the settlers on the Hawkesbury from felling cedar trees without official permission. In 1824, perhaps in an attempt to re-establish the species, cedar trees were planted at the government farm at Emu Plains.

The theme Forestry addresses *activities associated with identifying and managing land covered in trees for commercial timber purposes.* With the opening of the rail link in the 1860s to the metropolitan Sydney market the open forests of the Cumberland Plain were harvested to supply firewood, etc. The name of the suburb of Kingswood recalls both the original European owners of the district, the King family, and the original woodland of the region. This photograph of around 1900 shows logs stacked at Kingswood awaiting cartage to Sydney. Source: Stacker, L., *Pictorial History: Penrith and St Marys*, Alexandria, Kingsclear Books, 2002, p. 91

It was not until the middle of the nineteenth century that commercial logging on a large scale recommenced in the Nepean region and this was evidently initially undertaken in connection with the tanning factories that had been established at St Marys from the 1840s. The traditional tanning process includes the bark of a wattle tree with its high tannin content. While there was evidently an abundance of such trees in the area as accounts by travellers, such as that of M. Jean Rene Quoy of 1819 noted 'the mimosas which are thick they form on either side (of the Western Road) a hedge which rests the eye by the beauty of the foliage, while its flowers fill the air with the sweetest perfume, by the 1860s these trees had been logged out and the larger St Marys tanneries resorted to importing timber from Sydney by the railway.

The opening of the railway provided ready access to the city's residential market and much of the remaining timber of the region was thereafter steadily logged out. The hardwoods were used for engineering and building purposes while the softwoods were used as firewood. As the railway was the only means to transport the timber to the market, timber mills were erected near railway sidings (SM-06). *Fuller's Cumberland Directories* of the 1880s mention the occurrence of mills at St Marys. Such mills were simply constructed and temporary structures.

Sources:

The habitat and history of use of red cedar is discussed in J. Vader (2002) *Red Gold: the tree that built a nation,* Sydney. The general management is briefly discussed in Forestry Commission of New South Wales (1989) *The history of N.S.W. forestry from First Fleet to modern management: a century of state forestry*, Sydney.

3.2.6 Mining

The theme Mining addresses *activities associated with the identification, extraction, processing and distribution of mineral ores, precious stones and other such inorganic substances*. Extraction of gravel and sand is major industry in the Penrith LGA impacting on the landscape of Emu Plains and Castlereagh. Mining of these minerals has a long history dating back to the 1830s. The modern face of the industry dates from the 1880s with the formation of companies to raise capital to fund the infrastructure to economically extract and process the raw materials. This photograph of the 1940s shows plant at the Emu and Prospect Gravel and Road Company's Emu Plains facility, this company was formed in 1883. *Source: Stacker, L.,* Pictorial History: Penrith and St Marys*, Alexandria, Kingsclear Books, 2002,* p.68

Mining has played an important role in the historical development of the region because of the unique geological formation of the Nepean River with its beds of quartzite and high quality building sand. This natural resource has been extensively quarried at Emu Plains, Upper Castlereagh and Agnes Banks. While extraction of this stone appears to have been undertaken on a limited scale since the mid nineteenth century, the expansion of the Sydney building market, increasing use of concrete in construction, stone for railway ballast and availability of railway transport from the 1870s brought about commercial quarrying activities.

To extract these materials commercially requires access to the city market and capital investment in mechanised machinery (including tramways) to quarry and move the materials. The operation of these extractive industries therefore tends to be limited to a small number of public companies. The first of these companies was the Emu Boulder Company, which was formed in 1883 (EP-08). An interchange siding was built in 1884 on the main western railway line at Emu Plains to transport

the gravel to the Sydney market and regional centres west of the Blue Mountains. The company amalgamated with the quarrying operation at Prospect Hill in 1901 becoming the Emu & Prospect Gravel & Road Metal Co. Ltd. To the north at Yarramundi the Nepean Sand and Gravel Co. Ltd was formed in 1924. Large-scale quarrying activities have since been undertaken by companies such as Boral, CSR, and Pioneer. By 1978 some 25 quarries had been opened-up, 14 of which were abandoned. Since 1979 the quarries have operated as part of the Penrith Lakes Development Corporation (PLDC), a joint venture between Boral (40% share), Hanson (20% share) and CSR (40% share).

While concrete became a common building material in the inter-war era, it was the post war housing and commercial boom of greater Sydney that created a vast market for gravel and sand. The activities of Sydney Water provide an example of how this market developed. In the 1930s, Sydney Water sourced gravel from the Nepean for the construction of Woronora dam. This department then undertook construction of the concrete graving dock at Garden Island in the 1940s. In the 1950s huge quantities of material were required for the construction of Warragamba dam and an aerial ropeway was built to transport gravel from McCanns Island to the dam site.

Small outcrops of igneous rock have been commercially exploited since around 1900. Blue metal (basalt and dolerite) has been extracted from Erskine Park since at least the 1910s as blue metal sourced from this district was used form local roads including High Street, Penrith.[9] Bush gravel, which can be easily collected by hand, is particularly prevalent around the Llandilo/Londonderry area and provided a subsistence living for local families in the 1930s.[10]

Quarrying of localised outcrops of sandstone has also been undertaken, although not evidently on a commercial scale. Quarry Hill on the Great Western Highway between the University of Western Sydney and Kingswood is one known example. Quarrying was also undertaken between Tregear and Dunheved; the stone used for the construction of Werrington (W-01) was sourced from Dunheved (SM-01). Similarly local deposits in the Mulgoa Valley were exploited by the Cox family for their homes and outbuildings, Fernhill (MV-04) being the prime example.

The Blue Mountains are particularly associated with coal and kerosene oil mining with shale seams in the Megalong and Jamison Valleys and at Hartley Vale being commercially exploited in from 1860s. There is evidence to indicate that exploration for shale oil was also undertaken in the Penrith region. At the Glenleigh (R-05) estate exploratory tests were undertaken in 1918, while similar, but undated, tests were undertaken at Emu Plains. The occurrence of surface coal was noted in Emu Plains in the 1880s.
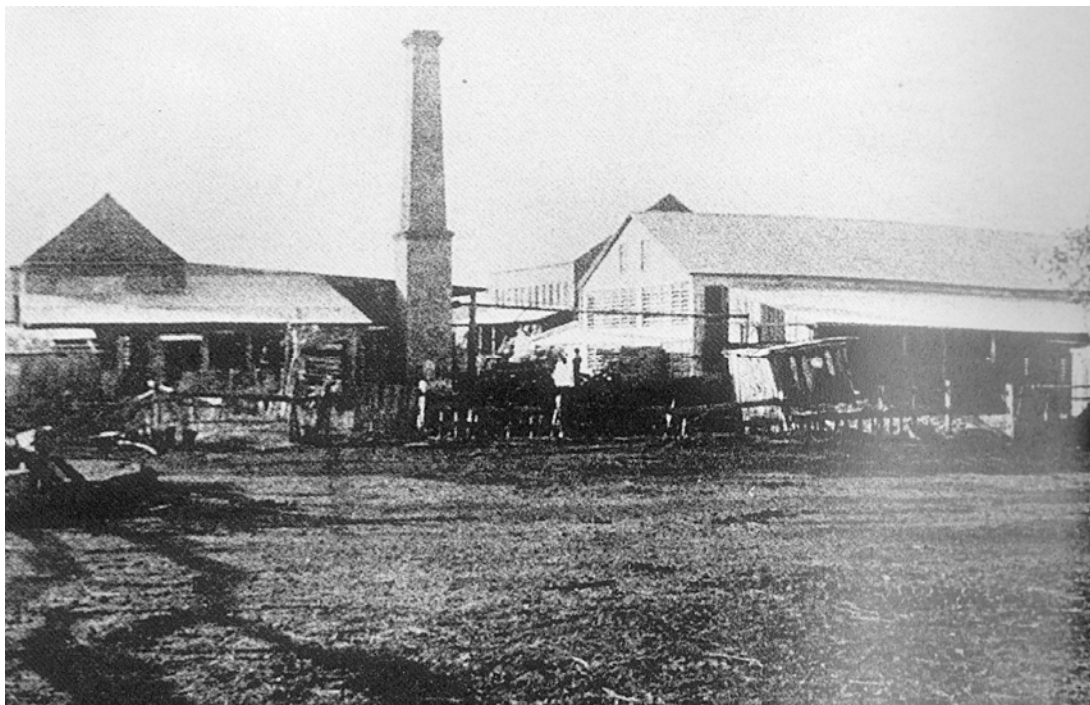
3.2.7 Industry

The local government area of Penrith is today characterised by areas zoned for industrial uses, with further industrial zones proposed for the future. The modern image of industry arrived in the early 1940s with a government initiated scheme to complete a munitions filling factory (SM-02) at St Marys. The scheme was completed at great expense, which was justified by wartime emergency. The origins of industrial development in the region however are traditional activities associated

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[9] From information supplied by George Gyford and Joyce O'Farrall
[10] From information supplied by James Broadbent

with production of agricultural and pastoral products. These activities require water in the production processes and the Nepean River and South Creek were exploited for industrial activities, although in quite different ways. The Nepean River became generally associated with the production of cloth and foodstuffs, while South Creek was the centre for noxious trades.

The theme Industry addresses *activities associated with the manufacture, production and distribution of goods*. Within the Penrith LGA industry is traditionally associated with St Marys on South Creek. One of the first industries located here was tanning and for generations the landscape of the suburb was characterised by numerous tanneries. This photograph of around 1910 shows Martin Brell's tannery which was located on the eastern bank of South Creek. Nothing remains of this large enterprise except the house Brell had built in the 1920s. Source: Stacker, L., *Pictorial History: Penrith and St Marys*, Alexandria, Kingsclear Books, 2002, p. 117

The earliest and perhaps most remarkable early colonial industry in the area was the mills erected on the Nepean River to manufacture cloth. A mill was erected by Sir John Jamison at his Regentville estate around 1840 (R-06) and another at Emu Plains around 1850 by Alexander and John Raynor. The Regentville tweed mill was an ambitious undertaking in requiring the construction of a three storey, eight bay brick-built structure with steam driven machinery.[11] The venture initially collapsed along with the economy of the colony in the early 1840s, but was intermittently revived through until the 1860s. The Emu Plains tweed factory was in production between 1850 and 1880 although apparently not continuously during this period. It utilized the old police barracks.

Also on the Nepean River, Blaxland had dammed the watercourse by the late 1820s and erected a wheat mill. Houses for the overseer and convict workers were erected by 1839 together with a malt house with brewing coppers, vats, steam engine, coolers, malt mill, cask and brewing utensils valued at £7000. The brewery evidently

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[11] SRNSW – Return of mills and manufactories 1829-1857, 4/7267

used hops grown on Blaxland's Newington estate. It operated until the late 1840s and was destroyed in the flood of 1857.

Blaxland's wheat mill was typical of many such ventures in the early decades of settlement where mills were erected to produce flour from the locally grown wheat and driven by water power. A number of such mills were erected at places on the Nepean River where most of the wheat was grown on the alluvial soils. By the mid 1830s the wheat mills included water mills on the banks of the Nepean River operated by George Cox (Winbourne (MV-12)), Jamison (Regentville (R-03)), John McHenry, Daniel Jackson, and George Colless. Most of these mills were wooden buildings, but Jamison's was stone built. [12] McHenry's mill was built in 1834 by a convict named Wilson. It was known as Allen's but a number of families were associated with it over time – a Mr Bell, Easterbrooks, and the Allens until closure in the early 1870s. Jackson's mill was built by Alexander Kinghorne and operation ceased in the 1860s. Colless' mill was renown for its giant waterwheel, and was later owned by the Howell family (who had a mill at Parramatta) and continued in operation until 1879. [13]

Windmills were evidently not common in the region beyond typical farm supply, but an example, a post mill, was erected at Fairlight (MV-14) in the Mulgoa Valley, but this seems to have been erected later in the nineteenth century.

The isolation of rural communities fosters a sense of self-reliance that encouraged the establishment of enterprises such as blacksmiths which catered for local clientele and passing trade. The blacksmith and wheelwright serviced the wheeled and horse drawn transport used by the local farmers and travellers along the Western Road. They provided specialist trades for shoeing horses and repairing vehicles and produced and mended agricultural implements. They were therefore important contributors to the status of any settlement, and were often one of the first businesses to open in a settled area. A blacksmith in the government's employ had been stationed at Emu Plains from the mid 1810s, while one of the handful of settlers at the still-born township at Castlereagh was a blacksmith, at various times Edward Field and Eugene Langley. Usually located on the main street with the coming of mechanised transport the local smithy developed into a garage and petrol service station.

A number of blacksmiths and wheelwrights operated in the region during the nineteenth and first half of the twentieth centuries, and many participated in local community affairs. G.B. Beasley (1836-1919) was a coachbuilder, wheelwright and blacksmith operating between 1875 and 1913 from premises on High Street, Penrith and was mayor for 1883/1884. The Bennett family of St Marys however are the best known of the local blacksmiths. This family (James and George) through the late nineteenth and early part of the twentieth century operated a wagon factory (SM-9), but the origins of this enterprise dates to 1858 with the opening of a wheelwrights shop by William Bennett. The family's works are particularly associated with the production of tabletop wagons (SM-38). These were huge wagons with no sides that were utilised principally for cartage of wool for it is in this use that they are often

[12] Ibid.
[13] Bently, F., and J. Birmingham, 'Penrith Lakes Scheme Regional Environmental Study: History of European settlement'. Prepared for Department of Environment and Planning, 1983.

depicted in photographs of rural districts from the 1910s. The first tabletop wagon is believed to have been manufactured in the late nineteenth century and their design is credited to Frank Eaton of Bourke.[14] The Bennett's maintained their roadside premises at St Marys until 1954, although the last wagon was produced in 1934.

At St Marys most nineteenth century industrial activity, with the exception of the Bennett wagon factory, involved the exploitation (and pollution) of the natural resources of the area – water, pasture and scrub. These industries were noxious trades (involving the production of odorous visible wastes) which included tanneries and other industries associated with the processing of animal hides and carcasses. Tannin, which is used in this process, can be sourced from the wattle tree. In the nineteenth century odorous vapour was considered to be an important cause of ill health, the medical assumption being that disease was transmitted by vapour and not bacteria. The danger such industrial activities posed to natural eco-systems was also little understood.

The first tannery in the Hawkesbury/Nepean region was emancipist Andrew Thompson's tannery on South Creek at Windsor erected around 1808. It is believed the tanning industry at St Marys was established around 1848, and an account of the town in 1885 states this industry was its main feature.[15] By 1901 there were eight such establishments in operation in the area. The largest of these was Andrew Thompson's tannery. Thompson (1852-1918) acquired land in Saddington Street and opened his tannery in 1881. A tanning industry was also undertaken at Kingswood from 1897 by Fred Jones.

For most of the nineteenth century noxious industries were located within the city boundaries or its outlying suburbs of Sydney. Commencing in the mid-nineteenth century there was a concerted political effort to have these industries relocated to the periphery of the settled areas to places with copious water supply such as St Marys, but also Campbelltown, Liverpool, and the northern suburbs. Regulation of the industry was initially left to the discretion of the local council, but with *Noxious Trades and Cattle Slaughtering Act* of 1886 (and amended in 1894) these industries became increasingly subjected to the scrutiny of colonial administrators. Noxious industries however played an important role in the colonial economy and by the 1880s efforts had been undertaken by the government to secure an area where such trades could carry out their business with some surety from prosecution. The old city water supply reserve at Botany swamps had been considered since the mid-1880s for such undertakings although it took until the 1910s for this come into effect. A railway linkage to the Botany industrial precinct was also implemented in the 1920s. Most of the tanneries at South Creek were closed by 1920 although establishments at Kingswood, such as Jones', continued into the 1950s.

While the growth of the Sydney metropolis necessitated removal of some of its industrial base it also established a vast market for meat. From the 1820s the pastoral properties located to the west and north-west of the Great Dividing Range were developed into huge business concerns. Edward Cox of Fernhill (MV-4), for instance, developed Rawdon near Rylstone through a series of land grants totaling 9,400 acres acquired from 1825. These out-stations were used initially for pasture

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[14] Cuffley, P., *Buggies and Horse-Drawn Vehicles in Australia*, Fitzroy, 1988.
[15] C.E. Fuller, *Fuller's Cumberland Directory*, Sydney, 1885

with stock being moved over the mountains into the Mulgoa Valley for wool scouring – the processing of wool for worsted spinning, using carbonisation to clean out vegetable matter, scouring to remove other impurities, combing of fleece to separate long wool from remainder. With improved rail links and refrigeration technology, abattoirs were established at such places as Riverstone. A sale yard for cattle was also located at St Marys. Herds of cattle and sheep were brought to the metropolis from the outlying districts along the Western Highway.

The growth of town and rural settlements from the 1880s facilitated by the subdivision of the old estates throughout metropolitan Sydney and rural fringes increased demand for building products such as bricks and timber. The market for these products also increased through the awarding of large scale government capital works programs such as duplication of the railways and building of Sydney Water's water and sewage systems. To satisfy this demand a number of local sawmills and brickworks were established.

Brickyards in the Nepean region had operated intermittently since the 1820s. These appear to have been small-scale operations established to satisfy a particular building project such as the erection of a dwelling or church. At Emu Plains some 80,000 bricks were produced using convict labour in 1820. The bricks for St Mary Magdalene (1838-1840) (SM-13) were made by James Payne at Dunheved (SM-01). By 1885 there were six brick makers in business at St Marys, although few details are known about their operations.

The two largest brick makers of the era operated in the Penrith area. The earliest was William Fleming's yard, which was established in 1866 on the Hornseywood estate at Castlereagh Street. It was initially known as the Nepean Brick and Tile Co, but closed in the 1890s due to competition from machine made bricks, although the yard was used until 1920s. Due to the unsuitability of the clays, the business was moved to Copeland Street, Kingswood (K-01) in 1915 and traded as Penrith Brick Co Ltd. It was owned by Albert Jolly in 1918 and then traded as the Kingswood Brick, Tile and Potteries Ltd. Two machines operated at the works tiles at the rate of 6000 or 7000 per day.[16] Further south at Jamison (J-01), Peter Carl Christensen made bricks from 1883. This yard was mechanized in 1913 and renamed the Penrith Brick Co and was owned by Albert Jolly. The company went into voluntary liquidation in 1931, but continued to trade under several names over the next 26 years.[17]

In the *County of Cumberland Planning Scheme* of 1950, North St Marys was designated an industrial zone and was therefore earmarked for the establishment of factories to provide employment in the post war era. The land, some 3,500 acres around Ropes Creek, had been resumed by the Commonwealth in 1941 for the construction of the munitions filling factory (SM-02), which is discussed elsewhere in this report. The compartmentalized filling of munitions requires a considerable number of buildings and a railway network to service them and to bring in employees. In all 850 buildings were erected and 20 miles of standard and narrow gauge railway laid. At the end of the war these buildings were released under the management of Department of National Development on five plus five year contracts. By 1946, 23 businesses were established and a further 50 were setting up. By 1950, some 94

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[16] *Nepean Times* 24/1/1920, p.4
[17] From information supplied by George Gyford

firms were in business in the area with a total work force of 2,500. This industrial zone was the first of the many in the region.

Sources:

Traditional rural based industrial development is addressed in G. J. R. Linge **(**1979) *Industrial awakening: a geography of Australian manufacturing 1788 to 1890***,** Canberra, and Judy Birmingham, Ian Jack, Dennis Jeans **(**1983) *Industrial archaeology in Australia: rural industry***,** Melbourne. The environmental consequences of tanning and its history in Sydney is discussed in S. Fitzgerald (1987) *Rising Damp: Sydney 1870-1890*, Melbourne. The role of industry in war is given in D.P. Mellor (1958) *The role of science and industry*, Canberra and A.T. Ross **(**1995) *Armed & ready: the industrial development & defence of Australia, 1900-1945***,** Wahroonga. Brick making is discussed in W. Gemmell (1986*) And so we graft from six to six: the brickmakers of New South Wales***,** North Ryde.

3.2.8 Commerce

The theme Commerce addresses *activities relating to buying, selling and exchanging goods and services.* Each of the villages and towns in the Penrith LGA had access to some form of local store, but High Street, Penrith was predominant for the range of goods and services offered. This photograph of 1930 shows Bussell Bros.' store which was formerly Fulton's and the building at right of picture was Fulton's Emporium probably erected in 1895. It is still standing today with a street address of 413-415 High Street. Source: Stacker, L., *Pictorial History: Penrith and St Marys*, Alexandria, Kingsclear Books, 2002, p. 41

At the commencement of European settlement in the Nepean region commerce was largely dictated by the needs of the convict settlement and entrepreneurial activities were circumscribed by government regulation and the military cliques. Commercial activity was largely confined to the settlement at Sydney Cove, which the outlying rural areas serviced through growing produce and raising livestock. The grain and meat produced in these areas were purchased by the government commissariat, which dominated market until late 1790s, for redistribution throughout the colony. The closest commissary to Penrith was at Windsor which opened in 1798. In payment, farmers were paid in treasury bills prior to 1800 which were negotiable overseas.

While the penal settlement proved effective in removing the overcrowding of English prisons, it was a system expensive to maintain and the English government sought ways of reducing the financial burden to the English taxpayer. Ultimately it was the development of free enterprise which the finances of the colony. By 1830, following the introduction of the reforms advocated in Commissioner Bigge's report on the colony, some semblance of a free enterprise economy had been established by the free settlers and emancipists.

While free settlers had been admitted into the colony from 1793, by 1803 there were a number in the colony which considerably increased over the following decades. Settlers such as John and Gregory Blaxland brought livestock and considerable sums of money to establish large rural estates run by assigned convict labour. In return the Blaxlands were provided with extensive land grants. John Blaxland's Luddenham estate of over 6700 acres was located at the southern fringes of the Penrith local government area, and brother Gregory received the Lee Holme grant of 2000 acres. Further impetus came with the establishment of a wealthy emancipist class that included Samuel Terry and Andrew Thompson, who both maintained estates in the Nepean region at different times. The expiration of a convict's sentence and with little means of paying for the return passage home also necessitated entering into some form of employment. Tickets of leave introduced in mid 1801 also allowed convicts to work for themselves until expiration of their sentence. Thus gradually the monopoly of trade held by the military officers and civil administrators was broken.

Under Governor Macquarie's policy of developing both the agricultural and industrial sectors of the economy, numerous ventures associated with rural production were developed. Besides trade in farm produce, early commercial activity was limited to the provision of services and buying and selling, or bartering of general goods. The growing importance of the Western Road fostered much commercial activity in the Nepean region in catering to travellers. The first inns were built in the mid-1820s on both banks of the river – the Arms of Australia Inn (c.1826) at Emu Plains and the Gov. Bourke Inn (c.1827) at Penrith. The sale of allotments at the government township at Emu Plains from 1832 and the 1830s amendment of licensing laws that required better accommodation for travellers, would appear to have encouraged the establishment of additional inns. Inns thrived here until the collapse of this business around 1870 following the opening of the railway line through to Bathurst. Inns of this era included the Railway Mountaineer (1837) and Australian Arms (1841) (EP-13) at Emu Plains. The importance of the road link to market towns of Windsor and Richmond also resulted in the building of a number of inns on the Castlereagh Road at Castlereagh – the Horse and Jockey Inn (1835) and William Landers' Oddfellow's Inn (C-06) (1841). The hotels at St Marys, which was important as the crossing place of South Creek (SM-40), came later.

The impetus for investment in inns came from the demand generated by the gold rush and the role of the Western Highway in transporting people and goods to the western goldfields. Thomas Harford returned from the goldfields in the mid 1850s to open the Cottage of Content at St. Marys, James Hackett also went to the goldfields returning to St. Marys to open the Woolpack Inn in 1853.[18]

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[18] Palmer-Frederick, J., *Romancing the Inns on the Western Road*

In an age without a developed banking system, the inn owners provided a line of credit which in turn saw inns become a focus for village settlement at Emu Plains. The potential for profit from these enterprises must have been considerable in the 1840s and even more so in the 1850s following the discovery of gold. Certainly by 1850 local businessmen felt financially confident enough to capitalise to the value of £34,000 the Penrith Nepean Bridge Company in order to erect a toll bridge across the river. The bridge company was formed by Edwin Rouse, John Perry, Charles York, Henry Hall, John Toby Ryan, and Robert Fitzgerald. Toby Ryan also built Emu Hall (EP-01) the early 1850s. Unfortunately the might of the Nepean in flood was consistently underestimated by Toby and the bridge required frequent rebuilding. A similar venture in Sydney was undertaken in Sydney by the Pyrmont Bridge Company in 1858 which met with greater success, and at Richmond with a company formed to finance the completion of a bridge over the Hawkesbury River.

The Nepean bridge venture was highly ambitious for the time, although its formation as a partnership company associated with transportation service is representative of other contemporary companies such as the Sydney Railway Co. of 1849 which raised private capital of £100,000 to build the genesis of today's metropolitan railway. The Sydney Railway Co. was eventually taken over by the government railway and the line was completed from Sydney to Parramatta in 1858 and extended to the Nepean (SM-05 and P-17) by 1863. The coming of the railway brought mixed fortunes for the business community of Penrith. In rail supplanting road traffic Penrith's role as a resting place ceased, but the railways also encouraged closer settlement, employment for railway men, and opened up access to the Sydney and emerging suburban markets. As the railway was situated close to the existing commercial centre of High Street existing hotels probably picked up trade. Some re-positioning of business activity however evidently did occur as the Red Cow Inn (SM-54) on Station Street was erected in 1862, the sign of the hotel being relocated by Thomas Smith who had traded on the Western Road at Colyton prior to 1860.[19]

The accumulation of large sums of money to form private companies required the development of sophisticated monetary systems. The growth of investment in rural enterprises from mid 1820s led to the establishment of banks such as the Bank of Australia in 1826 to fund further expansion. The export driven wool boom of 1830s and reform of banking regulations regarding interest rates led to an inflow of funds for investment and the need for additional banks to manage these funds. During this period the Commercial Bank Co. of Sydney (1834), Bathurst Bank (1834), Sydney Bank (1839) and Bank of Australasia (1835) were established. The core business of banks at this time was to provide capital to pastoralists. When the crash came in the pastoral industry in the early 1840s the banks were not spared. The folding of the Bank of Australia in 1843 exposed many investors such as Robert Lethbridge of Lethbridge Park but the most noted outcome was the collapse under debt of Sir John Jamison's empire at Regentville (R-03) and the death of Jamison in the following year. The close-knit business ties of families such as the Coxes helped to maintain lines of credit to ride out the storm.

Rural settlements promoted self-reliance in trade and specialist skills and by the 1870s the range of commercial services in the region included bakers, butchers,

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[19] *Nepean Times* 4/2/1933, p.1

blacksmiths, saddlers, barbers, etc. While at St Marys enterprises associated with rural industry predominated, the full range of craftsmen, traders, and professionals' services was only available at Penrith. This included the only bank in the region, the Commercial Bank Co. of Sydney which opened a branch in High Street (P-22) in 1878. The opening of the CBC is representative of expansion into rural areas by trading banks, the CBC at Campbelltown for example was opened in 1875. By 1885 a branch of the Bank of NSW had opened and the Commonwealth Bank followed in 1912, the year of its establishment. At St Marys the Australian Joint Stock Bank had opened a branch by 1899.

From about the 1910s the Nepean River and surrounding rural lands began to be developed as a tourist destination popular with day and longer-term excursionist from the suburbs of Sydney. To cater for this market a number of local businesses offered, in addition to accommodation, services such as boat excursions on the river. The Mulgoa Valley also became popular for its range of guesthouses and recreational activities at this time. At Wallacia a new hotel (WA-01) was erected in 1937 to cater for this trade.

This pattern of commercial trade persisted through until the 1950s, although some change was brought about through the introduction of new technology, such as the motor vehicle, and downturns caused by local events such as the closure of the Penrith railway depot in 1917 and the collapse of the tanneries at St Marys from around 1900. In the period from the 1950s in general and in particular from the 1970s commercial activity in the region was transformed by developments related the emergence of Penrith as a regional city. This has impacted on various sectors of commerce as circumstances evolve. By around 1960 all of the major banks had opened a branch in the Penrith - Rural Bank (1944), National (1949), and ANZ (1962). With refocusing of the bank's priorities, which now take into account international standards of best practice, most of branches closed in the 1990s. In the retail sector, the traditional family run hardware and general stores, such as Neale's store at Penrith founded by Henry J. F. Neale (1857-1938) and operated from 1882 to 1982, and local grocers were the first to be affected as large overseas discount stores such as Safeways and Waltons commenced trading in Australia in the late 1960s; Waltons set up business on the north side of High Street, Penrith in 1957.[20] Simultaneously property developers such as Lend Lease and Stocklands developed new shopping complexes that drew custom away from the traditional retail strip of Henry and High Streets. The Penrith Plaza was initially completed in 1971 but was redeveloped between 1990 and 1993 by Westfield at a cost of $400 million. In the interim, the Nepean Square shopping centre opened in 1984. With the provision of car parking stations, the ready accessibility and range of goods offered within the one complex, these complexes have transformed shopping in the locality. The commercial success of this venture has inevitably led to the decline of others and has impacted on the commercial viability of other premises in Penrith and within the local government area as a whole.

The demand for new commercial premises in the town centres and rural lands for housing since the 1960s has also resulted in demolition and/or alteration of many traditional commercial premises and farm estates. This has raised concerns about

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[20] From information supplied by George Gyford

potential detrimental impact on the heritage of the area. Property speculation however has a long history with closer settlement of the region being initiated through successive subdivision of the large Crown grants. This was initially undertaken in the 1840s with O'Connell's South Creek (St Marys) subdivision. This subdivision and William Cox's neighbouring Colyton (Blacktown LGA) subdivision were made in 1842 and were centred on South Creek and its tributary Ropes Creek. Later, in 1855 John B. Darvall bought up Erskine Park grant from the Erskine family in England and subdivided the land. [21]

These early subdivisions were bankrolled by one individual. In the later subdivisions of the 1880s the role of the developer was assumed by property companies or a society which invested the funds of many private depositors. These companies bought up and subdivided the rural estates and also offered finance for the purchaser. Despite the mixed success of the companies these property companies attracted English investors, because the domestic interest rates were higher than offered in England. As English rates rose dramatically in 1890 making the colonial market less attractive a crisis in confidence ensued and funds began to be withdrawn. A number of these companies collapsed under mounting debt, and some banks faced ruin. At Mulgoa the grand vision for a community of irrigators (MV-13) turned to dust with the collapse of the irrigation company.

Sources:

The development of the financial system and the role of banks are discussed by D. Merrett in P. Troy (ed.) (2000) *A history of European Housing in Australia*, Oakleigh and S.J. Butlin (1953) *Foundations of the Australian Monetary System 1788-1851*, Sydney.

3.2.9 Communication

Beside verbal instruction one of the earliest forms of communication is the written word. Efficient transmittal of written messages necessitates some form of postal service, but it was not until Lachlan Macquarie's governorship that a royal mail service was instigated in the colony. Over the following decades of the nineteenth century, the post office was one of the more essential government services and usually the first official agency of government established in any settled centre. In the local government area of Penrith the first post office was opened in 1828 with postmaster Alexander Fraser at the Penrith courthouse (P-23). The opening of this agency relates to the commencement in 1825 of a Royal Mail service utilising contractors and coach lines servicing the more outlying settlements of Sydney, the first Royal Mail service to Bathurst via Penrith commenced in 1832. However the long established convict establishment at Emu Plains is likely to have initiated some form of regular communication with Sydney prior to this. The second oldest established post office in the area was opened in 1840 at St Marys. At Emu Plains the post office was opened in 1852 at the onset of the gold rush.

The importance of mail despite the remarkable advances in communication technology has not diminished and any new rural or urban settled area, no matter how short lived, from the nineteenth century to the present has had a postal service at some time in its history. The following dates of opening of post offices provide a valuable insight into the spread of settlement in the region:

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[21] Lands Department – Old System Bk. 27 No. 312

The theme Communication *addresses activities relating to the creation and conveyance of information*. Before the advent of radio and television, newspapers were the main source of news and major suburb and country town had a local press. The major newspaper in the Nepean district was the Nepean Times, which was established by Alfred Colless in 1882 and continued in publication until 1962. This photograph shows the editorial and advertising office and attached printing works in High Street (now demolished). Source: Stacker, L., *Pictorial History: Penrith and St Marys*, Alexandria, Kingsclear Books, 2002, p.41

* Mulgoa (1863)
* Luddenham (1872), Castlereagh (1875)
* Cranebrook (1886), Jamisontown (1889), Llandilo (1890), Kingswood (1891), Werrington (1892), Badgerys Creek (1896)
* Agnes Banks (1900), Wallacia (1905)
* Kemps Creek (1927)
* Londonderry (1935), Berkshire Park (1936)

The temporary camp established for the construction of the munitions filling factory at St Marys had its own post office between 1942 and 1944, while the industrial centre that followed necessitated the opening of Dunheved post office in 1947.

The importance of a regular mail service in the nineteenth century necessitated a twice-daily service except for Sundays between Penrith and Sydney, while the other villages had a once-daily service.

Newspapers are another form of communication that provided even the remotest community news of local occurrences and more distant events. The first newspaper published in New South Wales was the *Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser* which was in publication between 1803 and 1842. This newspaper until 1832 also served as an arm of government in publishing official orders and proclamations. The development of a free press came in the 1820s with the publication of *The Australian* in 1824; the *Sydney Herald* followed in 1831. The isolation of rural communities and their demand for news and entertainment combined with advances in transport and telegraphy and the number of people who could read following the introduction of widespread public education in the 1860s fostered the development of local newspapers and city based papers targeting rural

readers. An example of the latter was the *Town and Country Journal* which was in publication from 1870. Regional papers also provided identity and promoted progress within the area of circulation. The *Windsor Express*, which began publication in 1843, was the earliest in the region. The *Nepean Times* was founded in 1882 by Alfred Colless (1851-1920) and continued in publication until 1962. The coming of Colless' paper coincided with the commencement of other new publications in the region such as the *Richmond Gazette* (1888) and *Campbelltown Herald* (1880) and the short lived *Penrith Argus*, published by Mr Webb of Campbelltown in 1880.[22] St Marys also had a local paper, the *St Marys Gazette*, although publication dates are not known.[23] The *Penrith Press* began publication in 1947.

The coming of telegraphy, the sending of coded messages along an electrical wire, in the mid-nineteenth century coincided with the opening of the goldfields. The first telegraph service in Australia commenced in 1854 with a line connecting Melbourne to its port. A telegraph office was established at Penrith in March 1860 as part of the western line service from Parramatta to Bathurst via Hartley. This service was built and initially operated by the Public Works Department, but was transferred to the Post Master General in 1867. Telegraph offices required specialised staff and premises, and were early employers of women and girls. Telegraphy was eventually superseded by the telephone. Telephone communication between Sydney and Melbourne had been established in 1884, and in the same year the first telephone came to Penrith.[24]

The advent of modern commercial aircraft operations after the second world war necessitated the construction by the Commonwealth's Department of Civil Aviation (DCA) of an international high-frequency transmitting station at St Marys. The DCA initially settled on Londonderry for this station in the late 1940s because of an existing high-frequency transmitting station here developed by the RAAF for its Richmond base. Due to demands by the RAAF in 1950 the DCA moved its station to Bass Hill, but returned to the area, in 1959 with the Llandilo transmitter (actually within Blacktown municipality) and Penrith receiver (actually at Cranebrook). The stations communicated with aircraft operating to and from Sydney and maintained teletype communication with Hawaii, Fiji, Singapore, Philippines and Antarctica. Albeit modernised the station still provides these communication services under Airservices Australia.

Sources:

The role of the press and the telegraph in colonial society is discussed in M. Cannon (1971) *Who's Master? Who's Man?, Maroondah.* The chronology of post offices in NSW is in N.C., Hopson (1986) *New South Wales and ACT Post Offices*.

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[22] *Nepean Times* 262/2/1887, p.2
[23] *Nepean Times* 5/8/1899, p.6
[24] *Nepean Times* 26/7/1884, p2

3.2.10 Transport

The theme Transport addresses *activities associated with the moving of people and goods from one place to another, and systems for provision of such movements.* The development of Penrith LGA as an outer suburb of Sydney in the years following the second world war was very much dependent on the railways and the line to Parramatta was electrified by 1955 to provide an efficient commuter services. This photograph shows the rebuilding of Werrington station and installation of high voltage gantries prior to running of electric trains. Source: Stacker, L., *Pictorial History: Penrith and St Marys*, Alexandria, Kingsclear Books, 2002, p. 105

Transport within the local government area of Penrith utilise road and railway links. The river was used intermittently in the early years of settlement to transport goods and materials to Windsor, which acted as an *entrepot* for the region, from the mid-1790s into the 1880s, despite the coming of the railways. The produce of the farms on the river being carted to Windsor on the Castlereagh Road (PC-03) aligned in 1803, and therefore the earliest in the region. The most widely used form of transport between Penrith and Sydney was road based. After an intermission of about a century of dominance of the railway, roads continue to support the primary modes of transport.

The road from Sydney to the Blue Mountains and the settlements west is the principal road in the area. The first road to Parramatta from the ford on the Nepean River, the Western Road (PC-04a), was completed in December 1817, it was a toll road with turnpikes at Parramatta and Eastern Creek. The second road from Strathfield to Emu Plains, the Western Freeway (F-04) (PC-06) was completed in the 1980s, although the section from Bringelly Road to the Regentville Bridge across the Nepean River had been completed in 1971, it is a toll road with a turnpike at Granville. The routes of the first road, and the later railway line, follow a similar trajectory to the route taken by Watkin Tench on his march of discovery of June 1789. It is possible that Tench and his party followed an Aboriginal track, but this

conflicts with Tench's explicit statement in his account of the journey that he traversed 'the trackless immeasurable desert, in awful silence'.[25]

The present western roads are important items of public infrastructure that have been built and maintained at great cost by successive governments. The first road was built by William Cox. The road was put through to the ford crossing of the Nepean River to connect Cox's road over the mountains completed in 1815 and the penal settlements at Rose Hill (Parramatta) and Sydney (the Sydney to Liverpool road had been completed the previous year). The road was built by convicts and convicts later returned to the Penrith area many times to labour at road works. Following completion of the Great Northern Road in 1832, convicts were sent to Emu Plains to commence the work of realigning the ascent of the range at the Lapstone Zig Zag road (the old Bathurst Road) (PC-04b) constructed in the early 1820s by William Lawson. The new route was determined by Thomas Mitchell and included the stone bridge designed by David Lennox, the sub-inspector of roads, over Lapstone Creek completed in March 1834.

In the nineteenth century the administration and maintenance of roads were complex issues. Under the *Roads Act* of 1833 public roads were proclaimed by the government for universal benefit and maintained at public expense. Parish roads were established by and for the local populace and maintained by rates levied on adjoining landowners. Examples of these roads include Erskine Park Road, Mulgoa Road, and Cranebrook (originally Proctors Lane). On the other hand, The Northern Road (Bringelly Road) (PC-03) was an important government road connecting the town settlement at Richmond with the rural estates at Cowpastures (Camden area). Orphan Creek Road (Elizabeth Drive) similarly connected the town settlement at Liverpool with the Mulgoa Valley and Blaxland's crossing of the Nepean River at Wallacia. By the mid-1820s the public roads comprised the Western Road, The Northern Road, the Luddenham Road and Castlereagh Road.

With the development of the large western pastoral estates a major use of the Western Road from the 1830s was for moving stock between the homesteads to the sale yards and abattoirs around Sydney. While a three acre stock reserve at Penrith had been dedicated in 1817 (P-23), freehold land at crossing places of South Creek and Ropes Creek were widely utilised for grazing traveling stock. The frequently used road with its high numbers of travellers, tonnages of goods shipped, and stock moved necessitated continual upgrading and maintenance by the colonial government. With the coming of responsible government in 1856 the *Main Roads Management Act* of 1858 scheduled reconstruction of the three great roads from Sydney. An assessment of the condition of the Western Road in April 1858 found the section between Rooty Hill and St Marys was impassable in wet weather and the section between St Marys and Penrith in very bad order and occasionally flooded. The bridge at 'Ropers' Creek was a simple lintel bridge, while the bridge over South Creek had only recently been carried away by floodwaters.[26] By the 1920s all main roads in the state were in a deplorable condition and in order to maintain and plan their future development the Main Roads Board (later DMR and now RTA) was

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[25] Tench, op cit, p. 154
[26] William Bennett, assistant engineer of roads, 4/1858 Bathurst Road Condition Vol 3, p.493, 6/60, *NSW Legislative Council Parliamentary Votes and Proceedings, 1860*

established. The Western Road was proclaimed a main road in 1924 and was renamed the Great Western Highway in 1928.

The coming of the Main Roads Board was a response to the development of motorised road transport. The first motorcar had been imported into N.S.W. in 1900 and for the limited number of people who could afford them, the motor vehicle proved to be a useful machine, depending of course on the condition of the road, and motor vehicles soon began to appear on the roads of Penrith. The growth in the ownership of motorcar in the 1920s led to new services – organisations such as the NRMA, the supply of petrol, installation of petrol pumps to passing trade, etc. The motorcar also brought garages to roadside settlements, services that were often developed by the blacksmiths who had catered for the horse and cart. Motorcars also played an important role in the development of regional tourism allowing travel to more distant places such as the Blue Mountains and the Mulgoa Valley and these developments had an impact on the role and built form of Penrith. James Fairfax, an inveterate road tourer, on visiting Penrith as a means of reaching the Mulgoa Valley in the late 1920s considered it a 'new fangled town, but with here and there an old cottage'.

To plan for projected future demand on roads the DMR from the 1930s instigated road resumptions for widening of the highway and for the alignment of a new western (F4) freeway. Perhaps because of the centralised planning necessitated by total warfare during the 1939-1945 conflict, in the post-war era there was the political will and expertise to bring to fruition these long held plans and the Great Western Highway was upgraded through the 1950s and 1960s, but the work on the new Western Freeway did not commence until 1969. One consequence of the DMR resumptions was the initial depreciation of affected property values and ultimately demolition of many nineteenth century roadside structures. Another impact was the new freeway which by its alignment introduced a new dynamic in regional growth heralding new suburban and industrial estates along its route and raising the value of rural land in the region well beyond its agricultural value.

The Western Road traversing the undulating Cumberland Plain presented no major natural obstacle that necessitated significant engineering work. The crossing of the Nepean River however was a different matter. The first crossing of the river was at Emu Ford (NR-01). The location of this ford is shown in the map of the colony prepared by Captain Hunter in March 1791 and is the only ford depicted along the entire length of the known river system. Macquarie on his ascent of Cox's newly cut track in the autumn of 1815 noted his crossing on horse-back of the Emu Ford … it being very safe and good, and the Water of the Nepean River here now not being above six inches high. A government punt service was instigated from 1823 (NR-05). This could carry carts although in times of drought the service was not needed with the river being safely crossed at the ford. Crossing of the river nonetheless took some forethought and coaching inns were established to cater for this passing trade. The majority of these inns were located at the government township of Emu Plains. The first bridges were erected by private enterprise in the mid-1850s, but the first successful bridge crossing (NR-04) was completed in 1867 by the government.

Travelling the Western Road in the nineteenth century was completed by horse, cart or, more usually, by foot. While regular horse drawn coach services from Sydney to Parramatta were instigated in 1821 and onto Bathurst by 1841, with the discovery of the western goldfields at Turon in 1851 coach services became more frequent. The

best known of the coaching companies is Cobb and Co., a company founded in Victoria in 1854 by Americans. The company commenced business in NSW in 1862 buying out the coaching line of W. Crane and Roberts and established a system of services centred round Bathurst. The company serviced Penrith from this time with a daily service, except Sunday, for passengers, mail and gold escorts.

With the coming of the railway, coach lines provided a connection between the rail station and outlying settlements such as the Mulgoa Valley, one such service being started by Mr Bellingham in 1885.[27] The development of a local tourist industry in the first decades of the twentieth century coincided with the development of motorised coach transport. The major local operators included W.J. Bale and Sons at Penrith and the St Marys Bus Co and Bowman's at St Marys. Bale's bus services commenced in 1915 and included the Penrith, Mulgoa, Wallacia and Silverdale route for its guesthouses. In the post second world war years the role of local bus companies initially failed to service the dormitory suburbs. Westbus, the largest operator in the region today, acquired Bale and Sons in 1973 and St Marys Bus Co and Bowman's in 1984. In 1993 the innovative Nepean Nipper service was introduced.[28]

The development of the tourist industry was an indirect result of the coming of the railways. The origins of railway transport in New South Wales can be traced to the early 1840s and discussion about improving communication between the city's ports and outlying rural settlements. In 1848 the Sydney Railway Company was formed with the intention of constructing lines from Sydney to Parramatta and Liverpool and consideration of future extension west to Bathurst and south-west to Goulburn. Work on these railway lines commenced in 1850 but progress was slow. With the coming of self-government for the colony the company was taken over by the government. With the government's access to overseas capital the railway age was born.

The building of the western railway was a massive public works exercise of a scale that had not been attempted in the colony before. The railway was built in stages under contract by the English firm Peto, Brassey and Betts with linking of the two major towns, Sydney and Parramatta, being completed in 1855. The contracts for the extension from Parramatta to Blacktown were let in 1858, and Blacktown to Penrith (PC-05) followed soon after. For the most part, the country west of Blacktown presented few challenges for the railway engineers and progress was swift in bringing the work to completion at St Marys on 1st May 1862, and at Penrith in the following July. The branch line to Windsor from Blacktown was opened in 1864. The crossing of the Nepean River and the ascent of the range proved more problematic. The Victoria Bridge (NR-04) was completed between 1862 and 1867 to the design and direction of John Whitton, the chief engineer of the NSW government railways. The eastern ascent of the mountain was achieved through a series of zig-zags and bridges in the same manner to that adopted some 30 years before for the road. The railway reached Bowenfels by late 1869. On completion of the railway there were three trains from Sydney from Penrith everyday except Sunday. The journey took about two hours.

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[27] *Nepean Times* 82/2/1885, p.2
[28] *Australian Bus and Commercial Vehicle Heritage*, March/April 2004

The rail line traced the route of the Western Road, although land had to be resumed. In following the route of the road the new rail link did not change in any substantive form the established settlement pattern in the region, unlike other areas in the state where the coming of the railway was a dynamic for change. However, businesses associated with the coaching service such as inns were affected. The Arms of Australia (EP-13) at Emu Plains, which was first licensed in 1841, closed with the completion of the rail link over the Nepean River in 1867.

Until the development of Valley Heights as a rail depot in 1913 Penrith was the major railway service centre on the railway on the eastern side of the Blue Mountains. It was important for its extensive goods yard used to marshal wagons for the crossing of the mountain, for attaching banking engines and for refuelling engines, and refreshing crews. The depot was at one time the third largest in the state.

As the railways led to expansion of settlement in the western districts of the colony, the increase in traffic necessitated upgrading of the line and associated infrastructure. The line was duplicated in 1886 and significantly upgraded in the 1900s to run longer trains with heavier tonnages. This work included the iron-trussed bridge (NR-4) across the Nepean River built between 1904 and 1907, and the Lapstone Viaduct (L-01) in 1913. Electrification of the underground city railway was completed in the early 1920s and was extended to Parramatta and Liverpool by 1929. The railway department had considered further electrifying the line to Lithgow in 1935, but the cost and wartime emergency delayed completion of this work until the 1950s. In 1955, the centenary year of the railways, the first electric train arrived at Penrith station. The need for electrification had been highlighted in the *County of Cumberland Scheme*.

Sources:

The history of roads in NSW has most recently been documented in R. Broomham (2001) *Vital Connections: a history of NSW roads from 1788*, Sydney. The colonial coaching business is discussed in K.A. Austin (1973*) The Lights of Cobb and Co.: the story of the frontier coaches, 1854-1924*, Adelaide. The early history of the government railway in NSW is given in J. Gunn (1989) *Along Parallel Lines: A history of the railways of New South Wales*, Carlton.

3.2.11 Land tenure

Beside verbal instruction one of the earliest forms of communication is the written word. Efficient transmittal of written messages necessitates some form of postal service, but it was not until Lachlan Macquarie's governorship that a royal mail service was instigated in the colony. Over the following decades of the nineteenth century, the post office was one of the more essential government services and usually the first official agency of government established in any settled centre. In the local government area of Penrith the first post office was opened in 1828 with postmaster Alexander Fraser at the Penrith courthouse (P-23). The opening of this agency relates to the commencement in 1825 of a Royal Mail service utilising contractors and coach lines servicing the more outlying settlements of Sydney, the first Royal Mail service to Bathurst via Penrith commenced in 1832. However the long established convict establishment at Emu Plains is likely to have initiated some form of regular communication with Sydney prior to this. The second oldest

established post office in the area was opened in 1840 at St Marys. At Emu Plains the post office was opened in 1852 at the onset of the gold rush.

The theme Land Tenure discusses *activities and processes for identifying forms of ownership and occupancy of land and water.* The dispersal suburbs and the road network of Penrith LGA was largely established in the late nineteenth century through subdivision of land grants which date from around 1800 through to the 1820s. The farmlets of Orchard Hills were established in a subdivision originally named Frogmore Farms, one estate of the vast York family land holdings. Source: Stacker, L., *Pictorial History: Penrith and St Marys*, Alexandria, Kingsclear Books, 2002, p.96

While large tracts of the local government area of Penrith are Crown land, mostly owned by the Commonwealth of Australia, practically the whole of the area had been released for freehold occupation by the 1820s. The nature and timing of the land releases resulted from regulations governing Crown lands as administered by the early colonial authorities. The first governor, Captain Arthur Phillip, was reticent about providing land grants because he had no remit from London to do so. However, with the need to feed the isolated penal colony, Phillip allowed a small number of grants for farming in areas readily accessible to Sydney and Rose Hill (Parramatta) such as to the north of the Parramatta River. James Ruse was the first to receive a land grant in 1789 at Rose Hill. Through 1792 Phillip authorised 72 land grants.

On Phillip's departure for England in December 1792, Major Francis Grose, commandant of the New South Wales Corps, was appointed acting governor. With the pressing need for self-sufficiency in food production and to facilitate improved communications between Sydney and Parramatta, Grose soon authorised a raft of grants in the districts of Liberty Plains (Fairfield), Concord, Bullanaming (Cooks River), Petersham, Hunters Hill and Toongabbie. Also by 1793 some of the transported convicts were eligible for release and with most being unable to return to England some means of self-support had to be found. Grose's response was to permit settlement on the Hawkesbury River, hitherto forbidden, and on the alluvial river flats of South Creek and the Georges River and tributaries. The first 22 grants on the Hawkesbury River north of the junction with South Creek were made in 1796.

The first land grants in the Nepean region were gazetted in May 1803 with the release of 34 grants by King. The grants were located along the Nepean River at Castlereagh, and in numerous instances were made to discharged soldiers of the New South Wales Corp. This official alienation of land at Castlereagh by Governor King would seem to have legitimised earlier European settlement on the eastern banks of the Nepean. The convicted Irish Catholics James and Mary McCarthy apparently first settled on the banks of the Nepean at Birds' Eye Corner around 1800 and when land was first officially alienated in the district by Governor King from 1803, received two grants totaling 130 acres. In accordance with the general instructions for the governance of the penal colony, the size of the land grants for emancipists was set at 30 acres for a single man, 50 acres for a married couple and 10 acres for each child. Single non-commissioned officers could receive 130 acres or 150 acres if married, and private solders were entitled to 80 acres, or 100 acres if married. Whether emancipist or former soldier an extra 10 acres was granted for each child. These small land holdings generally had frontage to either the river or to a creek. Some back blocks in the Castlereagh area however only had frontage to the road between Penrith and Richmond. King had a planned approach to land settlement in setting aside large reserves and six commons in 1803/04 to quell demand for additional land for livestock. Reserves for government stock had been declared over 1802/03. While large grants were made during King's administration, small grants were numerically greater.

Large land grants were made to individuals with connections to the military establishment or to free settlers who had capital to invest in the colony. The Blaxlands' received large parcels of land as free settlers. John Blaxland, who had arrived in the colony in October 1807, was granted 6710 acres at Luddenham in

1813 and brother Gregory, received 2000 acres on South Creek in 1809, which was named Lea Holme. In the Mulgoa Valley land was granted to pastoralists such as the Coxes (4030 acres) and John Blaxland (600 acres), for servicemen such as the Nortons (2550 acres) and Jamison (2620 acres), clergymen such as Fulton (600 acres) and Cartwright (600 acres), and former solders such as Thomas Hobby (640 acres). Henry Bayly of the NSW Corps received 1070 acres at Kemps Creek. Captain Daniel Woodriff RN received 100 acres of choice agricultural at Penrith in 1804, but left the colony in the following year. The bulk of the grant remained in the family through the nineteenth century with the descendents preferring to reside at Parramatta until the 1880s. The Mulgoa Valley grants were made by Governor Macquarie who was liberal with grants to former officers in the civil establishment as a measure of reward for services rendered to the state. The majority of the Cox family grants were made after William Cox's successful completion of the track over the Blue Mountains. The Cox family base was Clarendon at Richmond.

Elsewhere, Macquarie made large grants to his vice-governor, James Erskine, 3000 acres, in 1818 and to aide de camp, Maurice C.P. O'Connell, 1055 acres, on his marriage to Mary Putland (the daughter of former governor William Bligh in 1810). Macquarie also pursued a policy introduced by his predecessor, William Paterson in making grants of the open forest lands south and southwest of Parramatta which were characterised by extensive grass lands, evidently resulting from the Aborigine's fire management practice. Favoritism and self-interest however were not beyond the governor; a most glaring example is the series of grants made by Governor King in his last week of office in 1806 with the making of grants at South Creek to his children, backdated to the beginning of that year.

Within the first 40 years of settlement most land within the county of Cumberland was granted away through grants ranging in area from 10 to 3000 acres. The grants were invariably laid out in a grid with the boundaries set at a creek bed or road (or proposed road). The grants were offered on favourable terms with a stipulated number of years of free rent and hence a minimal rent per annum. The grants were later converted to freehold title. Some change in the alienation of Crown land by free grant was introduced in 1825 as part of the package of reforms recommended by Commissioner Bigge which included the cessation of grants to ex-convicts. In 1831 Crown land was sold at public auction and free grants ceased.

Although the office of surveyor-general had been established at the outset of European settlement in 1788, the department was notoriously understaffed and the surveyors' time was spent in road works and exploration and consequently the early land grants were issued prior to official survey. Practically all surveys of Crown land were completed by James Meehan who performed various duties in the department from 1803 to 1822. Surveys were undertaken by pegging out the grant which included marking trees or making reference to some natural feature. Later the collection of field notes made by the surveyor were collated and recorded on the parish map. The backlog in surveys was particularly severe under Macquarie for the majority of his grants still remained un-surveyed by 1826, some five years after his departure. Given the delays between the promise of a grant, its measurement, and issue of grant, instances of the grant being sold prior to actual survey were common. A court of claims to settle matters arising from past practices was established by Governor Bourke in 1834 and from this a number of grants which had been made

earlier in the nineteenth century were reissued. The problems in making the land grants had repercussions throughout the nineteenth century, as later resurveys revealed the original surveys were imperfect due to lack of trained staff, inadequate equipment and imprecise measurement. John Best's grant of 470 acres at Penrith was later found through re-survey to actually measure 514 acres.[29] A systematic trigonometric survey of the colony was begun in 1867 and a system of trigonometric stations established. The trigonometric station for Penrith is the north-west spire of St Stephen's Anglican Church.

The Europeans also ordered the land they administered through the establishment of districts and reserved town centres. Phillip had initially divided the area between Sydney and the Blue Mountains into districts, and the Nepean area was within the district of Evan, a name which continued in circulation for decades. Later still, from 1825, counties, hundreds (later disbanded) and parishes were established. The Nepean River forms the boundary between the counties of Cumberland and Cook to the west. The approach to naming the parishes was eclectic in drawing on aboriginal words (Mulgoa), farm estates (Claremont), English politicians (Melville and Castlereagh), centres in the United Kingdom (Londonderry and Strathdon).

With the exception of the reserves established by Macquarie in founding the township and common at Castlereagh (1810), the stockyard at Emu Plains (1814), few other areas were reserved from sale in the Nepean region, although large areas with poor soils to the north and north-east remain un-alienated for some time and were evidently used as common for the use of the settlers in the district. Stock reserves were intended to increase the numbers of livestock and provide a place of refuge in times of flood. After the departure of Macquarie, such land at Cambridge Park was leased to Phillip Parker King in 1821, the son of the former governor Philip Gidley King, and added to the King family's extensive estate at South Creek centred at Dunheved.

The making of the Crown land grants was undertaken at a time when the importance of the region as the gateway to the western districts had not been conceived, and therefore public reserves that otherwise might have been desirable where not established at the outset, except for Emu Plains which was an official town reserved in 1832. There was no reserve for the western road from Parramatta to the river, and no government reserves for public and government use in the village settlements that sprang up along its route. Victoria Park (SM-14) in St Marys, which was dedicated a park reserve in 1880 after much litigation by the local community, was land set aside by Maurice O'Connell in his planning of the village in 1842, but had initially been used for pasturing stock. At the present day Castlereagh village a park reserve of five acres, Smith Park, was dedicated in 1903. At Penrith, Memorial Park (P-21) was dedicated as late as 1922.

Similarly, apart from Macquarie's Castlereagh, there were no cemetery or church reserves for the area and where these were later established it was through private endowment such as John Lees' Wesleyan Methodist cemetery (1836) and chapel (1847 replacing earlier structure of 1817) at Castlereagh (UC-01), and James McCarthy's Roman Catholic cemetery at Cranebrook (CR-10). The one acre reserve for St. Stephen's Anglican Church and cemetery at Penrith (P-24) was made

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[29] *Sydney Morning Herald* sale notice 5/4/1882

available by John Tindale of Hornseywood estate, along with land for a further four denominations (St. Nicholas of Myra Catholic church), Methodist in 1845 and Presbyterians in 1846, while St. Mary Magdalene and graveyard (SM-13) is sited on two acres given by Anna Josepha King, and St. Thomas' and graveyard at Mulgoa is situated on land gifted by Edward and Henry Cox family (MV-03).

While the small land grants along on the Nepean River had been open to sale or lease from quite an early date, the larger grants were often locked up for generations by the one family. Through the subdivisions undertaken initially in the 1840s, the 1860s and finally in the early 1880s this stranglehold on land was broken in most regions. These estates offered freehold title to farms of between ten and 50 acres, which were perhaps attractive to the prospective farmer who may have farmed similarly sized allotments in leasehold. The *Real Property Act* of 1862 created Torrens Title land which provided a cheap means of ensuring secure title to land, and most of these estates were subdivided and advertised as being in Torrens Title. In some instances the name of the estate subdivision, such as Leonay, has come to define a locality.

The successful subdivisions of this era changed the pattern of land settlement in the region through laying out streets and allotments in a regular grid, of uniform street width, which in some instances supplanted a pre-existing irregular alignment of roads and paddock fence lines. The subdivisions were set out by private surveyors often working on different estates. Surveyor Samuel Jackson laid out the initial Luddenham and Regentville subdivisions around 1860 representing an area of well over 10,000 acres. Jackson spent some years in the Mulgoa Valley and was also evidently tutor at James Riley's Glenmore. The Cambridge Park estate subdivision of 1884 is one example which was promoted to appeal to the small investor and 'careful men and women, thrifty people, young folks starting on their own account, and those who desire pure air and country homes'. The land was usually advertised as being ideal for vineyards and orchards.

Land in the Mulgoa Valley, however was locked up by various members of the Cox family until around 1890, while to the east the Cooper family had acquired by this date over 4000 acres to the north-east of the Luddenham estate. The need for closer settlement in these regions had been raised in the parliamentary committee established to examine the legislation required for the Mulgoa irrigation scheme (MV-11). The irrigation scheme failed, but the need to make these southern regions in the municipality more economically viable taxed successive governments. Between 1890 and 1904 a railway link between Liverpool to Mulgoa was investigated. In later decades pockets of land were brought under the provisions of *Returned Soldiers' Settlement Act* of 1916, while other areas were acquired in the 1930s for publicly funded research institutions.

The *Returned Soldiers' Settlement Act* of 1916 provided settlements which were acquired and subdivided for discharged soldiers in groups or for smaller single family ownership. A limited number of small parcels of land were acquired through 1919 to 1921 under the provisions of the Act at Exeter Park, Erskine Park, Oxley Park, Londonderry, Penrith and Castlereagh.[30] The settlements were conditional on residence being erected within five years' residence, boundary fences completed

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[30] *Annual Report of the Department of Lands*, June 1921

within three years and payment of an annual installment, after which freehold title was given. The soldiers farming the land often lacked practical experience and in most instances the venture failed. In some instances, such as the farmers at Castlereagh, the lands were resumed and farmers evicted for the purpose of establishing the soldier's settlement.[31]

Large scale reversion to Crown land was undertaken in the early 1940s as part of the emergency resulting from the outbreak of war in the Pacific. The Commonwealth of Australia resumed large tracts of land at St Marys (SM-02), Orchard Hills, and around Penrith and Londonderry. While the immediate need for most of this land ceased at the end of the war, the land was retained by the Commonwealth and further land was resumed in the 1950s. By the 1980s the Commonwealth owned land at St Marys (1400 ha), Londonderry (400ha), Orchard Hills (1000 ha) as well as isolated pockets around Penrith and Werrington. In recent years these Crown reserves have been released for sale in freehold title.

Sources:

A history of the early land grants in Sydney is Atkinson and McLoughlin in G. Aplin (1988) *A Difficult Infant: Sydney before Macquarie*, Kensington. The processes of managing Crown lands and background to the various forms of land titles is given in F.M. Hallman (1973*) Legal Aspects of Boundary Surveying as apply in New South Wales*, 1973.

3.2.12 Towns, suburbs and villages

Since foundation of European settlement in 1788 Sydney has been the dominant commercial, trading and administrative centre of the state. The definition of the periphery has however constantly evolved as the western, southern and northern regions were explored and settled. Until the 1820s, the Penrith area marked the western most limit of European settlement in the colony and town settlement comprised no more than a few government buildings. With the opening of settlement west of the mountains, Penrith developed into a typical rural centre. Today Penrith with its excellent road and rail transport systems and the benefit of developments in modern electronic communication is an integral part of greater metropolitan Sydney. How this came to be is the result of principally government initiatives, albeit uncoordinated, to establish initially in the 1810s a judicial centre (P-23), then in the 1860s a service town associated with the railways (P-17), and finally around 1950 Sydney's first regional city (P-18).

Although land grants had been permitted along the Nepean River and South Creek from 1803 by Governor King, there was no provision for a village reserve in the Nepean region (and Hawkesbury) until the administration of Governor Macquarie. Macquarie's instructions for governance of the colony included details on the need to establish new townships for settlers. In regard to the settlers of the Nepean/Hawkesbury (who had suffered from floods in 1809), Macquarie assured them in December 1810 *that (it is) the greatest interest to me to promote their prosperity by every means in my power. With this view I have fixed on ground for four different townships for the accommodation of the settlers who have suffered so severely by the floods of the river: and by a speedy removal to those situations of security ..* The determination of these township sites was undertaken over a period of ten days in November and December 1810 by Macquarie in the company of the

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[31] *Nepean Times* 24/4/1920. P.2

Rev. R. Cartwright and William Cox of Windsor, and surveyor James Meehan. Four of the townships (Pitt Town, Castlereagh, Windsor and Richmond) were located on the eastern side of the river, the fifth, Wilberforce, was isolated on the western bank. Each of the townships was consistent in being sited at least 16m above the flood plain of the river on the ridge closest to the low land farming communities, and in containing reserves for school, church, glebe, burial ground and town square set within a grid street layout. The actual plan of these reserves differed, although Richmond and Castlereagh shared a town square at the centre of the street grid. Castlereagh (C-14) consisted of 18 blocks in its town plan, six by three, but only nine blocks were laid out. Each settler in the region was allocated a block in the village reserve, and regulations were established to ensure satisfactory standards of house construction. Other towns surveyed and reserved in the region during Macquarie's administration include Liverpool (1810) and Campbelltown (1820).

The theme Towns, Suburbs and Villages discusses *activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages*. Penrith LGA comprises a number a number of nineteenth century village reserves, but the oldest and long abandoned is the 'town' of Castlereagh established at the direction of Governor Macquarie in 1811. The road reserves remain, but there is little else to reveal this is one of oldest planned townships in Australia. Source: Lands Department Parish Map CD

Castlereagh was sited to the east of the farm grants fringing the Nepean River within an area of poor soils that had been retained by the government as defacto common lands. The decision to establish a town reserve at Castlereagh was sound given the density of settlement at the time (and over the ensuing decades). It was however poorly sited in view of its lack of water supply and distance from the farms. The village consequently did not develop beyond the establishment of the Rev. Fulton's school and chapel (C-15) (completed in 1814) and a couple of residents, Frazier and Langley (blacksmiths), who had settled near the chapel by the early 1840s.

A different form of planned village settlement occurred at Emu Plains with the stationing of convict labour from 1814 with upward of 30 huts and a two-storey superintendent's house. The government farm evidently functioned as a defacto village reserve and Commissioner Bigge, in his report on the future management of the colony, recommended establishing a new town reserve here. The reserve, as eventually surveyed in May 1832 by H.F. White on closure of the convict station, was typical of the village plans developed by Thomas Mitchell with town allotments, reserves for public and church uses and surrounding farm allotments. The layout was carefully determined by Mitchell to accord with is projected new line of road ascent of Lapstone Hill, completed in 1834. Given that Emu Plains was the centre of the Nepean since 1814 it was reasonable to expect this role to continue and Mitchell's plan promised future development. The problem this time was its location on the wrong side of the river away from the Castlereagh farmers, and possibly the detrimental impact of the withdrawal of government support following the ending of convict transportation in 1840. The old government station (EP-17) at Emu Plains was sold at public auction in August 1845. A village however did develop into a centre of coaching inns straggling along the well-travelled road to Bathurst, and inns in the mid nineteenth century were important for their horse staging posts, Royal Mail agencies as well as being places to meet.

Penrith is the oldest centre of town settlement in the local government area, although a township was never contemplated. For the first four decades of European settlement there was evidently no village in the Penrith area as visitors' accounts of the 1820s and 1830s make no reference to Penrith (or St Marys). Elizabeth Hawkins made no mention of Penrith in her diary of 1822 beyond waiting to cross the Nepean to Emu Plains which was the centre of activities associated with the river crossing. The Frenchman Rene P. Lesson in 1824 wrote nothing on Penrith but drew attention to the river with its gravels and the ferry crossing with its heavy toll and the efforts taken to avoid this cost if at all possible. However by 1835 the Quaker James Backhouse noted Penrith has a 'small and scattered town', while the visit by S. Stanger in 1842 noted it as a 'pretty little village' but no reference was made to Emu Plains.

The genesis of the settlement at Penrith was the establishment of the courthouse and lock-up between 1815 and 1817 (P-23), and the three acres reserved for travelling stock. The courthouse, like those at Liverpool and Windsor, was located at the then edge of the settled area of the Cumberland Plain. The establishment of the courthouse, a simple weatherboard structure, coincided with the completion of the Western Road to Parramatta and the nearby convict establishment at Emu Plains. Penrith was intended simply to administer justice to the convicts at Emu Plains, and the convicts assigned to nearby estates. While road transport fostered some permanent settlement, principally to service the needs of passing trade, this early growth was not planned and, with adjoining lands retained by the original grantees settlement, was evidently confined to the margin of the Western Road (High Street). An account of 1839 noted the place *was a long village containing a few pretty and many new, raw-looking houses.* The ascent of Penrith over other settlements such as Emu Plains and Castlereagh was confirmed in 1839 with the removal of the Anglican Church from Castlereagh to Penrith (P-24).

Prior to the ending of the convict system and collapse of the rural economy in the 1840s, an alternative form of village settlement developed in the large estates. At Regentville (R-03), which Sir John Jamison had enthusiastically developed in the English rural manner, chapels, houses and a factory and mill were built and land was set aside for cemeteries. The Coxes in the more isolated Mulgoa Valley clustered their working men's estate houses and limited industry around the individual homesteads, but they were evidently disinclined to develop a village centre beyond the local church of St. Thomas and its schoolhouse (MV-03).

The road and the importance of pasture for travelling stock also fostered the development of a number of private village settlements in the early 1840s at creek crossings and lagoons. The settlements of South Creek (present day St Marys) and nearby Colyton (Blacktown LGA) at Ropes Creek were released by owners of the local pastoral estates, principally as a means of raising cash in the financially depressed 1840s. The South Creek and Ropes Creek system in combination with the system of lagoons was evidently popular with travellers for resting stock and number of other land releases were made in this area in the mid-nineteenth century. The area of present day St Marys was also offered for sale in 1842, and Mount Druitt in 1857. As much of the land was low-lying and prone to flooding it has since reverted to Crown ownership.

A consequence of these subdivisions and the later 1880s rural and village subdivisions was the want of any coordinated planning for reserves for parks, churches, and government uses arising from the developers' need for commercial return. The village area of St Marys was an exception in having been provided at the outset with a public square (SM-21) in the centre of the town, while the church and cemetery reserves of St Mary Magdalene (SM-13) preceded laying out the town by a few years.

St. Mary Magdalene (SM-13), like St. Stephen's (P-24) at Penrith and St. Thomas' (MV-03) at Mulgoa, was a *Church Act* church of the 1830s built with funds from government and contributions from local landholders. Collectively these churches represented the principal form of civic endowment in the village settlements by local landowners in an era when the wealth generated by the pastoral boom of the 1830s and gold rush of the 1850s was dissipated in improvements to the homesteads. It was not until the 1880s when men who had made their money from local industry and commerce began to build residences of some scale and flamboyance in the town centres. Mimosa Park (SM-22) at St. Marys with a garden area of 16 acres was developed by tanner Andrew Thompson.

Prior to the completion of the railway in the early 1860s the pattern of settlement was a mosaic of farms. The population was small and widely dispersed with the majority resident on farms. The census return of 1861 noted the Penrith area with 126 dwellings, St Marys with 72 dwellings, and Emu Plains with 18 dwellings. There appears to have been little interaction between these communities at the time as church parish registers reveal successive generations of families born, married and died in the one district. In completing the railway a series of temporary settlements were established along the route of the line by the contractors, but the promise and realisation of the railway, which offered for the first time a regular and reliable means of access to the city market, heralded the release of rural land for village settlement. The Hornseywood estate at Penrith was put up for sale on completion of rail link in

1863, as was Regentville (1863) which had languished since the financial crash of the early 1840s.

However it was not until the 1880s and the entry into the local land market of the large city based land and building investment firms that the majority of the rural estates began to be cut up for closer settlement inclusive of town reserves. The unsuccessful subdivisions, such as Sovereign Town in the Mulgoa Valley undertaken in 1890, attempted to establish villages well away from the traditional centres of settlement. These settlements included village lots with ridiculously small lot sizes – 20 feet by 100 feet at Sovereign Hill available for the cost of a sovereign. Within established village centres such as Penrith new housing estates were established to cater for the emerging strata of blue collar, trade and professional classes. The Lemongrove estate (P-07) of 1884 became a desirable suburb for the professional and business people of Penrith to live-in at the turn of the century. The cottage hospital (P-09) was opened here in 1895. In increasing the resident population, the subdivisions contributed to the development of local centres for stores, hotels, churches, etc. at places such as Kingswood and Luddenham.

While the subdivisions of the 1880s set a model of village development that has altered little to this day, with the advent of local and regional statutory planning authorities, activities within the suburban and town centres have been undertaken in a coordinated and accountable manner. The twin roles of Penrith as a regional city (proclaimed a city in 1959) and St Marys as an industrial centre were planned at the end of the second world war and outlined in the *County of Cumberland Scheme* of 1950 and further redefined in the *Strategic Plan* of 1968. Since the 1980s government departments, such as mines, archives, taxation, and water catchment, have established offices in the region, while police, attorney-general and health, and community services have significantly upgraded their facilities and services.

Sources:

The processes of making private subdivisions and government town reserves is given in F.M. Hallman (1973*) Legal Aspects of Boundary Surveying as apply in New South Wales*, 1973.

3.2.13 Accommodation

The local government area of Penrith is today characterised by concentrations of post 1950 dormitory suburbs, residential areas fringing the town centres and semi-rural areas with isolated farmhouses. This pattern of settlement encompasses a broad range of accommodation which collectively demonstrate two hundred years of European settlement in the region.

Early written accounts and pictorial records indicate accommodation was very basic initially for all strata of society in the colony. The basic form of accommodation was simply sleeping out in the open. With the coming of permanent settlement shelter consisted of bark and/or canvas over a brush timber frame with no glazed windows and an earthen floor. Advance on this came with the use of local timbers to erect the ubiquitous slab cottage with a shingle or bark roof. The first examples of this technology in the colony date from around 1810 (an extant example is Thomas Rose's cottage of the 1810s at Wilberforce village in the neighbouring Hawkesbury area, but an outbuilding at Hadley Park (C-08) may be contemporary) but it became very common by the 1840s. There were other forms of early nineteenth century construction technologies such as *pise a terre* (SM-24), but these were atypical.

Later still mass-produced products such as corrugated metal, fibreboards, asbestos-cement sheeting, etc. were utilised.

The theme Accommodation discusses *activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and particular types of accommodation.* Penrith LGA has a diverse range of housing stock dating from the 1810s. Hadley Park at Castlereagh is considered to be the most precious and unique example of a rural farmstead in Australia. It was built around 1812 for Charles Hadley. Source: Stacker, L., *Pictorial History: Penrith and St Marys*, Alexandria, Kingsclear Books, 2002, p.23

This rudimentary accommodation was prevalent throughout the rural areas and the limited number of village communities in the Nepean region. Social class and position offered no advantages at first and the prominent settler families lived in this type of accommodation for many years before more substantial buildings could be erected. The Cox and King families were two of the most prominent families in the region and each built slab cottages within which to live and manage their extensive land grants, and thus illustrate a staged and well-considered approach to capitalising on opportunities as they arose. William Cox built The Cottage (MV-02) on the banks of Mulgoa Creek around 1811 and each of his three sons lived here before erecting the grander houses of Glenmore (MV-01) (from 1823), Fernhill (MV-04) (from mid 1830s) and Winbourne (MV-12) (from 1824). Mary King, the youngest daughter of Governor King lived at Rosehill Cottage (demolished) in 1828 shortly after her marriage to Robert Copland Lethbridge while Werrington (W-01) was being completed between 1829 and 1832.

The economy of the estates fringing Mulgoa Creek and South Creek was primarily pastoral and this farming activity extended to land holdings beyond the Cumberland Plain to the west and north-west of the Great Dividing Range. The grazing families created wealth over generations that was used to develop their Cumberland estates. Where availability of capital did not present problems, settlers such as Sir John

Jamison and merchant Samuel Terry built commodious residences in the region in the early 1820s. Regentville (R-03) (demolished) was built in 1823 some years after Jamison took up his father's estate. The house, designed by either Henry Kitchen or Francis Greenway, with its grounds was considered the finest residence and estate in Australia. Samuel and Rosetta Terry built their Mt Pleasant homestead in the 1820s (demolished). The Methodist minister Reverend Joseph Orton, stayed there in the 1830s and described the house as *the most Anglicised in appearance of any that I have yet seen in the colony, very similar to an extensive farming establishment in the Mother Country*. At a somewhat different scale, the wild natural charms of the western bank of the Nepean River encouraged Sir Francis Forbes, the chief justice, to build a country retreat, or 'his little favorite spot', named Edinglassie (L-04). This noted picturesque recluse which consisted of about four rooms surrounded by a veranda with an unusual octagonal plan was surrounded by the fruits of the garden of Eden in its orchard of pear and apple trees and grape vines.

The marked advances made in the quality of the houses of the landed gentry by the 1830s drew the attention of passing visitors. The Quaker missionary James Backhouse visited Winbourne (MV-12) in 1836, which he described as *a substantial mansion, having the features of an English gentleman's seat. It is situated in a country resembling an English park; such indeed, is much of the district which includes Camden, the Cowpastures, and Mulgoa*. These later houses were built of either locally sourced sandstone or brick. However the source for the lime used in the mortar of these buildings appears to have been imported; the shell lime for Lennox's bridge at Lapstone was shipped from Windsor.

Another class of houses developed on the smaller agricultural estates fringing the Nepean River and fronting Castlereagh Road. Many of these substantial houses were completed prior the onset of development of the aforementioned estates. At Agnes Banks, on Andrew Thompson's grant of 1804, John Campbell, Macquarie's secretary and administrator, erected Osborne (AB-05) sometime between 1815 and 1823. At Castlereagh, Hadley Park (C-08) on a grant of 32 acres originally granted to Martin Mince in 1803, Charles Hadley built his residence around 1811. The nearby Nepean Park (C-09) was erected around 1822 for John Single on a grant originally made to William Tonks in 1803. These buildings often incorporated English building technologies of construction such as brick-nogging and jerkin head and hipped roof forms.

The age of the great rural estate ended in the 1840s with the collapse of the wool trade and cessation of transportation to New South Wales. It was briefly revived in the last half of the nineteenth century with a flurry of building country retreats for families who had made money in trade. Glenleigh (R-05) was built in the 1880s for the shipping magnate James Ewan as his country estate. Huntington Hall (EP-19) at Emu Plains was built in the 1850s for George Tailby and was later leased by George Dibbs. Thornton Hall (P-06) at Penrith was erected in 1882 by Sydney Smith, the secretary for mines in the 1880s and 1890s. Emu Hall (EP-01) at Emu Plains was built by Toby Ryan in the 1850s. The rising cost entailed in maintaining a large house and garden and shortage of staff made owning such houses unfashionable around 1900, and many were converted to guesthouses or simply left to ruin. Huntington Hall became a guesthouse in 1930s as did all of the larger Cox family houses in the Mulgoa Valley. The Lethbridge family however retained Werrington

(W-01) until the 1970s. Businessmen continued to retire to the area in the early decades of the twentieth century, albeit in more modest levels of accommodation. Four Winds (W-04) at Claremont Meadows is a large but typical brick inter-war bungalow erected in 1922 for the tanner Martin Brell, while Leonay (L-03) at Emu Plains was similarly erected in the early 1920s for the retired winemaker Leo Buring.

By contrast the standard of accommodation of the small and middling farmer from the mid-nineteenth century and up until the first half of the twentieth century is less well defined. The first generation house, be it erected in the 1860s, 1890s of 1920s, was maintained as long as required. Rebuilding to provide new accommodation was limited to adding rooms (AB-06). While there are exceptions such as Rose Cottage (W-3) at Werrington erected in the 1870s, slab construction declined as a building technology commensurate with the increase in use of locally sourced sawn timbers and bricks. Thus late nineteenth century farmhouses were invariably erected in brick with embellishments such as projecting bay windows and verandahs and elaborate roof of hipped, and gable or gambrel form (CR-01). The roof could also be a steeply pitched (colonial) hipped roof. Set back from the road established through the subdivision, the foreground and surrounds of the house were landscaped with shade trees and garden beds, and property boundaries demarcated by timber fences. The technology of the farm outbuilding (SM-23) however continued to utilise slab construction and weatherboards. These building types were universal in the Cumberland Plain with similar natural resources.

In times of economic hardship families in rural areas have returned to erecting basic forms of shelter and maintaining small garden plots simply to survive. One consequence of the devastation of lives wrought by the Great Depression was the emergence of shantytowns on the outskirts of the metropolis. At Cambridge Park, Oxley Park and Londonderry clusters of families lived in tents or in one and two room shanties erected using materials familiar to settler of a century before such as bush poles, hessian bags, etc. New materials of the industrial age such as tin sourced from kerosene cans and fibro sheeting were also used. These materials provided inadequate protection from the vicissitudes of weather and climate.

Accommodation in the village centres was initially comparable to that found in the rural areas. The exception was the coaching inns that provided short-term accommodation that had a degree of sophistication to satisfy customer's demands (EP-13). As the commercial viability of centres such as Penrith and St Marys improved new forms of housing were developed, although the house types were not markedly different to that found elsewhere in the suburban and rural fringes of the metropolis (SM-10, P-30). While terraces and semi-detached cottages were erected as land became available through subdivision (P-26), the predominant building form was freestanding, single storey cottages (ie. SM-20). The historical record indicates the houses were set close to the road with streets set out by private surveyors on a regular grid. A number of worker's cottages were erected around places of employment such local industry (SM-25) and the railway yards. This range of accommodation is well-illustrated at Lemongrove (P-07) to the north of Penrith which retains a high percentage of cottages erected after subdivision in the 1880s through to the 1920s. The range of construction materials comprises brick, rendered brick, weatherboard, and fibro, and the size of the house varies from modest two roomed dwellings (railway employees perhaps) to a two storey villa (P-07a), the home of the

local pharmacist (Judges), a most respected profession and prize asset in a regional centre. In many instances gardens were planted with at least one specimen tree, which today in their maturity provide amenity to the older settled areas of the LGA. Particularly prevalent species are jacaranda and camphor laurel.

In marked contrast to the early part of the nineteenth century, with the rise of professional, merchant and industrial classes from the 1870s new houses of status were built within towns as opposed to the rural areas. At St Marys, Andrew Thompson, who had made his money from tanning, built Mimosa (SM-22) in 1894, and the coach building Bennett family erected Bronte (SM-11). Beuna Vista (P-07a) at Penrith was built in 1885 by Arthur Judges (1857-1941), the local chemist. At Penrith, Craithes (P-04) (1884) and Combewood (P-05) (1890) which are large houses originally set within a large garden were erected by descendents of pioneer settlers, Single and Woodriff respectively. The orthodox design of these houses expressed social conformity, but their scale indicates they were more than places of abode but status symbols.

Similarly the important places of business and service, such banks, schools, hospitals, railway stations, etc., within the town centres were provided with purpose built accommodation for managers and senior staff. The Commercial Banking Company's premises (P-22) at Penrith erected in 1879 included a manager's residence. Railway stationmaster's residences were erected at Penrith (P-16) (1878), and Emu Plains (EP-10) (1884). The teacher's residence was a prerequisite in the isolated rural communities of the late nineteenth century and a number were built throughout the region from the late 1870s (Regentville (R-02) (1881), Agnes Banks (AB-03) (1879), Cranebrook (CR-4) (1882), and Castlereagh (C-04) (1883). With the coming of the religious orders in the 1880s, convents of the Sisters of St. Joseph at Penrith and St Marys were established within the communities they served.

The suburban housing estates that developed in the region in the second half of the twentieth century share many attributes that are prevalent throughout south-eastern Australia. The origin of this type of accommodation with its standardised house form, allotment and street layout lies in the late nineteenth century, but became more prevalent in the inter-war era. The war crisis and its immediate aftermath necessitated prohibition on all private building activity between 1942 and 1947. The end of the war heralded an era of demand for accommodation arising from the returning servicemen and women and the post-war baby boom which exasperated the extreme overcrowding in the city.

During the war mass-produced weatherboard and fibro cottages and barracks were erected to accommodate workers and military personnel. In the post war years the technologies developed during the war crisis were rapidly redeployed. Materials such as wallboards like CSR's Timbrook (in production from 1947), caneboard such as CSR's Caneite (in production from 1939) and Wunderlich's Durasbestos were used to satisfy immediate demand. Building one's own home was also widely practiced through to the mid-1950s, and magazines such as *Australian Home Beautiful* published plans and articles to cater for this market. As the means of production returned to normal, traditional building materials such as brick and timber were reutilised to erect brick veneer houses.

The government also entered into the housing market at this time to provide desperately needed accommodation with the establishment of the Housing Commission of New South Wales by the *Housing Act* of 1941, and the Commonwealth's War Service Homes. In view of the wartime emergency the work of the Commission did not really commence until 1945, and then with financial assistance from the Commonwealth Government under the Commonwealth/State Housing Agreement. In the interim, the Commission completed under the direction of the Commonwealth Workers Housing Trust houses for employees at munitions factories such as at St Marys. From 1950 the Housing Commission provided new housing in the Penrith region with some 147 dwellings being completed at North St Marys and 815 in Penrith by 1969. However, relative to the neighbouring municipalities, the number of Commission houses within the Penrith local government area is comparatively small. In 1997 there were 3117 Commission dwellings in the local government area, compared to 10826 in Blacktown and 5311 in Liverpool.

The establishment of the Housing Commission also revived a pre-war government initiative to offer finance for prospective home owners. In the 1920s the government had initiated cooperative societies through the Co-operative Community Settlement and *Credit Act* of 1923 and also the *Saving Bank Act* of 1928 which enabled banks to lend money to prospective homebuilders. (Prior to this the Savings Bank had financed home loans from 1912.) These measures were strengthened in the 1930s as an outcome of the Depression and the need to increase the number of home completions. In 1934 a 'Homes for the Unemployed Trust' was established to assist the unemployed to erect simple dwellings for their families in outlying suburbs, such as at Cambridge Park as discussed above. More far reaching reform was implemented in 1937 through establishing building societies that raised money from banks and provided a government guarantee of repayment in case of a member defaulting. These societies were the most important lender for residential construction and lent to owner-builders unlike the banks.

The post war desire for home ownership reflected an aspect of Australian society that had become increasingly prevalent from the late nineteenth century. Financing for home ownership has traditionally been through mortgages, but initially private investors lent money on mortgages as they provided a greater return than the banks and most mortgages were secured from private lenders. In the 1880s finance companies entered into the market with mixed success to advance money to the public to purchase or erect houses. Often these companies often also acted as property developers in acquiring freehold title to rural land that was subdivided for small farm and town blocks. As the urban land boom gathered momentum in the 1880s a considerable number of these companies were established and traded under names such as Sydney Freehold Land, Building and Investment Co. (1877) Land, Building Investment Association of NSW (1886). With the banking crisis of the early 1890s, the New South Wales Property Investment Company, Ltd disposed of its Cambridge Park, Eastborough and Southborough estates at low prices.[32]

The post second world war years brought an increase in time available for leisure and a higher standard of living where the average family could afford to run a motor

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[32] *Nepean Times* 1/10/1892, p.5

car. The Penrith region has always been associated with travellers and for the range of recreational and sport related activities. While guesthouses in the Mulgoa Valley had since 1910s relied on the motor car and bus for their trade, in the 1950s a new forms of short-term accommodation such as caravan parks and motels developed.

Sources:

A general background to the material culture and financing of housing is provided by various contributors in P. Troy (ed.) (2000) *A history of European Housing in Australia*, Oakleigh.

3.2.14 Government and Administration

The theme Government and Administration discusses *activities associated with the governance of local areas, regions, the State and the nation, and the administration of public programs.* Penrith LGA is now governed at a regional level by Penrith City Council, but prior to 1949 the area was administered by four councils. The Municipality of St Marys was established in 1890, but it was not until 1933 that a purpose built town hall was completed. This photograph records the official opening of the council chambers. The building still stands in Mamre Road but has been extended. Source: Stacker, L., *Pictorial History: Penrith and St Marys*, Alexandria, Kingsclear Books, 2002, p.114

In the local government area of Penrith being discovered and settled at the beginning of European settlement in Australia, the area has experienced all forms of governance ranging from autocracy to democratic representation. Until 1824 the colony of New South Wales was ruled by governors appointed by the English government, and all matters of governance were overseen by the governor and a small civil establishment of appointed administrators under the secretary to the governor. Arising from Commissioner Bigge's recommendations for the future management of the penal colony was the establishment of a Legislative Council. This reform was implemented by Governor Brisbane and the first Legislative Council met in 1824. In 1825 the Council was increased to eight members and included representatives of the merchant class and landed gentry. An executive council was also established which represented justice, church (Church of England) and public service and office of colonial secretary was also established. In 1828 the number of appointed members was increased to 14. A major consequence of these reforms was the devolution of responsibility for administration of the colony from the governor to an emerging class of public servants such as the colonial secretary, colonial

treasurer, attorney general, chief justice, solicitor general, etc. It was also the first step toward representative government.

At the local level the responsibility for governance fell to the courts, which in addition to maintaining law and order also performed a variety of civil administrative duties. A weatherboard courthouse (P-23) had been in Penrith established in 1817 principally to deal with the convict establishment at Emu Plains and absconding convicts, but it was here that a range of duties of the various branches of government were undertaken, including issuing of licences for activities such as selling of spirits, auctioneering, hawking, etc. The administration of the limited services provided by the government was undertaken by offices such as the Inspector of Public Works. From 1819 this position was held by Major George Druitt who owned a country estate at Ropes Creek. One of Druitt's responsibilities was to assign convicts to public works.

The increasing wealth of the colony resulting from the wool boom of the 1830s encouraged debate about the future of government in the colony with the formation of two main political parties – the exclusives and the moral liberal emancipists and free settlers. The Australian Patriotic Association was formed in 1835 and was the party of the emancipists and free settlers and promoted representative government and extension of trial by jury. The Association was chaired by Sir John Jamison of Regentville (R-03), but included other land owners with interests in the Nepean district including John Blaxland, William Cox and Samuel Terry.

The coming of representative government however was limited by the colony's penal status. With the cessation of transportation to New South Wales in 1840 a limited form of representative government was introduced in 1843 under the *Australian Constitution Act*. This reform increased the representation of the Legislative Council to 36, of which 24 were elected by males with significant property qualifications, limiting the number of potential voters to about 12% of the population. The reform provided money raised from sales of Crown land, fines etc. for use in the colony. A reform of 1851 provided for 54 members, of whom two-thirds were elected. In this period two electorates covered the Cumberland area – the boroughs such as Windsor, Richmond, Liverpool, Campbelltown and another seat for rural districts were represented by Robert Thomas Jamison and James Martin in the late 1850s.

The reforms of the early 1840s also provided for a form of local and regional representation through the establishment of city and district councils. District councils were compulsory incorporated by the governor with a council appointed by government and electors with property qualifications similar to the aforementioned Legislative Council requirements. Councils were empowered to make orders and by-laws for public works. The Penrith District Council was proclaimed on 24th August 1843 with a council consisting of land holders Robert Copeland Lethbridge of South Creek, Edward Cox of the Mulgoa Valley, William Russell, Edward Blaxland of Luddenham, Robert Dalhunty, and Thompson. These men were members of the district who were landowners with land valued at over £2,000. The boundaries of the council were the same as the police district which had been proclaimed under the *Police Act* of 1833. The Penrith police district comprised the parishes of Bringelly, Mulgoa, Claremont, Rooty Hill, Londonderry and Castlereagh.[33] The police districts

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[33] *Government Gazette of NSW* 17/6/1835

had in fact acted as a form of local government acting under the authority of the bench of magistrates which supervised local police and administered the law, and carried out the tasks of local government – roads, basic public health, control of noxious industries, etc.

With the withdrawal of the convict infrastructure from 1840, the district councils were essentially a British government initiative to force the local community to pay for roads and policing through taxation. With limited government subsidies, widespread local resistance to rate levies, and a general economic downturn, and absolutely no infrastructure support district councils achieved few tangible results, and most are believed to have ceased operating by 1847. The Penrith council lasted no longer than its inaugural meeting. However, other forms of local representation were in place at the time including the aforementioned police district, trusts set-up to administer stock reserves, toll roads, etc. The *Parish Roads Act* of 1833 and 1840 maintained public roads by rates levied on landowners, with locally elected trusts. Public roads such as the Western Road were public roads maintained by the government. Communities petitioned the Legislative Council if government services were required, while the churches were responsible for the registration of births, burials and marriages. The *Public Park Act* of 1854 provided for dedication of parks and appointment of trustees and came under local council administration in 1884.

Legislation for responsible government was enacted in 1855 to provide for a fully elected Legislative Assembly and an appointed Legislative Council. The assembly sat for the first time in May 1856. The reform established a number of ministries and government departments responsible for the day to day running of government. The government established its own budgets and established a tax structure. The power to borrow money for public works and well-being of the state had profound consequences for the colony and the Nepean region, allowing for example the construction of the railway.

The first representative for the local area in the Legislative Assembly was Robert Thomas Jamison, the son of Sir John Jamison and a hangover from the old days of the Legislative Council. From 1856 the local member for Nepean electorate was James T. Ryan a local businessman who was born and educated in the district. Most subsequent MLAs shared Ryan's background and social status, P.L.C Shepherd (1874-1877), nursery man, T.R. Smith (1877-1887, 1895-1898, 1901-1904), auctioneer, and S.E. Lees (1887-1895 and 1898-1901), printer. J. T. Single the member for 1872-1874 was an exception in being a member of a long-line of pastoralists.[34] Members of the Legislative Council during this period resident in the district however represented the old land owning classes such as Edward King and George Henry Cox of the Mulgoa Valley.

The year 1901 brought the federation of the Australian colonies in the establishment of the Commonwealth of Australia. Federal representation of the area in the newly formed House of Representatives was split between two seats – Castlereagh was within the Parramatta electorate represented by Joseph Cook (later prime minister in 1913) and Penrith and St Marys were within Nepean represented by E.K. Bowden. At a state government level the electorate of Nepean was abolished in 1904 for a

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[34] C.N. Connolly, *Biographical register of the New South Wales Parliament, 1856-1901*. Canberra: Australian National University Press, 1983.

brief period until 1927 and the electorate was spilt into seats of Hawkesbury (Castlereagh and Penrith) and Sherbrooke (St Marys) until 1913.[35]

The coming of self-government in 1856 brought little change at the level of local governance with matters such as the issue of licences, although issues such as roads maintenance, public works, etc. became the responsibility of ministerial departments. The newly established Public Works Department was responsible for the construction and maintenance of public roads and bridges, and a number of long overdue improvements to the Western Road (PC-05) were made around 1860. Civil registration of births, marriages and deaths became compulsory at this time and were administered by the local registrar attached to the courthouse (P-23).

The passing of the *Local Government Act* of 1858 enabled the incorporation of locally elected councils in either rural or urban areas. Councils were formed voluntarily by local residents petitioning the government. Local councils were vested with powers to rate properties with the primary benefit to the community being the raising of revenue to improve roads and provide some basic services. This was distinct from the main settled area of Sydney where the demand for basic services such as water and sewage was met initially by the city council and later by government departments such as the Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board. In Penrith, as elsewhere in the country districts, the Public Works Department constructed these services.

An attempt had been mounted by the residents of, predominantly, Penrith and Castlereagh to establish in 1860 a council incorporating the area of the old police district (taking the area from Eastern Creek to Springwood, and Agnes Banks to Greendale). This had failed due to opposition by residents of outlying districts such as Mulgoa, Luddenham and Greendale. This failure to incorporate is perhaps symbolic of the absence of a regional identity, the northern localities such as Agnes Banks and Berkshire Park were associated with Richmond, while the sparsely populated south-east localities around Kemps and Badgerys Creeks were associated with Bringley.

The *Local Government Act* did not prove especially successful and was subsequently reformed and resubmitted as the *Municipalities Act* in 1867. The new act retained the concept of voluntary incorporation, but extended the range of services councils were empowered to undertake, and provided opportunity for communities to secede and form their own council. This Act proved to be more popular, and the Penrith Municipality was proclaimed in 1871, incorporating the area of Penrith, Mulgoa and Castlereagh. Other rural councils formed at this time included Liverpool (1871), Windsor (1872) and Richmond (1872). John James Riley of Glenmore (MV-1) in the Mulgoa Valley was elected the first mayor of Penrith. Purpose built council chambers were built in Henry Street, Penrith in 1881 (demolished).

The local councils of St Marys, Mulgoa and Castlereagh were proclaimed in 1890, 1893 and 1895 respectively; the Mulgoa and Castlereagh municipalities seceded from Penrith. Of these, St Marys had the largest number of ratepayers (1823) and Castlereagh the least (532). The ratepayers of Mulgoa numbered about 698. The

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[35] *New South Wales Parliamentary Record 1824-1935*

relatively late date of incorporation of St Marys would seem to result from the concerns of the local tanners.[36]

The Castlereagh municipality (1895) included the areas of Castlereagh, Berkshire Park, Agnes Banks, Cranebook, Londonderry and Llandilo. The administrative centre of this council area was Castlereagh and a permanent council chamber (C-02) was built in 1896 and enlarged in 1933 as part of an unemployment relief scheme. St Marys Council (1890) was a municipality that incorporated the major creek system of South Creek. The eastern boundary was determined as Ropes Creek. The administrative centre of this council area was St Marys and council met in the Protestant Hall for over 40 years before a new chamber was built in 1933 (SM-16), again as part of an unemployment relief scheme. Mulgoa Council (1893) represented the Mulgoa Valley, burdened by debt and a limited rate base the council was absorbed into A riding of Nepean Shire in 1906. This council's chambers were at Bringelly.

A further reform of the *Municipality Act* was undertaken in 1906 to force the creation of shires to manage rural areas, which extended local government representation from 1% to 60% of the area of the state. The former Nepean Council was incorporated at this time, as were the neighbouring municipalities of Blue Mountains, Wollondilly, and Blacktown. The Act also allowed for rating of the unimproved capital value of land, which increased municipal finances, and empowered councils to regulate erection and control of buildings. In its increased responsibilities, councils required better-qualified officers, and the status of the town clerk grew accordingly.

Of the above mentioned councils, Penrith was the most dynamic in its provision of services. Council chambers were completed in 1881, the town centre was supplied with a reticulated water supply in 1892, and, most extraordinary, an electricity supply was completed in 1890. These issues are discussed elsewhere in this report, but in financing the electricity scheme a loan of £10,000 was secured which proved a drain on council fiancés for a number of decades. In 1895 Penrith Council founded a volunteer fire brigade which received a government subsidy from 1905 from the Board of Fire Commissioners under the provisions of the *Fire Brigades Act* of 1902. In 1905 the brigade became part of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade's Sydney Fire District (station no.37) and a purpose built station in High Street was completed in 1908 (demolished in 1982).[37] The independent cottage hospital was completed in 1895 (P-09).

A consequence of the nineteenth century local government acts was establishment of a large number of local councils with numerically small populations. The many councils of the Nepean were an example of this. The movement for a greater Sydney council originated in a royal commission of 1913, and was revived in the 1940s under a Labor government. A second royal commission into local government services was completed in 1945 which led to the *Town and Country Planning Amendment Act* of 1945 that allowed for statutory planning by local authorities and *the Local Government Act* of 1948 which allowed for widespread council amalgamations. Arising from the Act of 1948 was the amalgamation of the councils of Penrith, Mulgoa, St Marys, Castlereagh and part of Nepean in 1949 to establish an

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[36] *Nepean Times* 9/5.1885, p.3
[37] Adrian, C. *Fighting fire: a century of service 1884-1984*, Sydney, 1984

enlarged Penrith Council with a ratable population of 14,770. Some years later in 1963 the residents of Emu Plains, disgruntled with paying high rates for apparently little return, seceded from Blue Mountains Shire to Penrith.

The amalgamation in 1949 was undertaken against a backdrop of invigorated council planning brought about by the establishment of the Cumberland County Council in 1945 which was charged with preparing and administering a planning scheme for the Sydney greater metropolitan area. In 1948 the Council produced the *Cumberland County Planning Scheme* which advocated the development of urban districts, satellite suburbs, and rural zones to manage the projected growth of the population of Sydney. The Scheme was proclaimed in 1951 and was based on the Greater London Scheme of 1945.

In this Scheme, the centre of the 'metropolis' was Sydney, which was framed by a 'green belt' with an outlying ring of 'rural zones'. With the exception of large tracts of land owned by the Commonwealth arising from the wartime emergency, the Penrith area was within the rural zone, but with an industrial area at North St Marys and residential growth areas, satellite towns, at St Marys and Penrith. The St Marys industrial zone was the former ammunition filling factory site. Rural zoning provided for a minimum subdivision size of 5 acres (2 ha) to ensure retention of a 'rural' character.

For a number of decades prior to the outbreak of war in 1939 the satellite town concept had become increasing popular with planners as a means of raising the city's slums, stopping sprawl and ribbon development, and decentralising places of employment. In 1945 Walter Bunning, one of Australia's most influential planning theorists, prepared a scheme for the transformation of St Marys into a satellite town and later, in 1951, the *Nepean District Planning Scheme*. Local government however at this time was ill-equipped for the task (St Marys Council ceased to exist in 1949) and the recommendations lapsed for another decade until the gazettal of the *Penrith Planning Scheme* of 1960 which established statutory controls for planning of industrial, residential and commercial uses. In 1959 the name of the local government area was changed to the City of Penrith Council.

The post-war optimism demonstrated by the *Cumberland County Planning Scheme* heeded little in respect of the region's heritage and demolition of older building stock was undertaken to make way for new development. Coincidental were the actions of state government departments which followed their own agendas in satisfying the required outcomes of the Scheme. The Department of Main Roads (now RTA) in this respect was perhaps the most damaging for in widening the old Western Road most of the colonial era roadside inns, shops and houses were leveled.

The Cumberland County Council was abolished in 1963 and replaced by the State Planning Authority. The State Planning Authority produced in 1968 the *Sydney Region Outline Plan* which selected a number of localities as major growth areas, designed to accommodate the expansion of Sydney's population projected up to the year 2000. In this Plan, the green belt was abandoned in favour of growth along transport corridors, a de facto form of ribbon development. The Authority was empowered to acquire land to implement the scheme and regional centres at Campbelltown and Mount Druitt ensued in the 1970s.

The economic boom of the 1980s and the symbolism of the bicentenary of the founding of European settlement in Australia broadened the outlook of local government. Penrith City Council embarked on civic improvements such as malling High Street (1985-1996), and opening in 1993 the Civic Centre which combined administrative staff offices with a library (1994) and the Dame Joan Sutherland hall. The heritage and natural landscape values of the area were studied in 1986 with gazettal following in 1989 to provide statutory protection.

Sources:

A background to government administration in colonial New South Wales is given in B. Fletcher (1976) *Colonial Australia before 1850*, Melbourne, while more detailed analysis is provided by A. McMartin (1983) *Public servants and patronage: the foundation and rise of the New South Wales Public Service, 1786-1859*, Sydney. The road to local government is stated in F.A. Larcombe (1973) *The origin of local government in New South Wales, 1831-58*, Sydney. Post second world war planning and the rationalisation of local government authority are examined in R. Freestone (1989) *Model Communities: The garden city movement in Australia*, Melbourne.

3.2.15 Law and order
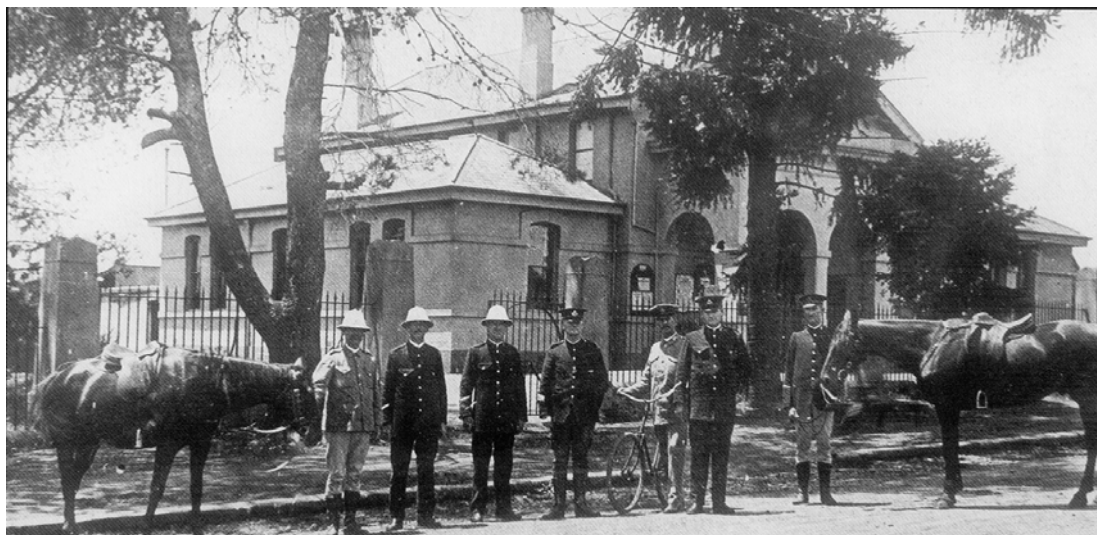
The theme Law and order *addresses activities associated with maintaining, promoting and implementing criminal and civil law and legal processes.* Penrith was literally founded on the need in the early nineteenth century to secure law and order at the then western extremity of European settlement. With no Crown land available the site was initially leased. This photograph shows the third court building erected on the site, which was completed in 1882. It has been replaced by the present court. Source: Stacker, L., *Pictorial History: Penrith and St Marys*, Alexandria, Kingsclear Books, 2002, p. 35

In founding the penal colony at Port Jackson in 1788 Governor Phillip was empowered to "constitute and appoint justices of the peace, coroners, constables and other necessary officers ..." under what is commonly referred to as a Charter of Justice. The charter provided for judgment of minor criminal and civil offences by three justices of the peace, these being the governor, lieutenant governor and judge advocate, sitting in courts of criminal and civil jurisdiction. The charter was soon amended to allow Phillip to appoint additional magistrates. There was no separation of powers of the Crown, legislature and courts, and the governor's power was absolute. It was also more arbitrary than in England with no right to trial by jury. By

1800 bench of magistrates' sittings were held in Parramatta and the Hawkesbury district. A new charter of justice was granted in 1814 which provided two civil courts.

No purpose built court was erected in Sydney until 1815, and for a number of years prior to this, a room of the judge-advocate's house, Ellis Bent, had been used. Also in 1815 a number of courthouses were established at the fringes of the then settled areas, these being at Bathurst, Liverpool, and Windsor. At Penrith Governor Macquarie directed William Cox to erect a military depot and guard house (P-23) in 1815 on part of Daniel Woodriff's grant in a region known to Cox as Penryn. The establishment of the courthouse adjacent to the Western Road at this time is associated with the opening of the road route from Parramatta over the Blue Mountains.

The administration of justice at this time, as elsewhere in regional areas, was largely at the hands of local honorary magistrates who exercised greater discretionary power than the Sydney benches. A magistrate had been appointed to Castlereagh in 1811. The first bench of magistrates appointed at Penrith in September 1819 comprised Sir John Jamison and the Rev. Henry Fulton. In mid 1820s John McHenry was appointed. The Rev. Fulton had been the magistrate for Castlereagh since 1815, and as the chaplain of Castlereagh was the only resident churchman in the area at a time when the Church of England was the official religion of the colony. Indeed the Rev. Fulton held services at the Penrith courthouse prior to completion of St. Stephen's. Jamison, and Lethbridge were local landowners and the employers of assigned and ex-convicts. Local administration was therefore vested solely with the established church and the landed gentry. The magistrates were principally concerned with matters relating to the convicts, including receipt and distribution of convicts throughout the region. Special benches would also be formed to deal to local matters, such as in 1822 with magistrates inquiring into ownership of wild horses caught in Mulgoa Forest.[38] A coroner's court was held at Penrith from 1821. The courthouse was also the centre of civil administration for the district in issuing of licences for publicans, census, supervision of public works, etc.

The system of justice in New South Wales evolved through the nineteenth century by a series of reforms. In 1823 following the Bigge inquiry the justice system was radically overhauled by the Colonial Office in London by proclamation of the third Charter of Justice. The existing courts of criminal and civil jurisdiction were abolished and replaced by the Supreme Court under a chief justice answerable only to the governor. The first chief justice was Francis Forbes (who owned a country retreat (L-04) neighbouring the convict establishment at Emu Plains). The Supreme Court sat on circuit from 1829. Limited trial by jury was also introduced in civil matters while in all criminal trials a jury of seven military or naval officers was assembled.[39] In 1824 the position of a paid police magistrate (stipendiary) was established to deal with convicts, while a weekly bench of honorary magistrates dealt with free settlers and emancipists. Coinciding with closing the Emu Plans convict establishment in 1832, the position of police magistrate at Penrith was abolished, and it was not reinstated until 1838. The Penrith court had acted as courts of petty sessions or local court, and this status was officially proclaimed in October 1832.

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[38] *State Records of NSW - Reel 6009; 4/3505 p.420*
[39] *Prolonged political agitation brought in 1833 the choice of a jury of twelve civilians or seven military officers, while in 1839 military juries were abolished entirely.*

The proclamation included other courts of petty sessions at Sydney, Parramatta, Windsor, etc. and was intended to define the powers and authorities of this court. It included the appointment of a clerk to each court Edward Rogers was appointed Clerk of Petty Sessions and Registrar of the Court of Requests at Penrith.

In the hierarchy of the various courts the court of requests dealt with recovery of small debts and the court of quarter sessions (from 1829) dealt with criminal cases. District courts were established in 1858 to relieve pressure on the Supreme Court. Initially these courts dealt with jurisdiction in civil cases and criminal matters other than serious offences such as murder. Penrith became a District Court in 1858.

The courthouse was for many years the place for public meetings and for public participation in civic affairs, and administration. In 1882 J.K. Cleeve served the multifarious roles of clerk of petty sessions, registrar of small debts and District Court, Crown lands agent, registrar of births, etc. at Penrith, while John Price was the long serving (over 25 years) bailiff.[40] The many roles of the courthouse also encouraged permanent settlement with the area being frequented by people from the outlying districts.

The increasing number of responsibilities brought by the expansion of the justice system, coupled with duties undertaken by clerks related to the administration of the various branches of government from the 1850s necessitated frequent rebuilding of the court house. In the nineteenth century the Penrith courthouse was rebuilt in 1834 after a fire. The courthouse was rebuilt again in 1882[41] to a design by the colonial architect, James Barnet. This building served the local community until 1963 (the old court house was demolished in 1978). The nearby contemporary Richmond courthouse of 1879, also by James Barnet, is extant.

Given the existence of a convict establishment at Emu Plains from the 1810s and the important role of the Nepean River as a natural barrier, a police force has operated in the region from the earliest years of European settlement. At Emu Plains there were soldiers' barracks, and mounted police quarters and their stables. The first police force in the colony had been established 1789 and a system of police constables under the control of local magistrates was introduced in 1796. John Purcell was appointed chief constable of the district of Evan in 1823.

Following closure of the convict farm at Emu Plains in the early 1830s, a police presence was maintained by the mounted police, a force established in 1826, comprising soldiers known as the Royal Volunteer Co. There were four divisions of mounted police within the county of Cumberland, and were responsible for protecting the life and property of settlers and travellers using the roads. The mounted police expanded in 1830s in response to increasing incidents of bush ranging; and an account of travelling the Western Road in 1836 mentioned the need for convoys because of recurrent bushranging activity.

In 1833 the expense of maintaining police became a colonial responsibility. In 1835 police districts were dedicated, establishing six police districts in the county of Cumberland. The police district of Penrith comprised the parishes of Bringelly, Mulgoa, Claremont, Rooty Hill, Londonderry and Castlereagh. The other districts

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[40] *Nepean Times* 12 /5/1882, p.4
[41] *Nepean Times* 28/4/1882, p.3

included Sydney, Parramatta, Liverpool, and Windsor. From 1838 the control of the country districts was the responsibility of police under a police magistrate assisted by a clerk, chief constable, and constables. With the discovery of gold the mounted police force was replaced by the gold escort in 1851 which provided safe passage for gold being transported from the diggings to Sydney.

The modern day police force was founded in 1862 with the passing of *the Police Regulation Act* which amalgamated the various branches of police under the Inspector General of Police on a model derived from the London Metropolitan Police established in 1829. By 1885 police constables were stationed at St Marys, Emu Plains and Penrith. The largest establishment was at Penrith with one mounted police sergeant and constable and one ordinary constable.

Punishment for criminal principally involves imprisonment or payment of fines, although the death penalty, flogging and detention in stocks have been used at different times. Gaols were opened in 1797 in Sydney and Parramatta for domestic criminal offenders rather than transported convicts. While a military depot and guard house was opened at Penrith in 1815, no gaol was erected here during the nineteenth century, unlike Windsor (from 1812), Campbelltown, and Liverpool. In the twentieth century an open gaol was established at Emu Plains in 1914. Open gaols were considered an inexpensive means of detaining well-behaved prisoners who were engaged in agricultural or horticultural production.

Sources:

A history of the NSW magistracy is given in H. Golder **(**1991*) High and responsible office: a history of the NSW magistracy*, Melbourne and in J.B. Hirst (1983*) Convict Society and its enemies*, North Sydney. The penal history of New South Wales is in J. Ramsland (1996) *With Just but Relentless Discipline: a social history of corrective services in New South Wales*, Kenthurst.

3.2.16 Education

From the beginning of European settlement until government instigated reform in the late 1840s, the provision of basic education in New South Wales was left entirely to the resources of family, churches and private schools. The Anglican Church, as the colony's official religion, benefited from this policy through receipt of state aid to fund schools under the provisions of the Clergy and School Lands Corporation of the mid 1820s. The Corporation was responsible for the payment of salaries of clergy and schoolmasters, and for the building and maintenance of churches, schools, and ministers' residences. The Corporation was administered by a committee comprising the governor, the archdeacon, the chief justice and all the chaplains of the Church of England in the colony. Education and religion were therefore indisputably linked in early colonial society, and the general aim of the Corporation was to promote religious observance in the colony.

The Corporation was dissolved in 1833 and funding for denominational schools maintained by the Church of England, Catholic, Presbyterian and Wesleyan Churches was instigated at this time. By the end of the 1830s three Church of England schools had been established in the Penrith region. The first, opened 1814, was at Castlereagh (C-15) and resulted from the government's ambitious scheme to found townships along the Hawkesbury/Nepean system with schools opening at Wilberforce (1819), Richmond (1813), Windsor and Wilberforce (1814). The Rev.

Henry Fulton was appointed minister of the school and chapel at Castlereagh and he maintained a classical academy until 1825. Fulton's counterpart, the Rev. Robert Cartwright, maintained the school at Windsor. During the 1830s schools at St. Thomas', Mulgoa (MV-03 demolished) and St. Stephen's, Penrith (P-24 demolished) were opened with the encouragement of local landowners and William Grant Broughton, the bishop of Australia. At St. Thomas' a classical or grammar school was maintained by the minister and for the sons of the owners of the larger estates such as the Cox brothers. At the King's Dunheved (SM-01 demolished) estate on South Creek a school was opened in 1839 for the estate workers.

The battle to secure a more equitable education system commenced from the mid-1830s with the governorships of Bourke and Gipps. These attempts failed due to sectarian rivalry, and the consequences were long-term for the general populace of the colony. A select committee of inquiry of the Legislative Council of 1844 into education found that more than half of children of school age (up to 14 years) were receiving no education. Subsequently in 1848 Governor FitzRoy established a system of denominational and national (secular public) schools each under a separate board. National schools were based on the Irish system and their suitability for the colony had been under discussion since the 1830s. National schools were erected at Castlereagh (1858), Upper Castlereagh (1863), St Marys (1861) and Penrith (1865). Church of England denominational schools were established at St Marys in 1855 and at Penrith, and a Catholic school was opened at Penrith in 1853.

The theme Education discusses *activities associated with teaching and learning by children and adults, formally and informally.* Education in Penrith LGA has been provided in one form or another since the 1810s either by the government, the various religious denominations and/or private tuition. By the 1880s even the most modest rural community had access to educational facilities. This photograph shows the children at Mulgoa school in the 1940s. A fair number of the children are Aborigines from the Church of England Church Mission Society who were evacuated from the Northern Territory due the war emergency. Source: Stacker, L., *Pictorial History: Penrith and St Marys*, Alexandria, Kingsclear Books, 2002, p.76

The dual administrative system was abolished in 1866 with the passing of Henry Parkes' *Public Schools Act* and the establishment of the Council of Education. Direct state aid for the church schools however was maintained until 1880. In Parkes' Act national schools became public schools. Although the local community contributed a third of the cost of a public school, the Act proved to be popular and encouraged the establishment of public schools to the point where in the 1870s even the smallest rural settlement had access to elementary education. Throughout the local government area public schools were opened at Emu Plains (EP-23) (1877), Erskine Park (1879), Luddenham (1860), Llandilo (1866), Mulgoa (1872) and Regentville (1868). There was a hierarchy of the public schools, the provisional school being an instance where the parents funded buildings and furniture, and teachers were of a lower standard. A provisional school was opened at Kemps Creek (1870). Purpose built schools and teacher's residence were provided at these locations in the 1870s, the design being largely standardised by the Council of Education's architect, George Allen Mansfield.

State funding for all denominational schools ceased in 1880 with the passing of the *Public Instruction Act*. This motivated the Catholic Church to establish their own school system utilising the services of the various orders of nuns, brothers and fathers. The Sisters of St. Joseph came to Penrith and St Marys in 1880. Independent private schools however continued were there was demand. In Penrith over the first decades of the twentieth century such a school was maintained by Florrie Lennox and another in High Street as a preparatory school for admittance to the GPS system.[42] Another such establishment was Miss Cadden's school of the early 1890s in Penrith teaching music, french, drawing, etc.[43]

Provision for state funded secondary education was not established until the passing of the Public Instruction Act in 1880. High schools, however, outside the main centres of population were rare, and even here they were not common until the 1910s. There were five high schools in New South Wales in 1910, and the closest to the Nepean region was at Parramatta which opened in 1913. The first high school in the local government area was opened at Penrith in 1950, and St Marys followed in 1955. The road to the coming of a comprehensive high school at Penrith however was incremental in involving the establishment of a superior public school (P-26) in 1892, district school in 1923 and intermediate high school in 1925; these schools combined to various degrees primary and secondary departments. Other high schools in the region date from the suburban housing booms of the 1960s and implementation of the reforms to secondary education in NSW following the *Wyndham Report*.

Another reform of the 1960s was the restoration of state aid to religious schools, initially by the state government in 1963 which has been followed by the Commonwealth since 1964. The long established Catholic school system proved to be the major beneficiary of this reform, and within the Penrith region schools such as the Christian Brothers' St. Dominic's at Kingswood operating under the umbrella of the Catholic Education Authority. Smaller religious fundamentalist schools also operate today in the new housing estates around St Marys (Mamre Christian

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[42] Information provided by James Broadbent
[43] *Nepean Times* 2/1/1892, p.4

College) and Penrith (Penrith Christian Community School, Nepean District Christian School, Kindalin Christian School, etc).

Technical education for a trade or craft and for adult education was initially provided in the area through the system of mechanic's institutes or school of arts which served a variety of roles akin to today's community centre, adult education, technical college and local library. Mechanic's institutes were an effort by liberal minded interest groups to promote productive and useful knowledge, adult education and social intercourse utilising voluntary services. The Sydney Mechanic School was opened in 1833 under the patronage of Governor Bourke. The school had evolved out of the Rev. J. D. Lang's proposal of early 1830s for an Australian College for which a number of artisans were brought out from Scotland to build the school. While the concept originated in England, numerically they were far more popular in Australia. In the Hawkesbury region, school of arts were opened in the 1860s (Windsor in 1861 and Richmond in 1866), and in the Nepean the first mechanic's institute was opened at St Marys in 1889 (new hall erected in 1901 - demolished), although the site had been bequeathed for this use as early as 1869. At Penrith a school of arts had been established by 1907 and the extant purpose built building was opened in 1910 (P-56). However, as the twentieth century progressed there was a gradual loss of interest and withdrawal of government subsidies, with grants ceasing in 1932. At St Marys membership declined from 140 in 1914 to 52 by 1940. The redundant buildings became general community halls. The role of public libraries became a council responsibility in 1939 with the *Library Act* which empowered councils to take over existing libraries and establish new ones. Penrith's first free lending library was opened in the school of arts building (P-56) in 1948.[44]

As industry developed in Sydney after the 1860s the need for specific scientific, technical and professional training was increasingly demanded by the city's manufacturers and professionals. To address this a branch of the Sydney Mechanic School, the Workingmen's College, was opened in 1878 with a government subsidy. The popularity of the courses offered led the government to establish in 1883 the Board of Technical Education. The Board subsequently opened the Sydney Technical College at Ultimo but also subsidised the regional schools of arts. The second world war and its aftermath had a profound impact of technical education as demonstrated by the passing of the *Technical Education and NSW University of Technology Act* in 1949, which established the Department of Technical Education, the precursor to the Department of Technical and Further Education (instigated in 1974). As the residential population and industrial and trade base of the Penrith region has increased, the demand for access to higher levels of technical and academic education warranted the opening in 1961 of a TAFE in Penrith (P-53)), and the establishment in 1973 of the Nepean College of Advanced Education at Kingswood. The timing of the opening of TAFE coincides with the development of Penrith as a place of light industry. Following the reforms of tertiary sector education initiated by the Commonwealth Government in the late 1980s the Hawkesbury Agricultural College and Nepean College of Advanced Education merged to form the University of Western Sydney with its Penrith campuses comprising sites at Kingswood, Werrington North and Werrington South.

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[44] *Nepean Times* 19/2/1948

Sources:

A brief history of the public education in New South Wales and the chronology of school openings and closures is J. Fletcher and J. Burnswoods (1988*) Government Schools of New South Wales since 1848*, Government Printer. The histories of mechanics' institutes and technical colleges are Learning Circles Australia (2001*) Mechanics' Institutes of Australia*, Canberra and Information Services Division, NSW Department of Technical and Further Education (comp. and ed.) (1983*) Spanners, easels & microchips: a history of technical and further education in New South Wales 1883-1983*, Sydney.

3.2.17 Utilities

The theme Utilities discusses *activities associated with the provision of services, especially on a communal basis.* The most basic of services for urban living, electricity, reticulated water supply and sewerage were established at various times in Penrith LGA; the first, electricity, was supplied to Penrith from 1890. A fire station is another utility and this photograph shows the now demolished Penrith station completed in 1908. Source: Stacker, L., *Pictorial History: Penrith and St Marys*, Alexandria, Kingsclear Books, 2002, p.35

The demand for basic services such as water and sewerage in the local government area of Penrith was satisfied through the first half of the twentieth century for the urban areas. In the outlying rural areas town water is provided but there is no reticulated sewerage service in many areas.

A reticulated water supply was the first basic service constructed in the area, albeit limited to servicing the town area of Penrith. This service was completed in 1892 and drew water from the Nepean River. The scheme was prepared by William Clark of the Harbours and Rivers Branch of the Public Works Department and completed under the provisions of the *Country Towns Water and Sewerage Act* of 1880. The first example of such a scheme had been completed in 1888 at Bathurst, and Penrith and Wagga Wagga were the next town schemes completed. The system was upgraded in 1904 with completion of a new water pumping station. The capital cost of this plant up to 1907 was £14,000, and by that year 12 miles of mains had been laid and 430 houses connected. In 1910 the Public Works Department constructed a weir across the river to pond water for the pumping station. In the early 1920s the steam plant was replaced by electrical pumping stations located upstream of the railway bridge. A water treatment plant for the Penrith supply was completed in 1951 by Penrith Council (NR-02), while management responsibilities were transferred to

Sydney Water in 1961. The tradition of sourcing water for town supply in Sydney was largely confined to the Nepean/Hawkesbury River system. The residents of Emu Plains would appear to have arranged their own supply from the river.

St Marys, the other area in the region with a large urban population, was not connected to reticulated water supply until the 1930s. A water supply scheme had been initially planned in 1919 by the Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board to draw water from its Prospect elevated reservoir. This scheme was the first of the Board's rural water supply schemes and involved servicing the areas of St Marys to Kingswood, part of Blacktown and Riverstone. Construction however only commenced in 1929, and then ceased for a time due to the Depression of the early 1930s. The scheme was completed by late 1937 with funding made available for unemployment relief.[45]

At Orchard Hills a reinforced concrete service reservoir was completed in 1943 (the only metropolitan water supply reservoir completed during the war) presumably to supply township and industry emerging to the north of St Marys at this time.

Provision of a secure long-term water supply for metropolitan Sydney was completed in 1960 at enormous expense by Sydney Water in its completion of Warragamba dam. Warragamba supplies the Prospect reservoir by large diameter steel pipelines which were initially laid in 1940 (as part of an emergency scheme completed between 1937 and 1940) and upgraded in the 1950s. The pipelines transect the southern fringe of the local government area. Supplementary local supplies, developed from the 1950s, draw water from this system – the Werrington water supply was planned in 1945 and completed in 1951, the Londonderry supply was planned in 1953 and completed in 1958, and the independent Mulgoa Valley and Emu Plains supplies were completed in 1965 and 1967 respectively. Localised service reservoirs have been built by the Water Board to maintain uniformity of pressure and avoid interruption in local supply at Emu Plains, Erskine Park, Jamieson, Leonay, and Penrith.

The Warragamba water supply scheme is the culmination of over a century of planning for an adequate water supply for metropolitan Sydney. Since the 1880s the upper Nepean River and its tributaries had supplied Sydney. This area had been recommended in the late 1860s by a special commission that investigated potential sources of water to replace the Botany Swamps. In the course of the investigation, the Commission considered damming the Nepean River at Penrith as a potential source. Thomas Woore, a member of this commission and a man with interests in scientific and intellectual pursuits, also recommended damming the Warragamba River for water supply and farm irrigation, including work at Norton's basin. The Nepean River at Penrith as a source for water was again considered in 1902 when the state was in the grip of the prolonged drought of 1895 – 1903. A temporary (sandbagged) weir was constructed at this time to pool water which was intended, but not actually implemented, to be drawn-off by pumps and delivered through temporary pipes to the canal which services the Prospect reservoir. A direct consequence of this drought was construction of the major dam at Cataract. With completion of this dam, a system of weirs were built along the Nepean River between

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[45] Aird, W,V., (comp.), *The Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage of Sydney*, Sydney 1961

Menangle and Wallacia (in 1911) as compensation weirs to maintain riparian rights to local land holders.

While a number of country sewerage schemes were built by the Public Works Department from 1890, the urban areas of Penrith and St Marys were not sewered until around 1940. The Penrith sewerage treatment plant was built in 1940 by the Penrith Council, and was taken over by the Water Board as recently as 1988. The catchment now covers Penrith, Mount Pleasant, Emu Plains, Jamisontown and Regentville. The St Marys system was initiated at Dunheved as part of the munitions factory development (SM-02) in 1942. This was an extensive and self-contained sewerage system built by the Water Board. The system has been upgraded to cover St Marys, Kingswood and Mount Druitt. Elsewhere night soil and septic tank installations are the norm. Sewage (and water) infrastructure has been one factor in determining the staging and extent of post-war suburban development.

The supply of electricity commenced in the city of Sydney in 1904 with the opening of the Pyrmont Power Station. The town area of Penrith however has had an electricity supply since 1890. Penrith was therefore the third country town to have had an electricity supply; the first was Tamworth which commenced in 1888. The decision to develop an electricity generation facility was therefore one of vision considering other municipalities such as Liverpool in 1890 opted for gasworks. The electricity supply was initiated by mayor and later MLA Thomas R. Smith. The electricity was generated and distributed at premises in Belmore Street (P15), presumably utilising coal sourced from the nearby government railway. The capital of this operation up to 1907 was £9,000, and lit 140 street lamps as well as supplying private consumers. The electricity plant operated under contract until 1916 when the Penrith Council assumed direct control.

Penrith and the region were connected to the main electricity grid in 1931. This service was initiated by Sydney City Council, which from the early 1920s had undertaken bulk supply of electricity to outlying local government areas. The Penrith and St Marys supply was part of the Western ring, a 33/11 kV high voltage transmission from Prospect to Penrith following the Great Western Road, then on to Cranebrook, Londonderry and Richmond.[46] The *Gas and Electricity Act* of 1935 established the Sydney County Council in 1936 to assume responsibility for the City council's electricity supply network. Prospect County Council was founded in 1957 and Penrith Council joined in 1958.
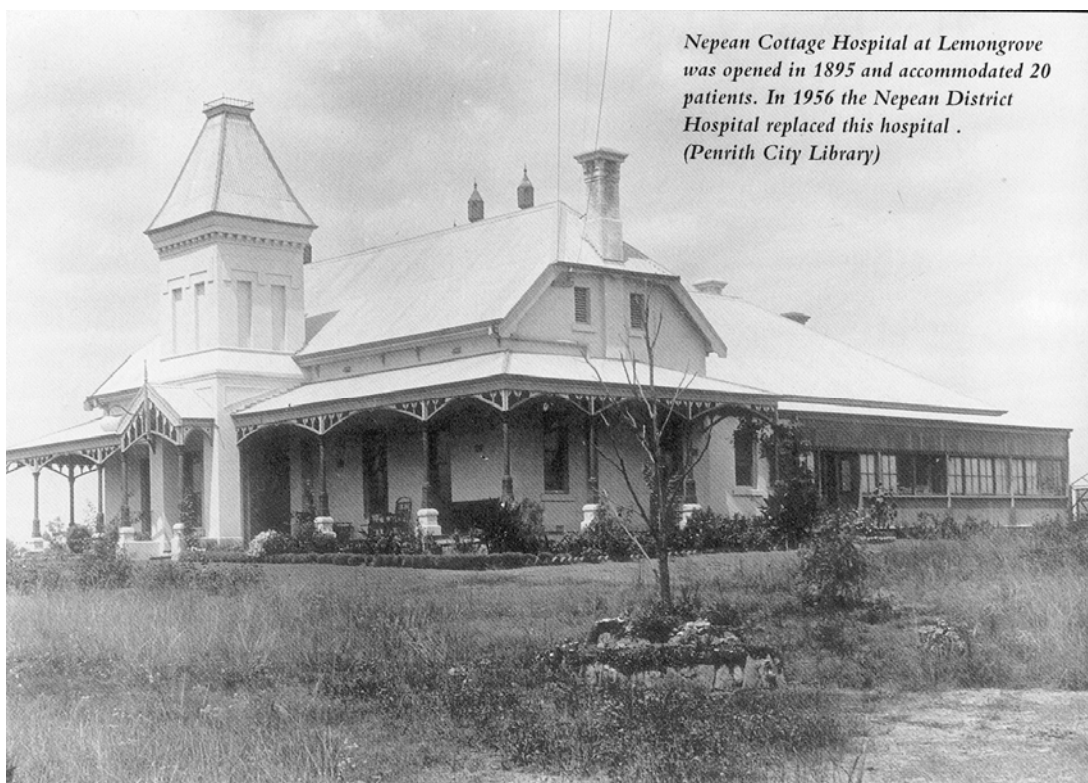
The State Electricity Commission was established in 1950 as the authority responsible for the generation of electricity and its bulk transmission throughout New South Wales. The County Councils maintained responsibility for the retail distribution of electricity. To provide interim electricity generating capacity, a new fuel oil power station was erected at Penrith in 1953 (P-42).

Sources:

The histories of the various utilities are W. V. Aird (1961*) The water supply, sewerage, and drainage of Sydney*, Sydney; and R.A. Low (c1992**) Switched on in the west: a history of electricity supply to Parramatta and the western region of Sydney 1890 to 1990* and anon. (1975*) Electricity supply in New South Wales: twentyfive years of progress, 1950-1975*, Sydney.

3.2.18 Health

Founded as a penal colony in 1788 the well-being of the transported convicts was ultimately the responsibility of the governor and care of the sick in the colony remained an Imperial matter until the end of transportation in the 1840s. Nine naval surgeons came with the First Fleet, four of which were designated for duty in the convict medical service. The first hospital, established at Circular Quay in 1788, initially comprised tents, but a temporary prefabricated hospital building was erected in 1790. It was not until Governor Macquarie however that the first permanent hospital was established in 1810 in Macquarie Street (the Rum Hospital). This hospital catered for a variety of illnesses and disorders more associated with a military hospital than a general English hospital of the time. Other convict hospitals were established at Windsor, Bathurst and Goulburn and Port Macquarie. The separation of mentally ill patients from the general hospital system soon became a priority and the first colonial mental asylum was established at Castle Hill in 1811. At the convict establishment at Emu Plains, convicts classed as 'idiots, lunatics and invalids' were separated from other inmates and accommodated in a designated building. The convict medical establishment continued to operate until 1848.

Nepean Cottage Hospital at Lemongrove was opened in 1895 and accommodated 20 patients. In 1956 the Nepean District Hospital replaced this hospital. (Penrith City Library)

The theme Health discusses activities *associated with preparing and providing medical assistance and/or promoting or maintaining the well being of humans.* While each of the major town centres in Penrith LGA had access to doctor by the late nineteenth century, Penrith is and has been the traditional centre for provision of this most basic service. This photograph shows the Nepean Cottage Hospital at Lemongrove completed in 1895. The opening of the hospital represented a major advance in the development of the region. Source: Stacker, L., *Pictorial History: Penrith and St Marys*, Alexandria, Kingsclear Books, 2002, p.88

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[46] Low, R.A., *Switched on in the West*, Sydney, 1990

Outside of the convict penal system however health care was the responsibility of the individual and usually involved no more than rest and taking traditional and patent medicines. A limited number of doctors and pharmacists were available for home visits for a fee, which effectively removed the option of professional health care for the vast majority of the population. To care for the poor, medical benevolent societies, such as the Society for the Promotion of Christian Benevolent Charity founded in 1813, were established to both relieve the destitute of the colony (and promote religious observance. The Society for the Promotion of Christian Benevolent Charity became the Benevolent Society of NSW in 1818, an organisation which sought to relieve the poor, distressed, aged and infirm with outdoor relief through cash grants and rations. The first asylum was completed in 1821.

It was not until the mid-1840s that local benevolent societies were established in the Hawkesbury/Nepean region, and district hospitals and dispensaries were then rapidly founded. The Penrith Dispensary and Benevolent Society was established in 1846 to provide medical relief for the aged, destitute and infirm. The Hawkesbury Benevolent Society was founded at the same time and utilised the old Windsor convict hospital. In Sydney an infirmary was established in 1845 which grew from a charitable dispensary founded in 1826. The societies were charitable institutions funded by the church, state and individuals, but ran as independent bodies free of direct government influence.

The Penrith dispensary initially functioned in the local courthouse, and then in Henry Street from 1850. The need for a purpose built hospital was addressed in the mid-1850s with the donation of land at present day Lemongrove by Phillip Parker King in 1855. The hospital was managed by a board of trustees initially comprising Robert C. Lethbridge of South Creek and James Riley and George Cox of the Mulgoa Valley. The hospital building was completed in 1856. It accommodated six patients, and a surgeon was appointed. A nominal fee was asked of the patients, but paupers were admitted on the recommendation of the trustees or the surgeon. The hospital building proved to be inadequately built and was closed in 1871, but the work of the Benevolent Society continued to do 'good work' into well into the 1880s.[47]

While the Penrith hospital provided some medical relief to the poor, the principal form of medical care was the government asylum. In 1848, with the closure of the convict medical system, the position of the government medical adviser was established for the general supervision of the colony's medical institutions. An asylum for the aged and inform was opened at Parramatta. Following self-government, a board of government asylums was established in 1862 to care for the aged, infirm and destitute. The asylums were at Liverpool, the City (Hyde Park Barracks), and Parramatta. The asylum at Parramatta was founded in 1848 as the Convict, Lunatic and Invalid Establishment, while the Liverpool asylum had been built in 1825, and from 1851 was the Liverpool Benevolent Society. The system was reorganised again in 1884 with new asylums opened at Rookwood (Lidcombe) and Newington. The asylums leased rural land to aid the provision of fresh milk and vegetables, and the Rookwood asylum leased 396 acres at Mulgoa for its dairy. In an age when hospitals only treated casualty and acute cases, the asylums were home to the

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[47] Fullers, op cit.

greater percentage of patients with incurable illness. While not exactly workhouses in the English tradition asylums were universally considered as a place of last resort.

A royal commission of 1873/74 into public charities led to reforms of the hospital and asylum system with new purpose built buildings being erected from 1880 under a new administrative structure. From this time a number of specialised metropolitan hospitals were established such as convalescent homes, infectious diseases hospitals, women's hospitals, children's hospitals, etc. These buildings reflect advances in the English hospital system from the 1860s which witnessed the development of hospitals from places of charitable care to places of healing. In 1898 Penrith was included within the government's metropolitan health district.

Also during this period a number of country hospitals were established operating along the lines of the English cottage hospital system which had been founded in the mid-nineteenth century. These hospitals provided basic services and treatment for severe accident cases and for the poor who could neither afford home treatment or long distance travel to government establishments. Under the supervision of a surgeon they part way addressed the problem of remoteness from the more specialised services available in the city. At Penrith the provision of a local voluntary hospital, as had existed in the 1850s, was revived in 1890 in a temporary hospital in High Street opposite the police station.[48] Despite the marked rise in population of settled centres along the railway line from the 1880s it was not until 1895 that the purpose built Nepean Cottage Hospital (P-09) at Lemongrove was opened. Two surgeons attended the hospital, but there was no dispensary and relied on the pharmacy in High Street. New nurses' quarters were added in 1909 and an isolation ward was opened in 1910. A new wing was opened in 1920. The hospital was controlled by Hospitals Commission under the local administration of a voluntary board of directors responsible for funds raised by the community. Local dignitaries such as James Ewan played a prominent role in this regard, and erected Hope Cottage on their estate Glenleigh (R-05), a small cottage given over to sick servants nursed by Mrs Ewan.[49] Some private hospitals were also established such as the maternity hospital run by Nurse Leitch from the mid 1900s and 1939. This was located on the corner of High and Evans Streets.[50]

The importance of the provision of government funded health facilities developed in the mid-twentieth century. Immediately prior the outbreak of war in 1939 the Department of Public Health was established as a separate ministerial department. During the war the resources of the department were devoted to the treatment and rehabilitation of servicemen and women. With the end of the war great improvements to health care services were undertaken through the 1950s and 1960s, and a new hospital block at Penrith with operating theatres, administration and general wards was built in 1956 at a new site to the east of the town centre. Reflecting the emerging importance of Penrith as a regional centre, the hospital was named Nepean District Hospital serving the area between Katoomba and Parramatta. Only recently has been completed a major rebuilding of this hospital.

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[48] *Nepean Times* 12/4/1890, p.3
[49] Nepean Times 12/6/1926
[50] Nepean District Historical Society, 'Three Walks of Historical Interest,' p.5

Another development of this gradual focusing of health care responsibilities on a regional basis was the opening in 1927 of the Nepean–Hawkesbury district branch of the NSW Ambulance Transport Service. Following financial difficulties brought by the economic depression of the 1930s this service united with the Central District NSW Ambulance and in 1936 a purpose built ambulance station in High Street, Penrith (P-39) was opened. The statutory control of ambulance services had been provided in the *Ambulance Transport Service Act* of 1919, which established ambulance districts under the control of locally represented district committees. Despite requests for an ambulance service at St Marys in 1948, Penrith continues to be the centre for ambulance services in the region.

Private health care in the region was not particularly well represented in the region in the nineteenth century. Dr Owen Brady was the resident doctor at Penrith over 1881 and part of 1882 and the earliest known in the district.[51] By 1885 there were two doctors in the town. At St Marys a German surgeon and chemist, Nickolas Faust, stayed briefly in 1891. In the twentieth century, generations of Penrith residents relied on Dr Barron (part P-20) who maintained his surgery at the corner of Evans and High Streets near St. Stephen's Church.[52]

Sources:

The history of health care in New South Wales is C.J. Cummins (1979*) A history of medical administration in New South Wales, 1788-1973*, Sydney while post second world war development of this service is discussed in N.S.W. Health Department (1959) *Building for health in New South Wales*, Sydney. As on local history of the evolution of hospital buildings would appear to be available a history looking at English models was consulted H. Richardson (1998) *English Hospitals 1660-1948: A survey of their architecture and design*, RCHM of England. The history of the metropolitan ambulance service is G. Deeth (1977) *Ambulance Service in Sydney, 1894-1976*, Sydney. The history of the local benevolent society is Street, A.W. (1949), 'Penrith District dispensary and benevolent society (1846-1860),' *Journal of the Royal Australian Historical Society*, Vol. 35.

3.2.19 Welfare

Throughout the nineteenth century and first half of the twentieth century hardship for families could be readily brought about through illness, unemployment, widowhood, etc. The nature of employment could also affect the welfare of a family with the main wage earner being skilled or unskilled, permanent or casual, etc. Casual employment with its irregular income was liable to lead families into debt. Prior to the coming of government assisted welfare schemes for the care of the less well off in our society, the prevailing attitude to welfare was one of thrift and self-help.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century the government provided limited forms of welfare assistance, distributed principally through Anglican church related institutions. Charity, where provided, was undertaken within the family structure either through government outdoor relief, the benevolence of local gentry such as the Kings, Tindales, Evans, etc. or by extended family bonds. The Benevolent Society was the oldest (established in 1813) and largest relief agency in NSW. The Society distributed rations to the needy in their own homes.

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[51] *Nepean Times* 31/3/ 1882, p.4
[52] Information supplied by James Broadbent

During the 1840s with the end of transportation and closure of the convict establishments, the financial depression and a large population of former convicts with few family ties, a number of country benevolent societies were established to assist the sick and unemployed. The Penrith benevolent society was formed in 1846, while a similar institution was established at Windsor. The benevolent societies were managed by voluntary boards of local landholders and funded through government grants and local subscriptions. The society functioned well into the late nineteenth century. A benevolent society was formed at St Marys in the 1890s.

By 1900 with an ageing and largely immigrant population without family support, the government asylums, established in the 1840s and 1860s, became increasingly full of old age people. The old age pension established by the NSW government in 1900 reduced the numbers of aged poor in the asylums. The state pension was replaced in 1908 by the Commonwealth with pension scheme that was means tested and limited to the 'deserving'. Other forms of state government welfare assistance provided at this time included monetary assistance to deserted wives in 1896 and maternity allowance for each child in 1912. The government however had minimal responsibility for unemployment relief until the provision of the dole, and emergency relief work introduced in 1933, which indirectly led to the development of local infrastructure in the region such as the water supply scheme for St Marys.

The role of the state for the protection of children also became increasing involved as the nineteenth century progressed. Children's welfare assistance was provided since 1800, with orphanages opened at Sydney in 1801, Windsor in 1805 and Parramatta in 1813. To the east of the Penrith region at Cabramatta a school for male orphans was opened in 1824. The *Industrial Schools Act* of 1866 provided for the placement of children under the age of 16 considered to be in bad company, homeless, destitute or victims of parental neglect in reform schools for boys and girls. In 1881 the State Children's Relief Board was established with powers to remove children from charitable institutions, admit them into wardship, restore them to parents or guardians and approve adoptions of wards. The *State Children's Relief Act* of 1896 provided further relief for children in threat and established farms for state wards at Brush Farm (Eastwood) and May Villa (Dundas). In 1954, the NSW Child Welfare Department acquired the old O'Connell property, Frogmore, at Werrington for disabled state wards to be trained in rural activities. The establishment was named Werrington Park and the site was extensively developed through the 1950s and 1960s. It is now part of the campus of the University of Western Sydney.

Aside from government assisted schemes, another form of welfare assistance was provided by the friendly societies which provided mutual relief to its members. These societies, which had appeared in the 1830s (Independent Order of Oddfellows was developed in England and was founded in Australia in 1836) worked on the principle of mutual benefit in collecting and managing members' contributions to provide relief in instances of death, sickness or old age, etc. The societies employed their own doctors. At the beginning of the twentieth century friendly societies active within the Nepean region included the Independent Order of Oddfellows at St Marys and Penrith (established 1880), the Loyal Orange Lodge at St Marys and Penrith (three lodges established between 1862 and 1882), Ancient Order of Forresters at Penrith (established 1862), Sons of Temperance at Penrith (established 1869), Good Templars at St Marys and Penrith (established 1880), Manchester Unity Friendly

Society, Penrith Druids, Hibernian Society, and Protestant Alliance. Societies such as the Orange Lodge at St Marys erected their own premises (the Protestant Hall erected in 1883 (demolished)). With the advent of government welfare schemes in the twentieth century the role of these societies gradually diminished.

The theme Welfare discusses *activities and process associated with the provision of social services by the state or philanthropic organizations.* One of the earliest forms of welfare in the region was provided by the benevolent society initially established in the mid 1840s. This is an extract from the register book of 1847. Source: freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~hcastle/index.htm

Religious groups have also been active in the provision of welfare to the community, these include the Salvation Army and Methodists, and in particular the Catholics. The first of the Catholic institutions was the Society of St Vincent de Paul established in 1881, and a branch of this society opened 1943 at St Marys. Other benevolent Catholic orders followed such as the Sisters of Charity, Sisters of the Good Samaritans, Sisters of Mercy, Sisters of St. Joseph, Sisters Companion of Mary, Marist Brothers, and Little Sisters of the Poor. At Penrith and St. Marys the Sisters of St. Joseph have maintained convents from 1880.

Sources:

A history of welfare in New South Wales is A. O'Brien (1988) *Poverty's Prison: The poor in New South Wales 1880-1918*, Melbourne. The history of the local benevolent society is Street, A.W. (1949), 'Penrith District dispensary and benevolent society (1846-1860),' *Journal of the Royal Australian Historical Society*, Vol. 35.

3.2.20 Birth and death

The human lifecycle of birth and death has been replicated over generations in the region. The beginning of life is usually recorded in a church parish register or civil registration; death is similarly recorded, but the body is disposed of in burial or cremation. Cemeteries with their grave furnishings also provide contemporary society with a link to the past.

For many generations the birth experience necessitated the attendance of a mid-wife or experienced family member with birth taking place at home. 'Bush' nurses and mid-wifes were quite numerous, there were three at St Marys in the in late nineteenth century. Mid-wives traditionally gained specialist knowledge through experience, but from the 1890s a movement developed for care of children that emphasised provision of advice on mothering, and establishment of specialist maternity hospitals that provided teaching the skills of mid-wifery. By the 1920s the nineteenth century emphasis on delivery was replaced by an increasing awareness of the importance of pre-natal diagnosis and infant care after birth with the emergence of anti-natal clinics, pre-maternity wards and post-natal hospitals. In the city this cause was advanced by the Benevolent Society with the opening of Royal Hospital for Women at Paddington in 1905. In the country the Bush Nursing Association was established to provide professional instruction in child health. The Country Women's Association, founded in 1922, was also principally concerned with infant welfare and mothercraft. From 1931 the Association provided rest rooms for women and children. The Penrith branch of the CWA in 1928,[53] St Marys in 1935[54] and the Castlereagh branch followed in 1936.[55] Local government provided the services and their establishment was dependent on the resources and outlook of the individual councils. With the development of a state government baby health in the years following the second world war clinics were established across the state. The government provided 75% of the cost, with the local government authority providing the site. The government also funded the attendance of a qualified nursing sister. Within the Penrith region, a baby health clinic was established at Penrith in 1938.[56]

Disposal of the body for many generations necessitated burial, which in most instances is undertaken in a dedicated cemetery, but burial on private rural properties was common. The first cemeteries in the colony were established at the fringes of the penal settlement at Sydney Cove, and no official cemeteries were established in the outlying districts until Governor Macquarie laid out his town reserves in 1810. The first official cemetery in the region therefore is at Castlereagh for Anglicans, but de-facto cemetery reserves for particular members of the community had been established by individual landowners since the beginning of the nineteenth century. The Methodists at Castlereagh buried their dead in a cemetery officially established

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[53] *Nepean Times* 27/3/1988 ,p.3
[54] *Nepean Times* 30 /11/2001, p.5
[55] *Nepean Times* 9/6/1971, p.37
[56] *Nepean Times* 5/5/1938, p.2

in 1836, (UC-01). At Cranebrook, a Roman Catholic cemetery (CR-10) for family and locals was established on James McCarthy's farm that had become a centre for Catholic services. The first burial was for the child Elizabeth McCarthy in 1806, which probably makes it the earliest Catholic cemetery in Australia. However, there is no record of any official dedication and certainly no record exists of the transfer of land to the Church. Sir John Jamison likewise established a cemetery (R-01) for his Irish estate workers in the 1830s, the earliest burial would appear to be for W. Nicholas Delaney in 1834,[57] but continued in use long after Regentville became a distant memory. Cemeteries outside the local government area such as Richmond were also used by the residents of localities such as Agnes Banks and also Castlereagh.

The theme Birth and Death discusses *activities associated with the initial stages of human life and the bearing of children, and with the final stages of human life and disposal of the dead.* Cemeteries are the most common form of demonstration of this theme and there a number in Penrith LGA associated originally with private land, church graveyards and government general cemeteries. This undated photograph shows the memorial stone of Olive Wall, Elizabeth Fitch, and Maude Fitch at St Paul's Anglican cemetery at Emu Plains. Source: Penrith Regional Library.

With the want of planned town reserves the problem of burying the dead of the Anglican communities at St Marys, Mulgoa, and Penrith was resolved through land gifted to the Church of England by local landowners in the 1830s for the establishment of a parish church and graveyard at Penrith (St. Stephen's – 1838 - 1943 (P-24), St Marys (St. Mary Magdalene (SM-13)), St. Thomas', Mulgoa (MV-03), and St. James' at Luddenham (LU-06) from 1873. No general cemetery was provided for Penrith until the cemetery at Kingswood (K-02) was opened in 1903, although its provision had been under investigation since 1883.[58] Meanwhile a

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[57] Information supplied by George Gyford.
[58] *Nepean Times* 15/12/1883, p.2

general cemetery of six acres was dedicated in 1881 for all denominations at St Marys (SM-14).

With the establishment of settled communities in townships, the ritual of death developed through the provision of specialist services provided by undertakers. Within the Nepean region the Price family funeral parlour at Penrith has provided this service since the late nineteenth century.

3.2.21 Social institutions

Social organisations form the backbone of community life whether it is a rural or town settlement. Historically friendly societies were the main form of social institution within the region in the nineteenth century which enjoyed a broad community base. These societies were established primarily for the mutual benefit of members to provide aid in time of sickness, unemployment or old age, and are therefore discussed in the theme of Welfare. The societies however met regularly. In Penrith in the 1880s this was at either the Temperance Hall (founded by the Good Templars), Cadden's building or the Manchester United Lodge, a hall built in 1904 in Station Street (since relocated to South Creek Park for the proposed historic village). In the instance of the Hibernian, Temperance and Rehabities, Protestant Alliance, and Royal Orange Lodge the societies were organised along sectarian lines and thus reinforced the church communities which also provided social interaction within the community.

The theme Social Institutions discusses *activities and organisational arrangements for the provision of social activities.* There is a range of groups in Penrith LGA which provide a forum for social interaction. The Country Women's Association is one of the oldest still functioning. This photograph of the 1930s shows a Penrith CWA outing at the Log Cabin on the banks of the Nepean River at Penrith. Source: Penrith Regional Library.

The origins of friendly societies in Australia date to the early 1830s and the formation of unions of workers and artisans sharing a trade such as printers, stonemasons, etc. These groups agitated to protect members pay and working conditions and met on a regular basis. They had much in common with the trade unions that developed in the latter decades of the nineteenth century. The larger unions such as railway

employees promoted many social activities for its members and established rooms where members could meet and attend lectures. As a particularly high number of railway employees worked and lived at Penrith a new purpose built railway institute was opened in 1940 near the station.[59] These institutes were similar to the mechanics schools and school of arts which are discussed under the theme of Education.

The origins of Freemasonry lie in similar trade guilds. Freemasonry arrived in Australia with the military officers of the First Fleet (Henry Bayly of Bayly Park was a mason), although the first lodge was not constituted until 1820. Freemasonry was very prominent in colonial times with members of business and professionals and only within recent decades has this popularity waned. It was quite common for members of the local government or other grandees to attend official functions in regalia loaded with arcane symbolism. A lodge at Penrith was established in 1862, and had 36 members in 1885. The masons initially meet at Cadden's building, a venue replaced in 1903 by the Masonic Temple in Castlereagh Street. The lodge at St Marys (Queens, No. 229) was formed in 1901[60] and the Temple was completed in 1927 (demolished). Lodge meetings for both centres were transferred to Orchard Hills in 1947.

Agricultural shows within a rural community also provided an avenue of social intercourse between communities. While the Penrith Agricultural Society had been formed in 1843, regular shows were held after 1891. The formation of these agricultural societies is representative of similar movements within the region; the Hawkesbury District Agricultural Show was founded in 1848, while the Campbelltown Agricultural Society was formed in 1898 and acquired land soon after for a showground.

The golden age of social institutions was prior to Australia's involvement in the European war of 1914-1918. Particularly active in this period were progress associations where community groups advocated a particular cause. These associations were usually organised by local businessmen and promoted issues that would advance the economic well-being their community. Thus at Wallacia the progress association lobbied for a weir across the Nepean River in 1912 to remedy the detrimental impact to water flows of resulting from the building of Cataract Dam for Sydney's water supply. The Penrith district progress association was formed in 1908 and the Emu Plains association was formed in 1903.[61]

While progress associations tended to be short-lived, they continued to be the formed into the second half of the twentieth century, the Cambridge Park progress association for example successfully lobbied for the installation of electric street lights and bus shelters in 1952. By this time however another form of social institution had developed, the social welfare clubs. These clubs were formed by professionals and business people to lobby for improvements in the local area or to help the needy. The Rotary Club was founded in America in 1905 and an Australian branch was established in 1921. The Lions Club was founded in England in 1917 with an Australian branch opening in 1947. The Apex Club was founded in Victoria in 1931. The role of these clubs within the local community is ongoing, but has brought new

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[59] *Nepean Times* 11/1/1940, p.1
[60] *Nepean Times* 2/2/1901

facilities such as the boy scouts (Queen Street) and girl guides (Chisham Street) halls at St Marys.

The largest social institution within any community and the longest serving are the clubs and leagues founded by ex-servicemen and women who wished to maintain the sense of solidarity and comradeship brought about by war emergency. The Returned Servicemen's League (RSL) is the largest of these groups and was founded soon after the end of the first world war. RSL clubs have been the backbone of many communities since the 1920s, and with the reform of liquor licensing regulations in the mid-1950s and gaming laws, the facilities and services of the clubs have expanded markedly. A sub-branch of the RSL was opened at Penrith in 1947 in the old drill hall (demolished).

While the RSL for many decades was a male domain, the Country Women's Association, established in 1922, provided an avenue for female members of a rural community to meet and promote issues such as adequate baby health care and mothercraft. The first established in the region was at Penrith branch in 1928.[62]

Historical associations are another form of social institution, but one that has proved particularly popular since the second world war. The Royal Australian Historical Society was founded in 1901 and was an early outlet for people wishing to pursue an interest in the history of the local area. A journal was also founded and a number of articles on the Nepean region were published in the early volumes. J. H. Watson wrote a extended essay on the history of the Mulgoa Valley in 1917. William Freame (1867-1933) was a journalist and contributor to the *Nepean Times* and wrote extensively on local history. Local historical and genealogical interest societies have since been formed for the Nepean (1947) and St Marys regions (1978). The societies regularly meet and publish members' works. These family history groups, such as the Nepean Family History Society (c.1980), are another expression of a growing interest in the region's past. While study of the region as a whole is dealt with by Nepean District Historical Archaeology Group (1978).

3.2.22 Religion

In the decades of the penal settlement at Sydney Cove prior to the coming of Governor Macquarie there were few purpose built places of worship and little attention paid to the spiritual welfare of the convicts or indeed their military masters. At this time there was only one recognised religion in the colony – the Church of England (Anglican). The Rev. Richard Johnson, the chaplain to the First Fleet's convicts (and appointed with the support of the Eclectic Society and Societies for the Propagation of the Gospel and for Promoting Christian Knowledge), erected in 1793 the first permanent church in the colony. Prior services were held in the open. Convicts destroyed this wattle and daub structure five years later, and a replacement church, St. Philip's, was quickly constructed on Church Hill in 1798. The other early church was St. John's at Parramatta initiated in 1799 and built for the Rev. Samuel Marsden who had arrived in 1794, and later ran the Mamre estate. St. Philip's and St. John's were the first two parish churches established in Australia.

Under Lachlan Macquarie's governorship (1810-1821) an active church building program resulted in the completion of Church of England churches at Sydney (St.

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[61] *Nepean Times* 21/2/1903, p.3
[62] *Nepean Times* 27/3/1988 ,p.3

James', 1819-1822 and St. Andrew's, 1819 foundation stone only), Liverpool (St. Luke's, 1818), Windsor (St. Mathew's, 1817-1822), and a chapel at Castlereagh (C-15) (1813). Some improvement in religious affairs came initially with the appointment in 1824 of Thomas Hobbes Scott as archdeacon for the colony within the diocese of Calcutta and then the establishment of the Clergy and School Lands Corporation in 1826. The Corporation secured for the Church of England one seventh of the value and extent of all the lands in each of the nineteen counties (at that time) in New South Wales for the purpose of funding salaries of clergy and schoolmasters, and for the building and maintenance of churches, schools, and ministers' residences.

Despite some notable work by clergy such as the Rev. Thomas Hassall at Cobbitty and elsewhere, the Corporation proved to be an abject failure in fulfilling its duties. Facing growing opposition of Presbyterians and Catholics, Governor Sir Richard Bourke dissolved the Corporation in 1833 and the land reserves were either sold or leased. Bourke, a keen advocate of liberal causes, instigated the *Church Act* in 1836 which established equitable funding for the four major denominations, Church of England, Catholic, Wesleyan and Presbyterian, for building of new churches and paying clergy stipends.

The *Church Act* proved highly effective for the Church of England in that it funded the completion of a number of churches in its rural parishes. The first three churches erected in the region, St. Mary Magdalene (SM-13) (1840), St. Thomas' (MV-03) (1838) and St. Stephen's (P-24) (1839), were instigated shortly after the passing of the Act. These were substantial churches for the day and their status reflects the long standing relationship between the Church of England and the state, with the church acting as an arm of the government in the administration of law and order (as ministers serving as magistrates) as well as distribution of welfare. St. Mary Magdalene (SM-13), St Marys, was erected with the support of the King and Lethbridge families, St. Stephen the Martyr (P-24), Penrith, was erected with the support of the John Tindale of the Hornseywood estate, Sir John Jamison and others and St. Thomas' (MV-03), Mulgoa, was erected with the support of the Cox family. These benefactors are representative of the landed gentry class with wealth derived from primary production and cultivated exclusivity modeled on English class values.

The Church of England under Broughton was riven by internal dissent arising from the rise of the Tractarian movement in England with its emphasis on liturgical practice aligned to Roman Catholic rites. In New South Wales many of the early churchmen had been appointed by English evangelical movements and the church in the colony reflected this association. Samuel Marsden was a low churchman and his influence on the development of the early church was widespread. The Rev. Bobart who was appointed to St Marys was Marsden's son-in-law, as was Thomas Hassall the 'galloping parson, of Cobbitty. The Rev. Henry Fulton, chaplain of Castlereagh from 1814, and the first incumbent at Penrith from 1838, however, was a graduate of Trinity College and had been an Irish political prisoner transported to the colony for involvement in the uprising of 1798. At St. Thomas' the Rev. Makinson was appointed in 1838 and continued to serve there until 1848 and shortly after converted to Roman Catholicism. Prior Makinson's appointment the Rev. Thomas Hassall of Cobbitty had served the Mulgoa Valley from 1827. The glebes used to support the stipend of these rectors were established at Castlereagh by the government (40 acres), and by private benefaction at St Marys, and St. Thomas' (40 acres of Cox

family land). While Fulton continued to utilise the rectory at Castlereagh (completed in 1815 and now demolished), new rectories were at Mulgoa and St Marys.

The theme Religion addresses *activities associated with particular systems of faith and worship.* Nearly all Western religious denominations have contributed to the development of Penrith LGA. This photograph records the exhumation of John Lees in 1921 from Castlereagh Anglican Cemetery where he was buried in 1836. Lees played an important role in the establishment of Methodism in Australia by erecting by 1815 the nation's first chapel dedicated for Methodist worship at his farm in Upper Castlereagh. Source: Stacker, L., *Pictorial History: Penrith and St Marys*, Alexandria, Kingsclear Books, 2002, p.24

The completion of St. Paul's (EP-24) at Emu Plains in 1848 is representative of a movement to erect similar small parish churches in the region at this time as exemplified by St. Mark's, Greendale (1849), Denham Court (1844) and St. Paul's, Cobbitty (1844), and Holy Innocents, Rossmore (1850) and reflects a gradual recovery in the economy of that blighted decade.

While the early Catholic Church had broad support in the colony through the influx of convicts transported from southern Ireland for criminal acts and for acts of political

dissent, it was slow to develop in an organised way. Catholicism in England at this time had been actively discouraged for centuries and the role of the church in the penal colony was by no means assured; while the first official mass had been celebrated in 1803, Father Jeremiah O'Flynn was deported in 1817 soon after his arrival. The church made some progress from 1820 following the arrival of Father Therry, and the foundation stone for St. Mary's Cathedral in Sydney was laid in that year. Within the following decade new churches were being erected in rural areas such as Campbelltown in 1824.

The roots of Catholicism in the region however go back to James McCarthy, an emancipist farmer of Cranebrook, and the use of his farmhouse (CR-10) from around 1804 for priests visiting the region to celebrate Mass from the Windsor district. At a time when there were no cemetery reserves in the region part of his farm was set aside as a cemetery, and this is today the oldest Catholic cemetery in Australia.

The first Catholic church in the region, St. Nicholas of Myra (part P-52) (rebuilt in 1967), was completed at Penrith around 1850 although the foundation stone was laid in December 1839. This church was built during the term of Dr. John Bede Polding, an English Benedictine, who had been appointed bishop in 1834. Polding had appointed the first priest, the Rev. John Brady, to serve the region in March 1839. The parish at this time was extensive in including the area from the Nepean River to Eastern Creek, and from near Windsor south to Greendale (the parish seems to be based on the old police district of Penrith). This development is representative of a broad thrust by the Catholic church to establish new parishes in the rural areas, other examples are St. Joseph's at Macdonald River (1840-1845), All Saints at Liverpool (1840-1842), Our Lady of Loreto Chapel at Macdonald (1841), and St. Mathew's at Windsor (1836-1840). For many years the Penrith parish (up to 1946) included the St Marys region. Land for a church here had been acquired in 1857 and a temporary chapel and presbytery opened within the cottage erected on this land known as Dempsey's. The first church however was not erected until 1875, and the second church was completed in 1892 (demolished).

Following Sir Henry Parkes reforms of education in the late 1870s and the withdrawal of state aid for schools maintained by the churches, Bishop Vaughan founded a financially independent Catholic school system and brought out many religious orders from Europe, but mainly Ireland. Vaughan's efforts were taken up by his successor, Cardinal Moran. To the Penrith parish the Sisters of Saint Joseph came in 1880 to run the Catholic school opened in 1853. This congregation had been founded in Penola, South Australia in 1866 by Sr. Mary Mackillop. Initially five sisters arrived from Queensland, with three going to Penrith and the others to St Marys. The primary role of the sisters was to teach and schools were opened in both towns. Dempsey cottage served as convent for the sisters at St Marys until 1959, but at Penrith Cardinal Moran opened a purpose built convent in November 1906 (demolished in 1976).

Of the two major non-conformist religions, Presbyterianism was one of oldest religions in the region but evidently least popular, while Methodism which arrived relatively late as an organised religion enjoyed considerable support by farmer and townspeople alike.

The Presbyterian Church in Australia was literally founded on banks of the Hawkesbury River with the arrival of the Coromandel settlers in 1802 and their subsequent land grants and successful farming activities. The first Presbyterian Church in Australia was built by these settlers in 1808 (completed in 1820) on the northern bank of the Hawkesbury River at Ebenezer. Through the first half of the nineteenth century, new charges were established at Portland Head, Pitt Town, Windsor, and Richmond. Penrith was added to the Richmond charge in 1855, but in 1860 separated to incorporate St Marys, and later Springwood. The first minister of the Penrith charge was Rev J. S. Laing. The influence of Presbyterian was confined in the region to the town centres of Penrith and St Marys. The first church at Penrith was erected around 1860 (demolished), and a school hall was added in 1936. The original manse was sold in 1944. At St Marys a church had been completed in 1860 and was rebuilt in 1877 (demolished). The separate charge of St Marys and Rupertswood was created in 1893. A new school hall was completed in 1938. The community at St Marys seems to have been strongly protestant in outlook for, in addition to the above, a Protestant Hall was erected in 1883 (demolished).

Methodism (or Wesleyan Methodism prior to union of the various sects in 1902) was established in Australia in 1812 with the arrival of Thomas Bowden and a handful of other Methodist laymen. The first Methodist preacher, the Rev. Samuel Leigh, arrived in 1815. Since the death of John Wesley, the Church had been divided into sects of Primitives, Welsh and Wesleyans. While the Methodists lacked a centralised administrative structure the Church grew rapidly due largely to the persuasive conviction of its preachers, and by the end of the nineteenth century about ten per cent of the population of New South Wales was Wesleyan Methodist. Throughout the Nepean River and South Creek area Methodism was particularly strong. In the early colonial era John Lees, a former soldier who had been granted land in 1804 at Castlereagh completed in 1817 the first Methodist chapel (demolished) in Australia. A cemetery was reserved in 1836, and a new church (UC-01) was erected in 1847. At Regentville, a Methodist chapel was erected in 1842 (demolished). This association of Regentville with Methodism is of particular note for it may reflect the emerging role of a textile industry and perhaps employment of emigrants from the Yorkshire mill towns.

A new phase in the growth of the Methodism came around 1860 with the appointment the Rev. Richard Amos (1821-1870) to the Penrith circuit in late 1861. Amos was very active in the district before the rigors of distance and climate brought early retirement due to ill-health and death in 1870.[63] The church at Penrith (P-13) had been formed by division of the Windsor circuit in 1860 and over the following decade, Methodists erected more churches in the region than the combined total of the other three religions in this era: St Marys (1860 and rebuilt in 1894 - demolished), Penrith (1861 – extant), Erskine Park (1861- demolished), Emu Plains (EP-27) (1863), Regentville (1869 – demolished), Luddenham (LU-05) (1889). The Methodist church was characterised by its numerous branches or sects in the nineteenth century. The Penrith LGA this is demonstrated by the former Primitive Methodist church at Luddenham (LU-05) and possible the curious, but little understood cemetery at Londonderry (LO-01) which is associated with Wesleyan families but was only in use for a few decades after 1851.

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[63] *Australian Methodist Historical Society Journal* 1962

So by the coming of the railway in the early 1860s, the major religions to varying degrees had established a presence in the region, which was to form the bedrock for expansion in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It is within this era that the Church of England was the most active in establishing new congregations at Castlereagh in 1878 (Christ Church (C-12), Luddenham in 1871 (St. James (LU-06), Kingswood in 1898 (St. Philip's (K-06), Werrington in 1906 (St Aidan's – demolished?), Lambridge in 1919 (Sunday-school – demolished), Wallacia in 1926 (St. Andrew's (WA-02)), Jamisontown (Holy Trinity - demolished), Cranebrook (St. Thomas' - demolished), Llandilo in 1901 (St David's (LL-03). Of the other denominations, the Methodists established a new church at Orchard Hills (OH-03) in 1904 (extant), and rebuilt its church at St Marys in 1894 (demolished). New Catholic churches were established at Mulgoa (MV-09) in 1892 (extant) and Luddenham in 1913.

The influx of migrants from southern European countries increased patronage of the Catholic churches. At the same time the Church was undergoing radical reform following the Second Vatican Council (1962-65). Two new churches were built in the region – at Penrith in 1967 replacing the mid-nineteenth century church, Our Lady of the Rosary at St Marys, and Our Lady of the Way in 1976 at Emu Plains. A number of years prior to this, in 1958, the Christian Brothers established a retreat at Winbourne (MV-12) in the Mulgoa Valley. The Christian Brothers also opened schools in the region at this time at St Marys (1960).

Sources:

The histories of the various denominations in New South Wales are M. Hutchinson (2001) *Iron in our blood: a history of the Presbyterian Church in NSW, 1788-2001*, Sydney; C.A. White (1951) *The challenge of the years: a history of the Presbyterian church of Australia in the state of New South Wales, Sydney*; S. Judd and K.J. Cable (1987), *Sydney Anglicans: a history of the Diocese*, Sydney, Wright, D.I. and E. Clancy (1993) *The Methodists: a history of Methodism in New South Wales,* St. Leonards; and P. O'Farrell (1992) *The Catholic Church and Community: An Australian history*, Kensington.

Histories of local churches are C. J. Connelly (c1995*) The Catholic Church at St Marys,* St Marys; K. Baker (1990) *Church in the Mist: a history of the parish of the Blue Mountains*, Katoomba; L. and E. Stapleton (1990*) Saint Mary Magdalene South Creek, St Marys, 1840 to 1990*, St Marys; R. Roberts (1987) *Gods acre: a history of the Church of St. Stephen the Martyr*, Penrith.

3.2.23 Leisure

Leisure in the sense of having time at one's disposal and the opportunity to do things in this free time was largely a middle class pursuit in the nineteenth century. Accounts of how the landed gentry and professional classes of the region pursued leisure reveal interests in painting, music making, reading, riding and fox hunting (a hunt was arranged at Fernhill (MV-4) in early 1850s). Visiting family, church and neighbours were also very common activities. In an age when there were no guaranteed holidays and little leisure time, the daily grind of the working classes often necessitated relief for the male wage earner through alcohol. Public bars at this time were open from early morning to 11 pm, (6 pm with the coming of early closing in 1916). Leisure in the modern sense coincided with the dawn of the twentieth century, and the growth of alternative forms of recreation such as dance halls, organised sport, etc. which reduced dependence on alcohol.

In the local government area of Penrith many leisure activities were pursued that were common to rural and urban areas across the state, including walking, cycling, etc. As rural communities however some of the aspects of urban life such as theatre were not available, but cinemas were established quite early. While travelling newsreels arrived in 1898, a commercial cinema, Nepean Picture Theatre in High Street (closed in 1967) was established in Penrith in 1911. The Dungowan Theatre opened in 1926 utilizing the site of the old Temperance Hall which burnt down in 1923. The theatre closed in 1933 but later reopened as the Avon Cinema.[64] The Crown Cinema was established in St Marys some years later in 1954, and closed in 1969.[65]

Public musical performance was another form of entertainment enjoyed by local residents with regular band recitals given on weekends. In Penrith and St Marys war memorial bandstands were erected in the early 1920s in Memory Park (P-21) and Victoria Park (SM-21), while another bandstand was erected at Emu Plains. At St Marys a brass band was formed in 1900 and gave regular Sunday afternoon recitals in Victoria Park for over 40 years, while a brass band at Penrith was initiated in 1882.[66] In 1953 the Penrith and St Marys district brass band was formed. Church musical societies were also popular and were maintained by most of the churches, large and small, throughout the region. Church organs were important in this regard and the oldest example in the region was installed at St. Thomas' Anglican Church, Mulgoa (MV-03) in 1868.

The theme Leisure addresses *activities associated with recreation and relaxation*. The Nepean region is unique in New South Wales in having a broad and free-flowing river amidst a highly suburbanised area. The recreational joys of the river have been sought by local and tourists alike for generations. This photograph shows a boating party of the Edwardian era. Source: Stacker, L., *Pictorial History: Penrith and St Marys*, Alexandria, Kingsclear Books, 2002, p.51

[64] Information supplied by George Gyford

[65] R. Thorne et al (1996) *Movie theatre heritage register for New South Wales, 1896-1996*, Sydney. K. J. Cork (1982) *TheFlicks: a history of the cinemas from Parramatta to the Nepean*, N.S.W., Seven Hills

[66] *Nepean Times* 23/9/1882, p.2

Leisure however is perhaps best expressed through use and appreciation of the regions natural and cultural environments. The Ewan's Glenleigh (R-05), which is sited above the confluence of the Nepean River and Mulgoa Creek, is perhaps an early (1880s) example of this, but by the 1910s large numbers of more common folk were embarking on trips to the area for recreation with some 1,200 tourists visiting Penrith over the New Year holiday. The attractions which visitors sought were the river and gorge, and the Mulgoa Valley. These attractions were made accessible to the urban dwellers by the railway. The popularity of these attractions continued until the onset of the 1960s.

Boating for pleasure on the river on a regular basis has been undertaken since at least the 1880s. To cater for this, local businessmen operated boat cruises. W.J. Rowe had sufficient confidence in the future of the business to launch a steam yacht in 1898 to cruise between Penrith and Leonay. The boats plying the river for this trade included the Nepean, Warragamba, Dodger and Erskine. A revival of interest in this aspect of the area's cultural history in the 1980s resulted in the launch of the paddle wheeler Nepean Belle in 1982.

The Mulgoa Valley was popular for longer stays and guesthouses proliferated with the coming of motorised transport services. In 1919 there were 12 guesthouses in the valley, and over 20 by 1938. A decline set in over the war years and despite attempts to revive the business in the post war years by 1959 the number had fallen to five. The old estate houses of the Cox family such as Winbourne (MV-12) (from 1924 to 1954), Glenmore (MV-01) and, it is believed, Fernhill (MV-04) were run as guest houses. These estates were visited by James Fairfax in the late 1920s in preparation for his *Historic Roads Round Sydney* which was first published in 1931. Fairfax's visit is representative of broader social changes being experienced in Sydney in the 1920s with improved transport links and increasing leisure time fostering the development of holiday resorts such as the Blue Mountains and the Jenolan Caves. Wallacia with its riverside setting became essentially a tourist resort in the early decades of the twentieth century with a number of establishments offering accommodation and recreational pursuits such as fishing and boating, tennis, golf, horse riding, and night time dances. The Wallacia Hotel (WA-01), which in its design epitomizes the inter-war country resort, was built in 1937.

The high scenic values created by the selectively cleared landscapes, which nineteenth century visitors so admired, were put to use as golf links, riding courses, etc. Henry Cox's Glenmore (MV-01) was developed as golf links in the 1930s, becoming in 1937 the Glenmore Country Club. Somewhat different in its setting was the golf course at Leo Buring's Leonay (L-03) established in the 1938. This formed the foundation of the Leonay Golf Club and Emu Plains Sporting and Recreation Club which was opened in the late 1960s.

In the post second world war years, the range of leisure pursuits in general was opened up through the increasing affordability of travel. For local residents the range of leisure activities was similar to those offered in neighbouring municipalities, including drive-in cinemas (the Starline at Claremont was opened in 1966). The local council also funded a range of leisure activities to satisfy a diversity of interests, including local libraries and municipal swimming pools at Penrith and St Marys. In line with the evolving role of Council since the 1970s as a regional authority, a number of ventures have been sponsored which also appeal to the broader Sydney

community including the Penrith Regional Art Gallery (the home of Margo and Gerald Lewers) (EP-18), the Museum of Fire, promotion of a heritage drive, a tourist office, and the proposed heritage village at St Marys.

3.2.24 Sport

The theme Leisure addresses *activities associated with organised recreational and health promotional activities.* The staging of the Olympic Games in 2000 was a major milestone in the history of the nation and the Nepean region hosted the rowing and whitewater events at Penrith Lakes. Source: Stacker, L., *Pictorial History: Penrith and St Marys*, Alexandria, Kingsclear Books, 2002, p. 63

Sport is an activity that reaches into the life of most Australians either as participant or spectator and therefore plays an important role in contemporary life. Sport has always been a means of relaxation and enjoyment or for friendly competition in amateur codes. With the advent of professional sporting codes in recent times community identity has become increasing associated with a particular sport.

Any account of local history usually cites horse racing as the first sport undertaken in a region, and the history of Penrith is thus distinguished by the first horserace of any consequence in the colony taking place here on New Years Day 1824 at Peach Tree Creek. The interest in horseracing at this time is associated with the interests of Sir John Jamison. In later years, racecourses were established at St Marys (by 1860) and Penrith. In 1888 part of the York estate subdivision was taken up for regular meets held by the Penrith and Nepean Jockey Club. Trotting is another equestrian sport with a long association with the region. Around 1900, Thomas R. Smith established a trotting track within the grounds of his Thornton Hall (P-06). In more recent years (from 1961) the sport reinvented itself as night-time harness racing at the Penrith paceway.

While sports such as hunting, shooting and horse riding were popular with a small number of people in the early nineteenth century, the popularity of sport with the broader community commenced in the mid-nineteenth century at about the time of the foundation of self-government of the colony. Athletic endeavour around this time

became equated with the strengthening of moral and spiritual fibre. With Australia's favorable weather conditions by the mid-nineteenth century cricket had become the most popular sport in the country to the point where the nation was considered to be 'cricket mad'. Cricket played at local level promoted rivalry between town and village and at national level between colonies, while from the 1860s the touring English side brought a heightened sense of nationalism with winning against the English XI becoming a national obsession. The Test series of 1897-98 against England played in Australian immediately prior to federation was so successful it was considered to have enhanced the cause of Australian nationhood. This Australian side included William P. Howell from Castlereagh. Howell, who had played with the Nepean team against an English team led by the legendary W.G. Grace in 1892, is remembered today by Howell Oval at Penrith. The talent of Howell was developed through local competition with teams representing the main centres of settlement. Each local community, or section of the community, would appear to have had a team. While regular matches were held at St Marys from the 1880s, an unusual annual match was held from 1890 at Victoria Park (SM-21) known as the 'Old Buffers'.

Sculling was also very popular during the last half of the nineteenth century and Australia produced a number of world champions from the 1860s. Sculling is a sport with particular affiliations with the Nepean region (NR-6) and has been undertaken here since the 1850s. The Nepean Rowing Club was initially formed in 1888[67], although the history of the current club dates from 1928. As with cricket the sport fostered inter-village rivalry as champion scullers from Emu Plains, Penrith and elsewhere competed at prize meets. The Canadian world champion sculler Edward Hanlan defeated local Elias Peacock in 1884 before a crowd estimated to number 10,000. The course on the Nepean River was also used the King's Cup interstate competition occasionally from 1928. The annual Greater Public Schools' regattas on the river were inaugurated in 1936, after been transferred from the Parramatta River (Yaralla Bay). In 1938, the sesqui-centenary of English settlement in Australia, Sydney hosted the Empire (Commonwealth) Games and the river was the rowing venue. In 1996 the Sydney International Regatta Centre was opened in the old gravel quarries to the north of Penrith. This course and the whitewater centre set with parkland and areas of natural vegetation were used for the Sydney Olympic Games of 2000, the centenary of the modern Olympiad. Since 1996 rowing regattas have been transferred to the Olympic course of the Regatta Centre.

The river has also been used for other sporting activities for the greater Sydney region. From the 1890s the river was the venue for annual swimming carnivals and this continues today in the form of the annual Bridge to Bridge competition which commenced in 1969. With the building of in-ground swimming pools in the 1960s, the Penrith War Memorial Pool opened in 1962 was the first, a number of local swimming clubs have been established, such as the Penrith R.S.L. Youth Amateur Swimming Club. Water skiing is another sporting phenomena associated with the post war economic boom and increased leisure time. In 1960 the Nepean Power Boat and Ski Club Inc. was opened. Further development of water related recreational activity came in the 1980s with establishment of the Penrith Lakes Development Corporation to co-ordinate gravel extraction along the Nepean River and rehabilitate its operations with the Penrith Lakes. The first of the several lakes

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[67] *Nepean Times* 3/3/1888, p.5

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were developed for the Sydney International Regatta Centre and Penrith Whitewater Stadium which hosted the Sydney Olympic rowing events and kayaking and canoeing events during the Sydney Olympics in 2000.

Tennis is a sport that was introduced into New South Wales in the 1870s and was initially popular with the middle classes for social games utilising private lawn courts. Local clubs soon followed, and the Sydney Lawn Tennis Association was formed in 1880s and the NSW Lawn Tennis Association in 1890. The game became very popular following Australia winning the Davis Cup in 1907 and this provided impetus for development of the game and district associations. Local clubs of this era include the defunct Penrith Tennis Club and Nepean District (Lawn) Tennis Association. By 1921 there were nine local clubs representing communities along the railway line between Blacktown and Glenbrook.

The development of cycling as a sport is similar to the history of lawn tennis in being introduced in the 1880s and was initially popular with the middle-classes. From the 1890s with the coming of pneumatic tyres cycling became a competitive also well as a touring pursuit. These interests were fostered through associations such as the Wheelmen and the NSW Cyclists Touring Union. Cycle races from Penrith were undertaken in the mid-1890s.

Lawn bowls is another sport that engendered much community support in the post second world war years, although its history in New South Wales can be traced back to the mid-nineteenth century, again as a middle class sport. From the late 1870s organised bowling clubs were formed principally in urban areas, and the New South Wales Bowling Association was founded in 1880. Organised lawn bowls in the region commenced in the early years of the second world war with the opening in 1941 of the Penrith Bowling and Recreational Club's rinks on vacant land leased from the Log Cabin Hotel near the river in High Street. In 1946 a permanent site was acquired in Judges Park with clubrooms (destroyed by fire in 1997). With the growth in residential population from the 1950s clubs were established in the centres of Wallacia (1956), Kingswood (1959), Kemps Creek (1963), and St Marys.

Golf was introduced into Australia in the 1840s, and the first link was laid in Melbourne in 1847. Around Sydney a number of links were laid out in the 1890s and the NSW Golf Council was founded in 1905. The game initially was played in Penrith from 1912, but the early local courses were ill-prepared and short-lived. Golf is another sport that was popular with the middle classes and from the 1920s a number of links under private ownership were opened to cater for this market. With the Nepean region becoming accessible from Sydney and Parramatta by motor car a number of golf courses were established from the 1920s. The Glenmore Country Club (MV-1) was the first to open in 1927, and Leo Buring's Leonay (L-3) club opened in 1938. These clubs had good clubrooms. Another golf club was established at Wallacia in 1938 by locals using voluntary labour. The second world war had brought closure of the local Penrith links and after the war the links at Leonay were used. In the post war years a club was established at Dunheved to serve the St Marys community. In the 1960s the organisation of the Penrith club changed again with the formation of the Penrith Golf and Recreation Club Ltd. affiliated with the Nepean Golf Association. The club moved to South Penrith, and the Emu Plains Sport and Recreation Club Ltd. used the Leonay links from 1968.

With the formation of the Sydney Rugby Union in 1864 as well as a number of clubs associated with the Great Public Schools, Rugby Union was established as a sport in the 1860s. The Southern Rugby Union was formed in 1874 to control the code, a role supplanted by NSW Rugby Union in 1892. By 1910 however Nepean rugby union received limited support in consisting of teams representing Mt. Druitt, Penrith, and Glenbrook. The popularity of the game in the local area commenced in the 1960s under the Nepean District Rugby Union Football Club (now Penrith Rugby Club). The home ground of the team (the Emus) is Nepean Rugby Park at North Penrith.

Rugby League, established as a code following the break with rugby union in 1908, developed into the popular club sport through the twentieth century. Initially the Penrith United Football Club was formed in 1912, but the game developed through the mid-twentieth century with the formation of a number of local clubs. The Penrith Panthers entered into the Sydney First Division in 1967, and won its first grand final in 1991.

The Penrith region was associated with the burgeoning speedway movement of the 1920s which established privately owned courses for the racing of motor cars and motor cycles. Two courses were established in the region, although both proved unsuccessful in the medium term. In 1920 the old trotting track at Thornton Hall (P-6) was leased by Western Suburbs Motor Cycle Club, and in 1925 this became the short-lived Penrith Speedway Ltd. which operated between 1936 and 1941. At Werrington Park Victor Sutherland developed in the early 1920s, but never completed, the grandly titled Brooklands track. More recently, the Nepean Raceway at Castlereagh was opened in 1959 utilising an old second world war diversionary airstrip.

3.2.25 Creative endeavour

To the first generations of Europeans the Nepean River was comprehensible as a landmark within an otherwise largely featureless terrain and thus became a place that was consciously noted by passing travellers. While written chronicles by the early explorers might not be considered literature, they are vivid accounts of the responses to the river and the mountainside backdrop and reflect a sense of distance and dislocation alien to today's readers. To an anonymous road traveller in 1827 the Western Road was his romantic road, *because it leads direct to the Blue Mountains, to Bathurst, and thence the Lord knows where. We all know it begins in George Street, but who shall determine where its stops?* To the artist Conrad Martens the experience of waiting for the punt crossing (NR-05) across the river in 1835 was noted for posterity with a simple sketch that now provides a window into a world unknown today.

Arising from the location of the town on the main road west and at the crossing of the Nepean River there are more accounts of Penrith than one could otherwise expect, however no artist or writer of note remained long in the region although some stayed for a month or two or longer and their experiences, good and bad, have lived-on. Although the poet Charles Tompson was brought up in the area and is recalled in Retrospect of 1824 which mentions the Rev. Fulton's school and chapel at Castlereagh (C-15). In 1902 the writer Miles Franklin stayed at her parent's small farm, Chesterfield, at Lambridge (P-60 - reputed) for a short time. While the stay was one of the lows in Franklin's troubled life, images of the area were to resurface in

Some Everyday Folk and Dawn of 1909 which presents images of Penrith in the fictional town of Noonan. The composer of our national anthem *Advance Australia Fair* (first sung in 1878) was composed by Peter McCormack (1835-1916). Glasgow born McCormack was a teacher in public schools in New South Wales for 20 years and a teacher at St Marys public school in 1863, although whether this experience contributed to the composition has not been recorded.
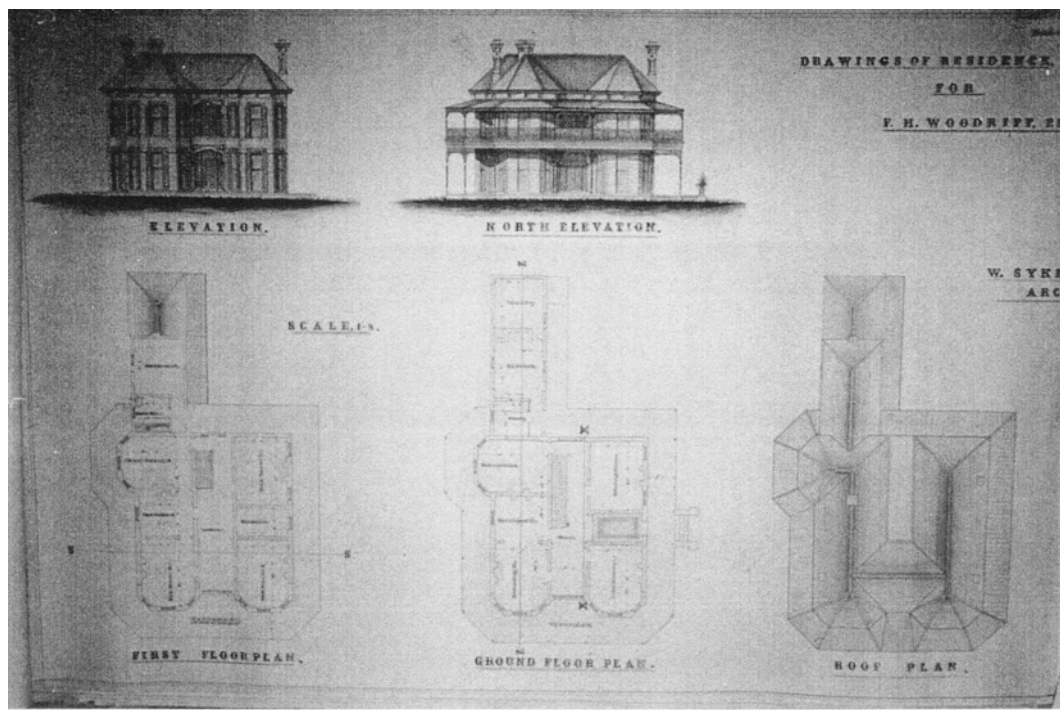
The theme Creative Endeavour addresses *activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretative or inventive works; and/or associated with the production and expression of cultural phenomena; and/or environments that have inspired such creative activities.* Some of the finest examples of early colonial architecture in New South Wales are to be found in Penrith LGA, but there is also a diverse range of domestic buildings. One architect active in the region in the 1880s and 1890s was the architect William Sykes. He designed Bronte at St. Marys. These plans show a proposal for a house for the Woodriff family, who are associated with Combewood. Source: 'Combewood Conservation Plan', Master of Heritage Conservation, Faculty of Architecture, Sydney University, June 1994.

The painters Arthur Streeton and Charles Conder occasionally returned to the Nepean region in the 1890s. The building of the tunnel at Lapstone Hill in 1891, blasted out of the rock by railway navvies of predominantly Irish background, was recorded by Streeton in a number of paintings including the noted 'Fire's On, Lapstone Tunnel'.[68] The fertile plain of the river valley around Penrith was also painted from the elevated Lucasville. Streeton and Conder were just two of a number of professional artists who over the decades regularly made field trips to the Hawkesbury/Nepean region from Sydney to execute sketches and paintings. Sydney Long, Julian Ashton, Henry Fullwood, and Elioth Gruner produced work that invariably depicted a rural countryside bestride the river.

With the coming of the motion picture, film directors of the 1920s and 1930s set their dramas against the backdrop of the rural landscapes of the Mulgoa Valley. Ken Hall

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[68] A. Galbally and A. (compiled and edited) *Letters from Smike: the letters of Arthur Streeton, 1890-1943.*

came in 1936 to film 'The Squatters Daughter' at Fairlight, having filmed the outdoor scenes of 'On Our Selection' at Castlereagh previously in 1932. These artists irrespective of the media used came to the region for its scenic values and because it was readily accessible by train from Sydney. In addition the guesthouses in the Mulgoa Valley had sufficient resources to accommodate film staff and crew.

Professional photography was very popular in the late nineteenth and early decades of the twentieth century for both portraiture and landscape studies. The latter was particularly associated with the burgeoning market for picture postcards. At Wallacia Yadiloh Studios was established in 1922 to cater for holidaymakers.

For every professional artist who visited the area, there were undoubtedly a legion of amateurs whose exploits have gone largely unrecorded. In the early colonial era, sketching and painting with watercolours was a leisure pursuit commonly shared by many of the landed families of the region. The sketchbooks, where they survive, record scenes that were both familiar and strange to the artist. One of the Cox family in the Mulgoa Valley for example sketched the road and local church which they must have passed on a regular basis, while James Lethbridge Templar at South Creek recorded family homesteads and pastoral scenes around Penrith.

The largely rural nature of the region and relatively close proximity to Sydney by rail transport provided few opportunities for professional artists such as architects to develop a viable practice. In the mid-nineteenth century, architect and engineer David McBeath was successful in winning some commissions such as the first Penrith hospital (1860), the first Nepean bridge (1855), and the first Penrith town hall (1881 - demolished). McBeath was one of the immigrant artisans brought out by the Rev. Dunmore Lang in the early 1830s and was later employed as a surveyor of public roads. McBeath has faired poorly in the historical record being invariably condemned by his contemporaries as incompetent – the hospital and bridge fell down, while his work for the city council in erecting its town hall in the 1860s was disastrous. Later in the century, William Sykes practiced architecture in the region and is credited with the design of a large number of residential, commercial and civic buildings. He appears to have started business as joiner and carpenter in Station Street in 1885[69] and was practicing as an architect and building surveyor in early 1886[70] around which time he was appointed architect to Penrith Council. [71] His work included the Foresters Hall in Penrith (1886–demolished),[72] the Australian Joint Stock Bank at St Marys (1892-demolished),[73] the genesis of the Nepean Dairy in 1893/1894 (demolished), [74] James Bennett's Bronte in St Marys[75] (1889 (SM-11)), Mechanics Institute hall erected in St Marys in 1901 (demolished), and possibly the Masonic Lodge at Penrith (1903- demolished)[76] and the Nepean Hospital (1894 (P-9)).[77] He also designed W. and E. Fulton's new High Street store in 1895 (part P-20).[78]

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[69] *Nepean Times*, 12/2/1885,
[70] *Nepean Times*, 17/7/1886
[71] *Nepean Times*, 27/8/1887
[72] *Nepean Times*, 24/7/1886
[73] *Nepean Times*, 5/11/1892
[74] *Nepean Times*, 7/4/1894
[75] *Nepean Times*, 14/9/1889
[76] *Nepean Times*, 8/8/1903
[77] *Nepean Times*, 15/9/1894
[78] *Nepean Times*, 3/7/1897

However the work of Sykes *et al* proved the exception for in most instances buildings that served some community use and therefore required some architectural merit such as churches, town halls, fire stations, schools, railways stations, were designed by architects and engineers who resided in Sydney or Parramatta. James Houison of Parramatta is credited with the design for St. Stephen's (P-24), James Chadley of Sydney designed St. Thomas' (MV-03), Edmund Blacket of Sydney designed St. Paul's (EP-24), Thomas Rowe of Sydney designed the Wesleyan Methodist church at Penrith (P-13). However, a local builder, James Atkinson, was involved in the construction the churches at Penrith and Mulgoa also built and designed St. Mary Magdalene. The rural schools of the 1870s were designed by the Council of Education's architect, George Allen Mansfield. The now demolished fire station at Penrith (1908) was designed by the government architect as were the railway stations at Penrith (1880s) and Emu Plains (1884). Charles Rosenthal was the architect for the Penrith school of arts (1910 (P-56)).[79]

In most instances domestic buildings erected in the region reflected either the rural vernacular or utilised orthodox housing styles prevalent in the period. In the towns architects or experienced building contractors were no doubt employed from the latter decades of the nineteenth century. The local building contractor Thomas Daniel Clissold (c.1850-1930), the son of George Clissold, farmer at Frogmore, probably also produced a fair number of designs for residences, shops and the like, as well as erecting several of Penrith's public buildings.[80] In the mid-twentieth century Modernity arrived at Penrith with the completion of the somewhat dated Penrith council chambers in 1951 to the design of architect A. Hodgson of Glenbrook (P-18). Hodgson enjoyed a long affiliation with the various local councils furnishing designs for the additions to the council chambers at Castlereagh in 1933, and the new regional ambulance station at Penrith in 1938. The more contemporary Nepean TAFE (P-53) of 1961 designed in the office of the noted government architect E.H. Farmer, and Brian Curtin's design for the new St. Nicholas of Myra completed in 1967 and the near contemporary church at St. Mary's.

However it is the large pre 1850 rural estate houses which have long been noted as textbook examples of colonial architectural practice and is exemplified at Edward Cox's Fernhill (MV-04) built from late 1830s and inhabited, but not completed, around 1845. Werrington (W-01) built in 1833 for R.C. Lethbridge is a rare example of a colonial house modeled on a family home in England (Mary King's house in Cornwall). Both Fernhill and Werrington were evidently designed by owners self-tutored in the art of architecture.

The large estates were noted for their landscaped grounds which included cleared paddocks, carriage drives, squared garden beds, and the use of exotic trees. Acucarias such as Norfolk Island pine, bunya pine, hoop pine were especially popular and their height and distinctive form continues to provide identity in the landscape in the present day. Views from the houses were also artfully enhanced by built structures such as churches. The best known example is St. Thomas' (MV-03), Mulgoa while the later Christ Church (C-12) at Castlereagh can be viewed from the Hadley Park (C-08) and Nepean Park (C-09) estates on the Nepean River. Urban

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[79] *Nepean Times,* 26/6/1909, p.4
[80] *Nepean Times*, 11/10/1930, p.2

parks however faired less well, although Victoria Park (SM-21) at St Marys once enjoyed a number of bunya pines.

Largely because of the constraints imposed by a dispersed rural community performance art was under represented in the region. Theatrical performance has a long history and in Sydney the first performance was given in 1789 by convicts acting in G. Farquhar's *The Recruiting Officer*. The play was performed under the patronage of the military officers escaping the tedium of garrison service. For similar reasons convict theatrical performances were revived at the convict establishment at Emu Plains in the second half of the 1820s. The performances were broadly well received and plays continued until problems in maintaining discipline brought closure in 1830.

Associated with the evolving role of Council since the 1970s as a regional authority, a number of ventures have been sponsored which appeal to broader interests including theatrical performance. In 1977 Council brought the Q Theatre to Penrith utilising the old railway institute building (P-55), while in 1990 the dedicated performing arts space, the Joan Sutherland Performing Arts Centre, was erected near the council chambers.

Sources:

The history of architecture in early colonial New South Wales is J. Broadbent (1997) *The Australian Colonial House: Architecture and society in New South Wales 1788-1842*, Potts Point. For the development of the arts in the nineteenth century see the various entries in J. Kerr (1992) *The Dictionary of Australian Artists: Painters, sketchers, photographers and engravers to 1870*, Melbourne.

3.2.26 Defence

New South Wales was established as an English penal colony and the defence of the colony was met by Imperial land and naval forces. A limited number of army barracks were established in the main centres of population of Sydney and Parramatta. In the Hawkesbury/Nepean region, a military barracks was established at Windsor by 1812 and purpose built barracks were completed here in 1818.

While the last Imperial army regiment left in 1870 (and had left Windsor some decades before in 1848), with the coming of self-government in 1856 the colony had became increasingly reliant on its own resources to defend itself through maintaining a small military force composed of volunteers serving on a part-time basis. This militia was established under the *Volunteers Act* of 1860 and formed the basis for defence of the colony for the next 40 years until the coming of Federation. The Act appointed drill instructors to volunteer units. In July 1860 the Penrith area was one of the first country centres to raise a voluntary rifle company comprising 61 men. Prominent middle class businessman and professionals as well as the land gentry assumed positions of command in this unit; John King Lethbridge of Werrington was very active in this regard and his diary of 1871 is filled with references to attendance at Penrith for drill. Other local dignitaries included James Riley and Robert Jamison. Other units were raised at Windsor and Richmond.

The theme Defence discusses *activities associated with defending places from hostile takeover and occupation*. Penrith LGA has contributed to the defence of Australia since the 1940s through establishments such as the munitions factories at St Marys and the ordinance facility at Orchard Hills. This photograph shows the second munitions factory which was opened in 1957. It is now part of the ADI redevelopment zone. Source: Stacker, L., *Pictorial History: Penrith and St Marys*, Alexandria, Kingsclear Books, 2002, p. 125

The colonial army was reorganised in the 1880s to establish both permanent and volunteer military forces. The infantry reserves were then placed under the command of a captain affiliated with one of four infantry regiments. It would seem that the Penrith unit was disbanded around this time given the remark in Fuller's *Cumberland Directory* of 1885 that it 'had long since disbanded'. The old Penrith Corp was reestablished in 1884[81] as K Company of the 3rd Regiment of NSW Volunteer Infantry which comprised corps at Parramatta, Windsor, Goulburn and Bathurst. A unit affiliated with K Company was also raised at Mulgoa in 1893. The volunteer companies formed an intrinsic part of the defensive strategy for the colony, which also included heavily investing in coastal fortifications of the seaports of Sydney and Newcastle. The volunteer companies fostered an interest in rifle shooting and physical fitness and a system of occasional training facilities such as rifle ranges and drill halls were also established. At Penrith a weatherboard drill hall and gymnasium was completed in December 1899, and a rifle range was established at Emu Plains[82] (later absorbed by realignment of the railway ascent).

With the federation of the Australian colonies, the responsibility for the defence of the nation became a Commonwealth matter and the Australian Military Forces were established in 1904. Reorganisation of the various arms of the military was again undertaken.

While colonial military forces had served in overseas wars in the Sudan in 1885 and in the Boer War at the turn of the century, the outbreak of war in Europe in August 1914 provided the first opportunity for the nation to contribute to the defence of the British empire. The 1st Australian Imperial Force left Australian shores in November 1914 and over the following four years some 300,000 men and women across Australia volunteered for military service. While war raged on distant shores its impact at home was immense given the number of volunteers sent aboard and fatalities, close to 60,000 killed, committed in action at Western France, Egypt,

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[81] *Nepean Times*, 12/7/ 1884, p.3
[82] *Nepean Times*, 4/2/1888, p.4

Rabaul and the Dardanelles. The impact of war was particularly felt in the tight knit rural communities such as Penrith which suffered 115 fatalities. The excitement and horror of war was regularly reported in the newspapers, and the local *Nepean Times* published both letters from combatants serving overseas and obituaries.

On the home front a number of events are today remembered which have direct associations with the war effort. These include the disaster of the Dardanelles campaign of April, 1915 which continues to be commemorated through the annual Anzac Day, and the Coo-ee march of 1915. The Coo-ee march was associated with the Hitchen brothers of Gilgandra and their call for volunteers along a route from the Central West to Sydney. In travelling along the Western Road the march called at all settlements between Emu Plains and St Marys over the days of the 9th and 10th of November. At Penrith, volunteers were greeted by townspeople and farming families and accommodated at the showground.

Over the ensuing 1920s and 1930s ideas about waging modern warfare evolved rapidly in response to events taking place in war afflicted Spain and Manchuria, and the build-up of modern armaments in Germany. When war broke out in Europe in September 1939 its impact affected the local government area of Penrith in ways markedly different to all previous conflicts. The war brought modern factory work practices in the new munitions filling facility at St Marys, airfields, radar installations and logistical supply bases.

The western and south-western fringes of the Cumberland Plain are characterised by expanses of flat and open countryside which at the outbreak of war were sparsely settled and distant from the main centres of population, yet had good rail links to Sydney. The army for many years had maintained a base around Liverpool and this association was further developed by a new base at Ingleburn. In contrast the Hawkesbury/Nepean region is associated with the Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF). The RAAF and its predecessors had long recognised the military value of the region in being out of range of naval bombardment and an airfield at Richmond was initially built to instruct pilots for service in the Australian Flying Corps. The first manned flight of note in the region had been completed some years earlier in November 1911 with William Ewart Hart's (1885-1943) flight from Belmore Park (P-6) Penrith to Parramatta in a Bristol bi-plane, the longest flight at that time in the Southern Hemisphere.[83] Hart, who practiced denistry at Parramatta, trained as an aviator at Penrith, at the private flight school known as the Aerial League of Australia operating at Belmore Park, which had been formed in 1909 by George and Florence Taylor (of *Building* fame). Belmore Park is reputedly the first instance in Australia of a piece of ground being set aside specifically for aviation purposes. Hart subsequently founded an aviation school at Belmore Park in January 1912. Concurrently, Leslie John Robert Jones was testing his experimental aircraft at Emu Plains. Jones played an important role in the development of manned flight in Australia.

Richmond airfield became a military base in 1923 and until 1936 also served as the supplementary civil airfield for Sydney. Camden is another airfield in the area that has longstanding associations with the RAAF as training centres prior to the war. With the outbreak of war, Richmond was upgraded to operational status and a series

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[83] *Nepean Times*,18/11/1911

of dispersal airfields were built throughout the region at Badgerys Creek (Fleurs), Hoxton Park (Liverpool municipality), Berkshire Park, Pitt Town (Hawkesbury municipality), Schofields (Blacktown municipality) and Llandilo. Nearby Clydesdale at Marsden Park (Blacktown municipality) was requisitioned in 1942 for a RAAF convalescent home, and RAAF repair and salvage units were established at Mt. Druitt. The RAAF's Glenbrook communications base staff were accommodated in the town area of Penrith (site of present library and civic centre), while No. 5 WAAF training depot was also located here through 1944 and 1945. To provide air traffic control at the RAAF's Richmond base, a high frequency transmitter was established at Londonderry in the 1940s, which was upgraded in the 1950s with the onset of the Korean War and fighter jet aircraft. In 1944 the Royal Navy (RN) took over operations of the Schofields airfield in the neighbouring Blacktown LGA in preparation for the planned assault on Japan and became the support base for the Fleet Air Arm; by April 1945 some 1,600 personnel were stationed at the base. Presumably associated with this was the establishment of an ordnance storage facility at Orchard Hills in 1945 for RN and Royal Australian Navy (RAN) (later No. 1 Central Ammunition Depot for RAAF and RAN and now Defence Establishment Orchard Hills). Thornton Hall (P-06 & P-06a) at Penrith was also requisitioned for Army uses.

The supply of munitions became a priority for the defence of Australia during the 1939-1945 conflict. The manufacture of munitions evolves making components such as cartridge cases, the manufacture of explosive compounds, and the assembly of these into completed munitions - a process known as filling. In the first world war Australia relied on the Small Arms Factory at Lithgow (established in 1912), while explosives (Maribrnong) and ammunition (Footscray) were manufactured in Melbourne, which was then the chemical and manufacturing heartland of Australia. The advantages of Lithgow were its proximity to the iron industry and rail network, yet it was well inland and beyond reach of naval gunfire. Shortly after the first world war a munitions supply board was established in 1921 to ensure the supply explosives and munitions in the time of future conflict through maintaining the aforementioned facilities and organising local industry wherever possible.

With the outbreak of the second world war the government initially concentrated on developing existing facilities for the manufacture of munitions, whereas other industrial plant was converted to the production of aircraft, armaments, etc. Explosives and filling factories however were retained in government control because of safety reasons and, in being very expensive to build, were beyond the capability of normal commercial industry (and production could not be sustained in peacetime). From mid 1941 the government made conscious efforts to decentralise the wartime industries and built new explosive and munitions plants at Salisbury (SA), Ballarat (Vic) and Mulwala (NSW). However, the availability of a pool of labour was also a major factor and because the Sydney – Wollongong – Newcastle basin represented the largest industrial base in the nation new factories at Villawood and St Marys (SM-02) were also built at the western edge of metropolitan Sydney. These areas are level and were away from centres of population, yet with rail access were within travelling distance for a labour force. The main plants and associated sub-plants relied on the railways to transport the materials and ordnance.

The wartime emergency brought extraordinary conditions with a massive build up of support facilities on resumed freehold land. At the end of hostilies most of these bases were retained by the Commonwealth. At St Marys a large area was offered to private enterprise as part of a grand experiment in post-war planning which is discussed elsewhere. With the advent of war on the Korean peninsula in the early part of the 1950s an increase in the production of munitions for Australia's defence forces was once again required. A new filling factory at St Marys, on a site adjacent to the old wartime factory, was built between 1955 and 1957. The new factory was officially opened by that cold war warrior, Robert Menzies, on 17 December 1957. This plant was closed in 1995. At Penrith the land associated with Thornton Hall (P-06) was resumed in 1941 for the Army Engineers' Depot and the house was compulsorily acquired in 1951.

Undertaken simultaneously with the completion of the second filling factory at St Marys was the transfer in 1956 of the RAAF's main depot for the supply and storage of munitions from Marrangaroo to Orchard Hills. As discussed above, this base was initially used by the RAAF and RAN in a limited capacity in the mid-1940s. The depot was developed in the 1950s with construction of new permanent living quarters and messes and main headquarters. The new depot was opened in January 1960. From 1967 the depot has been known as No. 1 Central Ammunition Depot (now Defence Establishment Orchard Hills). While excess ordnance was transferred to a new long term storage facility at Bogan Gate in 1993, the depot continues to store munitions and maintains facilities for the development of expertise in handling and storage of munitions and a training centre for engineers and armourers.

Sources:

The history of the army in News South Wales prior to the formation of the Australian Army is R. Sutton, et al (2000) *Military forces in New South Wales: an introduction. Part 1, 1788-1904*, Paddington. The role of the various units of the Royal Australian Air Force is described in RAAF Historical Section (1995) *Units of the Royal Australian Air Force: a concise history*, Canberra. The important role tplayed by the munitions factory at St Marys is discussed in S.J. Butlin and C.B. Schedvin (1977) *War economy 1942-1945*, Canberra and Frank Cain (ed.) (1999) *Arming the Nation: a history of defence science and technology in Australia*, Canberra. The early history of manneed flight in the region is discussed in R.J. Gibson (1969), 'The Penrith-Richmond Area – A Cradle of Aviation', Aviation Historical Society of Australia, Sydney.

3.2.27 Science

Scientific endeavour in the local government area of Penrith has largely been associated with the longstanding agricultural and pastoral economies of the area. Initially this was undertaken by individuals desirous of increasing capital through careful selection and breeding of livestock or experimentation in crops and crop yields. This work continued in the area until recently but was undertaken by research institutes established in the mid-twentieth century through direct and indirect government funding. In this later period, research into scientific fields of enquiry as diverse as radio astronomy has also been undertaken in the area.

The work of the early pastoralist and farmers was similar to the early explorers of the area in its dutiful observation and recording of natural phenomena. Edward Cox of Fernhill (MV-04) in the Mulgoa Valley returned to England in the early 1820s to complete his education and while there studied wool processing at the Yorkshire mill

town of Rawdon near Bradford, Lancashire. (Rawdon has a longstanding association with the development of Australia's wool trade. Samuel Marsden, who had experimented with sheep to suit Australian conditions at Mamre (SM-28), in 1807 exported the first commercial shipment of wool to be processed at Rawdon.) On his return to the Mulgoa Valley, Cox founded a flock of 100 Raby ewes and rams and Cox developed this stud until 1849 when Gadesgast (pure Spanish merinos) rams were introduced. Cox's son Edward King is acknowledged as the great improver of the Australian merino by improving the merino stud developed by his father and in introducing Silesian merinos in 1856 on his return from Europe, and Tasmanian rams in 1869 after his father's death. Wool produced by Edward King Cox was officially exhibited by the NSW Government at the Paris Exposition Universelle of 1878, winning the grand prize.
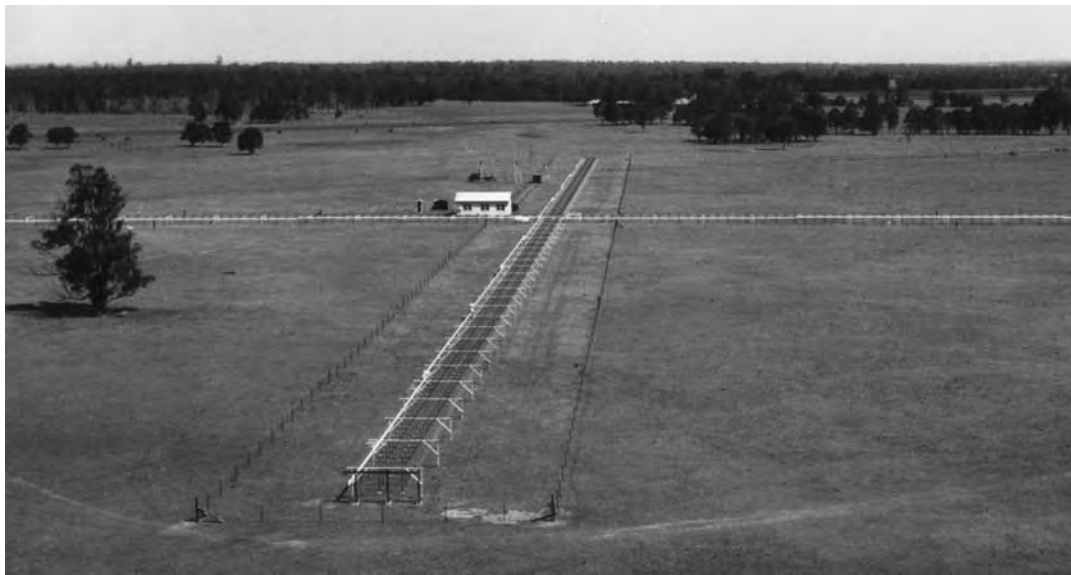
The theme Science discusses *activities associated with systematic observations, experiments and processes for the explanation of observable phenomena*. The sparsely populated flat rural lands at the south-west corner of Penrith LGA for decades following the second world war were associated with radio astronomy, initially being developed by the CSIRO's Division of Radiophysics. This photograph shows the Mills Cross with the receiver hut at the centre of the array, which was the first of the three radio telescopes built. Source: www.atnf.csiro.au/news/newsletter/jun02/Flowering_of_Fleurs (ATNF Historic Photographic Archive: 3476-3).

Edward Cox's contemporary and near neighbour was Sir John Jamison who was a key figure in the foundation of the Agricultural Society of NSW, and was the first president of this society in 1822. Jamison established an experimental garden at Regentville (R-03) and his use of imported crops and grasses, tobacco production and vines were a form of acclimatisation society. He won a gold medal from the London Society for a method of removing tree stumps. At Emu Plains the government agricultural station in the 1820s also experimented in planting of general crops and experimental crops such as tobacco. The station's success in growing wheat astonished the informed observer.

A few decades later, a number of government funded agricultural research stations were established in the Badgerys Creek area. In 1936 the Veterinary Department of the University of Sydney in association McGarvie Smith Institute purchased and

developed a 160 hectare property at Badgerys Creek for the training of veterinary students in animal husbandry.

The nearby CSIRO Division of Radiophysics research station at Fleurs was another research institution and was similarly associated with the University of Sydney, but the scientific work undertaken here was associated with radio astronomy, a field of science which studies naturally emitted radio waves from extraterrestrial objects. Between 1954 and 1963, Fleurs was the main field station of the Division of Radiophysics and played an important role in furthering international radio astronomy. In the post second world war years, Australia and England were leaders radio astronomy, a position gained through pioneering wartime work in radar. Other field stations in the Nepean region were established at Badgerys Creek (1950-1955), Wallacia (1957-1960) and Penrith (1949). The rural setting of these places free of man-made electrical interference and accessible from Sydney were factors in locating the stations here. The field stations used equipment salvaged from wartime radar installations, however at Fleurs three innovative cross-type radio telescopes were built, the Mills Cross (1954), Shain Cross (1956) and the Chris Cross (1957-1958). The Fleurs station continued to operate until 1988.

In more recent years the government has relocated a number of research libraries and archives to new purpose built facilities in the region. These include the library of the Department of Mineral Resources and, most importantly, the vast archive of governments that literally documents the history of European occupation in NSW from its foundation in 1788.

Sources:

The contribution to Australia science made by the research facilities at Fleurs is examined in the June 2002 edition of *ATNF News* the official newsletter of the Australia Telescope National Facility. Technology and Sullivan in R.W. Home (ed.) (1988) *Australian Science in the Making*, Melbourne. A background to early colonial science is provided by S. Jack in the same publication.

3.2.28 Technology

The theme of technology in the local government area of Penrith is indirectly expressed in places that are associated with themes such as transport, accommodation, utilities, industry, etc. The crossing of the Nepean River for example and ascent of the mountains necessitated considerable effort and ingenuity, drawing on the experience of some of the nineteenth century's most skilled and best known engineers. Sections of the Bathurst Road built under the supervision of Thomas Mitchell demonstrate early nineteenth century civil engineering practice and artisan's skills. The bridge over Lapstone Creek completed in 1834 under the supervision of roads engineer David Lennox is a fine example of stone masonry technology. Some thirty years later, progress in the manufacture of iron brought about by the industrial revolution and general advancement in the wealth of the colony culminated in the construction of the Victoria Bridge over the Nepean River that utilised the most up to date English engineering practices and imported materials. Nearly one hundred years later the consulting engineers for the Department of Main Roads, G. Maunsell and Partners in association with architects Fowell, Mansfield, Jarvis and Maclurcan, designed the first section of Regentville Bridge (PC-06) which is a representative example of pre-stressed concrete technology.
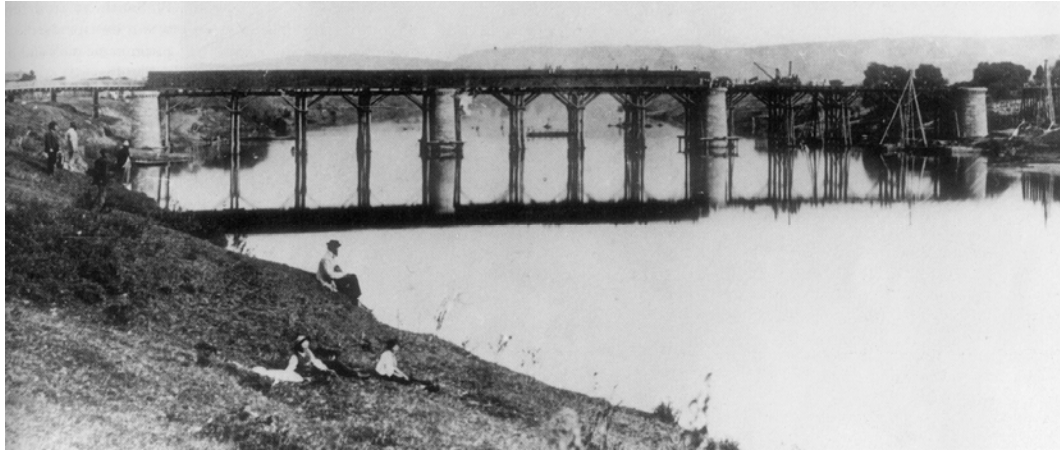
The theme Technology addresses *activities and processes associated with the knowledge or use of mechanical arts and applied sciences.* The Victoria Bridge over the Nepean River is a combined road and rail bridge completed between 1862 and 1867 and was designed by John Whitton on the principles adopted for the English Britannia Bridge. The design specifications were checked by Whitton's brother-in-law the noted English engineer John Fowler. The bridge was designed to withstand the highest flood determined after methodical investigation. This photograph shows the bridge under construction in 1866. Source: Stacker, L., *Pictorial History: Penrith and St Marys,* p.17

Specific examples of the development of technology per se in the region are rare but include the production of precast concrete panels (EP-09) at Emu Plains in 1909 by the Emu & Prospect Gravel & Road Metal Co. Ltd. This development was overseen by architect and engineer, Edward G. Stone who was a keen proponent of reinforced concrete construction. In 1910 he built the houses at Iandra in the Central West for G.H. Green, MLC, and designed the reinforced concrete structural system of the noted (now demolished) Dennys Lascelles Austin woolstore at Geelong of 1910-1912. Stone's work at Emu Plains is perhaps associated with George and Florence Taylor, publishers of Building, a trade journal which vigorously promoted reinforced concrete construction in the early decades of the twentieth century, and known to be resident in the area around this time.

The work of the Bennetts at St Marys is another example of local technological advance for in 1905 George T. Bennett was credited with completing what was said to be the largest wool table-top wagon (SM-38 is an example) ever made, for Mr George Pent of Barcaldine. It had a length of 23 feet, width of 8 feet & 8 feet, with a load capacity of 25 tons. The wheels were 7 feet in diameter. Built entirely of NSW products, the iron for the tyres was rolled at Sandford's, Lithgow, and the axle and tyres were made by Overall & Overall of Balmain.[84]

Sources:

Bridge technology is discussed in Dept. of Main Roads (1976) The Roadmakers: *a history of main roads in New South Wales,* Sydney and D, Fraser (1995) Bridges Down Under, Burwood. The early years of reinforced concrete as a building material is discussed in H.J. Cowan (1998) From Wattle & Daub to Concrete & Steel: The engineering heritage of Australia's buildings, Carlton South.

3.3. REPRISE

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[84] *Nepean Times*,15/4/1905, p.6

3.3.1 Events and Persons
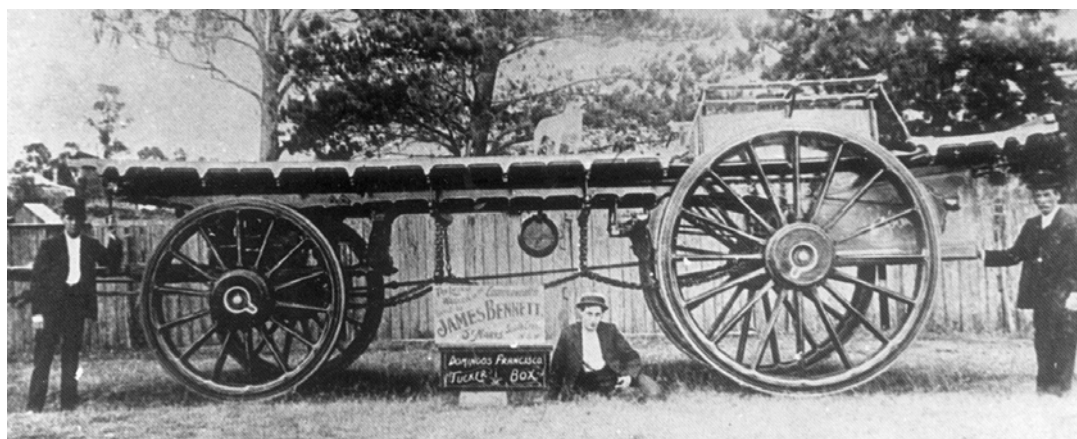
The theme Events discusses *activities and processes that mark the consequences of natural and cultural occurrences* while the theme Persons discusses *activities of, and associations with identifiable individuals, families and communal groups.* These two themes have been grouped together given the causes and consequences of an event invariably impact on a community or individuals within a community and/or are associated with individuals. This photograph shows one of the tabletop wagons that James Bennett built in his workshop at St Marys. The photograph commemorates both Bennett as the maker and the event of the wagon's completion. The tabletop wagon was common in the pastoral districts of New South Wales, but the Bennett wagons are famous for their size and load capacity. Source: Stacker, L., *Pictorial History: Penrith and St Marys*, Alexandria, Kingsclear Books, 2002, p. 116

A glance at any history of any given region within New South Wales will reveal marked disparities in what is considered worthy of inclusion. The exclusion of an individual or event does not signify it is not of any consequence, rather it reflects the outlook of the writer and concerns of the broader community at the time. The history of the Nepean River valley prepared by local historian James McClelland in the 1970s included a list of people of 'merit' that extends to 30 typewritten pages. An example of this evolving history is Parkesville, the 1880s name for the locality of Kingswood which is associated with the reformist liberal politician Sir Henry Parkes and resident of Werrington during the 1860s.

The first event that marks a cultural occurrence of note is the arrival in 1789 of the first Europeans in the region. For the indigenous community this was a momentous event that not pass without notice, but over the succeeding years the coming of the European has been celebrated annually, initially as Anniversary Day and today as Australia Day. Memorials have also been dedicated for sesqui-centenary (the explorers' memorial at Penrith in 1938 (P-41), and a cairn at Mamre (SM-29) and bicentenary of the European settlement.

An event of almost unique importance to the early community of Penrith was the opening of the Western Road, which was celebrated in the centennial year of 1914. Perhaps because none of the inhabited town centres, except Emu Plains, has been officially founded, centenary of foundation of say Penrith or St Marys appears not to have been celebrated. At St Marys however the community instigated an unusual annual commemoration known as Bullock Roast and Sports Day in the late 1880s in response to the return to public ownership of Victoria Park (SM-21) or more widely known to the locals as (Maurice) O'Connell's Square. The square had been reserved as public reserve of the township sale of 1842, but was later sold by solicitor Andrew

Hardie McCulloch in 1872. On the return to public ownership, five trustees were appointed to manage the park and a government grant of £50 was provided.

The events of the colonial period of any area are generally personalised through recitation of the names of early grantees large and small. In the instance of some families such as Cox, Lethbridge, King, Blaxland, Terry, Marsden and Jamison their contribution to the development of colony extends well beyond the Nepean region, (and their story is related in the locality history section of this report). This contrasts with events that unfolded later in the nineteenth century when the town centres of Penrith and St Marys were being developed and where the actions of elected representatives were perhaps more important to the development of the town than their more well known predecessors such as Thomas Smith, an auctioneer, alderman and local member of Legislative Assembly for Penrith in the late 1880s, initiated an electricity supply in 1890. Another is Thomas Fisher, the retired boot maker and property investor with non-resident interests in the Kingswood region, who bequeathed £32,000 to the University of Sydney in 1885 to establish and maintain a library. Fisher's magnanimous action formed the nucleus of the great research library at that institution.

Of more mundane events to a rural community such as existed in the region until the 1950s the cycle of seasons was particularly important and celebrated by special events such as Arbor Day (around July/August) and annual show days. The annual show in a rural community was a particularly important occasion and it was not uncommon for the day to be gazetted as a public holiday. Land for a showground was also set aside and fences and buildings and stands erected. The Penrith agricultural and horticultural show was inaugurated in March 1892 following about five years of agitation by the local press.[85] At Luddenham the agricultural show began in 1892 (LU-07). Typically an agricultural show has activities associated with the display and appraisal of livestock such as cattle, sheep, pig, poultry and domestic crafts such as needlework, ironing, jam and condiments, etc. The Luddenham show had a category for wine tasting which reflects an important aspect of that area's horticultural output. More importantly show days provided an opportunity to meet and be entertained in an age before the introduction of television in 1956.

Events occurring overseas which have had impact on the local community are also commemorated. The most important of these is of course Anzac Day. Established to commemorate the horrendous sacrifice of the youth of a nation in the Great War the day has evolved into a commemoration of all conflicts Australia has been involved in. Within the Penrith region the first commemoration of the war is recorded as occurring in September 1916. After the war, a small public reserve in Penrith was dedicated in 1922 as Memory Park (P-21); a slither of land which is the only park reserve in centre of the town. At St Marys a grand bandstand was erected within the expansive Victoria Park reserve (SM-21) in 1922 and artillery guns (since removed) were permanently mounted. A memorial was erected within Emu Park (EP-22), and more modest, but equally poignant, memorials were erected at Castlereagh (C-03 and UC-04). Honour boards were also erected in churches, social institutions and government departments at the time. The community raised the funds needed for

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[85] *Nepean Times*, 21/5/1887, p.4

this. Following the second world war, an avenue of trees was planted along the drive of Penrith high school.

Other disasters also tend to be remembered although not necessarily commemorated. Arguably the first of these was the great financial crisis of the 1840s which destroyed Sir John Jamison and brought hardship to other settler families. The great flood of the Nepean River of 1867 which, in conjunction of the occurrence of spotted rust disease, is likely to have devastated many of the small farmers along the river banks. Periods of economic downturn and prolonged drought of the 1890s and 1930s led to widespread rural unemployment. The rail collision of 1879 at Emu Plains was notable in its day, while in living memory was the Granville rail crash of 1977 which resulted in the death of 80 locals commuting to work in Sydney.

3.3.2 Domestic life
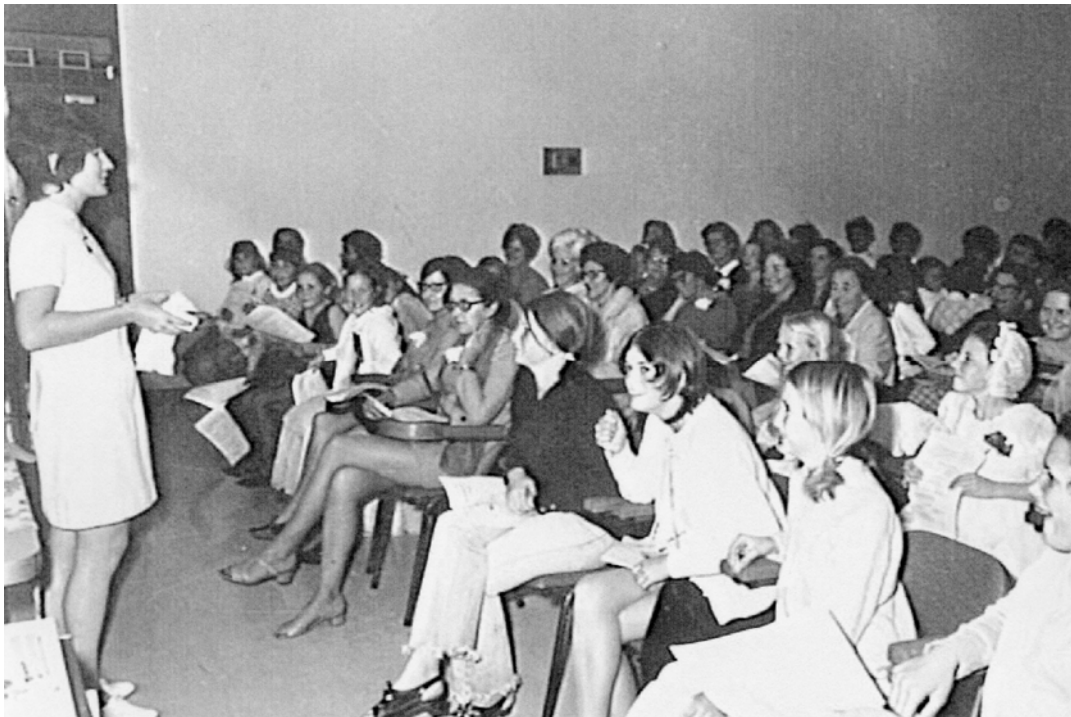
The theme Domestic life addresses *activities associated with creating, maintaining, living in and working around houses and institutions.* Instruction in traditional household tasks developed over the twentieth through a variety of media – schools, newspapers, etc. This photograph of 1971 shows female attendees at a cooking demonstration organised by Prospect County Council. Source: Penrith Regional Library.

For the greater part of the history of the local government area of Penrith domestic life was essentially rural, and the suburban character that defines much of the region today originated after the second world war. Typically rural living is characterised by thrift in conserving what nature offers in the way of sustaining life – water and food. For most of the area under discussion rainwater has been collected in underground brick tanks or, after the 1860s, by the ubiquitous iron water tank. Also ship's tanks, riveted plate water tank or produce container of standardised shape and dimension, were recycled from the 1870s for domestic water storage. Water wells were also sunk and wells have been discovered in areas such as St Marys township. Reticulated town water supply came in 1890 but was limited to the Penrith town area.

The area between St Marys and Kingswood has been supplied by Sydney Water since 1934. The provision of basic services such as sewage and electricity were limited throughout the region until well into the twentieth century. The town centre of Penrith was connected to electricity in 1890, but in other areas including St Marys, this service was not provided until the late 1930s. Artificial lighting and refrigeration used kerosene or acetylene gas. Early sewage systems used cesspits or a pan service in the towns. Reticulated sewage is not available in all areas today, with some of the outlying rural districts such as Castlereagh and Mulgoa remain reliant on septic systems.

Some insight into the lifestyle of the landed gentry on the estates in the Mulgoa Valley and at South Creek is available through surviving letters and diaries of the owners, and sketches and paintings. It is also fortunate that because of the acknowledged importance of the estates in the nineteenth century visitors recorded their experiences. It is evident that how the estate was utilised had a marked effect on the type of accommodation provided and improvements undertaken to the grounds. In some instances, such as Sir John Jamison at Regentville (R-3), the property was used as a country residence and a town house was maintained in Sydney. The Coxes appear to have divided their time between the estates in the Mulgoa Valley and the pastoral estates west of the Dividing Range. Others such as John Blaxland were absentee landlords who limited capital expenditure on an estate such as Luddenham and used the land primarily for grazing. Mrs. Felton Mathews, the wife of the surveyor, on visiting Luddenham and Winbourne in 1833 found the former 'as a house, is nothing, a mere settler's habitation' and the latter 'house built of stone and one of the most tasteful .. with its gardens and shrubberies is a conspicuous object ...'[86]

At the other end of the social scale, the tenant farmer and later small freeholder lived in more modest accommodation, which developed from no more than a basic hut to more commodious multi-room houses. The consequences of this development on domestic life included the division of living and sleeping rooms and provision of separate areas for cooking and laundry. Similar developments occurred in the domestic life of town dwellers and by the 1910s the ideal suburban house had three bedrooms, living room, kitchen and scullery, laundry, verandah and sleep-out. To improve efficiency in cooking and laundry an array of household machines such as stoves, laundry tubs and wringers, etc. were developed.

The twentieth century fashion for detached homes for the family unit brought with it the desirability of public front gardens and private rear gardens. The gardens of the more modest dwellings were generally limited to provision of fencing, rudimentary paving and a number of trees to provide shade. The rear yards were places to raise poultry and grow vegetables. Trees were initially exotics but since the 1960s a more natural bush garden has become increasingly popular, while the rear yard has become a place of leisure not productivity.

This evolution of the home is coincides with broader changes in society and what is perceived as the norm for social behaviour. This is particularly so in regard to religion and Church views on the sanctity of the Sabbath until comparatively recent times.

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[86] Mrs. Felton Mathews Journal, *Journal of the Royal Australian Historical Society*, Vol. 29, p.98

The military establishments which occasionally have been established in the region since the beginning of the nineteenth century have quite different domestic lifestyles centred round hierarchical male domains. At the convict establishment at Emu Plains the prisoners lived in simple bark huts and tended to all domestic matters such as cooking, cleaning, washing, etc., a lifestyle not too dissimilar to twentieth century servicemen and women. Railway employees were usually billeted at purpose built barracks at end of shift if away from their home depot.

Sources:

The material culture of domestic life is discussed by Webber in P. Troy (ed.) (2000) *A history of European Housing in Australia*, Oakleigh and the role of domestic gardens is discussed by Holmes in the same publication.

3.3.3 Labour
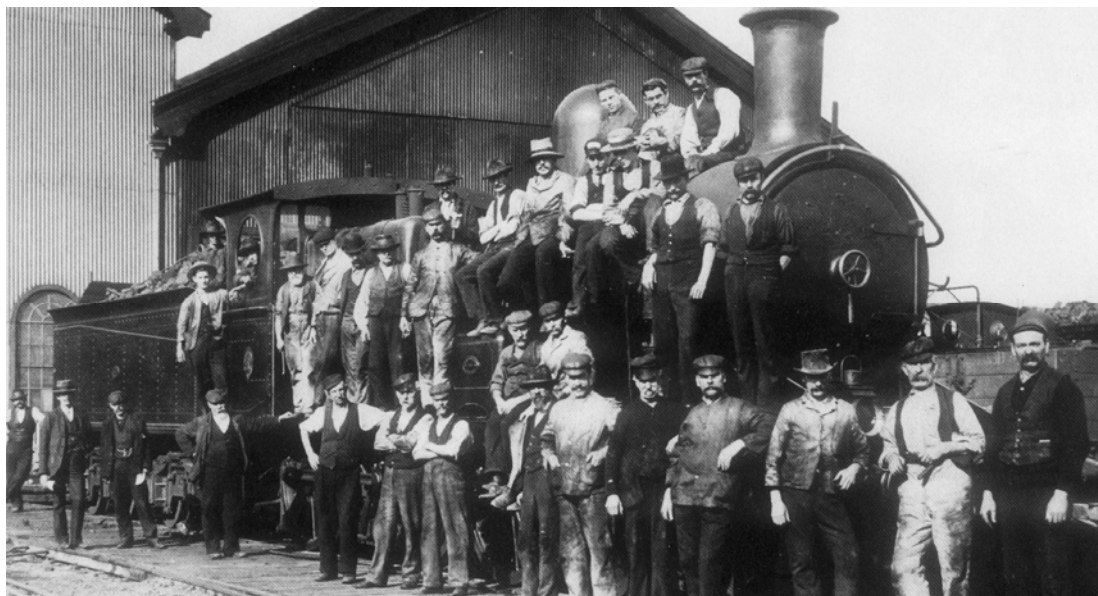
The theme Labour addresses *activities associated with work practices and organised and unorganised labour*. A major employer in the region, and particularly in Penrith, was the NSW Government Railways. This photograph of around 1900 gives an indication of the once extensive maintenance and marshalling yards at Penrith. Source: Stacker, L., *Pictorial History: Penrith and St Marys*, Alexandria, Kingsclear Books, 2002, p. 48

Labour is represented throughout the history of European settlement in the region from the emancipated convict farmers of the river valley to today's office worker making the daily commute to Sydney. As the role of labour has changed specific activities have long since passed and for this reason are of historic interest. The various historical forms of labour include the road gangs of chained convicts making the Western Road, girl wool spinners at Raynor's tweed factory at Emu Plains, the tanners at South Creek, the shop assistants of High Street, etc.

Labour in the early colonial period is associated with toil on the land to grow and harvest crops or care for livestock. The accounts of George Cox of Winbourne (MV-12) are particularly interesting in this respect for they provide rare insight into the running of the large estates in the Mulgoa Valley in the mid-nineteenth century and are no doubt representative of mid and large sized-farms in the region. While George managed Winbourne, his son George Henry managed their distant stock-

station Burrundaulla at Mudgee. Winbourne also carried crops such as wheat, oats, barley and lucerne planted in the fields, together with a home garden, vineyard and orchard to produce stable foods, fruit and wine which were tended to by labourers who lived on the estate.[87] One such agricultural labourer in the region was a young Henry Parkes who was employed at Regentville (R-03) in 1839 shortly after his arrival in the colony from England. In retirement Parkes returned to the region to lease Werrington (W-01).

The development of unionised labour occurred during the second half of the nineteenth century. Initially limited to skilled workers such as printers and artisans in building trade, during the 1880s there was proliferation of unions based on common work practice or place of employment. The Sydney Trades and Labour Council was established in 1871. The foundation of the Labor Party soon followed and contested its first general election in 1891. Unions lobbied for better pay and conditions and provided a social security net for its members, but also established social organisations for the mutual benefit of members with annual picnics, social gatherings, reading libraries, etc. The role of trade unionism in the region is particularly associated with the railways where local branches of the Locomotive Engine Drivers and Fireman's Association and Guards and Shunters' Associations and Signalman's Union were established. A railway institute (P-56) was founded in Penrith.

The munitions factory at St Marys (SM-02) introduced to the region entirely new forms of labour practices distinguished by the large concentration of employees working three shifts over 24 hours. Wartime industries and in particular munitions demanded a high number of female workers. At St Marys the number of employees peaked in September 1943 at 2499 of which 1601 were female. The working conditions at the plant included staff amenities such as canteens, entertainments, etc. forerunners of today's industrial, commercial and service sectors, but innovations for the day.

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[87] Hickson, E., *George Cox of Mulgoa and Mudgee: Letters to his sons 1846-9.*

Penrith Heritage Study

Volume 3

Locality Profiles

November 2007

prepared for

PENRITH CITY COUNCIL

Contents

1.0   Agnes Banks

1.1   Location

Agnes Banks is located on the eastern bank of the Nepean River to the north of Penrith. It is the northern most locality within the local government area, and the village area is within Hawkesbury local government area. The suburb is historically associated with Castlereagh, and suburbs to the north located with Hawkesbury local government area. For most of the nineteenth century the locality enjoyed closer ties with Richmond than Penrith.

1.2   Land Grants

No.	Grantee		Name of Farm	Area	Date of Grant
1	William	Minchin		280 acres	11/8/1805
2	Charles	Palmer		100 acres	31/5/1803
3	James	Badgery		139 acres (2no. – 100 acres and 39 acres)	1/5/1804 & 31/5/1803
4	James	Daley Senior	James Grove	80 acres	Not determined
5	Andrew	Thompson		278 acres	11/8/1804
6	Mathew	Gibbons		175 acres (2no. – 160 acres and 15 acres)	9/8/1803 & 1/5/1803
7	William	Baxter		80 acres	1/6/1803
8	John	Bayliss		200 acres	1/6/1803

Crown land grants in the suburb of **Agnes Banks,** parish of Castlereagh, county of Cumberland. (Base drawing supplied by Penrith City Council.)

1.3   Historical background

European settlement in the area of Agnes Banks commenced around 1800 although the first Crown grants in the locality commenced later, in 1803, under Governor King. For the most part the grants were located between the bank of the river and Castlereagh Road, a small number of grants were located to the west of the road, but the greater part of this area was set aside as a common (Crown Land but referred to in the study as common reflecting its usage). The disposition of the grants and common is associated with the variable soils in the region. The riverside Crown grants are located on alluvial soils and many also had frontage to the Yarramundi lagoon system (occasionally shown as Yellow Monday on historic plans). The common is located on an isolated pocket of wind blown sands which overlie clay deposits which supports an interesting shrub dominated community. The common land has remained as Crown Reserve and presently forms part of the Agnes Banks Nature Reserve (AB-11). The windblown sands however have long been extracted for use in the building and glass industries. Mining is mainly undertaken under permissive occupancies.

Eight Crown grants were made between 1803 and 1805. The grants varied in area from 80 acres to 280 acres; the largest grant (278 acres) was made to Andrew

Thompson (1773-1810) in August 1804 and named Agnes after Thompson's mother. Born in Scotland, Thompson was an ex-convict who had been convicted of theft and sentenced to transportation for 14 years. He arrived at Sydney in 1792. Thompson was one of the first residents in the Hawkesbury region and initially served as constable for Windsor. This was the first of a succession of government appointments and he became the first ex-convict to be appointed magistrate, an appointment made by fellow Scot Governor Macquarie in 1810. The two men evidently enjoyed a close relationship for Thompson bequeathed (he died in October 1810) to Macquarie one quarter of his estate. In reward for his government service at the fledgling Hawkesbury settlements, Thompson received other land grants at Minto and Sydney while he had also purchased land at the mouth of South Creek where he opened a brewery and tannery. He was also one of the first boat builders on the Hawkesbury. He was a highly successful farmer, and Governor Bligh appointed Thompson to the charge of his model farm at Pitt Town. At Agnes farming was the main activity. He purchased neighbouring grants made to William Baxter and John Bayliss (see below).[1]

Thompson's Agnes Banks was purchased in 1815 by John Thomas Campbell (1770?-1830), Governor Macquarie's secretary and administrator. As Campbell had extensive estates in the Bringelly area (Shacamore) and Rooty Hill (Mount Philo) it is unlikely he ever resided at Agnes Banks, preferring to lease the farm. A lease notice of 1823 noted 'two good farmhouses'. Ronald James Barr purchased the allotment in 1826, and named the homestead Osborne (AB-05). The grant was purchased in 1838 by Robert and Charlotte Williams. The Williams family continued to own the property into the twentieth century. Within Thompson's grants, John Williams erected Tyreel in 1879 (AB-07). Around the same period Chestnut may have been completed (AB-06).

William Minchin's grant of August 1804 was the second of the large land with an area of 280 acres. Minchin's grant was one of a number at Castlereagh made to serving and discharged members of the NSW Corps. Governor King had appointed Minchin as the colony's engineer and artillery officer. Minchin (1774(?)-1821) was an Irish born career soldier who had arrived at Sydney in 1800 as ensign and adjutant of the New South Wales Corps. Minchin was one of the mutinous officers involved in the overthrow of Governor Bligh in 1808 and left the colony later in that year. On leaving the Army Minchin returned as a civilian in 1818 and settled at Minchinbury, Rooty Hill.

The other NSW Corps grantees were Mathew Gibbons, John Bayliss and William Baxter. Gibbons was a private in the Corps who returned to England with Major Grose in 1794. He returned to the colony in 1801 as a free settler and was granted the 175 acres at Agnes Banks in 1803. Further land grants were made at Prospect (100 acres), Toongabbie (100 acres) and 1000 acres at Stanwell Park. The 1828 census return noted Gibbons with 400 acres and 65 head of cattle.[2]

John Bayliss' grant of 1803 was for an area of 200 acres. Bayliss had arrived in 1791 as a corporal in the NSW Corps. Although a nailmaker by profession, Bayliss was

[1]   State Records of New South Wales, Colonial Secretary's Correspondence, Fiche 3268; 9/2731 p.131
[2]   Sainty, M.R., and K.A. Johnson, *Census of New South Wales: November 1828*. Library of Australian History, Sydney, 1985, Entry G373 & Nichols, M., *The Hawkesbury Pioneer Register*, Vol. 1, Hawkesbury City Council, 1996

one of the first farmers at Mulgrave Place (Pitt Town). In the land and stock muster of 1806 Bayliss' land had been cleared with most of the land (about 166 acres) was pasture, 28 acres was under crop for growing wheat (21 acres), maize (5 acres) and barley (2 acres). There was a small orchard of a quarter acre, and modest collection of livestock – one horse, four cows, 17 sheep and 20 hogs.[3]

William Baxter was one of the marines accompanying the transported convicts of the First Fleet. He re-enlisted in the Corps in 1800. Baxter received a grant of 80 acres in 1803 by Governor King. The grant was later acquired by Andrew Thompson.

James Badgery (1769-1827) had arrived in the colony in November 1799 an emigrant in the employ of the William Paterson of the NSW Corps. Grants totalling 139 acres at Agnes Banks were made to Badgery in May 1803 and May 1804. The poor swampy conditions of the initial grant of 100 acres in the area of Yarramundi Lagoon being compensated by an additional 39 acres of more arable land. Badgery was implicated in the arrest of Governor Bligh in 1808. He applied for an additional grant of 640 acres in 1809 at South Creek which was confirmed by Macquarie in 1812. Badgery developed the South Creek grant into Exeter Farm. The grant at Agnes Banks was evidently leased by tenant farmers, one of whom was ex-convict Anthony Rope who leased 48 acres in 1806 who grew four acres of maize, the remaining was fallow (26 acres) and pasture (18 acres), but he had no livestock.[4]

In this company of grantees with connections with the military and civil establishments was Charles Palmer (1769-1846) who had migrated to the colony in Sydney in 1802 as the teacher to the newly opened orphan school in Sydney. On arrival Palmer found the prospect of farming more appealing as a vocation and settled at Agnes Banks in 1802 without official permission. A grant of 100 acres followed in May 1803 (AB-02). Despite some early setbacks, Palmer farmed his grant until his death in 1846, and was it was then retained by his family into the late nineteenth century. Some insight into the nature of his early settlement can be gleaned from the land and stock muster of 1806 which recorded most of the grant was pasture (about 87 acres) with seven acres of wheat; he had four sheep and eight horses.[5]

Most of these grants over the succeeding decades proved productive. With the collapse of wheat farming in the 1860s, the area developed into a successful orchard area producing peaches and oranges. The pattern of settlement by the early 1870s was characterised by narrow lots with frontage to Castlereagh Road occupied by freehold and tenant farmers.[6] This land use pattern is similar to that of today. With closer settlement came government services, principally a public school which was opened in February 1875. In 1878, a new site was selected by the government, and the extant brick school house and teacher's residence (AB-03) were erected in 1878-1879. The school was temporarily closed between 1908 and 1923 and permanently closed at the end of the school year in 1970. A post office was opened in 1900, but this closed in 1966. A local Anglican church, St. Paul's (AB-04), was also completed in May 1893 (consecrated in May 1981 and since relocated to Richmond). The

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[3] Baxter, C.J. (ed.), *Musters of New South Wales and Norfolk Island; 1805-1806*, Society of Australian Genealogists, Sydney, 1989, entry B629 & Nichols, M., *The Hawkesbury Pioneer Register*, Vol. 1, Hawkesbury City Council, 1996.

[4] *Musters of New South Wales and Norfolk Island; 1805-1806,* entry no. 347

[5] *Musters of New South Wales and Norfolk Island; 1805-1806,* entry no. 489

[6] Lands Department - Crown Plan 550a-1603

church and school were erected on the small allotments located to the east of Castlereagh Road where the soils were less favourable for farming.

The subdivision of the common was undertaken in the economically depressed 1890s, at a time when other common in the region was subdivided into small homesteads selection blocks of about 40 acres.[7] As discussed above, this is agriculturally unproductive land and most of the land eventually returned to Crown ownership. Part of it is now a nature reserve (AB-11) that is on the SHI following the outcome of a Commission of Enquiry.

Agnes Banks was without local government representation until the establishment of Castlereagh Council in 1895. The petition to establish the Council included the signatories of the following residents of Agnes Banks:

> A. Leo. Hough, auctioneer (freeholder)
> Arthur Devlin, farmer (lease-holder)
> John Williams, farmer (free-holder).
> James Williams, (freeholder)
> Wellington Freeman, farmer (lease-hold).
> Thomas Freeman, farmer (lease-hold)
> John Pearce, farmer (lease-hold).
> William Parker, farmer (lease-hold)
> William Pearce, farmer (lease-hold)
> John Wheeller, drover (lease-hold).
> Henry J.Klein, (freeholder)
> Charlotte Pearce, (leaseholder)
> Edwin Stinson, (freeholder)
> James Mortimer, (freeholder)
> Henry Farlow, (freeholder)
> Samson Pearce, (freeholder)
> Joseph Freeman, (freeholder)
> Thomas Cross, (leaseholder)
> Robert Farlow, (freeholder)
> Isaac Shiels, (leaseholder)
> Sarah Smith, (leaseholder)
> John J. Allen, (leaseholder)

1.4   Description

The rural suburb of Agnes Banks is located on the eastern bank of the Nepean River, north of Penrith. The suburb is bounded by The Driftway to the north. The historic Castlereagh Road (PC-02) dissects the suburb.

The topography is characterized by gently undulating low-lying land. Generally the land has been cleared for agricultural use west of the Castlereagh Road, while it is open forest to the east. There are a number of farms east of the road which have been partially cleared, but retain a high percentage of tree cover. At the north-east corner of the suburb is a large sand mining operation.

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[7]   *Nepean Times – 7/5/1892*

The suburb comprises a high number of small rural landholdings fronting the Castlereagh Road. The farms to the west of the road also have frontage to the Nepean River. Associated with this land use pattern, which dates from the early years of the nineteenth century, are a correspondingly high number of farm residences (AB-02, AB-05, AB-06, AB-07, AB-09). The ages of the farmhouses date from the 1820s.

The sense of a village centre is derived from the former school (AB-03).

Castlereagh Road (PC-03) is an historic early nineteenth century road alignment; the earliest in the Penrith region. While the road has been upgraded to suit evolving traffic usage there remain stands of exotic and native trees which reflect the natural vegetation (AB-10 and AB-11), frontages to past estates (AB-05a), and possibly civic improvements (AB-12). The road also has high scenic values derived from the proximity of the river and forested slopes of the Great Dividing Range.

1.5 Existing Heritage Items

The following item was identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, and was listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*:

AB-02 Farmhouse, 24-28 Springwood Road SHI 2260002	A ruin of a slab kitchen and slab barn set on the rise adjacent to Yarramundi lagoon with a garden setting of palms and peppercorn trees. A windbreak of poplars fringe the lagoon. The slab buildings are believed to date from the 1830s and are rare within the local government area, albeit a poorly maintained ruin. Slab building before collapse	
AB-03 Agnes Banks Public School (Former) 475-479 Castlereagh Road SHI 2260003	An excellent example of a modest government public school of the 1870s inclusive of school hall and teacher's residence. The building demonstrates nineteenth century rural settlement in the region as well as the emergence of public education.	
AB-05 Osborne, barn & outbuildings 580-600 Castlereagh Road SHI 2260006	Osborne was erected in the 1820s for John Campbell. It is an excellent example of substantial farmhouse of the Macquarie era. The farm complex comprises the two-storey house of classic Georgian style and proportions with detached kitchen and cellar, and early slab barn or granary. The house is in very poor and abandoned state. It is set within the remains of the early garden and plantings.	

The early barn at Osborne

AB-06 and AB-06(a)

Chestnut- dwelling, slabe gottage trees & garden

580 Castlereagh Road

SHI 2260008

Chestnut was erected in the late nineteenth century and added to around the 1910s. It demonstrates the longstanding practice of farming of the river flats and the evolution of the farmhouse in the nineteenth century. Associated with the farmhouse are stands of palms, elms and cypress which provide identity to the dwelling house.

Part of the complex is an early slab cottage of unknown history. It has recently been repaired and rebuilt.

Recommended that AB-06 and AB-06a are combined and retained as heritage item AB-06.

AB-07

Tyreel homestead & barn

626-652 Castlereagh Road

SHI 2260010

Tyreel was erected around 1879 and is an excellent example of substantial farmhouse of the latter half of the nineteenth century. The house demonstrates the longstanding practice of farming of the river flats and the evolution of the farmhouse in the nineteenth century. Associated with the farmhouse are stands of palms, elms and cypress which provide identity to the dwelling house from the road.

AB-09 & AB-09(a)

Federation farmhouse and trees, 706 Castlereagh Road

SHI 2260012

This farmhouse erected around the turn of the twentieth century demonstrates the longstanding practice of farming of the river flats and the evolution of the farmhouse. Associated with the farmhouse are stands of cypress which provide identity to the dwelling house and a landscaped garden foreground setting.

An earlier brick house now used as a barn is located to the rear of the current house. The site was not visited during the study. The building appears to date to the late nineteenth century but has had later changes to gable treatments.

Recommended that AB-09 and AB-09a are combined and retained as heritage item AB-09.

AB-11 Natural area, 36-38 Rickards Road SHI 2260015	The Agnes Banks Conservation Area comprises an important community of rare and endangered species. It was listed in the LEP and the SHI as a result of a Commission of Enquiry. However the place is more suited to other forms of protection that the cultural heritage schedule of the LEP. The item is recommended for removal from the LEP schedule.	
PC-01 Nepean River SHI 2260260	The Nepean River is of high aesthetic value with its broad flowing river course and setting of forested and cleared hillsides set against the backdrop of the Great Dividing Range. The river has historic associations with all phases of the development of Penrith and the broader region. The place is recommended to be removed from the LEP schedule.	
AB-04(a) Trees to grounds of former St. Paul's Anglican Church. 543 Castlereagh Road SHI 2260005	The weatherboard church has been relocated to the UWS Hawkesbury campus, but the landscaped setting of the church is evidenced by clusters of Pinus Radiata, Photina Sp and Casuarina although the site is now difficult to identify without any interpretative signage. The site is recommended to be removed from the LEP schedule.	

1.6 Existing Nominated Heritage Items

The following items were identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, but not listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*:

PC-02 Castlereagh Road SHI 2260261	The line of Castlereagh Road was established around 1803 to provide access to the farm grants, and until 1815 was the road route from Sydney via the settlement at Windsor the main town on the river. The road also has outstanding scenic values derived from the setting of the river and Blue Mountains.	
AB-01 Riverscape, Yarrmundi Lagoon SHI 2260001	A riverscape of lagoons, natural vegetation, and pattern of agricultural practices demonstrated by avenues of windbreaks, and cropping schemes. The natural vegetation consists of casurinas and tea trees. This is a natural feature that is protected by other controls. It is not recommended for listing on the LEP.	
AB-05 (a) Osborne Entry, gateposts & trees 548-556 Castlereagh Road SHI 2260007	The entry to the estate on Castlereagh Road is defined by the gateposts of which there are two sets, stands of bunya pines, elms, and robinas set around the two pairs of rendered gateposts, all of which have an important landmark quality. It is recommended for listing on the LEP.	
AB-08 Avenue Plantings, Kooringal Drive SHI 2260011	The avenue of Melia Sp (White Cedar) trees demarcates a former rural driveway and now forms a windbreak to a modern residential development. The trees of are limited heritage significance. The item is not recommended for listing.	
AB-10 Roadside trees, Castlereagh and Rickards Road	A stand of Mature Angophora Floribunda (Rough Barked Apple) trees. However it is not an item that belongs in a cultural heritage study and should not be listed in the revised LEP schedule. The item is not recommended for listing.	
AB-12 Rural landscape – road side trees	This early road follows the ridge above the river flats and lagoons and is fringed by plantings of strawberry trees, reputedly planted by the former Castlereagh Municipal Council. The road is of some historical significance in providing frontage to early land grants and has aesthetic values in traversing the undulating rural countryside. The landscape is however protected by other controls. It is not recommended for listing on the LEP.	

1.7 State Heritage Register

The following properties are entered in the State Heritage Register:

- The Natural Area, Rickards Road (AB-11)
- Former Agnes Banks public school (AB-03)

1.8 Potential Heritage Items

The following items were identified through fieldwork undertaken for the preparation of this review:

AB13 850-856 Castlereagh Road SHI2260659	This brick farmhouse would appear to have been erected around the 1870s. The farmhouse demonstrates the longstanding practice of farming along the river. Associated with the farmhouse are stands of trees and orchard. The characteristic pyramidal roof provides a distinctive roadside element and is of comparable significance to the existing listed buildings.	
AB14 Yarramundi , 410 - 450 Castlereagh Road, SHI2260660	Another roadside cottage on Castlereagh Road which demonstrates initial nineteenth century settlement and later, inter-war year, occupation.	

1.9 Planning codes, guidelines and studies

Existing statutory controls for heritage items are contained in the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991 (Environmental Heritage Conservation).*

Agnes Banks is included in the *Penrith Rural Lands Study* prepared by Penrith City Council (June 2001) with AB-01 identified for scenic protection. The report highlights:

- Aeolian sand dunes and river terraces
- Rich European heritage
- Landscape encloses settlement
- Significant river landscape
- High class agricultural land west of Castlereagh Road
- High percentage of lots with native vegetation
- High number of extractive industries

Agnes Banks is identified in the *Penrith Rural Lands Strategy* (September 2003) in the group of five rural villages where future settlement growth is possible. The Strategy recommends, among other things:

- Retention of rural village character
- Ensuring that new dwellings respect the character of surrounding dwellings
- Ensuring new residential development complements and enhances the existing village character
- Developing a core commercial centre.

Agnes Banks is also one of four localities identified in the Strategy where future development of rural living (one hectare) might be possible subject to further investigation. The *Fauna and Flora Corridors Study* prepared for Penrith City Council by Land and Environment Planning in 1997 recommended the dedication of the Castlereagh Nature Reserve and a strip of bushland connecting this reserve with the Richmond Road as a fauna and flora corridor.

1.10   Comments

Agnes Banks is a significant component of the cultural landscape of the Hawkesbury/Nepean River because of its early colonial large farmland portions subsequently developed through the nineteenth century into smaller land holdings. The evolution of rural land uses and historic associations with the rural community supported by these uses is demonstrated in the collection of extant farmhouses established in the nineteenth century, the former local public school, cultural plantings, Castlereagh Road which has long served as the principal means of access, and the former common which is now the nature reserve. Nestled between the broad flowing river course with its cleared farm land and treed backdrop of the Great Dividing Range and the remnant bushland of the natural area lying to the east the suburb has high scenic values.

Agnes Banks is associated with the themes of agriculture, land tenure, mining, forestry, creative endeavour. The suburb continues to exemplify these themes.

1.11   Recommendations

The cultural value of the Agnes Banks resides in its visual character which derives from the combination of sustained and continuing practice of farming the riverside banks and the natural values of the nature reserve and broader setting of the river and mountains. These values are represented by the existing listings, and items which provide historic character to the road. Most of these items are of local significance, but some items date to the earliest decades of European settlement in Australia and as such should be entered in the State Heritage Register. These items include Osborne (AB-05 and AB-05A) and Tyreel (AB-07). Items AB-11 (Nature Reserve) and AB-03 (Agnes Banks Public School) have previously been entered in the State Heritage Register.

1.12   Policy

Retain gazetted heritage item listing:	Remove gazetted heritage item listing:	List as heritage items:	Nominate listing on State Heritage Register:
AB-02	AB-04	AB-05a	AB-05
AB-03	AB-11	AB-13	AB-05a
AB-05	PC-01	AB-14	AB-07
AB-06		PC-02	
AB-07			
AB-09			

2.0 Badgerys Creek

2.1 Location

The locality of Badgerys Creek is situated at the southern edge of the local government area. The name of the locality is taken from watercourse creek which is a tributary of South Creek. This watercourse, and South Creek, Cosgrove Creek and Kemps Creek attracted early settlers because the soils are subject to periodic inundation thus provide favourable conditions for farming. The suburb is historically associated with Kemps Creek and Luddenham, and suburbs to the south located within the Liverpool local government area

2.2 Land Grants

No.	Grantee		Name of Farm	Area	Date of Grant
1	William	Cosgrove	Cosgrove's Farm	60 acres	25/8/1812
2	William	Charker	Charker's Farm	60 acres	25/8/1812
3	Laurence	Brady	Brady's Farm	50 acres	c.1811
4	William	Charker		125 acres	13/1/1818
5	William	Tindale		270 acres	5/4/1821
6	Nicholas	Bayly	King's Down	680 acres	18/12/1805
7	James	Badgery	Exeter Farm	640 acres	8/1812
8	William	Johnson		500 acres	31/8/1819
9	John	Piper	Blackford Farm	400 acres	Not determined
10	Samuel	Laycock		100 acres	1816
11	Thomas	Nichols	Ham Farm	200 acres	13/1/1818
12	Phillip	Hogan		120 acres	13/1/1818
13	Thomas	Reynolds	Reynold's Farm	57 acres	10/6/1815
14	William	Hill	Hill's Farm	30 acres	10/6/1815
15	Michael	Glynn	Glynn's Farm	40 acres	25/8/1812
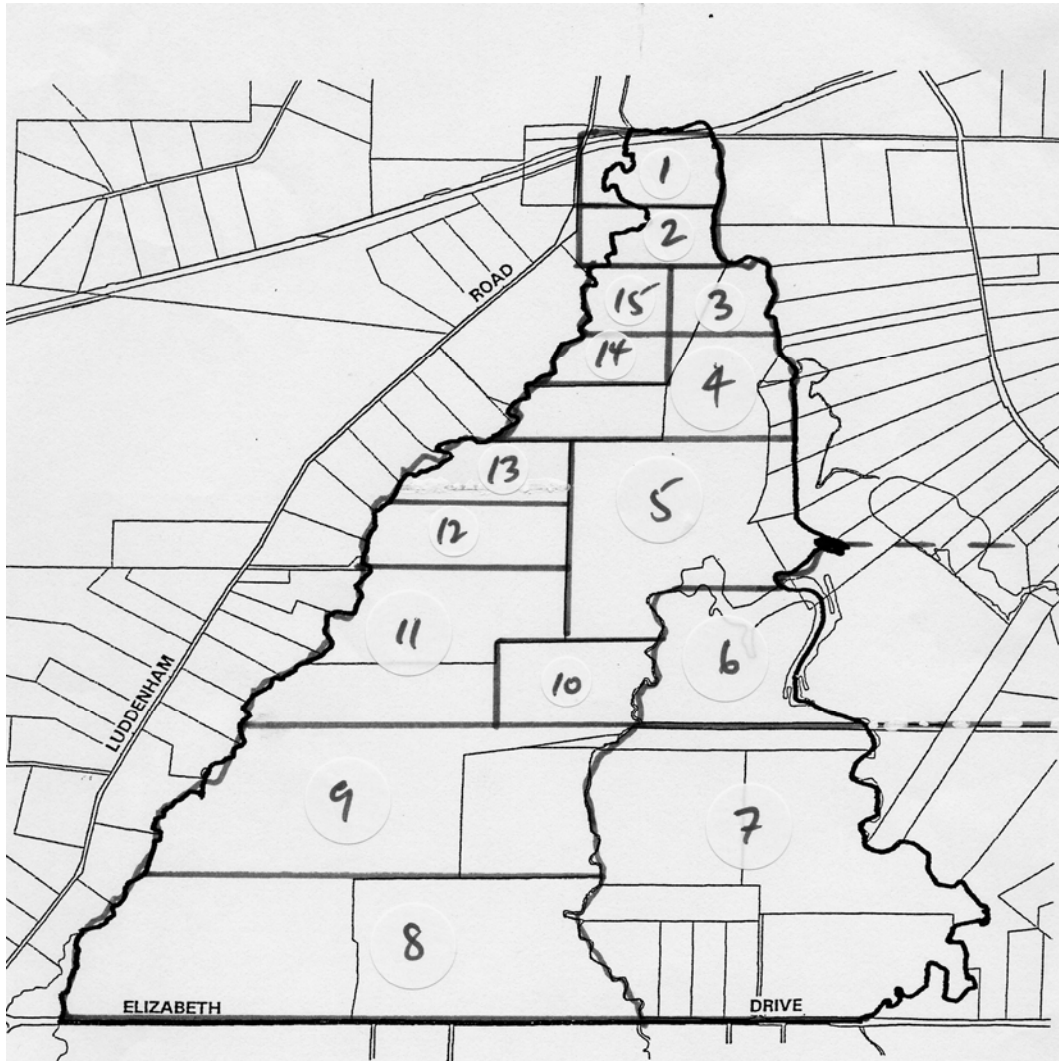
Crown land grants in the suburb of **Badgerys Creek,** parish of Melville, county of Cumberland. (Base drawing supplied by Penrith City Council.)

2.3   Historical background

Badgerys Creek is named after James Badgery who received a grant of 640 acres in 1812. Badgery (1769-1827) had arrived in the colony in November 1799 as an emigrant in the employ of the William Paterson of the NSW Corps. In 1803, Badgery obtained a grant of 100 acres at Agnes Banks in the area of Yarramundi Lagoon and an additional 39 acres was granted the following year. However it was this large grant of 640 acres that Badgery used to establish a farming enterprise which included property in the Sutton Forest region and evolved over the nineteenth century into the agricultural company Pitt Son & Badgery. Badgery named the grant Exeter Farm after his English birthplace. By 1828 the Badgery family had 1900 acres of land in colony.

Badgery's grant was one of a number made in 1810-1812 by Governor Macquarie in the Bringelly and Mulgoa areas. These areas represented the new frontier of settlement and were characterised by moderately fertile soils and open forest. Located at the low-lying confluence of Badgerys and Cosgroves Creeks (KC-1) the grants were quite small in area – between 30 and 160 acres and considered suitable

for agriculture. The grants were made to emancipists such as William Cosgrove (? - 1820) who had arrived in 1803 to serve his sentence of transportation but later attained the position of pound keeper and constable at Bringelly, or William Charker the principal overseer of government stock at Cowpastures. Another small grant of this period was Michael Glynn's 40 acres at Cosgrove Creek, named Glynn's Farm. In 1822 the farm had an extensive crop of wheat and an orchard together with eight cattle and pairs of hogs and horses.[8] Larger grants were made in the southern area of the locality with its poorer soils. Badgery's grant has been mentioned already, but the other grantees included William Johnson (500 acres); Lieutenant John Piper (400 acres), William Tindale (270 acres); and Thomas Nichols (200 acres). In the muster return of 1822, Johnson's grant of 1819 comprised 310 acres, with a small area of 10 acres under crop and the balance being used to run 96 head of cattle.[9] These small grants were consolidated over the nineteenth century for large pastoral runs. An indication of the scale of the consolidation is given by the Fleurs which by the late date of 1930 comprised an area of 2311 acres (continues into Kemps Creek).[10]

Essentially rural and sparsely populated throughout the nineteenth century, local government representation was forced on the area by the government in 1906 through the establishment of Nepean Shire. While the pattern of land ownership today has changed little from the making of the original Crown grants, a rise in the resident population warranted opening of a post office in 1896 and a public school in 1895, and Primitive Methodist mission hall was opened in 1898.[11]

In the early 1920s, Badgery's old grant was divided under the provisions of the Soldier Settlement Act, while in 1936 a large area with frontage to South Creek was acquired by the Commonwealth of Australia for a CSIRO research station for animal health (McMaster's Field Station) and also for a short time was a field station for research into radio astronomy. The site was sold by the CSIRO in 1996.

2.4   Description

Badgerys Creek is a sparsely populated rural suburb situated between South Creek and Kemps Creek to the south of St. Marys. The suburb is bounded by Elizabeth Drive to the south which also forms the council boundary.

The land has been cleared with the exception of treed creeklines (KC-01). The topography is characterized by level, low-lying flood plain with low hills to the south.

The suburb comprises a number of large rural landholdings generally fronting the creeks. The farms are principally used for grazing stock, growing vegetables, and there are a number of horse/dog training tracks which front Elizabeth Drive. The exception is a large open-cut quarry extracting of the shale and clays of the floodplain. There are a few farmhouses, which are generally set back from Elizabeth Drive, the best historic example being BC-01

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8   Baxter, C.J. (ed.), *General Muster and Land and Stock Muster of New South Wales; 1822*, Society of Australian Genealogists, Sydney, 1988, entry no. 802
9   *General Muster and Land and Stock Muster of New South Wales; 1822*, entry no. 1072
10   *Nepean Times* 11/10/1930, p.5
11   *Nepean Times* 29/1/1898, p.3

Elizabeth Drive is an historic early nineteenth century road alignment, which has been upgraded to suit evolving traffic usage. There is a notable stand of mature roadside eucalyptus trees.

2.5   Existing Heritage Items

No item is listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*.

2.6   Existing Nominated Heritage Item

The following item was identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, but not listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*:

KC-01 South Creek Basin, Luddenham, Mamre and Elizabeth Drive	This area with its remnant stands of paper bark and river she-oak along drainage lines and paddocks was listed as an area of high visual natural importance. However it is not an item that belongs in a cultural heritage study and should not be listed in the revised LEP schedule. The item is not recommended for listing on the LEP schedule.	

2.7   Potential Heritage Items

The following items were identified through fieldwork undertaken for the preparation of this review:

BC-01 Farmhouse, 1669-1723 Elizabeth Drive SHI 2260661	This early twentieth century brick farmhouse with its remnant vineyard setting provides valuable insight into the historic rural uses of the area. The house is a very good example of its type and unique within this locality. It demonstrates the historic themes of agriculture and pastoralism.	
BC -02 McGarvie-Smith Farm 1793-1951 Elizabeth Drive SHI 2260857	A pair of timber and compressed fibre cement sheeted buildings, associated with the establishment of the farm as a research facility by the University of Sydney in 1936.	
BC-24 McMasters Field Station 1669a Elizabeth Drive SHI 2260833	The former McMaster Field Station is of historical interest as an important centre for CSIRO animal research from 1936 to c.1990 and is the only known example of a CSIRO rural research institute in the Penrith LGA.	

2.8   Planning codes, guidelines and studies

Existing statutory controls for heritage items are contained in the Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991 (Environmental Heritage Conservation).

Badgerys Creek is included in the Penrith Rural Lands Study prepared by Penrith City Council (June 2001). The report highlights:

- Indigenous vegetation of Casuarina associated with drainage lines
- A wide open nature which provides an agricultural landscape of note
- The low residential use
- The large number of large size blocks

The *Fauna and Flora Corridors Study* prepared for Penrith City Council by Land and Environment Planning in 1997 recommended the dedication of fauna and flora corridor at the north-east corner of the locality.

The *South Creek Valley Heritage Study* prepared for the Department of Planning by Perumal Murphy Pty. Ltd., March 1990 identified the following items as warranting special heritage protection:

- The landscape of McMaster's Field Station, Elizabeth Drive, Badgerys Creek (L-30) as an item of regional significance
- The Fleurs radio telescope site (L-28) as an item of state significance (BC-02)
- The South Creek, Kemps Creek and Badgerys Creek confluence (L-27) as an item of regional significance (KC-01)
- Native vegetation along Badgerys Creek (L-13) as an item of regional significance (KC-01)
- Native vegetation along Cosgrove Creek (L-45) as an item of regional significance (KC-01)
- Native trees on Elizabeth Drive (L-54) as an item of regional significance

A fibro-cement building in McMaster's Field Station, Elizabeth Drive (B-24) was identified as requiring further investigation.

2.9   Comment

Badgerys Creek is principally significant as a cultural landscape derived from longstanding pastoral uses. The cleared low lying floodplain with its stands of paper bark and river she-oaks along drainage lines form a conspicuous landscape unit which is readily appreciated from the higher level Luddenham and Mamre Roads. Albeit subdivided, the larger land holdings in the southern portion of the locality demonstrate early colonial land management practice that has been sustained through government ownership in the twentieth century. There are also built items which demonstrate agricultural development from around 1900 and defence, although the provenance of the latter item requires further investigation.

Badgerys Creek is associated with the themes of pastoralism, defence, agriculture, and science.

2.10   Recommendations

The suburb of Badgerys Creek is significant because it comprises an agricultural landscape of note within the local government area. There are four identified built heritage items (BC-01, BC-02, BC-03 and BC-24) in the defined area which has

historic associations with early to mid twentieth century land settlement. While the area is sparsely settled the basin has associations with historic properties in neighbouring areas and also forms the visual backdrop to these suburbs. The cultural value of the suburb therefore is not defined by a built item or cultural planting, rather it is a combination of natural features such as its low-lying land form and dominant treed creeklines, and a culturally modified landscape of cleared land held in large land holdings. This is expressed in the previously nominated item KC-01 (Fox and Associates, 1986) which is an area of natural value rather than one of cultural heritage significance.

While it is recommended that the suburb be managed in accordance with the principles of the *Penrith Rural Lands Strategy* it is important to emphasise that ill-considered development has the potential to impact on the cultural values of the broader setting.

The remnant stands of native trees lining Elizabeth Drive should be considered for protection by other statutory listing as deemed appropriate by Council.

2.11 Policy

List as heritage items:
BC-01
BC-02
BC-24

3.0 Berkshire Park

3.1 Location

The Penrith locality of Berkshire Park is named after the estate of Richard Rouse. With frontage to Ropes Creek and proximity to Richmond, the area was settled in the early nineteenth century, but was sparsely populated until the late twentieth century. The area was gazetted a suburb in 1971. The suburb is historically associated with Londonderry, and suburbs to the north located with Hawkesbury local government area.

3.2 Land Grants

No.	Grantee		Name of Farm	Area	Date of Grant
1	Martin	Mason	Penruddock Farm	300 acres	23/4/1804
2	John	Norman		40 acres	31/8/1819
3	James	Sherrard		50 acres	31/8/1819
4	Peter	McAlpin		100 acres	31/8/1819
5	William	Deneson	Orange Grove	100 acres	18/12/1805
6	Daniel	Clarke		30 acres	31/8/1819
7	Walter	Thompson		60 acres	31/8/1819
8	William	Cupitt		60 acres	31/8/1819
9	John	Cupitt		60 acres	31/8/1819

Early Crown land grants in the suburb of **Berkshire Park,** parish of Londonderry, county of Cumberland. (Base drawing supplied by Penrith City Council.)

3.3   Historical Background

The original land grants at Berkshire Park were made from 1804 in the low-lying region of the alluvial soils of Ropes Creek. The higher ground with its poorer soils was retained as common land for a number of decades. The largest of the initial

round of grants, 300 acres, was made in April 1804 to Martin Mason who was the government surgeon and magistrate at Parramatta and Toongabbie between 1799 and1803. He moved to the fledgling township of Windsor in 1804 to run a private practice. Arising from Bligh's removal from office, Mason sold the grant, named Penruddock Farm, to Richard Rouse in 1810 on his return to England with Bligh to give evidence on behalf of the Hawkesbury settlers.[12] Rouse renamed the grant Berkshire Park (BP-01) and erected a 10 room brick cottage for his daughter Mary on her marriage to Jonathon Hassall in 1819. Further grants of 310 acres and 320 acres to the west were made in 1838. The numerous grants on Ropes Creek were absorbed into the estate. Mary Rouse lived at Berkshire Park until her death in 1883. The house with 90 acres was offered for sale in July 1883, then being described with 20 acres under crop, two small orchards and vineyard, dwelling house of six rooms and outbuildings of barn, stables, coach house, barn and sheds.[13] The house was destroyed by bushfire in 1944. The remaining area of the estate was subdivided into over 200 allotments of about four acres each, and put up for sale.[14]

Most of the other original Crown grants on South Creek ranged in area between 30 acres and 60 acres. The grantees were a mix of ex-convicts and free settlers. Daniel Clarke came free in 1809 and received a grant of 30 acres in 1814. The muster return of 1822 noted 20 acres of the grant was under crop with wheat (8 acres), maize (10 acres) and barley (4 acres).[15] John Cupitt, a free born farmer, received a grant of 60 acres in 1819.[16] The census return of 1828 noted Cupitt's farm comprised an area of 140 acres (a figure which may have included neighbouring Cupitt family grants), 35 acres was under cultivation and another 60 acres cleared, and there were 60 head of cattle.[17] William Denison's grant of 100 acres in the 1806 stock muster is noted as totally cleared with five sheep and six hogs.[18] Denison was the son of Martin and Sarah Denison, Sarah later remarried to John Brabyn, of the NSW Corp and former administrator of Launceston, and received a large grant in the Mulgoa Valley in 1816. Peter McAplin arrived free in 1812 and received a land grant of 100 acres. A blacksmith by trade, McAlpin appears not to have farmed the grant, but resided in Richmond.[19] Walter Thompson arrived free in 1806, and received a grant of 60 acres. The 1822 muster return noted 12 acres of this grant was under cultivation, and 20 acres cleared, and had 56 head of cattle and 20 hogs.[20]

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[12] Nichols, M., *The Hawkesbury Pioneer Register*, Vol. 1, Hawkesbury City Council, 1996.

[13] *Nepean Times* 7/7/1883, p.3

[14] Lands Department - 306 (Litho)

[15] *General Muster and Land and Stock Muster of New South Wales; 1822*, entry no. 315

[16] Nichols, M., *The Hawkesbury Pioneer Register*, Vol. 2, Hawkesbury City Council, 2001

[17] Sainty, M.R., and K.A. Johnson, *Census of New South Wales: November 1828*. Library of Australian History, Sydney, 1985, Entry C3222

[18] *Musters of New South Wales and Norfolk Island; 1805-1806,* entry no. 526

[19] *Census of New South Wales: November 1828,* entry no. M22

[20] *General Muster and Land and Stock Muster of New South Wales; 1822*, entry no. 1977
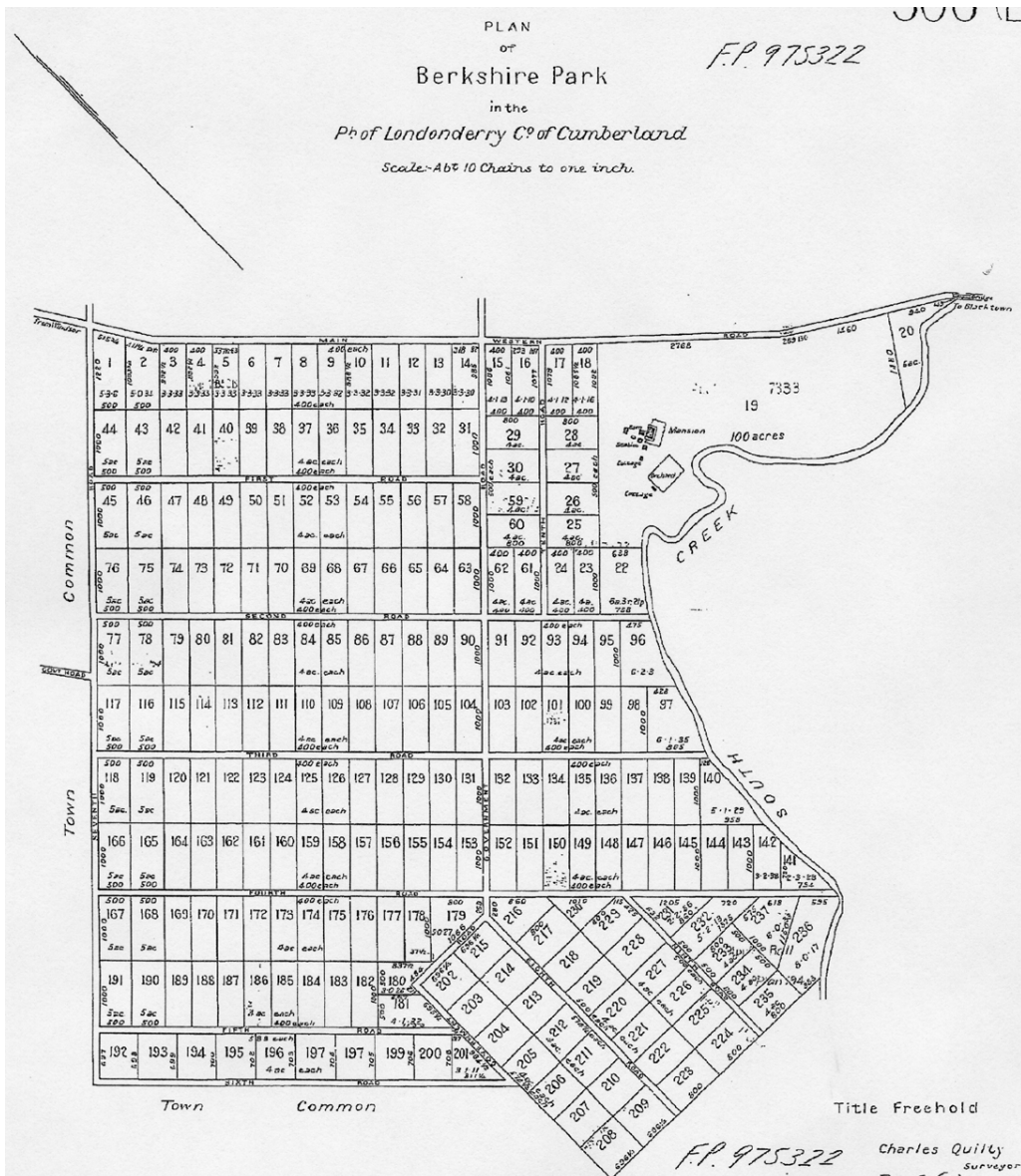
The plan of subdivision of the Berkshire Park estate was prepared by surveyor Charles Quilty. Source: Land and Property Information Plan 306 (L)

The subdivision of the common was probably undertaken in the economically depressed 1890s, when other common in the region was subdivided into small homesteads selection blocks of about 40 acres. However few of the allotments would seem to have been taken up and the land reverted to Crown ownership; the southern two thirds being dedicated in 1919 as state forest reserve, now part Castlereagh Nature Reserve, and part Castlereagh waste management centre. The northern third (fronting Richmond Road) was dedicated in 1960 for the Daruk Boys training school. This area is now the John Morony Correctional Centre which was intended to ease the overcrowding at Parramatta, Silverwater, Emu Plains and Malabar prisons.[21]

The available documentary evidence suggests the area was sparsely populated in the late nineteenth century. The petition for the establishment of Castlereagh council in 1893 included six residents in the area (John Buchanan, Joseph Walters, James

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[21]   *Penrith City Star* 16/6/1889, p.10

McKay, .L. Gardner, R. McKay, R. Reddell). Given the low population it is surprising that a post office was opened in 1936 (closed 1961).

During the Second World War a RAAF airstrip was built in 1942 as a diversionary field for the main base at Richmond.

3.4   Description

The rural suburb of Berkshire Park is located on the western bank of South Creek, north of St. Marys. The suburb is bounded by Richmond Road to the north. The historic Northern Road defines the western boundary.

The topography is characterized by gently undulating low-lying land. Generally the land has been selectively cleared for semi-rural living at the north-east corner of the suburb. The western and southern areas are open forest with clearing for the John Morony Correctional Centre and the Castlereagh Waste Depot. The Waste Depot is located in an area of former sand mining. This pattern of clearance reflects the historic land uses in the area with the high number of small rural landholdings contained within the Berkshire Park Estate (306 Litho), and the larger allotments to the west sited on the former common land. The floodplain of Ropes Creek is cleared, except for remnant natural vegetation along the watercourse, and continues in agricultural use.

However, while the Berkshire Park Estate was laid out in the 1880s, which is demonstrated by the regular gridded street pattern, only the creek side allotments appear to have been settled for any great length of time. Aerial photographs of the early 1970s show the land west of St. Marys Road was open forest, with a cleared area of the Second World War era diversionary airstrip. There is no village centre, but there is a modern community hall and fire station in Sixth Street.

The Northern Road (PC-03) and Richmond Road are historic early nineteenth century roads. While the roads have been upgraded to suit evolving traffic usage, the roads (in particular The Northern Road) retain a rural setting due to the forested government reserves.

3.5   Existing Heritage Items

No item is listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*

3.6   Existing Nominated Heritage Items

The following items were identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, but not listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*:

PC-03	The Northern Road was nominated for its historic interest as an early colonial road.
The Northern Road	While the road alignment remains the road has undergone upgrades removing much of its early form.
	This site is not recommended for listing.

LL-02 Former Castlereagh State Forest, Northern Road	The formerCastlereagh State Forest (now Castlereagh Nature Reserve) was nominated for its high natural conservation values. The natural values of the forest fall outside the scope of the heritage study. This item is not recommended for listing.

3.7   Potential Heritage Items

The following item was identified through fieldwork undertaken for the preparation of this review and/or through nomination by the community:

BP-01 Berkshire Park. 844-848 Richmond Road SHI2260662	The site of the historic homestead of Berkshire Park is discerned by its clusters of mature trees which identify the former garden area and possibly drive. There also footings of buildings. The broader area of the former estate is characterised by undulating creekside pasture and open forest. The site also contains a small building of interest.	

3.8   Planning codes, guidelines and studies

Existing statutory controls for heritage items are contained in the Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991 (Environmental Heritage Conservation).

State Environmental Planning Policy No 3 – Castlereagh Liquid Waste Disposal Depot (gazetted 19.6.81) and SEPP 27 - Prison Sites (gazetted 20.1.89) apply to sites at the northern part of the suburb.

Berkshire Park is included in the Penrith Rural Lands Study prepared by Penrith City Council (June 2001). The report highlights:

- A rural landscape of no historic character
- Major forested areas visible at road corridors
- Most allotments about 2 ha
- High number of commercial uses
- Large number of vacant lots
- Flat lands with native vegetation corridors

Berkshire Park is identified in the *Penrith Rural Lands Strategy* (September 2003) in the group of four rural centres where future settlement growth is possible.

The *Fauna and Flora Corridors Study* prepared for Penrith City Council by Land and Environment Planning in 1997 recommended the dedication of Bushland at the southern margin of the locality as a fauna and flora corridor.

3.9   Comment

Berkshire Park has historic significance for its associations with Rouse's Berkshire Park estate and subsequent late nineteenth century subdivision, and with early colonial land management practice in the former common lands and small farmland holdings on South Creek. The estate association is demonstrated in the gridded road layout north of Sixth Street and the large land holding of the former house with remnant cultural plantings and cleared undulating pasture adjacent the creek.

Berkshire Park is associated with the themes of agriculture, mining, forestry, towns, suburbs and villages, defence, and law and order.

No heritage items were identified in the study of 1987, although The Northern Road was nominated as part of a listing covering the length of this road in the LGA.

3.10   Recommendation

The heritage values of the suburb now largely reside in historic associations with past events and persons which are demonstrated in the grid road layout associated with the Berkshire Park subdivision, and the as yet un-subdivided land holding of the now demolished homestead (BP-01).   The integrity of the street layout should be maintained.

3.11   Policy

List as heritage items:
BP-01

4.0 Cambridge Gardens

4.1 Location

The suburb of Cambridge Gardens is located in the centre of the local government area. Historically the grant of 1,500 acres (St. Stephen's) made to Phillip Parker King in 1831 and a smaller Crown grant of 102 acres made to James Kernahan (date not determined), cover the locality. The area was developed as a residential estate in the 1970s and the locality was gazetted as a suburb in 1981. The suburb is associated with neighbouring Werrington Downs.
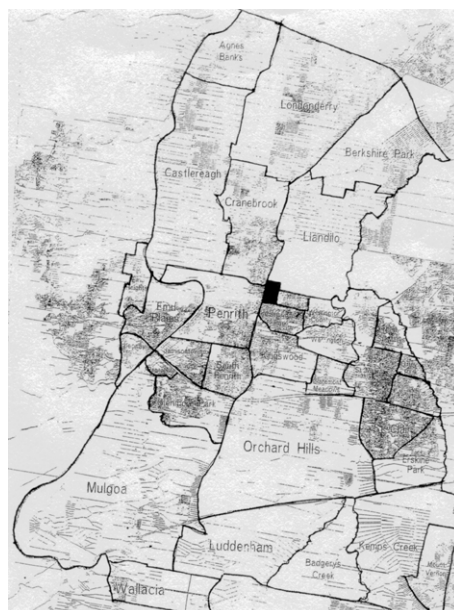
4.2 Land Grants

No.	Grantee	Name of Farm	Area	Date of Grant
1	James Kernahan		102 acres	Not determined - Former common
2	Phillip King Parker	St. Stephens	1500 acres	1831 - Former common under lease from 1821
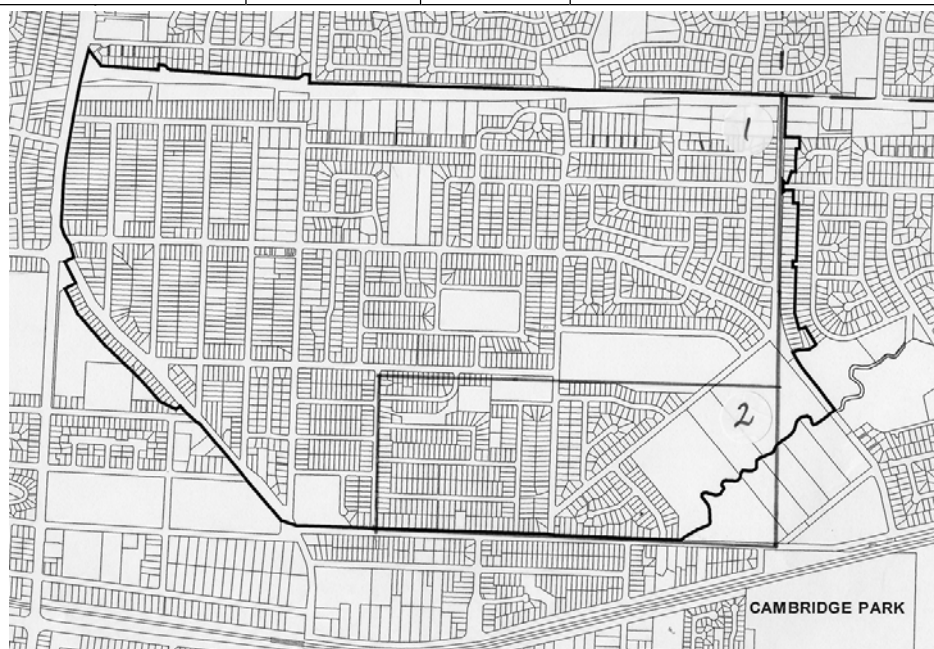
Crown land grants in the suburb of **Cambridge Gardens,** parish of Londonderry, county of Cumberland. (Base drawing supplied by Penrith City Council.)

4.3   Historical Background

Phillip Parker King was the son of a former governor of New South Wales. A captain in the Royal Navy, P.P. King surveyed skillfully the Australian coastline between 1817 and 1822. King's grant was named St. Stephen's Estate and covered an extensive part of the area north of Penrith. The grant had formed part of the 3000 acres of common dedicated for the farmers of the district of Evan. In 1822, King obtained a ticket of occupation for one half of the common reserve. King used the land to run cattle and breed stud horses.

4.4   Description

Cambridge Gardens is a suburb comprising a modern housing subdivision located to the northeast of Penrith. The suburb is bounded at its eastern edge by the rear of properties fronting Coronation Grove and Huntingdon Parade and at its southern edge by Dunheved Road. The western boundary is defined by Richmond Road (formerly The Northern Road).

The suburb is generally laid out in an irregular street pattern with Trinity Drive forming the main arterial road. The built environment of the suburb is characterized by housing stock constructed from the 1980s. There is a school and community hall at the geographic centre of the suburb. There are no extant historic houses, road alignments or property boundaries.

4.5   Existing Heritage Item

No item was listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*.

4.6   Existing Nominated Heritage Items

The following item was identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, but was not listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*:

PC-03 Richmond Road (The Northern Road)	The Northern Road was nominated for its historic interest as an early colonial road, but there is little of demonstrated significance in this section. This item is not recommended for listing.

4.7   Potential Heritage Items

No item was identified through fieldwork undertaken for the preparation of this review:

4.8   Planning codes, Guidelines and Studies

Existing statutory controls for heritage items are contained in the Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991 (Environmental Heritage Conservation).

Cambridge Gardens has historic significance for its association with Phillip Parker King's St. Stephen's Estate.

4.9   Comments

Cambridge Gardens is associated with themes such as pastoralism. The extant built environment however demonstrates post 1970s residential subdivision.

4.10 Recommendations

No heritage items have been identified in this study or the study of 1987, although Richmond Road was nominated as part of a listing covering the length of this road in the LGA. The fabric of this section demonstrates few historic associations.

The heritage values of the suburb now largely reside in historic associations with past events and persons.

4.11 Policy

None

5.0 Cambridge Park

5.1 Location

The suburb of Cambridge Park is located in the centre of the local government area. Historically the grant of 1,500 acres (St. Stephen's) made to Phillip Parker King in 1831 and a smaller Crown grant of 100 acres made to Edward Quinn (date not determined) cover the locality. The area was developed as a residential estate in the 1970s. The suburb is associated with neighbouring Penrith and Werrington.

5.2 Land Grants

No.	Grantee	Name of Farm	Area	Date of Grant
1	Phillip King Parker	St. Stephens	1500 acres	1831- Former common under lease from 1821
2	Edward Quinn	Edward's Farm	100 acres	10/6/1815

5.3 Historical Background

Phillip Parker King was the son of the one time governor of New South Wales. A captain in the Royal Navy, P.P. King surveyed skilfully the Australian coastline between 1817 and 1822. King's grant was named St. Stephen's Estate and covered an extensive part of the area north of Penrith. The grant had formed part of the 3000 acres of common (Crown Land) dedicated for the farmers of the district of Evan. In 1822, King obtained a ticket of occupation for one half of the common reserve. King used the land to run cattle and breed stud horses.

The western half of the locality was subdivided into small farmlets in 1884.[22] This subdivision was named Cambridge Park Estate (DP1868). The central and eastern areas of the locality were also subdivided into farmlets in the first decades of the twentieth century (DP 3077 and Werrington Park (DP 2460)). While the area was used for a variety of agricultural activities such as Kent's poultry farm in Cambridge Street and a dairy at the corner of Eton Road and Pembroke Street, the 'grandly estate' of Cambridge Park remained largely bushland. Further subdivision into smaller lots in the 1920s and 1930s brought a proliferation of shanties in the Depression, and the grandly named Cambridge Park Hall, a hessian lined building with iron roof and earthen floor, was opened in 1931.

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[22]   *Nepean Times* 6/12/1884, p.3
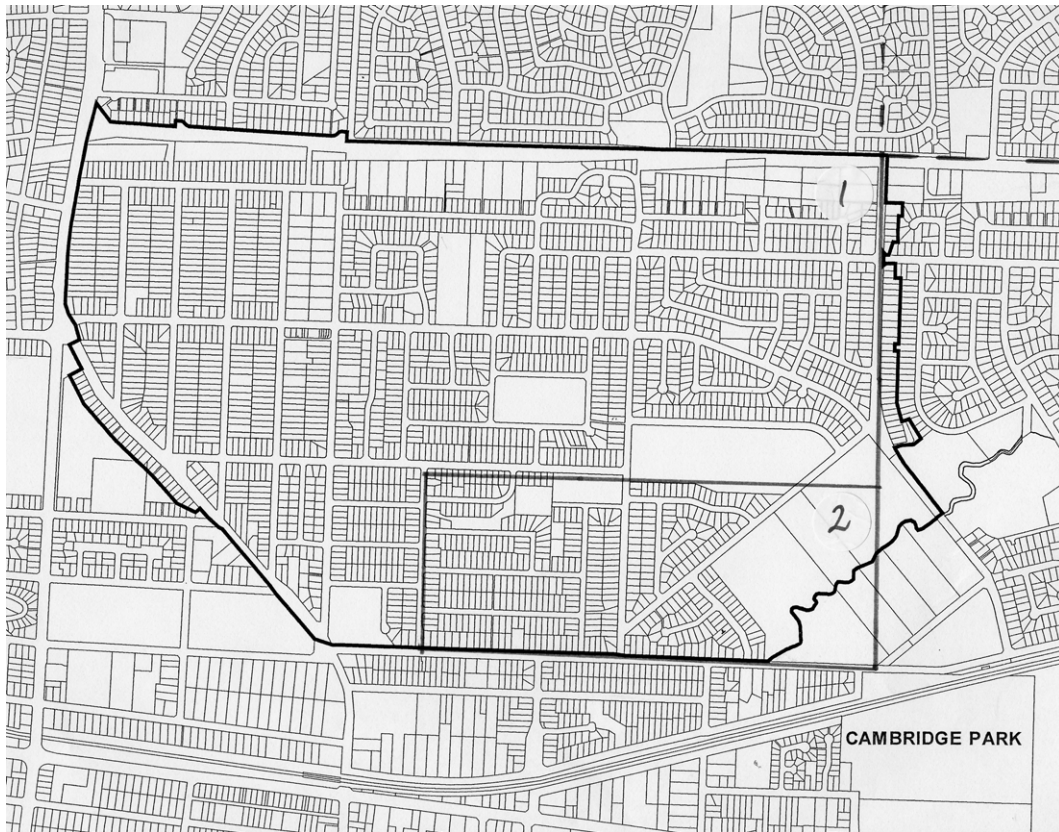
Crown land grants in the suburb of **Cambridge Park,** parish of Londonderry, county of Cumberland. (Base drawing supplied by Penrith City Council

The south east corner of the suburb area has frontage to Werrington Creek, a natural resource that was utilised from the mid 1890s by two tanning works. The largest was Fred Jones' operation established in 1896. Set within 25 acres, the tannery maintained 40 tanning pits and employed eight men. The smaller Paskin Bros.' Tannery was set within 10 acres and maintained 20 pits and employed six men. The Paskins were Henry and Thomas, sons of pioneering St. Marys tanner John Paskins. By 1898 both tanneries produced 150 hides per week each which were transported by rail to Sydney.[23]

In the years following the Second World War, the area was progressively developed with the old small farming lots being re-subdivided into suburban allotments. In 1953 a post office was opened while the first public school opened in 1958. A high school opened in 1976. The area was gazetted a suburb in 1970.

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[23]   *Nepean Times* 24/9/1898, p.8
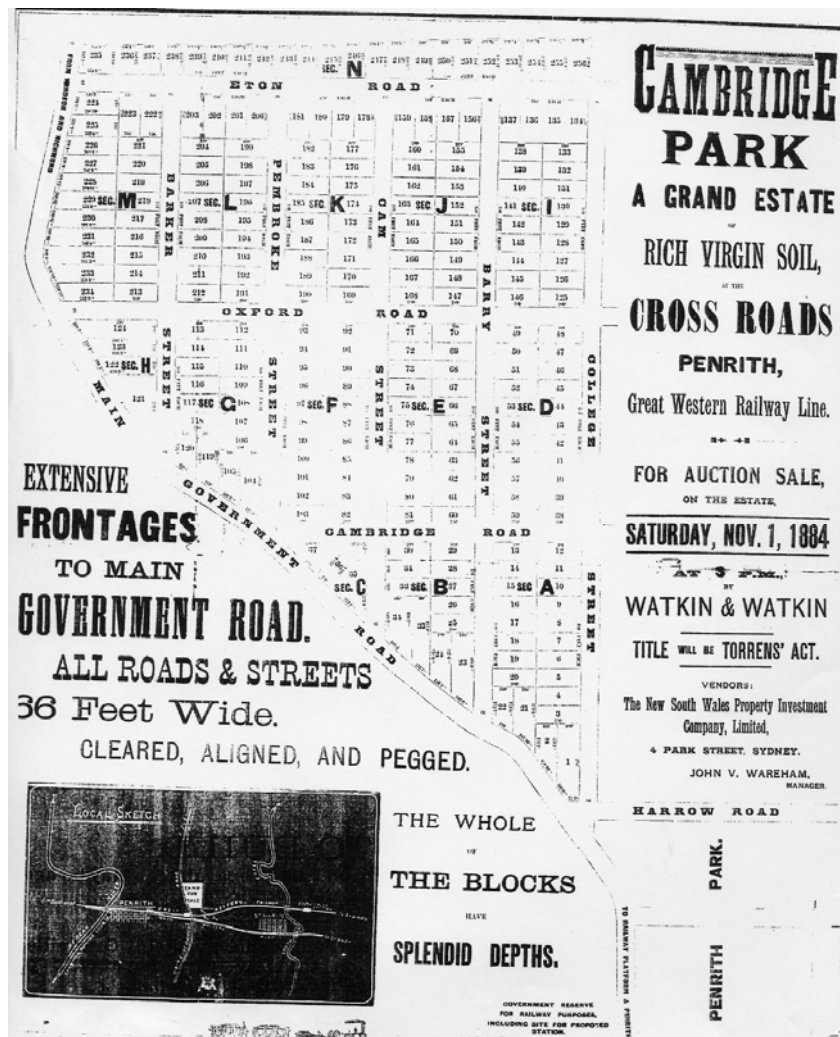
The plan produced for the Cambridge Park estate land sale of 1884. Source: Penrith City Council Library

5.4 Description

Cambridge Park is a suburb comprising a modern housing subdivision located to the north of the railway line and northwest of St. Marys. The suburb is bounded at its eastern edge by properties fronting Wrench Street and at its southern edge by Victoria Street. The western boundary is defined by Richmond Road (formerly The Northern Road).

The suburb is generally laid out in a regular gridded street pattern which at the western edge is associated with the late nineteenth century Cambridge Park subdivision (DP 1868).

The built environment of the suburb is characterized by housing stock constructed from the 1950s. The land sloping to Werrington Creek at the south-east corner of the suburb has been reserved as parkland.

5.5 Existing Heritage Item

No item was listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991.*

5.6 Existing Nominated Heritage Items

The following item was identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, but was not listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*:

PC-03 Bringelly Road (The Northern Road).	The Northern Road was nominated for its historic interest as an early colonial road. There is little of demonstrated heritage significance in this section. This item is not recommended for listing.

5.7 Potential Heritage Items

No item was identified through fieldwork undertaken for the preparation of this review:

5.8 Planning codes, guidelines and studies

Existing statutory controls for heritage items are contained in the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991 (Environmental Heritage Conservation)*.

5.9 Comment

Cambridge Park has historic significance for its association with Phillip Parker King's St. Stephen's Estate and later nineteenth century subdivision. The estate association is demonstrated in the gridded road layout west of College Street.

Cambridge Park is associated with themes such as pastoralism and towns, suburbs and villages. The extant built environment however demonstrates post 1950s residential subdivision.

5.10 Recommendations

No heritage places were identified in this study or the study of 1987, although Bringelly Road was nominated as part of a listing covering the length of this road in the LGA. The fabric of this section demonstrates few historic associations.

The heritage values of the suburb now largely reside in historic associations with past events and persons which are demonstrated in the grid road layout associated with the Cambridge Park subdivision. The integrity of the street layout should be maintained.

5.11 Policy

None

6.0 Castlereagh

6.1 Location

The suburb is historically associated with Agnes Banks and Cranebrook, and is the oldest European settled area in the LGA.
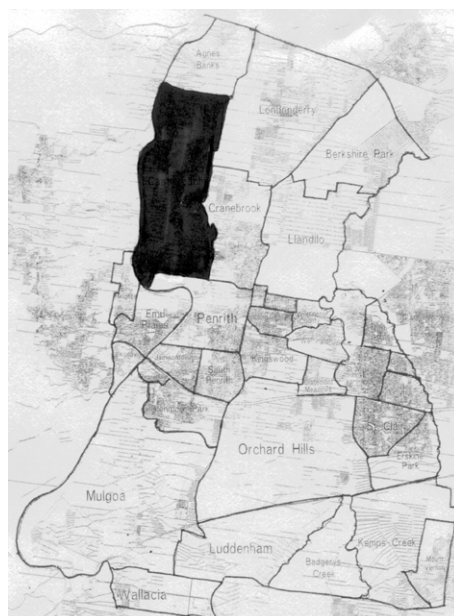
6.2 Land Grants

No.	Grantee		Name of Farm	Area	Date of Grant
01	Joseph	Bayliss		150 acres	1/6/1803
02	William	Seals		30 acres	20/4/1809
03	Isaac	Cornwall	Kent Farm	100 acres	20/4/1809
04	John	Burgess	Blackheath	80 acres	14/11/1809
05	Richard	Perkins		50 acres	8/10/1816
06	George	Cheshire		50 acres	8/10/1816
07	Thomas	Markwell		50 acres	5/4/1821
08	Benjamin	Carver		100 acres	9/1/1809
09	George	Black		80 acres	11/8/1804
10	Donald	Kennedy		160 acres	30/6/1803
11	Robert	Smith		80 acres	30/6/1803
12	Gilbert	Goodlitt		80 acres	30/6/1803
13	Joshua	Griffiths		80 acres	30/6/1803
14	Richard	Oldwright		80 acres	30/6/1803
15	Martin	Mentz (Mince)		80 acres	30/6/1803
18	Thomas	Cheshire		140 acres	30/6/1803
18	William	Tonks		140 acres	30/6/1803
19	John	Harris		90 acres	30/6/1803
19	Thomas	Lambley		80 acres	30/6/1803
20	John	Jones		80 acres	30/6/1803
21	Stephen	Smith		100 acres	30/6/1803
22	Edward	Field		100 acres	30/6/1803

23	John	Pickering		80 acres	30/6/1803
24	Samuel	Stanyard		80 acres	30/6/1803
25	Mary	Colletts		70 acres	1/7/1803
26	John	Lees	Pankle	284 acres	19/10/1831
27	Charles	Gordon	Providence Farm	50 acres	19/10/1831
28	John	Lees	Stoke	80 acres	
29	Thomas	Markwell		50 acres	8/10/1816
30	George	Lewis		40 acres	8/10/1816
31	John	Hughes		40 acres	19/10/1831
32	William	Bayliss		40 acres	8/10/1816
33	Phillip	Devine		36 acres	8/10/1816
34	Donald	Kennedy		50 acres	25/8/1812
35	Joseph	Bayliss		44 acres	25/8/1812
36	John	Andrews		40 acres	25/8/1812
37	Ralph	Wilson		200 acres	11/8/1804
38			Town Reserve		1811
39	Alexander	Fraser		60 acres	19/10/1831
40	Samuel	Terry (original grantee was Thomas Dalton)		60 acres	19/10/1831
41	John	Colethread		100 acres	5/8/1806
43	Rosetta	Marsh	Islington	150 acres	18/3/1809
44	Thomas	Green		50 acres	1/1/1806
45	John	Pugh		190 acres	11/8/1804
46	Thomas	Biggers		100 acres	10/5/1809
48	Elizabeth More	Hume*		50 acres	5/8/1806 * The mother of the explorer Hamilton Hume
49	William N.	Chapman		1300 acres	10/2/1804
50	James	McCarthy	Crane Brook	100 acres	11/8/1804
51	Christopher	Frederick		100 acres	4/6/1804
52	John	Lees		90 acres	1/6/1804
53	George	Fieldhouse		90 acres	1/6/1804
54	James	Morris		160 acres	11/8/1804
55	Robert	Williams		60 acres	6/9/1809

Crown land grants in the suburb of **Castlereagh,** parish of Castlereagh, county of Cumberland. (Base drawing supplied by Penrith City Council.)

6.3 Historical Background

The locality of Castlereagh contains one of the five towns (C-14) established by Governor Macquarie in 1810 to provide flood relief for the farmers of the lowlands of

the Nepean/Hawkesbury River. These towns are located on the high ground above the flood prone river valley. The town reserve of Castlereagh was laid out by surveyor James Meehan and each of the local farmers were allocated an allotment within the reserve. The community which the township was intended to serve lay to the east. This area comprised a considerable number of Crown grants made official over 1803 and 1804 by Governor King, but evidently confirming a prior pattern of land usages dating from the mid 1790s. The grants are mostly located between the Nepean River and a north/south line of road which today is traced by Castlereagh Road. Other, generally smaller, grants were located to the east of Castlereagh Road.

The township (the south-east half is presently included within the neighbouring Penrith local area of Cranebrook) was not a success, although Rev. Fulton's combined chapel, parsonage and schoolhouse (C-15) was erected in 1813 by William Cox at the government's expense (the value of this work was put at £1,808) and a burial ground dedicated for the area (C-16). To the south, a glebe of 400 acres was reserved for the Anglican Church, but was re-granted to the Rev. Fulton and a smaller area of 60 acres dedicated as glebe. (The cemetery, glebe and site of chapel/schoolhouse are within the Cranebrook area of the town reserve.) Fulton was in charge of the parishes of Castlereagh and Richmond. The school, run by Fulton, was a classical academy based on the English tradition of providing tuition for the sons of the local farmers capable of paying the tuition fee. Charles Tompson, the author of Australia's first published volume of poetry, *Wild Notes from the Lyre of a Native Minstrel* of 1820, attended Fulton's school. By the 1820s only the blacksmith, Fulton and his pupils lived in the town, and this situation had not improved by the 1840s when the township allotments were resumed by the Government and offered for sale, again evidently with little success. At any given time during this period there may have been only a handful of buildings within the reserve.

The Crown grants on the alluvial soils of the riverbank with its network of creeklines were between 40 acres and 150 acres with most being 80 acres. These grants were intended to develop an agricultural base in the colony although timber getting was the first land use with clearance of high quality timbers such as cedar. The rate of timber clearing can be gauged from the muster return of 1804 and it was of sufficient extent to cause major run-off silting the river course and causing catastrophic flooding.

The original grantees were a mix of ex-convicts and free settlers with a strong representation of former soldiers of the New South Wales Corps who received land grants resulting from the reduction in the Corps in 1803. The former New South Wales Corps grantees included Joseph Bayliss, George Black, John Burgess, Richard Oldwright, John Lees, Ralph Wilson, a captain in the Corps, John Pickering, Thomas Lambley, John Pugh and William Tonks. The first farmers however were not successful and from around 1806 grants were being worked by tenant farmers or were being absorbed into larger land holdings.

Some insight into the nature of this early settlement can be gleaned from the following entries in the land and stock muster of 1806:

- George Black's riverside grant of 80 acres had been cleared but the majority of the land (77 acres) was pasture, about 2 acres had wheat and maize, and there

was an orchard of one acre. Black was a private in the Corps who had arrived in 1791 and had been discharged in March 1803.[24]

- John Pickering's 80 acres was divided in two by 1806 with the grantee resident on 40 acres of which 11 acres was under crop and the balance of the grant was leased by George Collin who had 7 acres under crop.[25]
- Thomas Lambley's 80 acres had 8 acres under cultivation.[26]
- John Pugh's grant of 140 acres had been enlarged to 215 acres although relatively small area (21 acres) was under cultivation together with a small orchard.[27]
- A grant of 90 acres was made to John Lees in 1803 who was another former private with the New South Wales Corp who had arrived in 1797. The grant was named Stoke. To the east, Lees received an additional grant of 284 acres at an unknown date (it was registered in 1831) named Pankle; located on the poor quality sandy soils, this was evidently given for grazing stock. By the 1806 stock muster Lees owned 160 acres with 14 acres under cultivation.[28] Lees is of particular historical note for his contribution to the development of Wesleyan Methodism in the colony by opening a chapel by 1815 and then in 1817 erecting a chapel on his Castlereagh property. The chapel was rebuilt in brick in 1847 (UC-01).

The other early grantees included:

- Donald Kennedy received two grants totaling 210 acres, the smaller of these (50 acres) is located within this locality. Kennedy arrived in 1792 to serve a sentence of transportation. The 90 acre grant passed to his sons on his death in 1829 but does not appear in the land and stock musters for 1822 and 1828.
- John Andrews had arrived in 1803 as a free settler and received a grant of 1812 of 40 acres. In the 1822 muster, Andrews' farm comprised 110 acres, with 40 acres under cultivation, 80 acres cleared and five acres of orchard. Andrews had been issued with cattle from government stock in 1816 and his livestock by 1822 comprised 20 head of cattle and 30 hogs.[29]
- Benjamin Carver arrived in 1792. By 1804 he was constable and formed part of the government's voluntary militia at the Battle of Vinegar Hill. In 1820 he was constable and pound-keeper for the district. Carver received a grant of 100 acres in 1809 which in the 1822 muster was noted with 14 acres under cultivation, another 14 acres cleared, and with five hogs.[30]
- Thomas Markwell arrived in 1790 to serve a sentence of 14 years transportation. Markwell received two grants of 50 acres, which by the 1828 census about a third was under cultivation. Unusually, Markwell also had 100 head of cattle and 700 sheep.[31]
- William Seals arrived in 1792 as the baker to Governor Phillip. In the 1822 muster about five acres was under cultivation, and there was a small orchard. There were 18 head of cattle.[32]

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[24] Baxter, C.J. (ed.), *Musters of New South Wales and Norfolk Island; 1805-1806*, Society of Australian Genealogists, Sydney, 1989, entry B461
[25] *Musters of New South Wales and Norfolk Island; 1805-1806,* entry no. B363 and B364
[26] *Musters of New South Wales and Norfolk Island; 1805-1806,* entry no B481
[27] *Musters of New South Wales and Norfolk Island; 1805-1806,* entry no B626
[28] *Musters of New South Wales and Norfolk Island; 1805-1806,* entry no B611
[29] Baxter, C.J. (ed.), *General Muster and Land and Stock Muster of New South Wales; 1822*, Society of Australian Genealogists, Sydney, 1988, entry no. B23
[30] *General Muster and Land and Stock Muster of New South Wales; 1822,* entry no. B352
[31] Sainty, M.R., and K.A. Johnson, *Census of New South Wales: November 1828*. Library of Australian History, Sydney, 1985, entry no. M1718
[32] *General Muster and Land and Stock Muster of New South Wales; 1822,* entry no. B1832

- Isaac Cornwall arrived in 1797 to serve a sentence of transportation. Cornwall received a grant of 100 acres in 1809 which was named Kent Farm, but died in 1811. The farm however was evidently retained by the family for in the 1828 census return, the eldest son, also named Isaac, was farming the grant; 20 acres were under cultivation with two head of cattle.[33]
- James McCarthy (1771-1851) arrived in the colony in 1793 to serve seven years' transportation. He received his land grant of 100 acres in August 1804, the first in the area, but family tradition has it he received a grant of 30 acres in 1799. In the 1806 muster he had five acres under cultivation and a horse and oxen.[34] By 1828 the farm comprised 400 acres, 65 acres under cultivation with livestock numbering nine horses and 150 cattle.[35] McCarthy is of particular historic note for his contribution to the development of Roman Catholicism in the colony with services being held at his homestead and a small parcel of land was set aside for a Catholic cemetery from around 1806. The property was retained by the family until 1965, and the old house was destroyed by fire in 1973. The bricks were salvaged by the Broadbent family and used in restoration of The Cottage at Mulgoa.
- Half of Samuel Stanyard's grant was leased by James Portsmouth in 1806 with 10 acres under crop.[36]
- Stephen Smith had 24 acres under cultivation in 1806 and also had a small orchard.[37]
- John Harris – Arrived 1790 and had 27 acres under cultivation by 1806.[38] By 1828 55 acres of the grant was under cultivation with a livestock numbering five horses and 64 cattle.[39]
- Edward Field had 30 acres under cultivation and a small orchard by 1806, with an extensive stock of 15 sheep and one horse.[40] By 1828 the farm had been increased to 150 acres and was managed by his native born son. 66 acres of the grant was under cultivation with a livestock numbering 19 horses, 260 sheep and 130 cattle.[41]
- Christopher Frederick had 10 acres under cultivation by 1806.[42] By 1828 25 acres of the grant was under cultivation with a livestock numbering 3 horses, and 11 cattle.[43]
- Thomas Cheshire – had 18 acres under cultivation in 1806.[44]
- Mary Collett had 11 acres under cultivation in 1806.[45] Mary came free to the colony in 1801 accompanying her husband Pierce who had been transported to serve his sentence of 14 years. By 1828 the Colletts had moved to managing a licensed hotel along the Western Road in the Blue Mountains, and their son Joseph, a blacksmith, would seem to have been managing the grant, now reduced to 20 acres.[46]
- Thomas Green had nothing under cultivation in 1806.[47]

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[33] *Census of New South Wales: November 1828,* entry no. C2497
[34] *Musters of New South Wales and Norfolk Island; 1805-1806,* entry no. B478
[35] *Census of New South Wales: November 1828,* entry no. M207
[36] *Musters of New South Wales and Norfolk Island; 1805-1806,* entry no. B365
[37] *Musters of New South Wales and Norfolk Island; 1805-1806,* entry no. B483
[38] *Musters of New South Wales and Norfolk Island; 1805-1806,* entry no. B491
[39] *Census of New South Wales: November 1828,* entry no. H488
[40] *Musters of New South Wales and Norfolk Island; 1805-1806,* entry no. B492
[41] *Census of New South Wales: November 1828,* entry no. F344
[42] *Musters of New South Wales and Norfolk Island; 1805-1806,* entry no. B501
[43] *Census of New South Wales: November 1828,* entry no. F1356
[44] *Musters of New South Wales and Norfolk Island; 1805-1806,* entry no. B585
[45] *Musters of New South Wales and Norfolk Island; 1805-1806,* entry no. B497
[46] *Census of New South Wales: November 1828,* entry no. C1708
[47] *Musters of New South Wales and Norfolk Island; 1805-1806,* entry no. B381

- James Morris arrived 1801 serving a sentence of seven years transportation. By 1828 30 acres of a farm, now comprising 60 acres, was under cultivation with livestock numbering 9 horses, and 3 cattle.[48]

During the first few decades of the nineteenth century many of the original grantees had given up farming, their land either being sold or leased, however the river frontage land was in high demand due to its productivity for grain production and then cattle grazing. John Single, a free settler, came to the Castlereagh district in 1817 and was one of the first to supply meat to the Government Stores. He bought up a number of the grants to build up a farm holding of 2000 acres (inclusive of land to west of the river) centred on the grand Nepean Park (C-09) erected c.1823. The Single family remained in the district throughout the nineteenth century.

The southern part of the locality lies within William Neate Chapman's Lambridge grant, which was owned in the first half of the nineteenth century by the McHenry family, by 1850 there were a large number of small tenant farms here.[49]

The pattern of settlement by the early 1870s was characterised by a large number of narrow lots with frontage to Castlereagh Road occupied by tenant or freehold farmers.[50] This land use pattern is similar to that of today. *Greville's Directory* of 1872 lists nearly 100 inhabitants in the area of Castlereagh.

To service this community of farmers a government school was established in 1858 and a new purpose built schoolhouses were completed in 1879 (UC-03 and C-04). The school was closed in 1930 at the onset of the Depression. The school supplanted the neighbouring Wesleyan school house (UC-01). Around the schools developed a village area which at Castlereagh includes Smith Park (dedicated as reserve in 1903) (C-02) and the former council chambers (erected 1895 with 1934 addition) (C-02). The Anglican's Christ Church (C-12) was consecrated in 1878 some distance to the south of this area.[51] The church is located on land donated by Joseph D. Single of Minnaville and this location has views to the homesteads Nepean Park (C-09) (owned by the Single family) and Hadley Park (C-08). A post office was also opened in the 1870s (1875), which closed in 1967.

Inns were also established to cater for farmers and passing trade. These included Lander's Oddfellow Inn, the Do-Drop-Inn at Upper Castlereagh, and William Lander's Welcome Inn (C-05). The Hadley family also maintained inns, the first was Charles' from around 1817 and another by his son Thomas through the 1830s. Storekeepers are also noted in directories, such as Robert Brown (until 1857) and the Parkers (1860s-1880s). The important position of blacksmith was held by Edward Field and Eugene Langley at the old Castlereagh township, while on the Castlereagh Road were the Parkers.[52]

A dairy industry developed at Castlereagh during the late nineteenth century which warranted the opening of a creamery at Penrith in 1893. There were initially about 20 local farmers supplying the creamery.[53]

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[48] *Census of New South Wales: November 1828,* entry no. F1356
[49] Lands Department – Old System Deed Bk 73, No. 86
[50] Lands Department – Crown Plan 550a-1603
[51] *Nepean Times* 28/12/1878, p.3
[52] Bently, F., and J. Birmingham, 'Penrith Lakes Scheme Regional Environmental Study: History of European settlement'. Prepared for Department of Environment and Planning, 1983.
[53] *Nepean Times* 15/4/1893, p. 7

Castlereagh was located within the boundaries of the original Penrith Council of 1871. The Castlereagh ward seceded from Penrith Council in 1895 to form Castlereagh Council, and new chambers (C-02) were soon after erected by local contractor J. Shaw.[54] The first mayor was Arthur Leopold Hough. The first town clerk was E Bissland (1895 -1896), but his successor, A. F. Devlin, was the longest serving (1896 -1927.) The chambers were extended in 1934 to a design prepared by architect A. Hodgson of Glenbrook.[55] Hodgson continued his association with local government into the 1960s in designing the Penrith City Council's new offices (P-18).

A parish map of the 1830s showing the Castlereagh township reserve and surrounding common. Source: Lands Department Parish Map CD

The eastern area of the locality, inclusive of the town reserve, was common land used for pasturing stock. As with Agnes Banks to the north, the common land is located on an isolated pocket of wind blown sands which overlie clay deposits. The common land supports an interesting shrub dominated community. The common land (Crown land) has remained as Crown reserve and presently forms part of a nature reserve.

6.4   Description

The rural suburb of Castlereagh is located on the eastern bank of the Nepean River, north of Penrith. The historic Castlereagh Road dissects the suburb. The topography is characterized by gently undulating low-lying land with numerous creeklines neighbouring the river and a prominent ridge of higher ground to the west. Generally the land has been cleared for agricultural use west of Cranebrook Road, while it is open forest to the east. There are a number of farms east of the road which have been partially cleared, but retain a high percentage of tree cover. However the southern section is an open cut gravel quarry which has removed a large part of the significant landscape which has in part been rehabilitated by the Penrith lakes Development Corporation

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[54]   *Nepean Times* 20/2/1897, p.3
[55]   *Nepean Times* 5/5/1934, p.3

The suburb comprises a high number of small rural landholdings fronting the Castlereagh Road. The farms to the west of the road also have frontage to the Nepean River. Associated with this land use pattern, which dates from the early years of the nineteenth century, are a correspondingly high number of farm residences (C-06, C-07, C-08, C-09). The ages of the farmhouses date from the 1810s to the 1920s. The ongoing quarrying operation has obliterated a number of small nineteenth century farming allotments and seriously compromised the setting of others, although part of the alignment of McCarthy's Lane and the cemetery (CR-10) remain.

Evidence for rural settlement on the poorer agricultural lands to the east on the Cranebrook escarpment is less pronounced in including a handful of historic farms (C-10, CR-08). The ridge however includes part of the original Castlereagh town reserve (C-14) and later Anglican Church (C-12). The prominent siting of the church and its date bears more reference to the riverside estates (ie. C-08, C-09) to the west than settlement in the immediate vicinity.

Castlereagh Road is an historic early nineteenth century road alignment (PC-02); the earliest in the Penrith region. The alignment changes around the junction with Hinxman Road which adds to its historic interest. While the road has been upgraded to suit evolving traffic usage there remain stands of exotic and native trees which reflect the natural vegetation, frontages to past estates, and possibly civic improvements (C-17). The road also has high scenic values derived from the proximity of the river, historic farmsteads, and forested slopes of the Blue Mountains Escarpment.

There are two village centres on Castlereagh Road each with a cluster of community and civic buildings such as the former schools (C-04, UC-02, UC-03) and church (UC-01) which was the second Castlereagh Village, and the site of the council chambers (C-02), park reserves and places of commemoration (C-03, UC-4) which is the third Castlereagh Village.

6.5   Existing LEP Heritage Items

The following items were identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, and were listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*:

| C-02

Castlereagh Council Chambers (former)
1158-1160 Castlereagh Road

SHI 2260018 | The former chambers of Castlereagh Council erected in 1895 with a new front elevation added in 1933. The chambers demonstrate the emergence of local government in 1895 and provide a focus for the historic identity of the Castlereagh community. | |

C-03 Memorials, Smith Park 1151-1159 Castlereagh Road SHI 2260019	Smith Park was dedicated as public reserve in 1903 and provides an important contribution to defining the second village of Castlereagh. The park contains civic memorials to the sacrifice of locals in the First World War and foundation of the town at Castlereagh by Governor Macquarie in 1811.	
C-04 Castlereagh Public School (former) 13-25 West Wilchard Road SHI 2260020	An excellent example of a modest government public school of the 1870s inclusive of school hall. The building demonstrates nineteenth century rural settlement in the region, the emergence of public education, and development of the village of Castlereagh along Castlereagh Road.	
C-06 Landers Inn & Stone stables ruins 1240-1260 Castlereagh Road SHI 2260022	The site is the location of the Welcome Inn established around 1841. In comprising the ruins of a sandstone stables, the site demonstrates the mid nineteenth century practice of roadside inns.	
C-07 Slab cottage 1268 – 1270 Castlereagh Road SHI 2260023	This ruin of a slab and weatherboard building provides insight into mid-nineteenth century rural settlement in the area. Believed to be 'Puddledock' built by the Herbert family.	
C-10 & C-11 Farmhouse, dairy & garden & native vegetation 259-263 Church Lane SHI 2260026	This farmhouse was erected in the late nineteenth century. It is unusual in being located distant from the river flats on the elevated land east of Castlereagh Road. The farmhouse complex includes a number of outbuildings, are stands of trees which are remnants of the garden setting. The farm estate includes stands of mature ironbark trees which represent an important remnant of the original vegetation. The cottage overlooks the valley and is a prominent element from the road. Farmhouse top photo, diary lower photo.	
C-12 Christ Church Anglican 230-232 Church Lane SHI 2260028	The rendered brick Christ Church demonstrates nineteenth century rural settlement in the region and the emergence of a community centre on Castlereagh Road. This simple and picturesque building was erected for the Anglican Church in 1878. The elevation of the church provides views of neighbouring estates, and is in-turn highly visible from the south and south-west. The rural setting of the church is enhanced by	

clusters of shade trees.

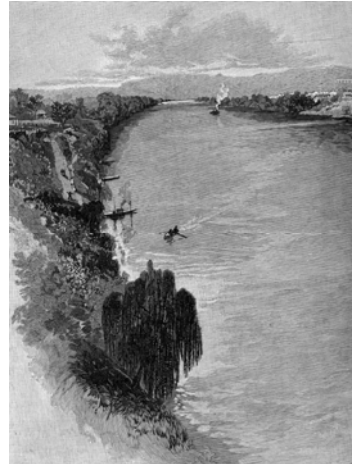|		
C-13 Pise house ruins 1439 Castlereagh Rd SHI 2260029	The ruin of an Italianate farmhouse provides insight into late nineteenth century rural settlement in the area. The pise construction is unusual and provides considerable research value for understanding the reasons behind the introduction of this technology into the area.	Site access not available
CR-08 The Poplars Garden, Old slab cottage Pise House 108-110 Wrights Lane SHI 2260044	The Poplars is a rare example of a pise house (c.1860) and an interesting example of an early (pre 1850) slab cottage and stables along with a range of other farm buildings set in a an established landscape.	
UC-04 Upper Castlereagh War Memorial. 1718-1720 Castlereagh Rd. SHI 2260244	A poignant memorial to the sacrifice of local families in the First World War.	
UC-05 Crushing Plant, Jacksons Lane SHI 2260245	A gravel crushing plant of the 1930s provides an interesting illustration of the development of mechanized processing in the quarrying operations in the region.	

PC-01 Nepean River SHI 22600	The Nepean River is of high aesthetic value with its broad flow river course and setting of forested and cleared hillsides set against the backdrop of the Blue Mountains Escarpment. The river has historic associations with all phases of the development of Penrith and the broader region.	
NR-09 Sites of water mills, Nepean River	These sites of early nineteenth century water mills demonstrate historical associations with the agricultural economy of the region. The mills were opened at different times, the earliest is Jackson's (from 1826), Allen's (from 1834) and Colless'. The location of the mills could not be identified during fieldwork, some sites are likely to be on proviate land and others have no remnant material .	

The following items were identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, and listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991* but have since been demolished:

- UC-06 – The remnants of the slaughter yards of the Parker family provided an interesting example of small scale rural industry in the region.
- C-05 – Victorian Farmhouse, R97 Castlereagh Road
- CR-09 and CR-09(a) McCarthy's Farm – archaeological remains and trees, McCarthys Lane SHI 2260047, SHI 2260048

6.6   Heritage Items Listed under SREP No. 11

The following items were identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, and are listed in Schedule 2 of the *Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No. 11 (The Penrith Lakes Scheme)* (gazetted 21 November 1986).

C-08 Hadley Park 1348-1362 Castlereagh Road SHI 2260024	Hadley Park was erected around 1811 for Charles Hadley. It is an unique example of substantial farmhouse of the Macquarie era. The farm complex comprises the two storey house of classic Georgian style and proportions with nearby slab hut and timber washhouse.	

C-09 Nepean Park 1404 Castlereagh Road SHI 2260025	Nepean Park was erected around 1820 for John Single and is an excellent example of substantial farmhouse of the Macquarie era. The farm complex comprises the two storey house of classic Georgian style and proportions. The entry to the estate is marked by two large kurrajongs trees.	
CR-10 and CR-10(a) McCarthy's cemetery and trees McCarthys Lane SHI 2260049	This small cemetery was initially used by members of the McCarthy family from 1806 and other local Catholic families. The cemetery was reserved as a Roman Catholic cemetery in 1838, and is the oldest Roman Catholic cemetery in N.S.W. The cemetery is surrounded by mature plants. Parts of the landscape scheme have died. The planting scheme Ulmus Sp (Elms) at Corners with Brachychiton sp (Kurrajong) as side plantings.	Site access is not available to this site as it is now located within the quarry area.
UC-01 Upper Castlereagh Uniting Church and Cemetery 1727-1733 Castlereagh Rd SHI 2260240	The stuccoed brick Uniting Church demonstrates early nineteenth century rural settlement in the region and the emergence of the Wesleyan Methodist religion in Australia. This Georgian style church was erected for the Wesleyan Methodist Church in 1847. The rural setting of the church is enhanced by clusters of shade trees and small cemetery (dating from 1836). The church is one of the oldest the region and has historic associations with a number of local landholders and early members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. The building is part of a precinct of buildings which define the village of Upper Castlereagh.	
UC-02 Upper Castlereagh Uniting Church Hall 1727-1733 Castlereagh Rd SHI 2260240	The weatherboard hall is believed to have been erected in the 1840s as the Wesleyan schoolhouse. The building has historic associations with the emergence and education of the rural community in the first half of the nineteenth century and is part of a precinct of buildings which define the village of Upper Castlereagh.	
UC-03 Upper Castlereagh Public School and residence. 1718-1722 Castlereagh Rd SHI 2260243	An excellent example of a modest government public school (1879) of the 1870s inclusive of school hall and teacher's residence. The buildings demonstrate nineteenth century rural settlement in the region as well as the emergence of public education. The buildings are part of a precinct of buildings which define the village of Upper Castlereagh.	

6.7 Existing Nominated Heritage Items

The following items were identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, but are not listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*:

PC-02 Castlereagh Road SHI 2260261	The line of Castlereagh Road was established around 1803 to provide access to the farm grants, and until 1815 was the road route from Sydney via the settlement at Windsor. The road has outstanding scenic values derived from the setting of the river and Blue Mountains, and is one is the oldest surveyed roads in Australia. While the road has been upgraded the original alignment, and rural context remains. The item is recommended for inclusion in the LEP schedule.	
C-01 Rural Landscape, Castlereagh Road SHI 2260017	This early road passes through the river flats of the Upper Castlereagh and is fringed by plantings of plane trees, palms, poplars and elms. The road is of historical significance in providing frontage to early land grants and has high aesthetic values in traversing the river flats. The item is recommended for removal from the LEP schedule.	
C-11 Natural vegetation, Church Lane SHI 2260033	Natural stand of mature ironbark trees. Eucalyptus Sp which are an important remnant of the original vegetation. However it is not an item that belongs in a cultural heritage study and should not be listed in the revised LEP schedule. The site is is not recommended for listing in the LEP schedule.	
C-14 Site of Castlereagh Township, East Wilchard Road & Church Lane SHI 2260030	The original township of Castlereagh was established by Governor Macquarie in 1811 to provide permanent settlement and flood refuge for local farmers. The planned town is one of five laidout at Macquarie's direction in the Hawkesbury/Nepean River system. It recommended for heritage listing given the outstanding historical Macquarie association and tangible evidence of the town reserve through road alignments.	
C-17 Plane trees (roadside planting), Castlereagh Road SHI 2260034	This roadside planting of plane trees adds to the scenic quality of Castlereagh Road and probably demonstrates an Inter-war beautification scheme.. The site is not recommended for listing in the LEP.	Removed as part of Penrith Lakes Project
CR-07 Celtis Roadside Planting, Cranebrook Road SHI 2260043	Celtis sp. avenue along Cranebrook Road is an important landscape feature of past planting schemes. The site is not recommended for listing in the LEP.	Removed as part of Penrith Lakes Project
UC-07 Avenue Planting, Castlereagh Road	An avenue planting of elms and robinas may demonstrate an early farm boundary. The site is not recommended for listing in the LEP.	Removed as part of Penrith Lakes Project

6.8   State Heritage Register

The following properties are entered in the State Heritage Register:

- Upper Castlereagh public school and residence, Castlereagh Road (UC-03)
- Natural area at Agnes Banks, Rickards Avenue (AB-11)

6.9   Potential Heritage Items

No potential items were identified through fieldwork undertaken for the preparation of this review and/or nominated by the community, however it is noted that item UC-03 is actually located on two lots and the school residence requires separate listing at 1722 Castlereagh Road, even though it is currently listed in the REP and the SHR.

6.10   Planning codes, guidelines and studies

Existing statutory controls for heritage items in the upper portion of Castlereagh are contained in the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1994 (Environmental Heritage Conservation)*.

The upper portion of Castlereagh is included in the *Penrith Rural Lands Study* prepared by Penrith City Council (June 2001). The report highlights:

- River landscape
- Significant visual elements relate to European settlement
- Views of road take in rural landscape – post and rail, windbreaks, avenue plantings, landmark trees
- The large percentage of small sized land holdings
- Lots with native vegetation
- Public use and government uses
- Level land with significant native vegetation

The *Penrith Rural Lands Strategy* (September 2003) includes the upper portion of Castlereagh in the group of four rural centres where future settlement growth is possible.

The *Fauna and Flora Corridors Study* prepared for Penrith City Council by Land and Environment Planning in 1997 recommended the dedication the escarpment south of the old township as a fauna and flora corridor and the Agnes Banks and Castlereagh Nature Reserves.

The existing planning provisions for the southern portion of Castlereagh are contained within *Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No. 11 (The Penrith Lakes Scheme)* (gazetted 21 November 1986). The plan provides a framework for the development of regionally significant recreation lakes through controlled extraction of sand and gravel resources.   Amendments to the plan permit the establishment of an international rowing course, reserve land for the relocation of Castlereagh Road, change the design of the lakes scheme and remove provisions concerning the preparation of statements of environmental effects and the provision of development control codes.   The SREP includes a schedule of items of environmental heritage, which comprises:

- Hadley Park, shown as Heritage Item No 1 on the structure plan
- Nepean Park, shown as Heritage Item No 2 on the structure plan
- McCarthys Cemetery, shown as Heritage Item No 3 on the structure plan
- Upper Castlereagh Methodist Church and Hall, shown as Heritage Item No 4 on the structure plan).
- Upper Castlereagh School and Residence, part portion 54, Parish of Castlereagh, County of Cumberland, shown as Heritage Item No 5 on the structure plan

The *Penrith Lakes Scheme Regional Environmental Study: History of European settlement* prepared for the Department of Environment and Planning by F. Bently and J. Birmingham in 1983 identified the following items as being of at least local significance:

RES No.	Bently and Birmingham No.	LEP No.	Name	Level of significance	Current Status
RES-01	SITE-12		The Poplars; cottage and slab outbuildings	Considerable, Some	Occupied
RES-02	SITE-13		Wright's cottage complex	Considerable, Some	Removed
RES-03	SITE-22		Vine cottage complex	Considerable	Removed
RES-04	SITE-26A	UC-01	Methodist Church (1847)	Great	Extant
RES-05	SITE-39A	C-09	Nepean Park	Great	Extant
RES-06	SITE-40	C-08	Hadley Park complex and estate	Great	Extant
RES-07	SITE-41		Cottage and outbuildings	Some	Removed
RES-08	SITE-43		Georgian cottage and outbuildings	Considerable, Some	Removed
RES-09	SITE-46		House and barns	Considerable	Removed
RES-10	SITE-25B	UC-03	Schoolmasters residence	Considerable	Extant
RES-11	SITE-25A	UC-03	Upper Castlereagh schoolhouse	Considerable	Extant
RES-12	SITE-26B	UC-02	Church hall	Great	Extant
RES-13	SITE-29A		Jackson's House	Considerable	??
RES-14	SITE-34		Weatherboard cottage	Some	Removed
RES-15	SITE-37		Harris' cottage and farm buildings	Some	Removed
RES-16	SITE-45		Slab and weatherboard cottage	Great, Considerable, Some	Removed
RES-17	SITE-48	C-12	Christ Church	Great	Extant
RES-18	SITE-57	CR-05	"Strathcairns" (cottage)	Considerable	Removed
RES-19	SITE-16		Allen Long's house complex	Considerable, Some	Removed
RES-20	SITE-19A		Bungalow	Considerable	Removed
RES-21	SITE-23	UC-05	Penrith quarry complex, Parkes Homestead	Great	Extant
RES-21?	SITE-21B,C,D		Plantings	Considerable, Some	Not known
RES-22	SITE-24A		Federation cottage	Considerable	Removed
RES-23	SITE-27		Parker's slaughter yard	Considerable	Removed
RES-24	SITE-28		Parkers Homestead	Some	Removed
RES-26	SITE-33		Weatherboard cottage	Some	Removed
RES-27	SITE-42		Bungalow	Little	Removed
RES-28	SITE-44		Bungalow	Considerable, Some	Removed
RES-29	SITE-47		Farm complex with barns	Considerable, Some	Removed
RES-30	SITE-15	CR-09	McCarthy's cemetery	Great	Extant

RES-31	SITE-26C	UC-01	Methodist Church cemetery	Great	Extant
RES-33	SITE-20		Purcell's cottage	Some	Removed
RES-34	SITE-31	UC-06	Lees House (ruins)	Considerable	Removed
RES-35	SITE-30		Kerry Lodge (ruins)	Some	Removed
RES-35	SITE-32		Federation cottage	Some	
RES-36	SITE-35		Barn, dairy and house (ruins)	Considerable, Some	Removed
RES-37	SITE-49	C-13	Pise house (ruins)	Considerable	Extant
RES-39	SITE-18		Weatherboard cottage	Considerable	Removed
RES-40	SITE-19B		Weatherboard cottage and palms	Considerable	Removed
RES-41	SITE-21A		Hunter's homestead	Considerable, Some	Removed
RES-42	SITE-1J	NR-09	Jackson's Mill (Site)	Considerable	
RES-43	SITE-14	CR-09	McCarthy's farm (Site)	Great	Removed
RES-44	SITE-17C		Michael Long's cottage (site)	Considerable	Removed
RES-45	SITE-1G	NR-09	Allen's Mill (Site)	Great	
RES-46	SITE-24B		Inn (site)	Considerable	Removed
RES-47	SITE-36	C-07	Early slab cottage (site only) and plantings	Considerable, Some	Extant
RES-48	SITE-39B		Minnaville (site)	Great	Removed
RES-49	SITE-50		Alexander Frasers house (site)	Considerable	Extant
RES-50			Castlereagh road		Extant
RES-51	SITE-5		McCarthys Lane (Jackson's Lane)	Great	Extant
RES-52	SITE-6		Farrells Lane	Considerable	Removed
RES-53	SITE-7		Church Lane	Great	Extant
RES-54	SITE-8A		Wrights Lane	Great	Removed
RES-55	SITE-8B		Carters Lane	Considerable	Removed
RES-56	SITE-9		Longs Lane	Great	Removed
RES-57	SITE-10A		Sheens Lane	Considerable	
RES-58	SITE-10B		Purcells Lane	Considerable	
RES-59	SITE-10C		Jacksons Lane	Great	Removed
RES-60	SITE-1B		Longs Lane Crossing	Great	
RES-61	SITE-1C		Sheens Lane Crossing	Considerable	
RES-62	SITE-1D		Jackson's Crossing	Considerable	
RES-63	SITE-1E		Single's Crossing	Considerable	
RES-64	SITE-1A		Nepean River bank	Great	
RES-65	SITE-2		Cranebrook Creek	Some	Removed
RES-66	SITE-1H	NR-09	Kinghorn's Mill (Site)	Considerable	
RES-67	SITE-1F		Howell's Crossing	Considerable	

6.11 Comment

Castlereagh is an integral component of the cultural landscape of the Hawkesbury/Nepean River derived from the early colonial contiguous farmland grants, which albeit subdivided, continue to form the backbone of the pattern of land use in the area to this day. The evolution of rural land uses and historic associations

with the community supported by these are demonstrated in the collection of extant farmhouses established in the nineteenth century. This includes the local public school, church and cemetery reserves, cultural plantings, the Castlereagh Road which has long served as the principal means of access, and the former common and original township reserve.

Nestled between the broad flowing river course with its cleared terrace farm land and treed backdrop of the Blue Mountains Escarpment and the remnant bushland of the elevated natural area lying to the east of the suburb has high scenic values.

The low farmlands and higher town reserve and former common on the escarpment are of high historic and research values in the town being one of five Macquarie era settlements on the river system which is surrounded by a collection of individual farmhouses and former farm estates established in the first half of the nineteenth century.

Castlereagh is associated with themes such as agriculture, land tenure, mining, forestry, creative endeavour, and environment – cultural landscape, persons, religion, and towns, suburbs and villages. The suburb continues to exemplify these themes.

6.12   Recommendation

The cultural value of Castlereagh derives from the combination of the continuing practice of farming the riverside banks and the natural values of the background Blue Mountains escarpment forests and the broader setting of the river and mountains. These values are represented by the existing listings. Most of these items are of local significance, but some items date to the earliest decades of European settlement in Australia and should be considered for listing in the State Heritage Register. These items are the remains of the Welcome Inn (C-06), Hadley Park (C-08), and Nepean Park (C-09), and the McCarthy's cemetery (CR-10). Items AB-11 and UC-03 have previously been entered in the State Heritage Register.

The Castlereagh township site was nominated for listing in 1987. Given the outstanding historical association and tangible evidence of the reserve through road alignments, it is recommended that the site should be listed.

6.13   Policy

Retain gazetted LEP heritage item listing:	Remove gazetted heritage item listing:	List as heritage items:	Retain gazetted REP heritage item listing:	Nominate listing on State Heritage Register:
C-02	C-01	C-08	C-08	C-06
C-03	C-05 demolished	UC-01	CR-10/10A	C-08
C-04	UC-06	UC-02	UC-01, UC-02 (one site)	C-09/9A
C-06 (inclusive of inter-war house)	CR-09	UC-03	UC-03	CR-10/10A
C-07		C-09/9A		PC-02
C-10		PC-02		UC-01
C-12		C-14		C-14

C-13				
CR-08				
NR-09				
UC-04				
UC-05				
C-09				

Penrith Heritage Study Vol. 3 - Locality Assessment   Paul Davies Pty. Ltd.

November 2007   Architects Heritage Consultants

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7.0   Claremont Meadows

7.1.   Location

Claremont Meadows is located in the eastern half of the local government area at South Creek. The name of the locality derives from a later nineteenth century farm name Claremont, although the parish is also so named. The suburb is historically associated with St. Marys and Werrington.
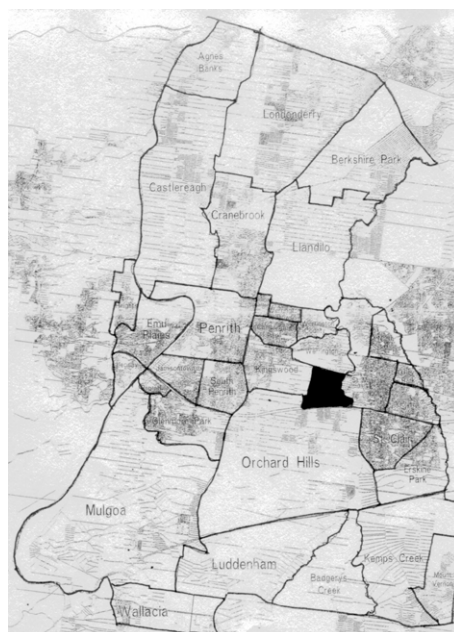
7.2   Land Grants

No.	Grantee		Name of Farm	Area	Date of Grant
1	Mary	O'Connell	Coallee (Frogmore)	1055 acres	27th June 1810
2	Charles A.F.N.	Menzies	Friendly Lodge	100 acres	12th August 1804
3	Samuel	Marsden	Mamre	1030 acres	15th August 1804
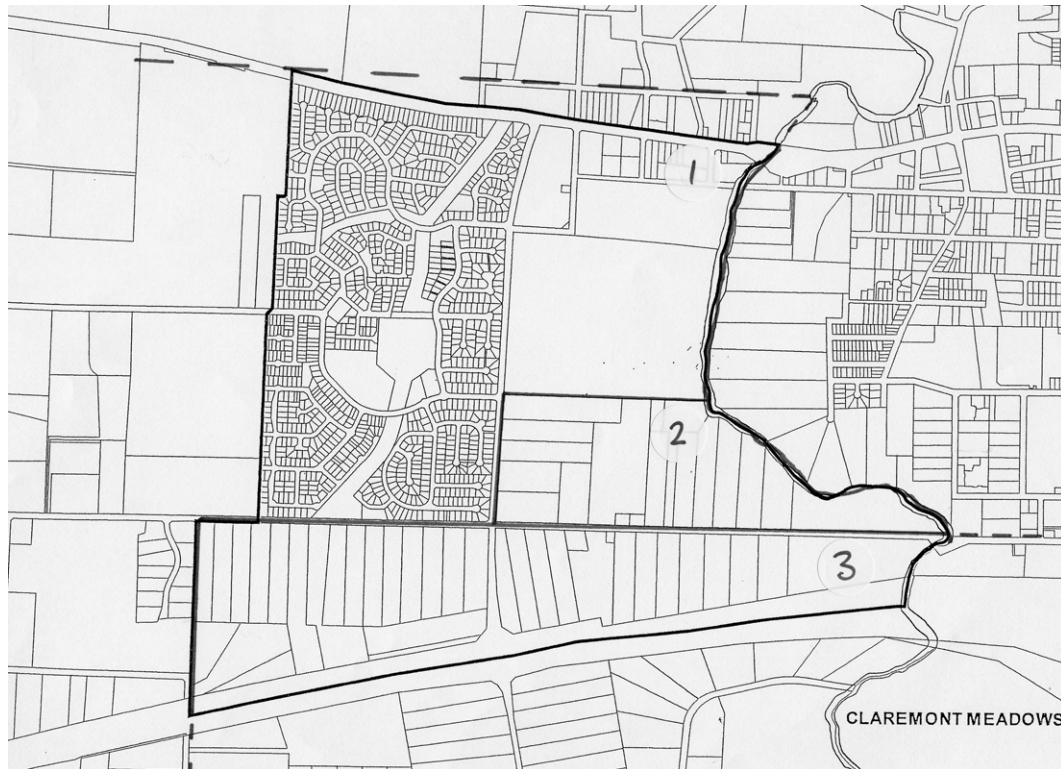
Crown land grants in the suburb of **Claremont Meadows,** parish of Claremont, county of Cumberland.
(Base drawing supplied by Penrith City Council.)

7.3 Historical Background

Historically Mary O'Connell's grant of 1055 acres of 1810 (named Coallee) covers most of the locality except for land to the south-east which forms part of Lieutenant Charles Menzies' grant of 100 acres of 1804. Menzies was a lieutenant in the Royal Marines stationed at Newcastle in 1804. Mary O'Connell was the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Maurice C.P. O'Connell, Governor Macquarie's deputy and the grant was made to the couple on their wedding in May 1810. Mary O'Connell was the daughter of the former governor William Bligh (in office from 1806) and this was her second marriage. Her first marriage was to Lieutenant John Putland, Bligh's aide-de-camp. Bligh had given his daughter a grant of 600 acres (named Frogmore) in 1806, located to the north of the Coallee grant. Maurice O'Connell also received grants in his name at Riverstone (2000 acres). The O'Connells left the colony in 1814, only to return in 1838 in command of the military forces in New South Wales. In their absence the estates were managed by agents, including Major George Druitt.

In the economic downturn of the early 1840s, the estates were mortgaged in 1841, and in May 1842 1000 acres adjoining the Western Highway were put up for sale. The sale was principally intended for stock resting paddocks, although a town site was laidout to the east and west of South Creek (part present day St Marys). A further mortgage was made in 1843. Maurice O'Connell died in May 1848, and Mary returned to Europe. The remaining allotments of the estates were purchased in 1855 by the Sydney solicitor Andrew Hardie McCullock who re-subdivided and sold the estate as farm and town lots. The plan of this sale indicates a least two farms had been established in the area of the present day housing estate (developed from 1984) and another farm near Gipps Street. The narrow town allotments fronting the Great

Western Highway bounded by Putland and Water Streets are also shown however the area between the highway and Putland Street to both sides of Reserve Street was evidently an older subdivision and a number of buildings are shown here.

Part of the area was initially purchased by Henry Nash in the McCulloch sale, and was later owned by Bryan Molloy. The farm, named Claremont, was divided between his children following his death in 1885.

Historically being part of greater St. Marys, industries associated with that town such as tanning were also undertaken in Claremont Meadows. The last tannery to operate in St. Mary's was Martin Brell's which closed in 1934. Brell (1856-1934) was in the tanning business since 1880 and was born at Glenmore..[56] Brell erected his residence next to his tannery at Claremont Meadows in 1922 (W-05)

7.4   Description

Claremont Meadows is residential suburb with an expansive tract of former farmland. The suburb is nestled between the two arterial roads (the Western Freeway and Great Western Highway) and South Creek. The suburb is dissected by Claremont Creek, which is a tributory of South Creek.

The highly suburbanized western half of the suburb starkly contrasts with the cleared and timbered former farmlands lying to the west and the treed margin of South Creek. The post 1980 suburb is self-contained with a school and playing fields at its centre. It has a street layout and subdivision pattern that obliterates earlier subdivisions. The built environment of the suburb is characterized by free-standing single storey cottages which address the street frontage. The housing stock is constructed of brick-veneer dating from the 1980s. The northern half of the suburb is built on the former farm allotments established through the South Creek village subdivision of 1855 (Roll Plan 379). However, there are no extant historic houses, road alignments or property boundaries within the suburb.

The southern margin and south-eastern corner of the suburb are characterised by small semi-rural allotments established by DP6419 with houses fronting Caddens Road, a major late nineteenth century east/west arterial road.

The north-east corner of the suburb is historically associated with the South Creek village subdivision of 1842 and 1855 (Roll Plan 379), which is physically demonstrated by the alignments of Putland Street and interconnecting streets and remnant narrow town allotments. The subdivision plan of the 1855 sale shows a number of houses fronting the old Western Road. Resumption necessitated by widening of the road has removed all trace of nineteenth century building stock.

7.5   Existing Heritage Items

The following items were identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, and listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*:

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[56]   *Nepean Times* 20/1/1934, p.4

W-05 Four Winds, Great 568 Western Highway 2260321	Four Winds completed in 1922 for retired local tanner Martin Brell is a good example of an inter-war California Bungalow. The house has historical associations with a businessman prominent in local affairs. The area to the east and south is historically associated with Brell's extensive tannery. This forms part of the overall listing for its potential archaeological value.	
SM-15 Mile stones, Great Western Highway SHI 2260859	The milestone is an interesting remnant of the early establishment of the Western Road as an important link between Sydney and the western districts, and reflects the importance of Penrith along this route.	

Existing Nominated Heritage Items

The following items were identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, but not listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*:

PC-04A Great Western Highway	The Great Western Road was nominated for its historic interest as an early colonial road which played an important role in the development of the colony and the county of Cumberland. While it is an historically significant road, the built fabric and alignment date from the 1960s widening and demonstrates no historic associations due to this upgrading It is not recommended for listing.
PC-06 The Western Freeway	The Western Freeway was nominated because it demonstrates the rapid growth of suburban development in the region and in particular Penrith. Given the relatively late date of construction of this section of the highway and representative technological values It is not recommended for listing.

7.7   Government Agency Registers

The following property is listed in the Section 170 Register maintained by the Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources:

- Four Winds, Great Western Highway (W-05)

7.8   Potential Heritage Items

No items were identified through fieldwork undertaken for the preparation of this review.

7.9   Planning Codes, Guidelines and Studies

Existing statutory controls for heritage items are contained in the Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991 (Environmental Heritage Conservation).

7.10   Comment

Claremont Meadows has historic significance for its association with Mary O'Connell's Coallee grant and mid-nineteenth century subdivision into village and farm lots. The early village reserve is demonstrated by the street alignments framing the Great Western Highway east of Gipps Street and the listed Four Winds, an inter-war era cottage and its neighbouring tannery site.

Claremont Meadows is associated with themes such as pastoralism, transport (the early roads), and industry, towns, suburbs and villages. The extant built environment predominantly demonstrates post 1950 residential development, with exception of the layout of part of the old village centre of South Creek

7.11 Recommendation

The heritage values of Claremont Meadows have been compromised through suburban subdivision to the west and resumption and road widening along the northern margin. The remnant historic street alignments and allotments of the old South Creek village subdivision are significant and tangibly demonstrate the theme of towns, suburbs and villages. The form of future development in this area should be carefully considered by Council to avoid detrimental impact.

The listing of Four Winds (W-05) should be maintained and the curtilage extended to include the location of the former tannery.

The milestone beside the Great Western Highway should be listed as a separate heritage item rather that the current group listing.

7.12 Policy

Retain gazetted heritage item listing:
W-05 with expanded curtilage
SM-15*

* Currently listed as part of a group

8.0   Colyton

8.1   Location

Colyton is located at the eastern boundary of the local government area at Ropes Creek. The name of the locality derives from a subdivision of 1842 of an area now within Blacktown City Council. The suburb is associated with neighbouring St. Marys, Oxley Park and Mount Druitt.
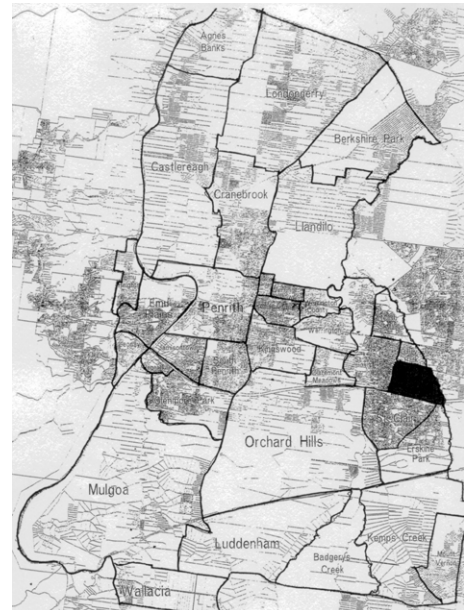
8.2   Land Grants

No.	Grantee	Name of Farm	Area	Date of Grant
1	John McHenry		1600 acres	30/6/1823
2	Patrick Handrikan		30 acres	Not determined

COLYTON

Crown land grants in the suburb of **Colyton,** parish of Rooty Hill, county of Cumberland. (Base drawing supplied by Penrith City Council.)

8.3   Historical Background

Historically John McHenry's grant of 1600 acres made 1823 covers most of the locality except for land to the north-east which forms part of Patrick Handregan's (or Handrikan) grant of 30 acres (date not determined). McHenry had come free to the colony in 1820, and soon settled at Penrith where he engaged in a diverse number of activities including publican, and managing convicts engaged in clearing the large estates of the region (1822). In 1823 he was appointed magistrate to the bench at Penrith and justice of the peace in 1825. In 1821 he married Sarah Fulton, the daughter of Rev. Fulton of Castlereagh. McHenry bought part of Woodriff's grant and all of Chapman's Lambridge at Penrith which was his permanent residence. The grant at Colyton was probably used for pasturing stock. McHenry died in 1832 and the responsibility for managing his estates befell his widow, Sarah.

Earlier development in this area, in particular near Ropes Creek, was facilitated through the Colyton village subdivision of 1842, which is located on the eastern bank of Ropes Creek (in Blacktown LGA). The early hotels in the area (there were two hotels at the crossing of Ropes Creek in 1866) which in some accounts are located in St. Marys are more likely to have been within the Colyton subdivision of 1842.

McHenry's grant was subdivided at different times in the late nineteenth century; initially as the Mountain View in 1881 and later re-subdivisions within the Colyton area named the Middleborough and Eastborough estates. The nineteenth century subdivisions provided semi-rural allotments and the area essentially remained rural until after the Second World War. The eastern area was re-subdivided in the 1960s.
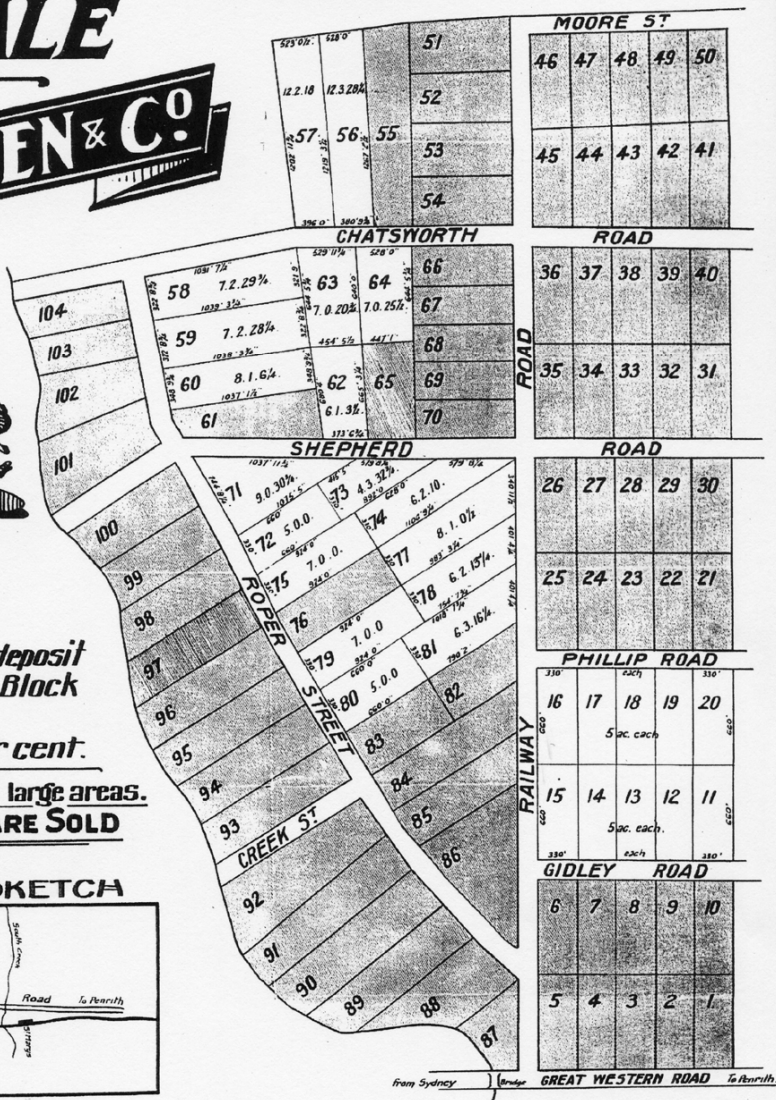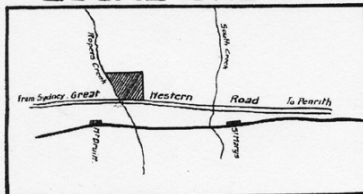
The Eastborough estate was offered for sale in the 1880s. The allotments were about 5 to 10 acres in area. The subdivision was evidently successful for in this later clearance sale, most allotments are shown as sold. Source: Penrith Local Studies Library from State Library of NSW Subdivision Plan

The low-lying flood prone land at Ropes Creek has since reverted to Crown land, but previously was intensely used by orchardists such as the Methven's Balgay estate which included a vineyard and orchard established in 1889. Around 1903 Methven

Bros. opened a pulp and canning factory in Roper Street, as did another orchardist named T. Dixon. These operations met with immediate success and soon produced large quantities of pulp for Sydney firms, as well as canned fruits, which were sold locally. By 1904 each proprietor was employing about eight people.[57] The Methven Bros.' Balgay closed in 1976.

Increasing suburban development and the influx of young families in the 1960s resulted in the completion of a high school in 1967. The infants' and primary pupils school is located in the neighbouring Blacktown municipality; this school was opened in 1861.

8.4   Description

Colyton is a suburb of modern housing estates located near the western bank of Ropes Creek southeast of St. Marys. The suburb is bounded at its western edge by Marsden Road and at its southern edge by the Western Motorway. The northern boundary is defined by the Great Western Highway.

The suburb is laidout out in regular gridded street pattern over slightly undulating hills which is historically associated with the late nineteenth century subdivisions (DP3016 and DP2054) as determined by the alignments of Shepherd Street, Desborough Street, Carpenter Street, Hewitt Street, Bennett Road and Marsden Road. The streets within these blocks were formed by later re-subdivision. The western bank of Ropes Creek was originally farmland, and now forms part of the government's Ropes Creek Corridor established in the early 1970 by the then State Planning Authority as an 'open space corridor' for services such as electricity lines. The 'green belt' separates the two historically intertwined localities.[58]

The built environment of the suburb is characterized by free-standing single storey cottages and a small commercial area centred on the 1950s Colyton Hotel at the corner of the Great Western Highway and Roper Street. The housing stock is of brick and fibrous cement constructed from the 1950s. There are no historic buildings. The historic association deriving from the important frontage to the Great Western Highway has been removed by road widening.

Existing Heritage Item

The following heritage item is listed in Schedule 2 of Penrith Local Environmental Plan (1991) Environmnetal Heritage Conservation:

SM-15 Mile stones, Great Western Highway SHI 2260862	The milestone is an interesting remnant of the early establishment of the Western Road as an important link between Sydney and the western districts, and reflects the importance of Penrith along this route.	

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[57]   *Nepean Times* 9/1/1904, p.6
[58]   *Nepean Times* 29/4/1970, p.1

8.6   Existing Nominated Heritage Items

The following items were identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, but not listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*:

The Western Motorway (PC-06)	Was listed as a potential heritage item in the 1987 study, is not recommended for listing given the relatively late date of construction of this section of the highway and representative technological values.
	It is not recommend for listing.
The Great Western Highway (PC-04A)	Is a historically significant road, but the built fabric demonstrates no historic associations due to past upgrades.
	It is not recommended for listing.

8.7   Potential heritage Items

No item was identified through fieldwork undertaken for the preparation of this review.

8.8   Planning Codes, Guidelines and Studies

Not applicable.

8.9   Comment

Colyton has historic significance for its association with the late nineteenth century speculative farm subdivision that is demonstrated by the major road alignments and the former farmstead allotments fronting Ropes Creek.

Colyton is associated with themes such as pastoralism and agriculture, transport (the Western Road and crossing of Ropes Creek), and towns, suburbs and villages. The extant built environment however demonstrates post 1950s residential development.

8.10   Recommendation

The heritage value of Colyton has been eroded through suburban subdivision to the west and resumption and road widening along the eastern and northern margins. The remnant historic street alignments and allotments of the old estates are of interest for their historic association with late nineteenth century subdivision.

The milestone beside the Great Western Highway should be listed as a separate heritage item rather that the current group listing.
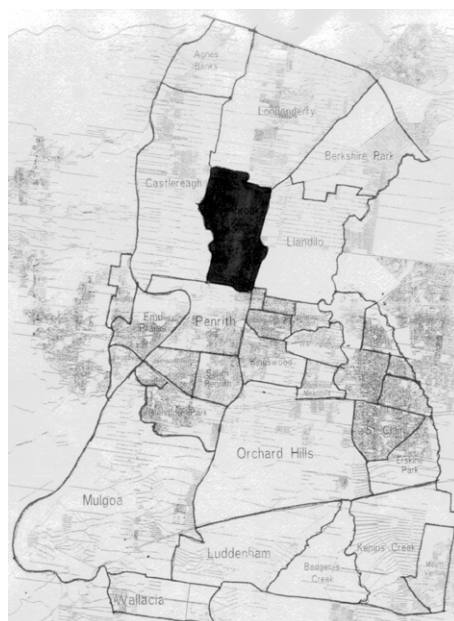
8.11   Policy

Retain gazetted heritage item listing:
SM-15*

* Currently listed as part of a group

9.0 Cranebrook

9.1 Location

Cranebrook is named after James McCarthy's farm Cranebrook, although this grant is not actually located within the boundaries of the suburb. The suburb is historically associated with Castlereagh.

9.2 Land Grants

No.	Grantee		Name of Farm	Area	Date of Grant
1			Town reserve		1811
2			Glebe	40 acres	c.1811
3			Glebe	400 acres	Not determined
4	Thomas	Biggers		100 acres	10/5/1809
5	William	Baker		140 acres	20/5/1809
6	Nathanel	Lawrence		70 acres	13/1/1818
7	George	Peacock		150 acres	Not determined
8	Willliam Neate	Chapman	Lambridge	1300 acres (part)	18/12/1805
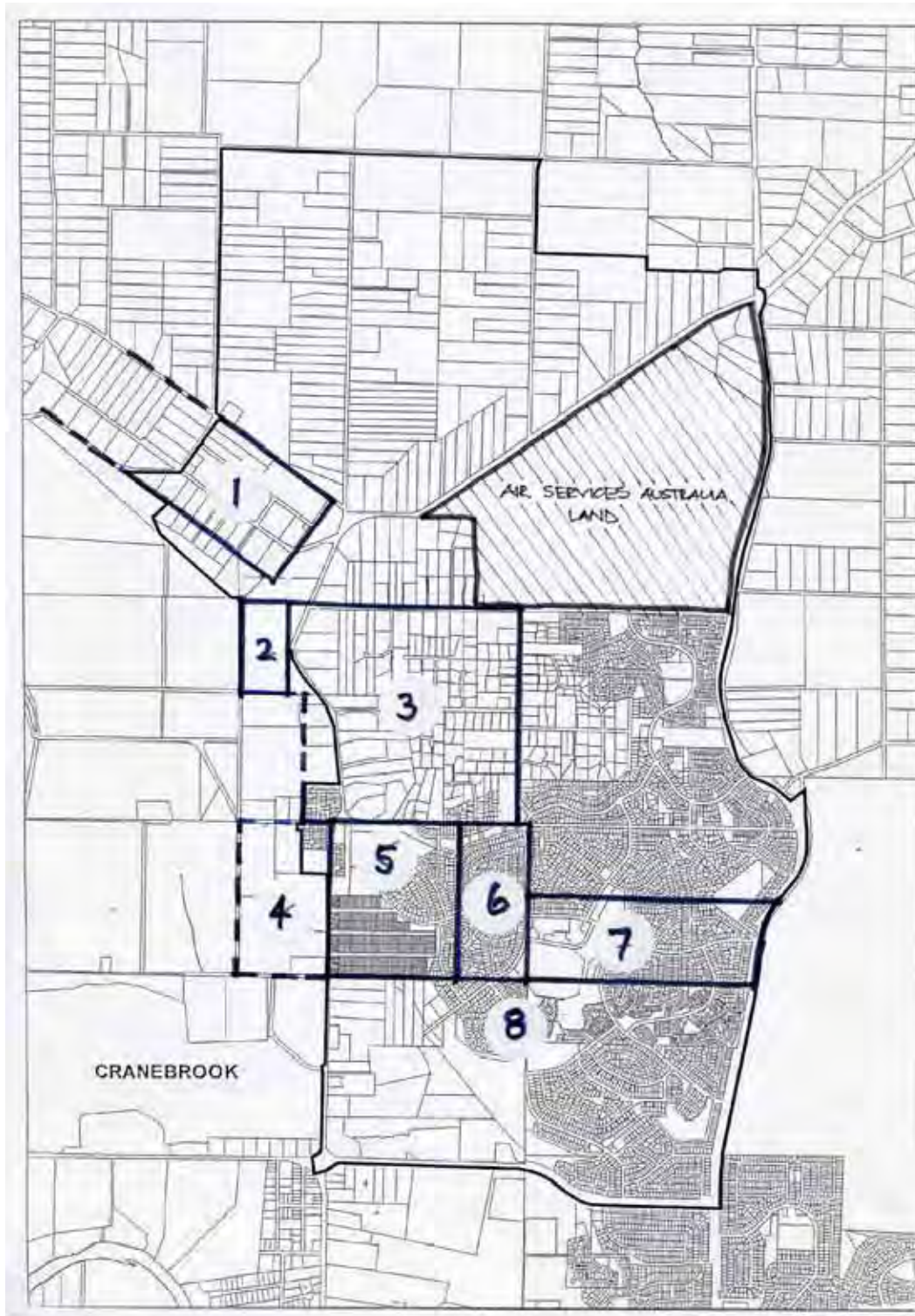
Early Crown land grants in the suburb of **Cranebrook,** Parish of Castlereagh, County of Cumberland. (Base drawing supplied by Penrith City Council.)

9.3   Historical Background

The locality is named after the name of James McCarthy's Cranebrook farm, which was located in the neighbouring suburb of Castlereagh. McCarthy is of particular historic note for his contribution to the development of Roman Catholicism in Australia

with services being held at his homestead and a small parcel of land was set aside as a Catholic cemetery (CR-10).

European settlement in Cranebrook was established by the Castlereagh town reserve (C-14), which is one of the five towns founded by Governor Macquarie in 1810 to provide flood relief for the farmers of the lowlands of the Nepean/Hawkesbury River. The town was laid out by surveyor James Meehan in December 1810. These towns are located on the high ground above the river valley floor and each of the local farmers was allocated an allotment within the reserve. The town was named after Viscount Castlereagh, the English government's secretary of state for the colonies. The township (the north-west half is presently included within the Penrith local area of Castlereagh) was not a success, although Rev. Fulton's combined chapel, parsonage and schoolhouse (C-15) was erected in 1813 by William Cox at the government's expense (the value of this work was put at £1,808 3s) and a burial ground dedicated for the area (C-16). To the south a glebe of 400 acres was reserved for the Anglican Church, but later granted to Rev. Henry Fulton. Fulton (1761-1840) was in charge of the parishes of Castlereagh and Richmond from 1814, and was appointed in 1815 the justice of the peace and magistrate for the town and convict establishment. The school was run by Fulton was a classical academy based on the English tradition of providing tuition for the sons of the local farmers capable of paying the tuition fee. Charles Tompson, the author of Australia's first published volume of poetry, *Wild Notes from the Lyre of a Native Minstrel* of 1826, attended Fulton's school and was dedicated to his former master. The community which the township was intended to serve lay to the west within an area which comprised a considerable number of Crown grants on the alluvial soils of the Nepean River valley made over 1803 and 1804 by Governor King. By the 1820s Castlereagh town was a lonely place with only the blacksmith, Fulton and his pupils being resident. This situation had not improved by the 1840s when the township allotments were resumed by the Government and offered for sale with evidently little success. At any given time during this period there may have been a handful of buildings within the reserve.

Land to the west and north of the town reserve was retained by the government as common for pasturing stock. Cranebrook Road, the original road linking the town with the important The Northern Road, was cut through this area. From the 1840s the common land and Fulton's glebe was subdivided by the government. The Macquarie era cemetery reserve was also enlarged to 38 acres through dedication notified in October 1903 (C-16). In the economically depressed 1890s the status of the common (Crown land), at this time comprising an area of 1,150 acres, was revoked in 1891 and most of the land was subdivided into small homesteads selection blocks of about 40 acres which were offered for sale in 1896. A large area to the west of The Northern Road however was retained as Crown land and dedicated as reserve for refuge in time of flood.[59] This reserve of 460 acres was resumed by the Commonwealth of Australia in May 1955 for purposes associated with the construction of the high frequency civil aircraft communication facility (ASA) as part of the post-war development of Sydney airport.

The grants located to the south were mainly made over 1804 to 1809 and were dispersed around the system of lagoons and creeks. The southern edge of the locality is framed by William Neate Chapman's large grant of 1300 acres named

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[59]   Government Printer, *New South Wales Government Gazette*, 4/1/1896, p.137 & p.137

Lambridge, which was owned in the first half of the nineteenth century by the McHenry family, and by 1850 the estate was divided into small tenant farms.[60]

The largest estate of the early colonial era in the area was Mount Pleasant. The foundation of the estate was Rosetta Marsh's grant of 150 acres of 1809 named Islington (located in the neighbouring suburb of Castlereagh), which was later developed by Rosetta and her husband Samuel Terry in the 1820s by acquisition of neighbouring grants through to present day Llandilo inclusive of Terry's own Terry Brook estate. Samuel Terry has been called the 'the Botany Bay Rothschild' in recognition of his business acumen. He arrived as a convict in the colony in 1801, but soon entered into trade and acquired extensive land holdings through money lending. With a house in Sydney, Mount Pleasant was the country house. The elevated estate was tastefully laid out with a two-storey house. The Wesleyan Rev. Joseph Orton considering the estate in 1832 as '*the most Anglosized in appearance of any that I have yet seen in the colony; very similar to an extensive farming establishment in the Mother Country*'.[61] Terry died in 1838 leaving an estate valued at £250,000. His daughter Martha and her husband merchant John Hosking inherited Mount Pleasant and lived there. Martha died at the estate in 1877 while her husband died at Penrith in 1882. 300 acres of the Mount Pleasant estate were cut up for farms of about ten acres each in November, 1882. Later inhabitants of the house include Dr. Stanisch, a celebrated oculist and aurist, who purchased it around 1889 with intention of converting it to a sanatorium.[62] In the 1920s the house was occupied by a former local alderman, W H Hand.[63] The house was destroyed around 1950, but a windbreak of olive trees (planted c.1820) continues as a conspicuous element in the landscape (CR-3).

The available documentary evidence suggests the area was sparsely populated in the late nineteenth century. *Greville's Directory* of 1872 lists two inhabitants: James Wilshire of Mount Pleasant and the McCarthys. The petition for the establishment of Castlereagh Council included two residents, James David Gordon and George Andrews. The 1902 Commonwealth electoral roll, however listed 53 registered voters in the Cranebrook locality, but this number would seem to include Lambridge to the south (within the Penrith locality) the principal families being the Andrews, Byrnes, Clarke, Dade, Elliot, Forsyth, Franklin, Fraser, Freeman, Gates, Gordon, Graham, Griffiths, Hair, Johnson, Langshaw, McCarthy, Mills, Nagell, Parsons, Plunkett, Schowe, Taplin, Tompson, and Witcom. The Franklin family registration included one Stella Maria Sarah Miles Franklin, the noted early twentieth century Australian author. Miles Franklin briefly stayed at her parent's farm (now demolished). During her stay she wrote part of her novel *Some Everyday Folk Dawn*. The Forsyth entry relates to G.A. Forsyth who resided at Kenilworth (CR-02) until the mid 1910s.[64]

To service the rural community the government erected a school and teacher's residence (CR-04) in 1883 in response to a request by local residents. Initially known as Mount Pleasant after the large subdivision, the name was changed to Cranebrook in 1886. The school closed in 1985. A post office was opened in 1867 and closed in 1929. The Presbyterian Church (CR-06) was erected around 1900.
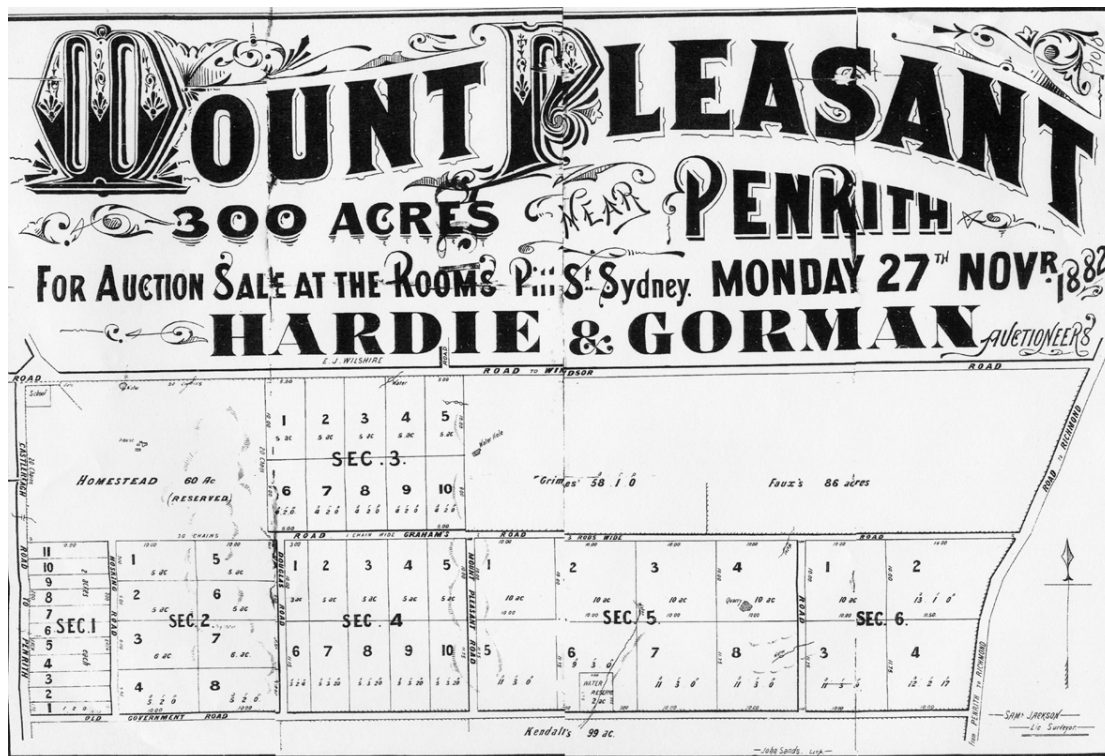
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60   Lands Department – Old System Bk 73, No. 86
61   Quoted in Murray
62   *Nepean Times* 4/5/1889, p.4
63   *Nepean Times* 12/7/1924,
64   *Nepean Times* 27/1/1917, p.2

The Mount Pleasant estate was subdivided by surveyor Samuel Jackson and offered for sale in November 1882. The allotments were about 5 to 10 acres in area. Source: Penrith Local Studies Library from State Library of NSW Subdivision Plan

9.4   Description

The mixed rural and residential suburb of Cranebrook is located to the west of The Northern Road, north of Penrith. The topography is characterized by undulating low-lying land rising to the north and east, with the low areas dissected by creeks and swamp at the south-west corner Rickabys Creek rises in the higher ground at the north-east corner of the suburb.

The higher ground, which was mostly open forest, has been cleared and developed in stages from the 1980s for suburbs. The other major land use is the cleared and partially forested former Department of Civil Aviation's high frequency communication facility (now decommissioned). Besides these uses, there are tracts of semi-rural 2 acre allotments which are subdivisions of 40 acre homestead homesteads selection blocks of the 1890s, with few buildings remaining of this era (CR-01).

There is no historic village centre, the community buildings such as the school (CR-04) and church (CR-06) being widely separated but in the vicinity of the Mount Pleasant estate (64 Litho) for small farms; a subdivision which has been largely obliterated by the post 1980 housing estate. There remains however a pocket of narrow suburban lots at the corner of Nepean Street and Cranebrook Road that are representative of late-nineteenth century speculative land madness and a number of houses representative of the period (CR-05).

Evidence for pre-c.1880 settlement is limited to the original Castlereagh township reserve (C-14 & C15) and the Anglican cemetery (C-16) set within open woodland,

and a magnificent row of olive trees (CR-04) fringing the western ridge above low-lands of Castlereagh. The olive trees and track are the only remnants of the Terry's Mount Pleasant.

The subdivision pattern at the south-west corner of the suburb between Andrews Road and Nepean Street, and west of Greygums Road is earlier than elsewhere in the suburb excluding the town lots of Castlereagh. This land forms part of Chapman's Lambridge grant which was owned in the first half of the nineteenth century by the McHenry family and leased for tenant farms.[65] While the existing allotments are a re-subdivision of these farms, a sense of the earlier boundaries remains.

Cranebrook Road is an historic early nineteenth century road alignment initially connecting the old Castlereagh township with The Northern Road, and later connecting with Penrith. The road retains some roadside plantings of demonstrated heritage value (CR-07).

9.5 Existing Heritage Items

The following items were identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, and was listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*:

CR-01 Victorian Farmhouse, 46-54 Grays Lane SHI 2260035	This farmhouse was listed as being a good representative example of a farmhouse of the late nineteenth century in retaining its original external form and detailing with rural outbuildings at the rear.	
CR-02 and CR-02(a) Kenilworth and trees, 6-9 Tallwood Road SHI 2260036	Kenilworth was erected in 1869 and is a good example of substantial weatherboard cottage reputedly erected as a county retreat for a Sydney industrialist. The location of the house astride the crest of a hill and its picturesque design of French doors, sweeping verandah and centred dormer bay and setting of landmark trees such as camphor laurel and hoop pine demonstrate the variety of settlement in the broader region during the latter half of the nineteenth century. The property has been subdivided an is now enclosed by c.1990s residences	
CR-04 Former Cranebrook public school, 216 Cranebrook Road SHI 2260040	An excellent example of a modest government public school of the early 1880s inclusive of school hall and teacher's residence. The building demonstrates nineteenth century rural settlement in the region as well as the emergence of public education.	

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[65] Lands Department – Old System Bk 73, No. 86

CR-05 Johnson's Cottage, 19 Nepean Street SHI 2260041	This farmhouse was listed for being a good representative example of a modest weatherboard farmhouse of the late nineteenth century. Since 1987 the house has lost some of its original external form and detailing, but retains its historical association with the early village subdivision.	
C-15 Site of Fulton's church and school, 184-194 Church Street SHI 2260031	The site of Rev. Henry Fulton's church-school which was erected around 1814 within the original township of Castlereagh and was demolished in 1870. The ruins of the foundations are reputed to be extant and thus provide a valuable insight into this early colonial experiment in town planning. However site investigation of the area did not reveal the ruins or any evidence of the building. Despite this the site should remain on the heritage schedule.	
C-16 Cemetery, 77-85 East Wilchard Road SHI2260032	The cemetery of the original township of Castlereagh was established around 1814. The cemetery is one of the earliest in the region and its revegetated native setting provides a remarkable insight into this early colonial experiment in town planning. The native vegetation is evocative of how the landscape appeared when the cemetery was established.	

9.6   Existing Nominated Heritage Items

The following items were identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, but not listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*:

C-16A Native trees in cemetery, 77-85 East Wilchard Road SHI 2260033	These are both remnant vegetation from the early life of the cemetery but mostly regrowth of native vegetation in the formerly cleared landscape of the cemetery. It now forms part of the broader native vegetation across the area. The trees are of heritage value as they are indicative of early plantings and form part of the setting of the site. They should be included with the cemetery listing.	
CR-03 Olive trees, 68 Soling Crescent SHI 2260039	Olive trees planted on the hill rising behind the site are believed to have been planted by Rosetta Marsh and mark the site of the Terry family's Mt Pleasant estate house which was erected in the 1820s and demolished in the 1950s. There remains a brick paved track. The site has archaeological potential and remnant olive trees are both landmarks and of historic and research value.	
CR-06 St Thomas Anglican Church & palm trees 5409-5449 Cranebrook Road SHI 2260042	The listing of the palm trees within the grounds of the former St. Thomas' reflects dominant landmark qualities. However the church is also of significance for its historic association with the early farming community and as a good example of a rural church. The listing should include both the building and its plantings.	

CR-07	The roadside planting of Celtis sp. on Cranebrook Road was nominated because it was seen as an important landscape feature. The origin of the plantings is not known. It is not recommended for listing.	
Roadside plantings, Cranebrook Road		
SHI 2260043		
PC-03	The Northern Road was nominated for its historic interest as an early colonial road. However it is not recommended for listing given the fabric of this section of demonstrates few historic associations. It is not recommended for listing.	
The Northern Road		
SHI 2260262		

9.7 Potential Heritage Items

No items were identified through fieldwork undertaken for the preparation of this review:

9.8 Planning Codes, Guidelines and Studies

Existing statutory controls for heritage items are contained in the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1994 (Environmental Heritage Conservation)*.

The *Penrith Lakes Scheme Regional Environmental Study: History of European settlemen*t prepared for the Department of Environment and Planning by F. Bently and J. Birmingham in 1983 identified the following items as being of at least local significance:

RES No.	Bently and Birmingham No.	LEP No.	Name	Level of significance	Status
RES-32	SITE-11	CR-08	Rev. Henry Fulton's parsonage (site)	Great	Extant
RES-68	SITE-4		Cranebrook Road	Great	Extant
RES-69	SITE-52	C-16	Anglican cemetery	Considerable	Extant
RES-70	SITE-53	C-15	Church and schoolhouse (sites)	Considerable	Extant
RES-71	SITE-54		M.J. Fulton's house (site)	Considerable	Extant
RES-72	SITE-55	CR-04	Cranebrook school	Considerable	Extant
RES-73	SITE-56	CR-06	St. Thomas' Church	Great	Extant
RES-74	SITE-3	PC-02	Castlereagh Road	Great	Extant
RES-75	SITE-58		Gothic brick cottage	Considerable	??

Cranebrook is included in the *Penrith Rural Lands Study* prepared by Penrith City Council (June 2001). The report highlights:

- Edge of terrace with views across mountains over floodplains and lakes
- Terrace escarpment appreciated from lowlands
- Significant areas of native vegetation
- Mostly rural residential
- Little intensive agriculture

- Low extent of vacant land

The *Penrith Rural Lands Strategy* (September 2003) includes North Cranebrook in the group of four localities where future development of rural living (one hectare) might be possible subject to further investigation.

The *Fauna and Flora Corridors Study* prepared for Penrith City Council by Land and Environment Planning in 1997 recommended the dedication of former Department of Civil Aviation's land (North Cranebrook) as a fauna and flora corridor.

9.9 Comments

Cranebrook has historic significance as an area which includes part of the Macquarie era township reserve and former common, and historic associations with the Mount Pleasant estate established by the Terry family and the Lambridge estate tenant farms. The evolution of rural land uses and historic associations with the community supported by these are demonstrated in the collection of extant farmhouses established in the nineteenth century, the local public school, church and cemetery reserves, cultural plantings, Cranebrook Road and The Northern Road which have long served as the principal means of access.

Cranebrook is associated with themes such as pastoralism, land tenure, mining, forestry, communication, environment – cultural landscape, and persons.

9.10 Recommendation

The heritage values of Cranebrook are largely represented by the existing listings. Most of these items are of local significance, but some items date to the earliest decades of European settlement in Australia and as such should be entered in the State Heritage Register.

The Castlereagh township site was nominated for listing in 1987. Given the outstanding historical association and tangle evidence of the reserve through road alignments, it is recommended that the site inclusive of existing listings C-15 and C-16 should be listed and entered in the State Heritage Register. The olive trees and entry drive alignment of Mount Pleasant (CR-03) have been previously identified as significant but are adequately protected with LEP listing.

## 6.13 Policy

Retain gazetted LEP heritage item listing:	List as heritage items:	Nominate listing on State Heritage Register:
CR-01	CR-03	C-15
CR-02	CR-06 (church and palms)	C-16
CR-04		
CR-05		
C-15		
C-16		

10.0 Emu Heights

10.1 Location

The suburb of Emu Heights is located at the western extremity of the local government area on the western bank of the Nepean River. The suburb is historically associated with Emu Plains.
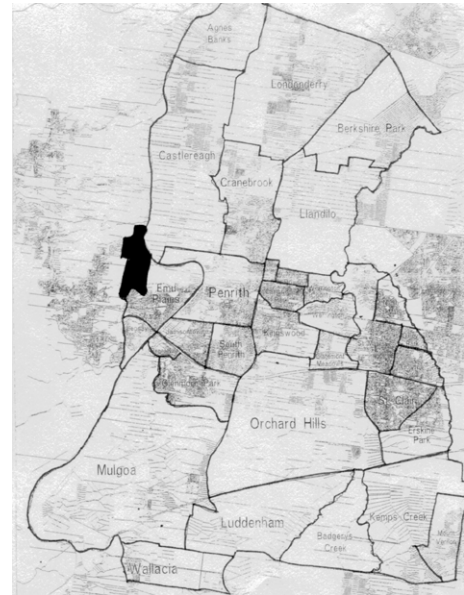
10.2 Land Grants

| No.	Grantee		Name of Farm	Area	Date of Grant
1	William	Bowman		50 acres	Not determined
2	George	Innes		400 acres	Not determined

Crown land grants in the suburb of **Emu Heights,** parish of Strathdon, county of Cumberland. (Base drawing supplied by Penrith City Council.)

10.3   Historical Background

The historical development of Emu Heights is similar to neighbouring Emu Plains for the area once formed part of the convict agricultural station in 1819 and was part of the subsequent dedication in the 1830s of a town reserve. The northern half of the suburb is historically associated with the Crown grants of 400 acres made to George Innes in 1831 and grant of 50 acres made to William Bowman.

The subsequent history of the suburb is characterized by the development of small farms, although attempts at residential subdivision were made in 1885 (Bogie's Farm) and the 1930s (Nepean River Estate). Bogie's estate was based on a farm known as Pall's paddock which was acquired by Bogie in 1882 with the intention of fencing and cultivating and erecting a steam sawmill to supply cut timber and billet wood for the
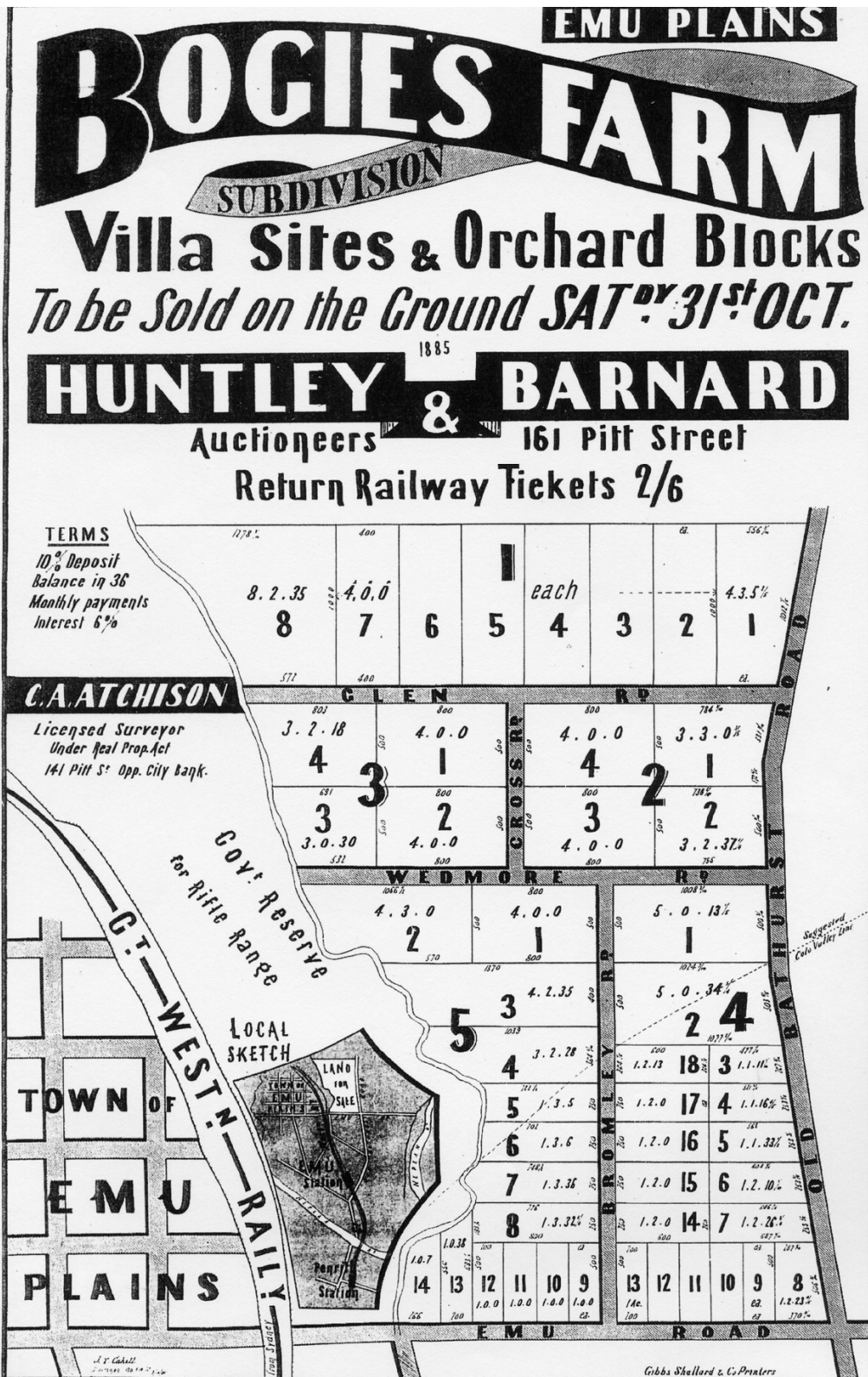
The plan of subdivision of Bogies Farm estate prepared by surveyor C.A Atchison records the disposition and mix of one acre villa allotments and four acre orchard blocks. No farmhouse is depicted and no structure is shown located along the Old Bathurst Road. The estate was offered for sale in September 1885. Source: Penrith Local Studies Library from State Library of NSW Subdivision Plan E6/4
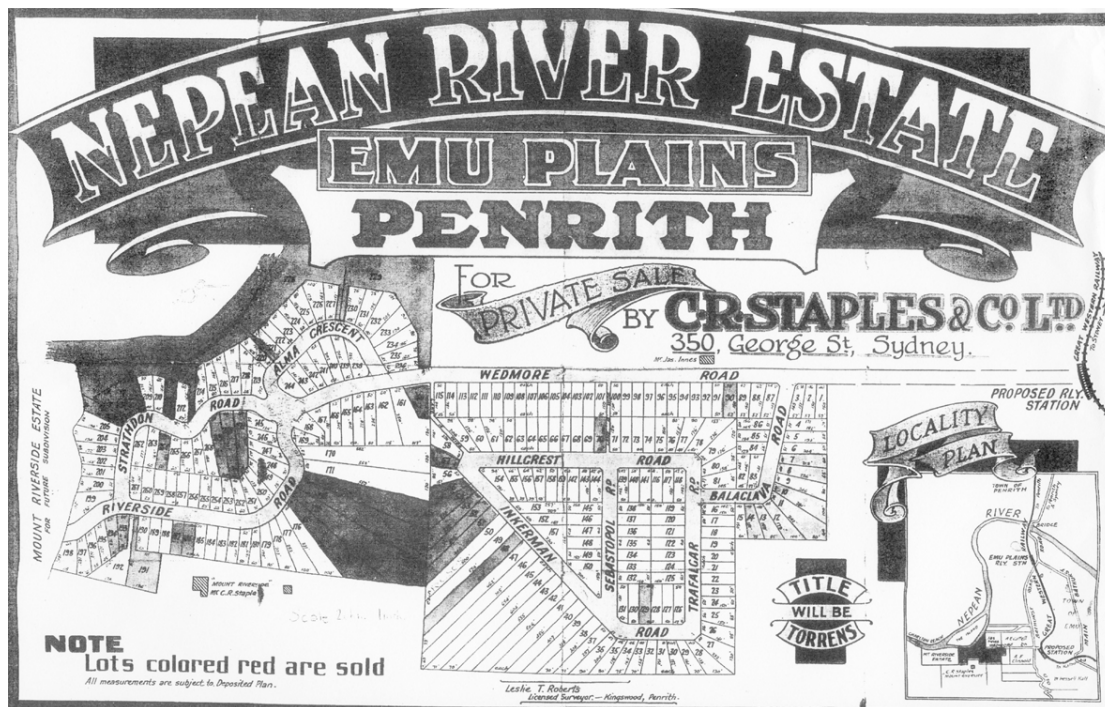
The plan of subdivision of Nepean River Estate was prepared by surveyor Leslie T. Roberts. The plan shows Mount Riverside was owned by C.R. Staples, the developer of the estate. – Source: Penrith Local Studies Library from State Library of NSW Subdivision Plan E6/?

Sydney market.[66] The timing of this subdivision of the 135 acres into orchard blocks and villa sites coincided with the proposal to build a railway between Emu Plains and the Colo Valley.[67] The railway did proceed beyond the survey.[68]

Neighbouring Bogie's Farm in the foothills of the Blue Mountains was a rifle range reserve used for the first time in 1890 by the Penrith Volunteers.[69] Most of the Bogie's Farm subdivision and drill hall were resumed around 1900 for the deviation of the main western railway of the 1910s.

In the second half of the twentieth century, with an improved fast rail link to Sydney brought through the electrification of the line in 1955 and the emergence of a local light industrial base at Penrith from the early 1960s, Emu Plains developed into an outer metropolitan suburb of Sydney with subdivision of the original farm allotments of about 40 acres for residential housing.[70] With increasing numbers of new families living residing in the town a new school was completed in 1972.

10.4 Description

The residential suburb of Emu Heights is located on the western bank of the Nepean River, north of Emu Plains. The suburb is bounded by the railway line to the south and escarpment of the Blue Mountains to the west. The eastern boundary is Russell Street and the river. The suburb is dissected in the south by the historic Old Bathurst Road.

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[66]   *Nepean Times* 24/3/1882, p.7
[67]   *Nepean Times* 26/9/1885, p.3
[68]   *Nepean Times* 9/10/1886, p.2
[69]   *Nepean Times* 4/1/1890, p.4
[70]   *Nepean Times* 26/9/1885, p.3

Located at the foothills of the Blue Mountains, the topography of the suburb is characterized by the old river terrace rising to the west. While the suburb retains large tracts of bushland forming part of the Blue Mountains escarpment and Yellowmundi Regional park, the built environment is characterised by modern housing development.

Two subdivisions are of historic interest. At the northern edge of the developed area is the Nepean River Estate of the 1930s, and the south-east corner of the suburb retains a remnant of the Bogie's Farm subdivision of 1885. The Nepean River Estate is an interesting inter-war example of garden suburb development. The Bogie's Farm estate is one of the few documented late nineteenth century subdivisions in Emu Plains. A number of properties retain the original allotments of over one acre. The Old Bathurst Road is a very historic road alignment, but no historic structures remain.

10.5   Existing Heritage Item

The following item was identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, and listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*:

EP-32A Hall Family House 13 Hessel Place SHI 2260088	This building was listed because it is a cottage which by its form, location and materials provides insight into both late nineteenth century and inter-war era residential development in the village. The building has historical associations with the Hall family and is related to the adjacent landscaping works in the creek and valley of the adjacent reserves.	
EP-32B Reserves – Gosling Place and Hessel Place SHI 2260089	This item is listed because of its modified natural landscape. Little is known of the history of the works undertaken but they comprise extensive dry stone retaiing walls steeped down the valley and along the creek alignment, a stone causeway and stepped fall-off with a large concrete and stone dam with side spillway and intake for a water supply woth remnants of a pump and an overflow valve. The stone walls are extensive and a major modification to the landscape. It is recommended to be retained as a heritage item.	
EP-32C Reserve Bellbird Road SHI 2260090	This section of the continuous reserve with Gosling and Hessel Place Reserve extends under he Great Western Railway Line into about 2 hectares of land donated to Council by Machin Hall whoswe family laid out the land with its extensive dry stone walling in the 1920's. It was specifically set aside to protect bellbird habitat. The reserve has fallen into considerable disrepair and is extant but severely deteriorated. It is recommended to be retained as a heritage item.	

10.6   Existing Nominated Heritage Items

The following items were identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, but not listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*:

EP-33 Escarpment Areas SHI 2260091	The escarpments form an important backdrop to the broader setting of Penrith. They form part of the natural setting and are conserved under other planning controls. They are not recommended for listing as part of this study.

PC- 05	The western railway is of historic interest as an early colonial road which played an important role in the development of the colony and the county of Cumberland. This section of the railway is a later realignment and has been upgraded to meet evolving traffic demands.
Western Railway	
SHI 2260267	
	It is not recommended for listing.

10.7 Potential Heritage Items

No items were identified through fieldwork undertaken for the preparation of this review.

10.8 Planning Codes, Guidelines and Studies

Existing statutory controls for heritage items are contained in the Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991 (Environmental Heritage Conservation).

The Fauna and Flora Corridors Study prepared for Penrith City Council by Land and Environment Planning in 1997 recommended the bushland at the western margin of the locality be managed as a fauna and flora corridor

10.9 Comments

Emu Heights has historic significance for its association with the official town reserve established in the 1830s and subsequent rural development, and in including part of the old road to Bathurst. These values are demonstrated in the Old Bathurst Road and remnant of Bogies Farm estate located to the south of the Old Bathurst Road. The suburb has high scenic values derived from its location at the foot of the Great Dividing Range.

Emu Heights is associated with themes such as convict, transport, towns, villages and suburbs, and environment – natural.

10.10 Recommendations

No built heritage items were identified in the study of 1987, although Council reserves were listed (EP-32B). These two areas with their extensive dry stone walling, now in danager of collapse and loss with the dam and its infrastructure are of high significance and interest. The escarpment and Western Railway were nominated as part of broader listings.

The heritage values of the suburb largely reside in its setting between the foothills of the Blue Mountains and the Nepean River at its northern edge. The historic association with the town plan of 1832 is demonstrated in some road alignments and the Old Bathurst Road. The integrity of the Bogie's Farm subdivision has been compromised by re-alignment of the railway, but this remnant is now rare within Emu Plains. Given the extent of surrounding post 1960 subdivision the integrity of the allotments should be maintained. The escarpment areas (EP-33) form a backdrop the broader setting of the region but are outside the scope of the heritage study.

10.11 Policy

Retain gazetted heritage item listing:

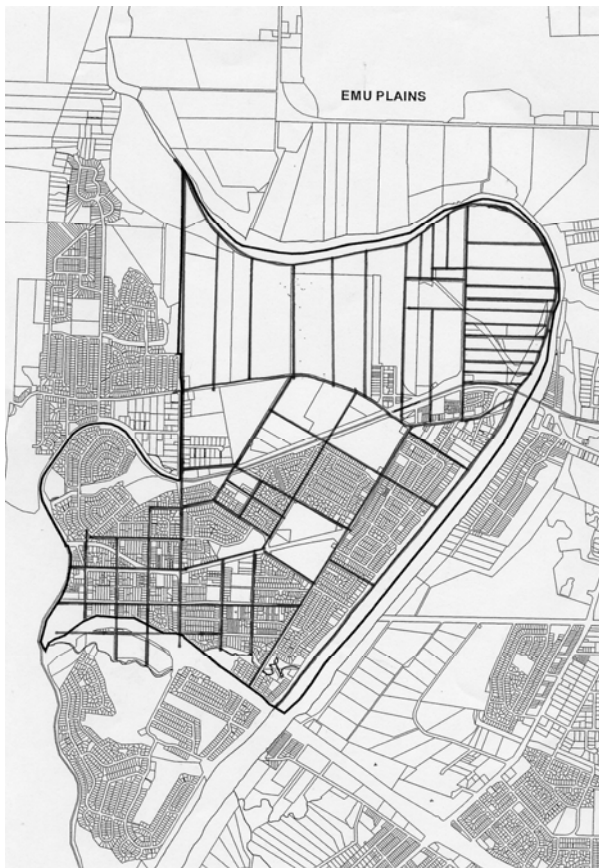| EP-32A |
|--------|
| EP-32B |
| EP-32C |

11.0 Emu Plains

11.1 Location

The suburb of Emu Plains is located at the western extremity of the local government area on the western bank of the Nepean River. The suburb is historically associated with Emu Heights, Leonay, the Nepean River and Penrith.
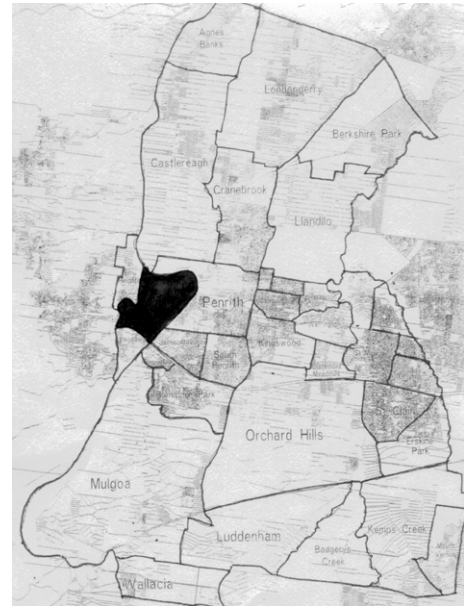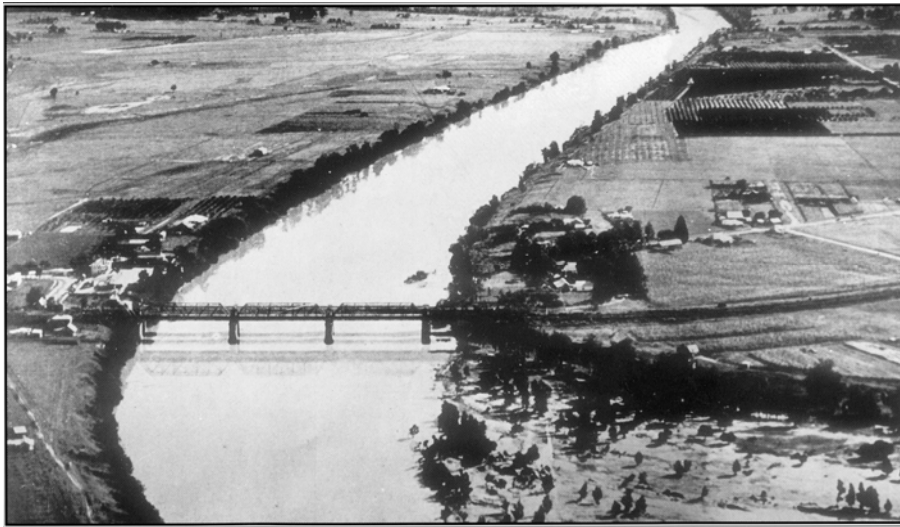

Town Grants

Major boundaries are shown only

11.3   Historical Background

The sparsely populated nature of Emu Plains prior to the suburban development of the post 1960s is dramatically illustrated in this photograph of the Nepean River in the 1940s. Emu Plains is at right of picture and the view is looking south of Victoria Bridge. A cluster of houses straggles along the highway but elsewhere it is orchard and farmland. Source: Stacker, L., *Pictorial History: Penrith and St Marys*, Alexandria, Kingsclear Books, 2002, p.7

The historical development of Emu Plains is unique in the region in consideration of its establishment as a convict agricultural station in 1819 and the subsequent dedication in the 1830s of a town reserve.

During the convict era the Great Dividing Range proved to be an effective natural barrier to convicts wishing to abscond from their servitude. The lush grasslands of the western banks of the river were highly prized by Europeans for stock pasture but the value of the land to the government was soon realized by the governors and applications for grants of land by George Johnston, Dr. Robert Townson, Edward Lord, and Sir John Jamison were refused. The reasons why the applications to obtain land at Emu Plains were rejected are not clear, but it may have had to do with the presence of the wild cattle at the Cowpastures, the need to establish a defined boundary of settlement, or even with the need to allow the Aborigines access to the river in this vicinity.

The exploration of a route over the mountains and opening of the track to Bathurst made by William Cox in 1815 necessitated improved forms of supervision and the development of a government station at Emu Plains as a base camp for the mountain crossing, stockyard for government cattle (EP-17), and administrative centre in it being the last natural barrier to free movement. Some 3,000 acres (1,200 ha) were reserved for government use in 1814 which in 1819 became the Emu Plains Agricultural Establishment (the area had originally been called Emu and Emu Island, but was changed to Emu Plains in 1814).

The agricultural farm was established by Governor Macquarie as part of a strategy to deal with the increasing numbers of transported convicts arriving in the colony following the cessation of the Napoleonic wars in 1815. Macquarie himself chose the site for the Superintendent's house, for the barracks and for the convicts on a rise, nearly in the centre of the plains. This site was in the vicinity of St Paul's church and

graveyard (EP-24). The farm processed hundreds of convicts in either re-assigning them to outlying stations and/or training in agricultural work. The first superintendent was Robert Fitzgerald, a highly respected ex-convict, who enjoyed the support of Governor Macquarie but was removed from his position shortly after the governor's return to England. The subsequent superintendents came free to colony – Lieutenant Peter Murdoch (1822-1824), father and son Alexander and James Kinghorne (1825-1826 and 1826-1829), John Maxwell (1830-1831), and James Smith (1831-1832). Through the 1820s the work of the station with its increased numbers of resident convicts concentrated on the production of wheat and other crops, and the sight of the paddocks at harvest time rarely failed to impress visitors. Frenchman Rene Lesson's account of Emu Plains in 1824 noted:

It was once covered with great trees, while at the present time it is very bare … What attracts the attention of as soon as the plain is reached is the residence of the Superintendent of the Crown Farm, situated on an eminence, and not far from which are located the many convict huts, that surrounded by trees, form a kind of pleasant little village in the midst of the regularity of the plain. Most of the bark huts that served to shelter the workmen when the land was being cleared still stand. The farm buildings, the stables, the cattle shed and the gardens have been located near the river. The wheat from the year's harvest was in high stacks … set out methodically and over sixty in number.

By 1830 the role of the station had shifted from agriculture to stock and with the broader changes occurring in the colony, the decision was taken in 1831 to close down the station. A government town was surveyed by H.F. White in 1832 and the town and farm allotments were offered for sale at public auction in July 1832. The early town had mixed success in being removed from the main centres of population on the eastern bank of the Nepean River. In addition to town allotments, the town plan provided reserves for each of the major denominations and public recreation. The first church erected is St Paul's Anglican (EP-02) with its foundation stone laid in June 1847 by Bishop Broughton and licenced in 1848. The Wesleyan Methodist church was built in 1860 (EP-27).

The town proved popular with operators of road side inns on completion in 1833 of Surveyor-General Major Thomas L. Mitchell's new line of ascent of the eastern side Lapstone Hill with its improved grade and road surface (inclusive of David Lennox's bridge at Lapstone Creek), and newly opened punt crossing of the river. Mitchell's road gangs were billeted in the old government farm buildings at Emu Plains while they laboriously built this road. The coaching inns of Emu Plains ran a vigorous trade initially catering to travellers and settlers such as the eminent naturalist Charles Darwin who stayed over-night at an inn on his way to Bathurst in 1826. In the 1850s and 1860s people from all walks of life heading to the western goldfields passed through the town, Cobb and Co. maintained a coach service to Emu Plains while the government's gold escort was also based in the town. The names and dates of opening of these inns is often not clear but included Henry Hall's Emu Inn by 1836, Jonathon Strange's Mountaineer (1837), John Mortimer's Arms of Australia (1841) (EP-13), George Turner's Lord Byron (c.1838).

By 1868, with the completion of the first railway bridge over the Nepean River in 1867 (NR-04) , the railway station (EP-10) served as the terminus of the western line until the opening of Bowenfels station. Construction of the bridge had commenced in 1862

under the direction of John Whitton, chief engineer of the NSW Railways. Stone for the piers was quarried from the mouth of Glenbrook Creek, supplied by John Tyler and transported by barge to the site. It was a dual-purpose bridge, designed to carry both rail and road traffic. In 1907 the present railway bridge (NR-04) was opened and the older structure was converted for road traffic exclusively. After the building of the Victoria Bridge a long zigzag was used to ascend the ridge west of the river and a second bridge, the Knapsack Viaduct, was built with seven stone arches, to carry the line across Knapsack Gully. The line was deviated again at the turn of the century. Arthur Streeton, one of Australia's most important painters, painted *Fire's On Lapstone Tunnel* depicting the construction of the Emu Plains tunnel in 1891.

Other opportunities for investment in the town included cloth milling. A tweed mill was established at Emu Plains by brothers Abraham and John Rayner. Abraham Rayner was the most experienced wool manufacturer in the colony initially commencing business at Simeon Lord's factory at Botany in 1836. In 1839 he went into partnership with Sir John Jamison managing the steam tweed mill at Regentville until 1844. Rayner carried-on his business in Goulburn Street, before returning to the Nepean River in the 1851 utilizing the old police station at Emu Plains. This factory was destroyed by fire in 1861, but Rayner recommenced operations under difficult circumstances. By the late 1860s the factory was situated within the same two-storey building on the banks of the river, although manufacturing was confined to the first floor. An account of Rayner's operations in 1868 noted the wool was washed and dyed on the banks of the river and fellmongering was also undertaken. The skins were sourced locally but also brought in from Sydney by rail. The stages of manufacture included: removal of dirt; teasing to separate the wool fibres; working the wool into a yarn; spinning the yarn; and weaving the tweed in the power looms. There were 12 power looms worked by girls of 14 to 18 years of age. In total the factory employed 20 girls, the youngest being 10 years of age. The factory produced between 400 and 500 yards of tweed per week. [71] By 1882 the factory with 36 acres on the Old Bathurst Road was on the market for either sale of lease,[72] and the building was demolished in 1902.[73] John Rayner died at Emu Plains in 1888 at the age of 76 years.[74]

Another local identity of this era was James 'Toby' Ryan who was born (1818) and raised at Castlereagh. In the 1850s he headed a consortium of investors wanting to erect a toll bridge over the Nepean River. The scheme failed, but Ryan, the MLA for Nepean in the 1860s, survived to recount his life in region. Between 1851 and 1854 Ryan built Emu Hall (EP-1) as his place of residence. Ryan died at Woolloomooloo in 1899 and his body was returned to St Paul's Emu Plains to be interred in the family vault (EP-24).[75] Huntington (Tailby) Hall (EP-19), also built in 1850s by Rylstone grazier George Tailby, is another example of this type of development. Tailby Hall was rented by Sir George Gibbs in 1880s while he was premier and renamed Riverside.

The gravel and sands of the western bank of the Nepean River were opened up for commercial quarrying in the nineteenth century. In 1882, T R Smith took up the

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[71] *Sydney Morning Herald* 20/10/1868
[72] *Nepean Times* 21/10/1882, p.2
[73] *Nepean Times* 14/6/1902, p.4
[74] *Nepean Times* 15/9/1888, p.4
[75] *Nepean Times* 21/10/1899, p.1

western portion of the Water Reserve to mine for gravel and bluestone on a commercial basis.[76] Aside from the natural resource, the proximity of the quarries to the main western line was a definite advantage for the larger commercial concerns with T.R. Smith's Emu Gravel and Road Metal Company securing land for a connecting light railway in 1884 (EP-08).[77] Gravel extraction continues as a major local industry. During the building of Warragamba Dam, from 1946, an overhead cableway was built from Emu Plains to Warragamba.

The neighbouring McGraths' wool wash was also established around 1894 to utilize the rail access and water reserve. The McGraths' operation imported wool from Sydney transporting the fleece by rail to its siding. The company was originally established at Windsor in 1880, relocating to Emu Plains because of recurrent flooding.[78]

The Emu Plains gaol was opened in December 1914 within an area of 102 acres to supply vegetables and other farm produce (poultry, pigs and milk, etc.) to government institutions. For a time the gaol was jointly managed by the Department of Agriculture and the prison authority and known as the Emu Plains Irrigation Farm. The first prisoners were received in the autumn of 1915 and lived in tents. The inmates were first time offenders under the age of 25, and the gaol operated in conjunction with Goulburn Gaol as part of a rehabilitation program. Given the proximity to Sydney and rail access the gaol developed into a home for delinquent youth. The original tents were replaced by huts in the 1920s, and Inverleigh, an adjoining farm of 89 acres, was acquired in 1936. Through the 1943/44 the number of accommodation huts increased to 100. The gaol was rebuilt in the early 1950s and reopened in 1957as the Emu Plains Training Centre with 120 brick huts, training blocks, etc. and a centre for weekend detention.

In the second half of the twentieth century, with an improved fast rail link to Sydney brought through the electrification of the line in 1955 and the emergence of a local light industrial base at Penrith from the early 1960s, Emu Plains developed into an outer metropolitan suburb of Sydney. While the grid of the old town's streets remained intact, the surrounding original farm allotments of about 50 acres were subdivided for residential housing. Many of these allotments through the first half of the twentieth century contained orange orchards. With increasing numbers of new families living residing in the town a new high school was completed in 1963.

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[76] *Nepean Times* 30/6/1882, p.4
[77] *Nepean Times* 23/8/1884, p.2
[78] *Nepean Times* 20/8/1898, p.6
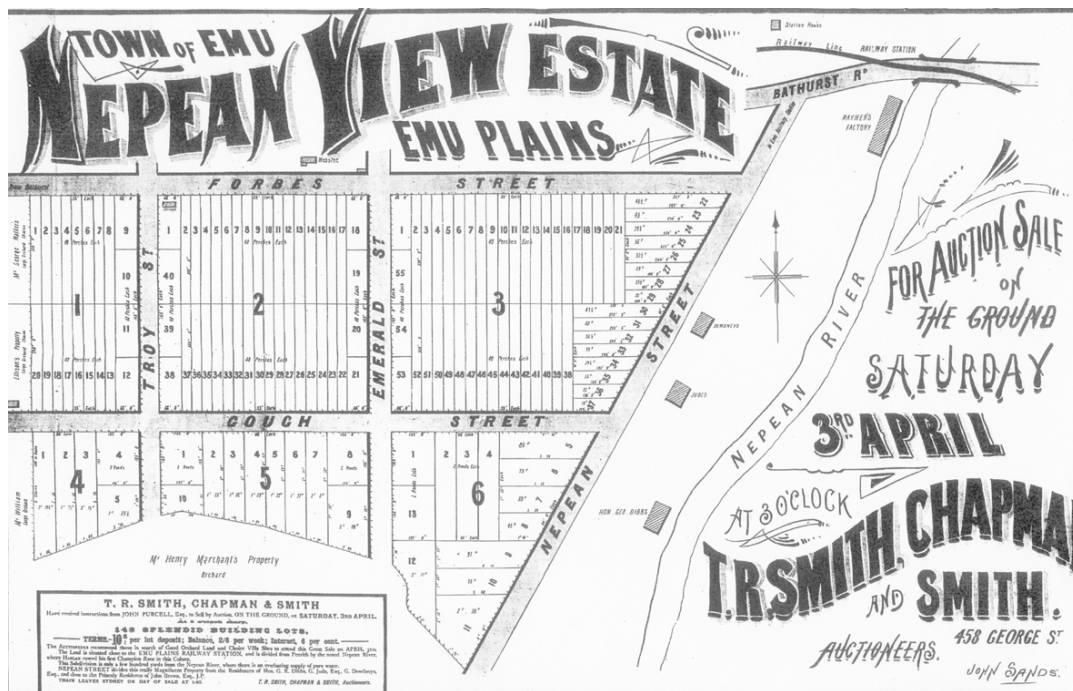
This early subdivision plan illustrates the pattern of subdivision in the town with successive cutting-up of the original farm sized grants. Note the sparsely settled nature of the riversides and lack of public reserve here. Source: Penrith City Library.

11.4   Description

The residential suburb of Emu Plains is located on the western bank of the Nepean River, west of Penrith. The suburb is bounded by the course of the river to the north and east, the Western Freeway to the south, and an irregular line to the west, which also forms the boundary between the local government areas of Penrith and City of Blue Mountains. The suburb is dissected by the Great Western Highway (PC-04b) and Great Western Railway established at various times in the nineteenth century (PC-05) which are historic transport routes that have influenced settlement patterns.

Located at the foothills of the Blue Mountians, the topography of the suburb is characterized by the level flood plain rising sharply along the western margin. The highly urbanized residential, civic and commercial heart of the suburb is located in the area south of the Great Western Railway. The area north of the railway is formed by the gravel company's works (EP-8) to the east and prison grounds to the west. There are small pockets of resident housing in this area around Railway Street and Russell Street which retain some historic housing stock (EP-9).

The form of Mitchell's town plan of Emu Plains is still evident with its church (EP-24 and EP-27) and public reserves, and grid of streets straggling along the alignment of Mitchell's line of road (The Great Western Highway). Mitchell's plan provided small town allotments surrounded by large (40 acre plus) rural blocks. While later, mostly late twentieth century subdivision, has eroded the original symmetry, cohesiveness of the town plan is retained through the original street alignments and park reserve. The riverside reserve is a later, c.1960s, appendage to the town plan.

Associated with this evolving subdivision pattern, are layers of residential, commercial and civic buildings and landscaped elements. While these historic features are dispersed across the suburb, there is a concentration along the Great Western

Highway with a high number of former coaching inns (EP-06 ruin only, EP-12, EP-13, and EP-14) and at or near the crossing of the Nepean River (EP-01, EP-02, EP-03 site only, EP-05, EP-11). There are remnants of the old farm estates that relied on the river for irrigation (EP-15, EP-16, EP-18, EP-19) and farms elsewhere (EP-21, EP-25) Civic buildings are generally located around the expansive Emu Park including EP-21, EP-22, EP-23, and closely related church reserves church (EP-24 and EP-27). A group of rural houses originally associated with small landings is located around the intersection of Russell Street and the highway where it begins its ascent of the foothills of the Blue Mountains (EP-28, EP-29, EP-30, and EP-31).

11.5   Existing Heritage Items

The following items were identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, and listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*:

EP-01 Emu Hall, 2-26 Great Western Highway SHI 2260051	Emu Hall was built around 1851 for Toby Ryan and demonstrates a mid-nineteenth century homestead within the government planned town of Emu Plains. The prominent siting of the house adjacent the Nepean River is an important landmark and has historical associations with Ryan's attempts to bridge the river.	
EP-02 Former police station and residences, 4 Punt Road SHI 2260052	This simple weatherboard cottage was erected in 1908 as the police station for Emu Plains. Historically, the site is associated with the older police station (EP-3 and now demolished) on the corner of Punt and River Roads.	
EP-05 Cottage, 14 York Street SHI 2260055	This building was listed because it is a cottage which by its form, location and materials provides insight into the mid-nineteenth century rural setting of Emu Plains.	
EP-06 Former Union Inn and trees, 36 Great Western Highway SHI 2260063	The former Union Inn was established around 1850 and was an example of the once thriving inn trade associated with the crossing of the Blue Mountains by the Western Road. The building is now a ruin.	

| EP-09 Concrete house 2-20 Railway Street SHI 2260058 | This precast concrete paneled building was erected next to the gravel works in 1909. The building was listed for its historic association with the gravel works and innovative construction technology. | |

| EP-10 Emu Plains railway station group, Main Western railway SHI 2260059 | The picturesque Tudor style brick railway station was completed in 1883 and demonstrates the important role of the railway in the history of the development of Emu Plains and the longer standing significance of the town in the crossing of the Blue Mountains. | |

| EP-11 Weatherboard house, 66 Great Western Highway SHI 2260060 | This building was listed because it is a cottage which by its form, location and materials provides an insight into early twentieth century residential development in the town along the highway. | |

| EP-12 Former Australian Arms Inn, 113 Great Western Highway SHI 2260061 | The former Australian Arms Hotel was established around 1850 and is an example of the once thriving inn trade associated with the crossing of the Blue Mountains by the Western Road. | |

| EP-13 Arms of Australia Inn, 127 Great Western Highway SHI 2260327 | The former Arms of Australia was established around 1841, but the inn may have been built around the time of the initial sale of the town allotments in the early 1830s possibly being licenced as the Mountaineer in 1837. The former inn is the earliest extant example of the once thriving inn trade associated with the crossing of the Blue Mountains by the Western Road. | |

| EP-14 Stone House, 143 Great Western Highway SHI 2260064 | This building was listed because it is a cottage which by its form, location and materials provides insight into the mid-nineteenth century townscape of Emu Plains. | |

| EP-15 Westbank house, 2-6 Nepean Street SHI 2260065 | This building was listed because it is a cottage which by its form, location and materials provides insight into the nineteenth century rural setting of Emu Plains and as a former farmhouse once set within an orchard of 40 acres with frontage to the Nepean River. | |

EP-16 & EP-16(a) Yodalla house and garden, 26-28 Nepean Street SHI 2260066	This building was listed because it is a cottage which by its form, location and materials provides insight into the nineteenth century rural setting of Emu Plains and as a former farmhouse once set within land with frontage to the Nepean River. The evolution of the house is demonstrated through its garden setting remodeled in the 1930s.	
EP-18 & EP-18(a) Lewers houses and garden, 86-88 River Road SHI 2260069	The former Lewers' family home houses the Lewers Bequest of sculptor Gerald Lewers and painter Margo Lewers. The houses were erected in the early twentieth century and in 1960, the latter by architect Sydney Ancher. The garden setting includes remnants of the original cottage garden adapted by Margo Lewers.	
EP-19 & EP-19(a) Huntington Hall and garden, 52 Beach Street SHI 2260071	Huntington Hall was built in the 1850s for grazier George Tailby and later occupied by merchant and parliamentarian George Dibbs. The house demonstrates a mid-nineteenth century homestead within the government planned town of Emu Plains. The prominent siting of the house adjacent the Nepean River provides a garden setting with a number of mature trees.	
EP-20 Melrose Hall, 169 Great Western Highway SHI 2260073	Melrose Hall was built in the depression era 1930s with government assistance. The hall provided a focus for local community activities, and today demonstrates a phase in the evolution of the town.	
EP-21 Orange Grove cottage, 15 Park Street SHI 2260074	This building was listed because it is a cottage which by its form, location and materials provides insight into the nineteenth century rural setting of Emu Plains and as a former farmhouse.	
EP-22 War Memorial, Emu Park, Park Street SHI 2260075	The local memorial to the sacrifice of local residents in the first world war is located with Emu Park.	
EP-23 & EP-23(a) Community Arts Centre and trees, 217-219 Great Western Highway SHI 2260076	An excellent example of a large government public school of the 1870s inclusive of school hall and teacher's residence. The building demonstrates nineteenth century rural settlement in the region as well as the emergence of public education following the reforms of 1866. The school grounds are fringed by stone pines which seem to date from the 1880s.	

EP-24 St. Paul's Anglican Church Cemetery and Emu Plains General Cemetery, 23-25 Nixon Street SHI 2260078	The sandstone St. Paul's demonstrates the emergence of an official town at Emu Plains in the mid-nineteenth century. This fine Gothic building was erected for the Anglican Church in 1847. The elevation of the church on a low hill provides views of neighbouring areas. The rural setting of the church is enhanced by clusters of shade trees and the graveyard. The site has historical and archaeological significance in being the location of the prison quarters and kitchen garden of the convict station established in 1819.	
EP-25 Yamba Cottage, 32 Nixon Street SHI 2260080	This building was listed because it is a cottage which by its form, location and materials provides insight into the nineteenth century rural setting of Emu Plains and as one of the few houses of the era located away from the main road.	
EP-27 Uniting Church, 46 Emerald Street SHI 2260082	The sandstone Uniting Church demonstrates the emergence of a village centre at Emu Plains in the mid-nineteenth century. This simple Gothic building was erected for the Wesleyan Methodist Church in 1862. The church demonstrates the development of the town of Emu Plains and the reserves of the original town plan.	
EP-28 Edwardian cottage, 46 Russell Street SHI 2260083	This building was listed because it is a cottage which by its form, location and materials provides insight into early twentieth century residential development in the village.	
EP-29 Cottage, 281 Great Western Highway SHI 2260084	This building was listed because it is a cottage which by its form, location and materials provides insight into mid-nineteenth century residential development in the village. The building has historical associations with the Raynor brothers.	
EP-30 Emu Plains Assembly Hall, 283 Great Western Highway SHI 2260085	The sandstone Assembly Hall demonstrates the development of the town centre at Emu Plains in the late-nineteenth century. This simple building was erected in 1885.	

EP-34 Gwandalan cottage and garden, 11 Nepean Street SHI 2260092	This item is a listed because of its c.1930s garden, but retains a representative example of an inter-war brick bungalow, which provides context to the garden. The tree canopy provides a backdrop to Emu Park.	
NR-02 Penrith Weir SHI 2260848	The weir is associated with the provision of reticulated town water for Penrith.	
NR-03 Little Manly, Western side Nepean River SHI 2260145	This bank of the Nepean River has historic associations with inter-war era tourism in the region. The once sandy bank is no longer. The area is recommended for removal from the heritage list as former sites of actrvity are now difficult to discern.	
NR-04 + NR-10 Victoria Bridge, Rail and Road bridges Great Western Highway SHI 2260146 SHI2260668	The third Victoria Rail Bridge, completed in 1867 and the fourth rail bridge from 1907 when the line was duplicated are both on this isting. The earlier bridge, now a road bridge, demonstrates foremost mid Victorian engineering practice. It also has historic associations with mid-nineteenth century attempts to bridge the river and formed a crucial link in the opening up of land for agriculture, pastoralism and mining west of the Blue Mountains Escarpment. The 1907 railway bridge is also of considerable significance as part of the extensive rail contruction to upgrade the crossing of the Blue Mountains. It is recommended that separate listings be made for these two adjacent items (new item to be NR-10).	
NR-05 Ferry crossing, Ferry Road SHI 2260147	The approaches to the nineteenth century punt crossing of the river demonstrate both the important role of the ferry crossing prior to completion of the first successful bridge and the river as a natural barrier on the route west.	
NR-06 Rowing course, Nepean River SHI 2260148	The rowing course demonstrates the role of the river as a place for organized water sports, since the late nineteenth century. The area is recommended for removal from the heritage list as the various former sites of actrivity are now difficult to discern.	

NR-09 Site of early water mill, Nepean River	The site of a water mill which demonstrates historical associations with the agricultural economy of the region. The area is recommended for removal from the heritage list as the various former sites of actrivity are now difficult to discern.	

The following item was identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, and listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*, but has since been destroyed by fire:

- EP-03 – Police Station (potential as archaeological site)

11.6   Existing Nominated Heritage Items

The following items were identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, but not listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*:

EP-08 Gravel Works, Railway Street	The gravel works were established in the early 1880s and has provided local employment. This is a major industrial enterprise which has been upgraded until the present day. This large site requires further investigation and is not recommended for listing.
EP-17 Site of Government Stockyard, Hunter Street SHI 2260068	This site was listed for its historical association with the government convict station of the 1820s, later used for Rayner's tweed mill factory. The site is now recommended for listing for its archaeological value only.
EP-26 Site of Dungarth and plantings, 4 Stockade Street SHI 2260081	This listing is associated with the old government convict station which is marked by a plane tree whilst the site of the house is marked by a remaining fig tree. The site is now recommended for listing for its archaeological value only.
EP-31 Forbes Street Village Precinct, Forbes St and Walkers Crescent SHI 2260087	This collection of late nineteenth century houses of brick and weatherboard demonstrate a phase in the development of the rural village of Emu Plains. The buildings are dispersed and no. 73 Forbes Street is recommended as a heritage item

39 Grey Street

55 Brougham Street

73 Forbes Street
SHI 2260669

NR-01 Ford over river, Longs Lane SHI 2260143	The location of the first ford crossing of the Nepean River is believed to be in the vicinity of Longs Lane. The location has historic associations with the early years of European settlement in the district. The location of the ford is not known	*No photo as location not known*

	consequently listing of the area is not proposed.	
NR-07/08 Riverscape, Nepean River SHI 2260149	A river landscape characterized by mature nineteenth century plantings of Bunyas, and later inter-war era poplars, palms, and tea-trees. Areas of the foreshore remain with stands of Casuanna (river She Oaks) as the dominant species. The area is not recommended as a heritage item as the former sites of activity are now difficult to discern.	
NR-07(a) River Frontage, 40 River Road & Francis Street SHI 2260150	A garden of mature trees and shrubs which are landmark elements along the River Road streetscape. However, the house is also significant for being a large and early example of riverside housing which developed from around 1940.	
NR-07(b) River Frontage, 80 River Road SHI 2260151	Jacaranda and palms which are important as a remnant garden showing an theme of planting which has been modified by shrub removal. However, the house is also significant for being a large and early example of riverside housing which developed from around 1930.	
PC-04(c) Magnolia plantings, Great Western Highway	A street planting of Magnolia grandiflora of the 1930s. The tree should be in the significant tree register but not a heritage item.	
PC-04(b) Old Great Western Highway SHI 2260265	The various routes of the ascent of the Blue Mountains from the Emu Plains provide important evidence of the role of the mountains as a barrier to the agricultural, pastoral and mineral resources of the west. The route is not recommended as a heritage item.	
PC-04(d) Avenue Planting, Great Western Highway SHI 22600	The avenue of Eucalyptus spp now mature trees and form a very strong axis along the roadway. *Eucalyptus saligna planted* c1939 for bees/honey. The trees are in the significant tree register and should not be listed as a heritage item.	
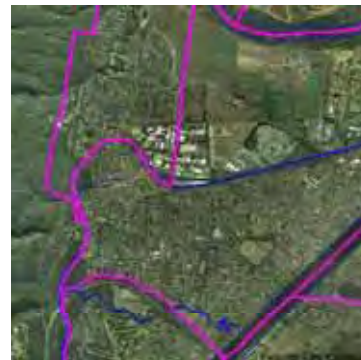
PC- 05 Western Railway SHI 2260267	The western railway is of historic interest as an early colonial road which played an important role in the development of the colony and the county of Cumberland. The current formation has been significantly upgraded and is not recommended for listing as a whole precinct or heritage item.	

The following items were identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, but have since been destroyed either through fire or demolition:

- EP-04 - Timber Cottage, 14 River Road
- EP-07 - Roseneath Cottage, 43 Great Western Highway

The *Register of Significant Trees and Gardens DCP* adopted by Council 17 August 1992 identifies the following items, they are appropriately located within this register and are not recommended to be added as heritage items:

EP-36 Western end of Victoria Bridge	Culturally Significant Melia Azedarach	
EP-37 41 Great Western Highway	Culturally Significant Brachyton populneus	
EP-38 Great Western Highway opposite Emu Oval Nos 1 & 2	Eucalyptus saligna	

11.7   Government Agency Registers

The following properties have been listed in the Section 170 Register maintained by Railcorp:

- Emu Plains Railway Station Footbridge (a modern reinforced concrete structure)
- Emu Plains Station Group (EP-10)

The following property has been listed in the Section 170 Register maintained by the Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources:

- Old Police Station, Great Western Highway (EP-03 – now demolished)

11.8   State Heritage Register

The following property has been entered in the State Heritage Register:

- Emu Plains Railway Station Group, Great Western Railway (EP-10)

11.9 Potential Heritage Items

The following items were identified through fieldwork undertaken for the preparation of this review and/or nominated by the community:

EP-43 108 Forbes Street SHI 2260663	A representative example of a modest cottage of the late nineteenth century which provides insight into the diversity of house scale and quality of the era.	
EP-39 24 Forbes St SHI 2260664	A very good example of a weatherboard cottage with bay window.	
EP-40 9 Railway Row SHI 2260665	One of the few historic residences around the railway station, this rendered brick Federation house is a god example of its type located in an area underrepresented in this part of Emu Plains.	
EP-41 10 River Road SHI 2260666	An example of the International style of architecture dramatically set on the bank of the Nepean River and within a developed garden.	
EP-42 Sandstone railway culvert Lamrock Street SHI 2260667	An example of nineteenth century stone masons craft.	

An item which appears in the thematic history and was considered in fieldwork is:

- Emu Plains prison

11.10 Planning Codes, Guidelines and Studies

Existing statutory controls for heritage items are contained in the Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991 (Environmental Heritage Conservation).

11.11 Comment

Emu Plains has historic significance for its association with the official town reserve established in the 1830s, the earlier convict agricultural station, and subsequent rural and village development inclusive of its role in coach traffic over the Blue Mountains. The evolution of rural, urban and mining uses and historic associations with the community supported by these are demonstrated in the collection of extant former farmhouses, coaching inns and cottages established in the nineteenth century, the local public school, church and cemetery reserves, original park reserve, cultural plantings, the prison farm, the gravel works, and the Great Western Highway and Great Western Railway.

Nestled between the broad flowing river and treed backdrop of the Blue Mountains Escarpment the suburb has high scenic values which are expressed especially along the river bank.

Emu Plains is associated with themes such as convict, transport, towns, villages and suburbs, and environment – natural, mining, persons, industry, law and order.

11.12 Recommendations

The existing heritage listings derived from the study of 1987 are comprehensive and recognise the core heritage values of the suburb. Most of these items are of local significance but a number contribute to an understanding of the development of the state and should be entered in the State Heritage Register. These items are associated in some form with colonial road and rail transportation are NR-04, EP-13, while EP-01 and EP-18 are houses of different eras associated with individuals who made contributions to the development of the region and state.

The Forbes Street Village Precinct (EP-31) listing is compromised by the extent of post 1950 residential development. There are individual houses of note in this area which should however be listed as individual items

The riverside setting of River Road has brought residential development from the late 1930s; NR-07a/b are two of the best examples of this phase of development with mature garden settings which should be listed.

The railway line and road alignments are not recommended for listing.

The former police station (EP-03) has been removed and the site marked by interpretative signage. It is recommended for de-listing.

11.13 Policy

Retain gazetted LEP heritage item listing:	Remove gazetted heritage item listing:	List as heritage items:	Nominate listing on State Heritage Register:
EP-01	EP-03	EP-17 (archaeological site)	EP-01
EP-02	NR-03 (precinct)	EP-26 (archaeological site)	EP-12
EP-05	NR-06 (precinct)	EP-31 (108 Forbes St)	EP-13
EP-06	NR-09	EP-31 (separate items) 73 Forbes St 39 Grey Street	EP-18

		55 Brougham St 14 Walkers Cres 34 Walkers Cres	
EP-09		EP-39	EP-19
EP-10		EP-40	NR-04 (1867 bridge)
EP-11		EP-41	
EP-12		EP-42	
EP-13		EP-43	
EP-14		NR-07A	
EP-15		NR-07B	
EP-16/16A		NR-10	
EP-18/18A			
EP-19/19A			
EP-20			
EP-21			
EP-22			
EP-23/23A			
EP-24			
EP-25			
EP-27			
EP-28			
EP-29			
EP-30			
EP-34 (inc house)			
NR-02			
NR-04			
NR-05			

12.0 Erskine Park

12.1 Location

The locality of Erskine Park is located the at the south-east corner of the local government area. The suburb is historically associated with St. Clair and Orchard Hills.
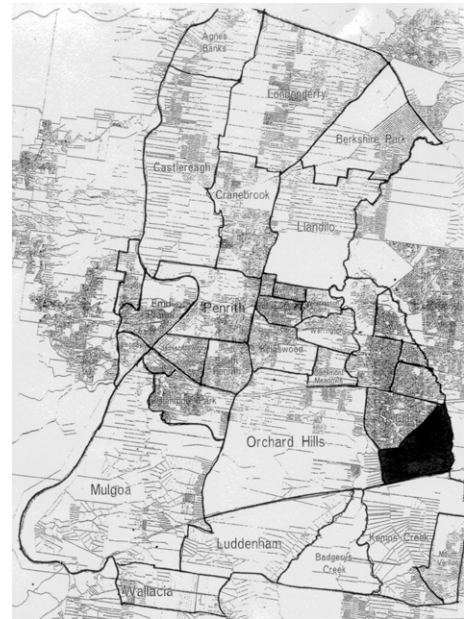
12.2 Land Grants

No.	Grantee		Name of Farm	Area	Date of Grant
1	John	McHenry		1600 acres	30th June 1823
2	William	Riley		60 acres	Not determined
3	James	Erskine	Erskine Park	3000 acres	8th May 1818
4	Henry	Bayly		360 acres	4th July 1822

Crown land grants in the suburb of **Erskine Park,** parish of Claremont, county of Cumberland. (Base drawing supplied by Penrith City Council.)

12.3   Historical Background

The name of the locality is taken from the estate of James Erskine, whose grant of 3000 acres, made by Governor Macquarie on 8th May 1818, covers the whole area of the locality except for land at the north and south which was granted to Henry Bayly (discussed in Kemps Creek) and William Riley. Erskine's grant included frontages to

South Creek to the west (now within the locality of St. Clair) and Ropes Creek to the east.

James Erskine (1765?-1825) was born in Ireland and served in India in the army. Serving in the Spanish Peninsular campaigns of the 1800s with the 48th Regiment he was wounded at the battle of Badajoz in 1809. In 1811 he was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and in August 1817 he arrived in Sydney in the company of the 48th Regiment as lieutenant governor to Lachlan Macquarie. Under Macquarie he was promoted to colonel in August 1819. Erskine and family returned to England in February 1823, and he died in June 1825 in Madras of cholera.

During Erskine's short stay in the colony he took an active interest in his country estate. The government returns indicate he ran cattle there although in later years he also cultivated wheat. Prior to his return to England he arranged for a road (probably Erskine Park Road) to be put through to his farm from the Western Highway[79], which may indicate the house was completed around 1822. A survey of the estate undertaken in the 1850s indicates the farmstead was situated in the south central area of the estate near the present day entry to the old Readymix quarry. On Erskine's departure for England the property was leased for around 25 years prior to the sale in 1854 of the 3000 acres. During this period, the London based Erskine family's affairs were managed by the Sydney solicitor James Norton. Details on tenancies in this period are scarce, but evidently included Terrence Murray in the late 1820's,[80] possibly James Lethbridge Templer in the early 1840's,[81] and a Mr Davis in the early 1850's.[82] Murray was a free settler who arrived in Sydney in 1827 with his wife. He ran cattle with some sheep engaging a stockman and shepherd and six other labourers, most of whom were assigned convicts.[83] In 1853 the family sold the estate to the politician and barrister John Bayley Darvall.[84] The decision to sell was no doubt influenced by the recent discovery of gold west of the Blue Mountains, which brought an influx of migrants and a revival in the economic outlook for the colony after the severe downturn of the 1840s. Some of the large estates established in the prosperous 1810s to 1830s straddling along South Creek and its tributaries were sold at this time; Major Druitt's old estate situated to the north-east of Ropes Creek (in Blacktown LGA) was put on the market in early 1854 at the same time as Erskine Park.

The Erskine Park estate in being located some distance from the main western road was not suitably sited for village settlement and was therefore subdivided into farm lots of 100 to 400 acres. The estate was offered for sale at public auction on 28th February 1854. At the time of the sale, the estate was characterised by open forest with cleared land in the southern portions around the homestead. The house lot and adjoining lots of cleared land were the first to be sold. The homestead allotment, which came with 480 acres, was acquired by Henry Hockley Davison of neighbouring Bayley Park (KC-3) for £2,500.[85] The homestead allotments appear to have benefited

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79 State Records of New South Wales, Colonial Secretary's Correspondence, Reel 6020, 2/8130 pp.427-6; Reel 6058, 4/1770 p53
80 *Australian* 20th May 1827
81 Mitchell Library MSS 2266
82 *Sydney Morning Herald* 13th January 1854
83 Sainty, Malcolm & Johnson, Keith (eds), *Census of New South Wales; November 1828*, Library of Australian History, Sydney, 1980.
84 Lands Department – Old System Bk. 27 No. 312
85 Lands Department – Old System Bk. 34 No. 551

from the low lying ground with a water supply derived from tributaries of South and Ropes Creeks. The sale notice noted these southern allotments were suitable for the development of a dairy industry so presumably there was extensive pasturage. The remaining allotments were sold over the next decade. Darvall had purchased the 3000 acres for £3,000 and through this subdivision approximately tripled his money. The purchasers of the Erskine Park estate allotments within this locality were:

| Lot No.	Area	Purchaser	Date of Conveyance	Purchase Price	Deed No.
1	477 acres	Henry Hockley Davison of Bayley Park who defaulted on his mortgage to Darvall and the property was reconveyed to James Henry Thomas of Bayley Park	19th July 1854 20th July 1859	£2,500	Bk. 34 No. 551 Bk. 94 No. 626
3	138 acres	Charles Fuller	8th July 1859	£1,200	Bk. 63 No. 477
9	154 acres	Thomas Smith, innkeeper of St. Marys	23rd April 1855	£300	Bk. 73 No. 383
10	214 acres	Augustus Gehde	20th June 1864	£400	Bk. 93 No. 755
11	288 acres	Thomas William Shepherd, David Shepherd & Patrick Lindsay Shepherd	24th December 1861	£705	Bk. 76 No. 429
12	120 acres	John Morphett	23rd April 1855	£280	Bk. 87 No. 182
13	129 acres	James Walker of Colyton, farmer	15th February 1855	£356/2/6	Bk. 37 No. 26
14	129 acres	Joseph Moss of Prospect	17th October 1854	£356/10/6	Bk. 36 No. 54
15	180 acres	John Morphett, yeoman of St. Mary's parish	20th June 1865	£420	Bk. 192 No. 491

By the late 1860s the area of Erskine Park was inhabited by Charles Fuller (Lot 3), John Morphett (Lots 12 & 15), Joseph Moss (Lot 14) and James H. Thomas (Lot 1).[86] Another occupant was the Shepherd family, the sons of the noted early colonial era nurseryman Thomas Shepherd. The Shepherds ran the well-known Chatsworth Nursery on Lot 11 with its frontage to Ropes Creek, but the main area of operation would seem to have been on the eastern banks of the creek.[87] In 1887 Caleb Nash purchased a large portion of the estate and erected an eight room brick cottage and orchard on it.[88] This small community of farmers was serviced by a Wesleyan Methodist Church (demolished and location is not known) with a church school opened in 1901[89] and public school between 1879 and 1971 on Mamre Road (demolished).

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[86] *Nepean Electoral Roll*, 1869-1870
[87] Lands Department – Plan 207 (W)
[88] *Nepean Times* 18/6/1887, p.5
[89] *Nepean Times* 8/6/1901, p.7
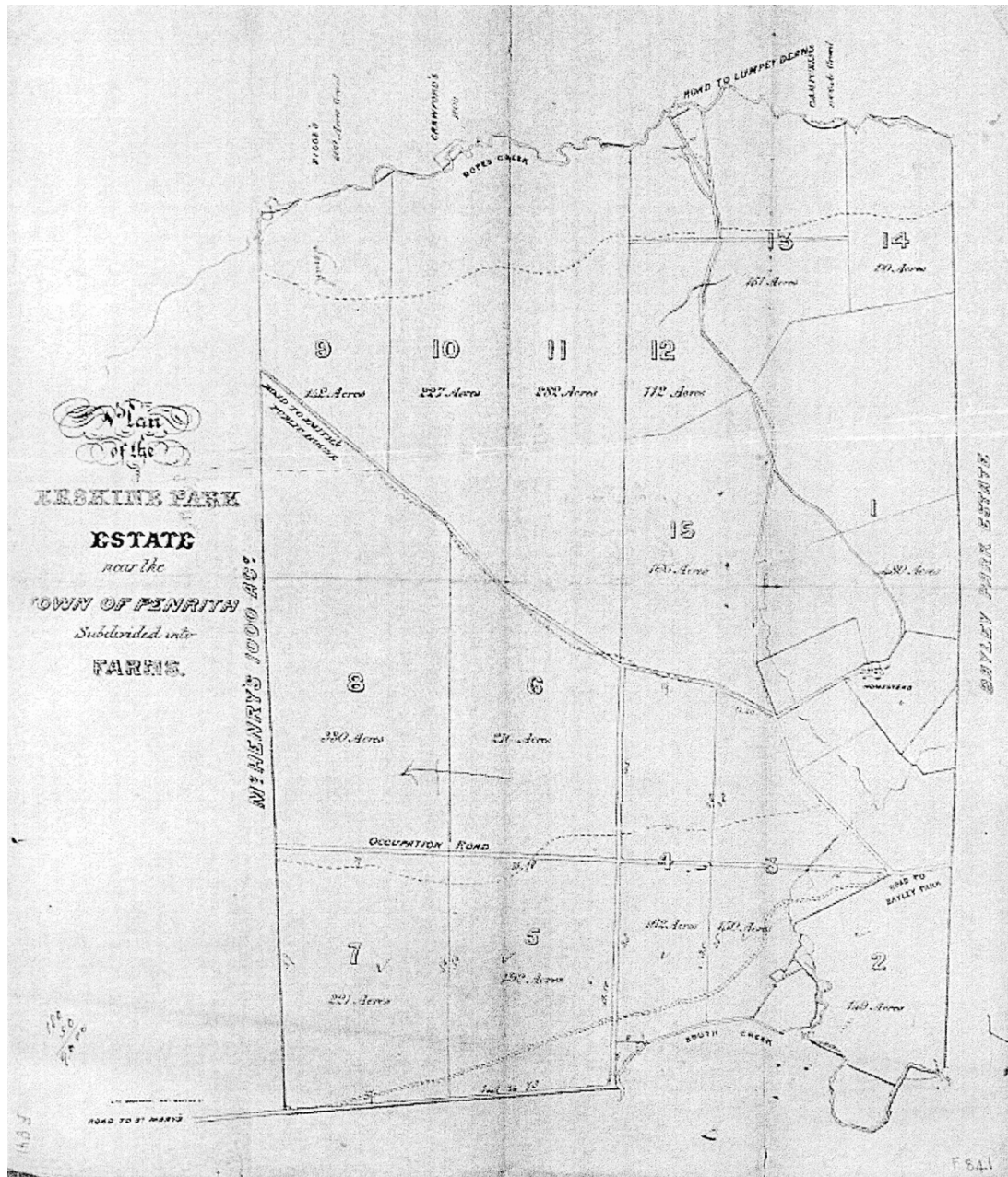
The plan of subdivision of Erskine Park estate prepared in 1854 and records the location of the estate's homestead at the southern edge of the grant. Source: Land and Property Information Plan 207 (W)

This pattern of rural ownership continued well into the twentieth century. The first major change appears to have been the resumption of the old Erskine Park homestead allotment (the old Readymix quarry site) in 1920 for returned soldier settlement (the Lenore Settlement Area). For a number of decades prior to this (from 1906) the allotment was owned by the tanner Andrew Thompson (1852-1918)[90] who operated the St. Mary's Tannery. Erskine's old house may have survived into Thompson's ownership but by this time it was named Tyrone and it is possible that it was a different dwelling.[91] Thompson also maintained a 'model' dairy farm nearby named Lenore (which is today remembered in the name of Lenore Lane) of 500 acres

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[90] Lands Department – Certificate of Title Vol. 1254 Fol. 71
[91] Green A. & Thorp W. "St Marys Industrial Heritage Study". Prepared for Penrith City Council, 1987.s

and the adjoining estates of Rose Vale and Lockwood.[92] The Readymix quarry was opened up for basalt extraction in the 1930s and quarrying continued until recent times, when it was converted to a landfill tip. While the south-east portion continues semi-rural (SM-36), the northern and western areas are suburban developed in stages – the area west of Mamre Road was subdivided in 1971 and to the east of the road in 1983. With its proximity to the Western Freeway (PC-6) the area had been recognised in the *Sydney Regional Outline Plan* of 1968 as a potential suburban growth area.

12.4   Description

Erskine Park is residential suburb fringed at the south by remnant farmland nestled between the Western Freeway and the Sydney Water pipelines. The eastern boundary is Ropes Creek. The suburb is bounded by Erskine Park Road which connects the Western Freeway with Mamre Road. The northern section of the road has been upgraded to four lanes.

The highly suburbanized northern half of the suburb starkly contrasts with the cleared former farmlands lying to the south and the former open-cut quarry operations. The post 1980 suburb is self-contained with a school and commercial complex at its centre, and has a street layout and subdivision pattern that obliterates earlier subdivisions. Aerial photographs of the early 1970s reveal the area prior to residential development was cleared farmland and open forest. The housing precinct retains open public reserves inclusive of creek lines with pockets of regrowth trees.

The southern half with its grassy hillside and intermittent stands of trees provides valuable insight into the mixed rural uses established in the later half of the nineteenth century. Remnants from this era are Lenore Lane with its gravel road surface and undulating and irregular alignment and a number of timber and brick houses fronting this road (SM-36). The original homestead, Erskine Park (later Tyrone), has been subsumed by the longstanding open-cut quarry, and land fringing the quarry is being transformed into an industrial park.

The western bank of Ropes Creek was originally freehold farmland, but now forms part of the government's Ropes Creek Corridor.

There is an area of open forest between the quarry and the Sydney Water pipeline at the southern edge of the suburb. The pipeline is a prominent element in the landscape.

There are views to the west to the Blue Mountains.

12.5   Existing Heritage Item

The following item was identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, and listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*:

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[92]   *Nepean Times* 23/6/1906, p.7

SM-36	A simple slab cottage of the latter half of the	
Cottage, 1-5 John Morphett Place	nineteenth century demonstrates the once predominant rural uses in the Erskine Park area.	
SHI 2260237		

12.6 Potential Heritage Items

The following items were identified through fieldwork undertaken for the preparation of this review:

EPK-1	The alignment of Erskine Park Road may have	
Lenore Lane	been put through in the early 1820s by convicts for James Erskine. The road connected the house on Erskine Estate (located to the south near the old quarry) with the Western Highway. Another possibility for the road is Lenore Lane which at one time may have continued through to the Old Wallgrove Road. Both alignments are shown on the subdivision plan of 1850. Erskine Park Road has been upgraded to meet evolving traffic requirements, but part of Lenore Lane retains a rustic charm. The area has been re-zoned Industrial and upgrading has commenced	
EPK-2	A small brick early twentieth century cottage	
Brick Cottage	nestled amidst trees and former garden near the previously identified slab cottage. The	
John Morphett Place	building is in poor structural condition, but demonstrates the former predominant rural lifestyle of the area that is fast disappearing. Now zoned Industrial demolition is imminent. The building is not recommended for listing.	
PC-7	The water supply line between Warragamba	
Water Supply Pipelines	dam and Prospect reservoir cuts across the southern half of the LGA. The dual pipelines of massive diameter set within a cleared easement are a prominent landmark in the region and demonstrate steel fabricating technology of their day. The pipeline however has no particular significance to the history of Penrith. The pipeline is not recommended for listing.	

12.7 Planning Codes, Guidelines and Studies

Existing statutory controls for heritage items are contained in the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991 (Environmental Heritage Conservation)*. This instrument has precedence over the provisions of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1994 (Erskine Park Employment Area)*, gazetted 25th November 1994 and amended 8th January 1999.

The *Fauna and Flora Corridors Study* prepared for Penrith City Council by Land and Environment Planning in 1997 recommended tracts of land north of the Sydney Water pipeline be dedicated as a fauna and flora corridor.

The *South Creek Valley Heritage Study* prepared for the Department of Planning by Perumal Murphy Pty. Ltd, March 1990 identified the following items warranted special heritage protection:

- Montifore, Lenore Lane (B-26) as an item of local significance (SM-36)
- Warragamba Pipeline (L-11) as an item of regional significance (PC-07)
- Native forest remnant (L-10) corner Erskine Park Road & Mamre Road as an item of regional significance (EPK-03)

12.8   Comment

Erskine Park has historic significance for its association with James Erskine's estate and mid-nineteenth century subdivision of the estate into farm lots. While the former farms are associated with notable individuals such as Shepherd and Thompson, the former farm use is now demonstrated by the cleared hillside and nineteenth century farmhouse fronting Lenore Lane.   The extant built environment predominantly demonstrates post 1980 housing.

Erskine Park is associated with themes such as pastoralism and agriculture and transport (the early road).

12.9   Recommendations

The heritage value of Erskine Park has been eroded through successive residential and industrial land release and SM-36 alone remains to demonstrate rural land use. The historic alignment of Lenore Lane, the slab cottage, and cleared farmland are likely to be impacted by this rezoning. The form of future subdivision in the southern half of the suburb should therefore be carefully considered and action taken to safe guard the heritage values of the lane and slab cottage (SM-36).
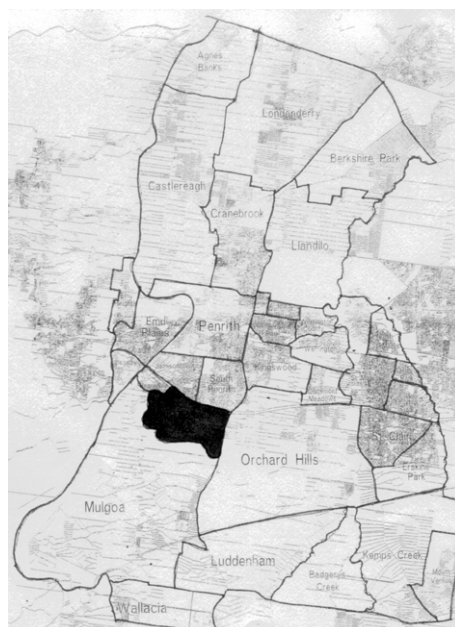
12.10 Policy

Retain gazetted LEP heritage item listing:
SM-36

13.0 Glenmore Park

13.1 Location

Glenmore Park is located at the eastern half of the local government area to the south of Penrith. The suburb is historically part of the vast Regentville estate.

Land Grants

No.	Grantee		Name of Farm	Area	Date of Grant
1	Thomas	Jamison		1000 acres	18/12/1805
2	Robert	Cartwright	Hawkestone	600 acres	25/8/1812
3	John	Jamison	Regentville	1500 acres	18th January 1817
4	John	Williams		80 acres	Not determined
5	Bertha	Luttrell	Mountains Farms	125 acres	1/1/1810
6	Oscar	Luttrell	Bellevue	125 acres	1/1/1810
7	Sarah	Brabyn	Hayes	500 acres	1/3/1816
8	John	Jamison		460 acres	31/8/1819
9	Simeon	Lord		1080 acres	Not determined
10	Samuel	Bradley		400 acres	c.1814

Crown land grants in the suburb of **Glenmore Park,** parish of Mulgoa, county of Cumberland. (Base drawing supplied by Penrith City Council.)

13.3   Historical Background

Historically, Glenmore Park is formed by a number of large Crown land grants made to Sir John Jamison and Sarah Brabyn and parts of neighbouring grants made to Robert Cartwright and Simeon Lord among others. In later years the area was part of Sir John Jamison's Regentville which at its maximum extent in 1834 comprised 3,890 hectares. The estate of Regentville, the site of the mansion (R-03) is located further east in the locality of Mulgoa, was put together by Jamison through land grants and purchases of freehold land. Jamison owned land at Glenmore Park comprised the land grants of 1500 acres made in 1817 and 460 acres in 1819 together with purchases of neighbouring estates - Simeon Lord's 1000 acres in October 1816, William Bradley's 400 acres. In addition to the mansion, Jamison's vast enterprise included numerous tenant farms, meat salting works, windmill, tannery, vineyard, winery, and flour mill and textile factory.[93] The area of present day Glenmore Park formed part of the carriage drive approach to the house from Penrith.[94]

In 1847, shortly after Jamison's death in 1844, and again in the early 1860s the estate was put up for sale. With the breakup of the estate, present day Glenmore Park formed part of the estate's central division sold in 1863 with the northern half of Glenmore Park having been subdivided into farms of approximately 23 to 51 acres, while the southern half formed part of the extensive land holding associated with the mansion.[95] The northern area of farms was re-subdivided in the 1880s as the Enfield

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[93]   acl.arts.usyd.edu.au/research/regentville/index_frame.htm
[94]   Lands Department – Plan FP 192132
[95]   Lands Department – Plan FP 192132

Farms Estate (DP2516). The old carriage drive has been obliterated by the ravages of time.

The residential suburb of Glenmore Park was developed by Penrith City Council in the late 1980s with the estate officially being opened by Premier Nick Greiner in 1990. The land had been acquired by the NSW Housing Commission in the 1970s and was the development was initially known as the South Penrith Release Area.

13.4   Description

Glenmore Park is a residential suburb which continues the suburban growth of the neighbouring suburb of South Penrith to the north of the Western Freeway. The suburb is however a discreet locality given the barriers of the Western Freeway and hilly Mulgoa Nature Reserve (R-05) to the south and west.

The topography of the suburb is undulating hills with a network of creeklines comprising Surveyors Creek and its numerous tributaries, and tributaries of School House Creek. Both creeks drain west to the Nepean River. The few remaining timbered areas are confined to a few parks and the banks of the creeks.

The subdivision pattern may incorporate the early road alignments of Garswood Street and Luttrell Street, but is predominantly characterized by post 1980 estate roads which follow the natural topography. The suburb is self-contained with schools and recreational reserves. The eastern margin of the suburb has a different character with its semi-rural cleared allotments with frontage to The Northern Road and the landscaped links of the Penrith Golf Club. The appearance of this area is comparable to the neighbouring suburb of Orchard Hills lying to the east of The Northern Road.

13.5   Existing Heritage Items

No item is listed in Schedule 2 of the Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991.

13.6   Existing Nominated Heritage Items

The following items were identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, but not listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*:

PC-03 The Northern Road.	Is a historically significant road, but the built fabric demonstrates no historic associations due to past upgrades. It is not recommended for listing.
PC-06 Western Motorway	Was listed as a potential heritage item in the 1987 study, is not recommended for listing given the relatively late date of construction of this section of the highway and representative technological values.

13.7   Potential Heritage Items

No items were identified through fieldwork undertaken for the preparation of this review.

13.8   Planning Codes, Guidelines and Studies

Not applicable

13.9 Comment

Glenmore Park has historic significance for its association with Sir John Jamison's Regentville estate.

Glenmore Park is associated with themes such as pastoralism, agriculture, persons, and convicts. The extant built environment demonstrates post 1980 housing stock and community buildings

13.10 Recommendations

Glenmore Park is bounded by two localities of demonstrated heritage significance in the region – Mulgoa Valley and Orchard Hills. To date, the intensive housing development at Glenmore Park has been managed to avoid detrimental impact on the respective heritage values of the neighbouring localities. This has been achieved by the buffer zones of the Mulgoa nature reserve and the strip of semi-rural allotments on the margin of The Northern Road. This policy should be maintained in the future.
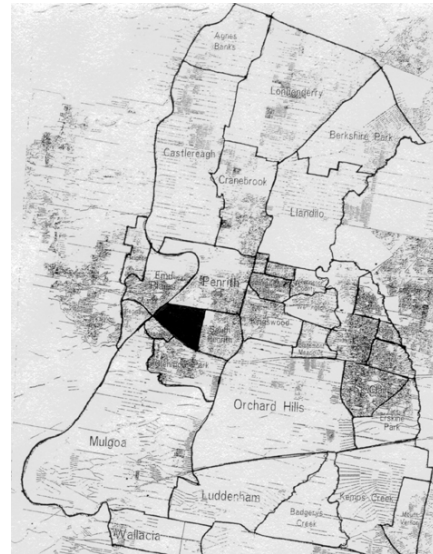
13.11 Policy

None

14.0 Jamisontown

14.1 Location

The suburb of Jamisontown is located at the eastern half of the local government area to the south of Penrith. The suburb is historically associated with neighbouring suburbs of Mulgoa, Regentville, Glenmore Park and Orchard Hills.

14.2 Land Grants

No.	Grantee		Name of Farm	Area	Date of Grant
1	Thomas	Jamison		1000 acres	18/12/1805
2	Thomas	Rose	Mosley	100 acres	25/11/1809
3	Obadiah	Ikin	Denintend Farm	60 acres	25/11/1809
4	Charles	Thompson	Birmingham	50 acres	25/11/1809

Crown land grants in the suburb of **Jamisontown,** parish of Mulgoa, county of Cumberland. (Base drawing supplied by Penrith City Council.)

14.3   Historical Background

Historically, Jamisontown is formed by the Crown land grant of 1000 acres made to Thomas Jamison in 1805 and smaller grants of 50 to 100 acres made to Thomas Rose, Obadiah Ikin and Charles Thompson in 1809. In later years the area was part of Sir John Jamison's Regentville which at its maximum extent in 1834 comprised 3890 hectares.

Thomas Jamison was one of the surgeons who accompanied the convicts of the First Fleet aboard the Sirius. In the colony Jamison progressed through the ranks of the military establishment and attained the post of surgeon-general by 1803. Jamison returned to England in 1809. On Jamison's death in 1811, his son Sir John, who like his father was a surgeon in the Royal Navy, inherited the land grant and subsequently came to the colony in 1814.

The estate of Regentville, the site of mansion (R-03) is located further south in the suburb of Mulgoa, was put together by Sir John Jamison through land grants and purchases of freehold land. In addition to the mansion, Jamison's vast enterprise included numerous tenant farms, meat salting works, windmill, tannery, vineyard, winery, and flour mill and textile factory (R-06). With its extensive frontage to the Nepean River and dissected by School House and McKenzies Creeks, Thomas Jamison's 1,000 acres was developed by his son into tenant farms and a textile factory (located in the neighbouring locality of Regentville – R-06).[96] A burial ground for the tenant farmers and estate workers was also established (R-01).[97] The cemetery dates from the 1830s.[98]

In 1847, shortly after Jamison's death in 1844, and again in 1863 the estate was put up for sale. With the breakup of the estate, present day Jamisontown formed part of the Western Division in the later sale of the 1860s. The plan of subdivision prepared by surveyor Samuel Jackson (Roll Plan 508) shows a tenant's farmhouse in the location of Ikin's 60 acre grant (in the vicinity of present day Robinson Park). The Western Division subdivision provided for a number of farms comprising areas up to 40 acres. In 1883 700 acres (282 ha) was re-subdivided as the 'model township' of Jamison Town (DP1119 and DP 1687) which provided mainly villa and town allotments.[99] Christiansen's brickworks, in operation by March 1884,[100] was also established here (J-01 and J-02).

The increase in local resident population at this time is reflected in the opening of a public school in 1882 (R-02) and post office in 1889 (closed in 1931). A United School, described as a "neat little brick structure", opened in 1889,[101] and the Anglican Church's Holy Trinity opened in 1908.[102]

Present day Jamisontown was gazetted as a neighbourhood in 1976. The marked suburban growth in this and surrounding areas with the influx of young families in the late twentieth century has resulted in the opening of a high school in 1982.

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[96]   acl.arts.usyd.edu.au/research/regentville/index_frame.htm
[97]   Lands Department – Plan FP 192132
[98]   *Nepean Times* 5/4/1890, p.5
[99]   *Nepean Times* 10/3/1883, p.3
[100] *Nepean Times* 10/3/1884, p.3
[101] *Nepean Times* 6/4/1889, p.5
[102] *Nepean Times* 15/8/1908, p.4

The Jamison Town estate was subdivided by surveyor W.H. Binstead and offered for sale in April 1883. The allotments mainly about 1 to 2 acres town and villa blocks with a small number of farm blocks of 5 acres. Source: Penrith Local Studies Library from State Library of NSW Subdivision Plan

14.4 Description

Jamisontown is a residential and industrial suburb with an expansive tract of former farmland. The suburban and industrial areas are located along Mulgoa Road, which is a major arterial road. The suburb is dissected by the prominent and historically significant Surveyors Creek, which is tributary of the Nepean River.

The highly suburbanized eastern half of the suburb starkly contrasts with the cleared former farmlands lying to the west with frontage to the Nepean River. The post 1960 suburb and industrial areas are self-contained and have a street layout and subdivision pattern that partly incorporates the street reserves of the Jamison Town estate as well as some of its town blocks east of Mulgoa Road. A remnant of an even earlier era is the cemetery reserve (R-01) which is sited atop the highest hill and overlooks the river and has views to the mountains.

The built environment of the suburb is characterized by free-standing cottages and large industrial units with expansive hard standing areas. The exceptions are a number of pre 1950 freestanding cottages fronting or near Mulgoa Road, the earliest of which (J-02) is associated with the original industry in the area – brickyards (J-01). Prior to the later subdivisions, the area was largely cleared with pockets of orchards and timbered forest[103] and there are pockets of regenerated open forest along Mulgoa Road (J-03).

The western margin of the suburb is characterised by small semi-rural allotments established by DP 30354 and DP 30274. An un-named narrow road reserve aligned parallel to the river however is earlier and is shown in the Regentville subdivision plans of the early 1860s as William's Lane.

The river reserve is intensively used for recreational uses.

The southern boundary of the suburb is defined by a section of the Western Freeway. This section is the earliest completed and includes the first stage of the bridge over the Nepean River (part PC-06).

14.5   Existing Heritage Items

The following items were identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, and listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*:

J-02 Workers cottages for brickworks 56-62 Mulgoa Road SHI 2260094	These brick cottages were originally listed because of their form, location and materials and possible historical association with the neighbouring brickyards. The terrace of three has since been renovated, extended and there is new townhouse development at the rear. The terrace is dated 1885. The terrace demonstrates the emergence of local industry in the post Jamison Regentville era and the emergence of a village settlement following the Jamisontown subdivision of 1883. Sited on the busy Mulgoa Road the cottages are highly visible and positively contribute the heritage interpretation of the LGA.	

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[103]   *Nepean Planning Scheme*, 1960

R-01 Sir John Jamison Catholic Cemetery 14b and 14c Lilac Place SHI 2260269	The cemetery is significant as for its historic association with the Regentville estate, the earliest cemetery south of Penrith, and as a rare example of a cemetery of the 1830s. The gravestones include locally derived sandstone and imported marble headstones, footstones and borders with some decorative cast iron work. The gravestones are unfortunately in poor condition and the ground has been cleared of vegetation and paths. The cemetery demonstrates the vast extent of the Regentville estate and provides insight into former Catholic inhabitants of the area.	
PC-01 Nepean River SHI 2260260	The Nepean River is of high aesthetic value with it broad flowing river course and setting of forested and cleared hillsides set against the backdrop of the Great Dividing Range. The river has historic associations with all phases of the development of Penrith and the broader region.	

14.6 Existing Nominated Heritage Items

The following items were identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, but not listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*:

J-01 Site of Former Brickworks SHI 2260093	This item was nominated because the site has historical associations with the brickworks established in the late nineteenth century by Peter Carl Christensen. The area has been re-developed and there are no known remnants or elements remaining. It is not recommended for listing.
J-03 Remnant natural vegetation SHI 2260062	A remnant of mature Eucalyptus trees which as a group, provide a screen to development along Mulgoa Road and Blaikie Road and also provides a resource for assessing past tree species of the area. Significant as a remnant of the area's natural vegetation, however it is not recommended as part of this study.
PC-06 Western Freeway SHI 2260268	The Western Freeway demonstrates the rapid growth of suburban development in the region and in particular Penrith. This section of the road is the earliest completed and includes the the Nepean bridge. It is not recommended for listing

14.7 Potential Heritage Items

J-05 Brick Cottage/former church – 34-36 Preston Street SHI 2260823	This much altered early twentieth century Arts and Crafts style former church is atypical of the general light industrial, commercial and residential development in the area. The building is quite prominent in the streetscape because of its corner block location and remnant garden setting. The house has been extended and altered. The integrity of the early finishes and plan form require further investigation.	

14.8 Planning Codes, Guidelines and Studies

Existing statutory controls for heritage items are contained in the Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991 (Environmental Heritage Conservation).

14.9 Comments

Jamisontown has historic significance for its association with Sir John Jamison's Regentville estate and late-nineteenth century subdivision of the estate into village and farmstead lots.

Jamisontown is associated with themes such as pastoralism and agriculture, persons, convict, birth and death, industry. While extant built environment is predominantly post 1970s housing, the evolution of rural, urban and industrial uses and historic associations is demonstrated in the identified cottages (J-02), and the cemetery reserve (R-01).

14.10 Recommendations

The heritage value of Jamisontown resides in its historic associations with Sir John Jamison's Regentville estate and later nineteenth century subdivision for farms.

The heritage and aesthetic values of the suburb are protected by listed items J-02, R-01, and PC-01. R-01 has heritage values that may satisfy the criteria for entering in the State Heritage Register. Item J-05 identified in this review adds diversity to the existing listings in demonstrating a later phase of residential development and is recommended for listing subject to further investigation to ascertain integrity of early building fabric.

The nominated stand of trees (J-03) provides some insight into the natural vegetation of the area, but the trees are largely regrowth. The trees provide a point of interest for the Mulgoa Road and should be protected, but not through heritage listing.

14.11 Policy

Retain gazetted LEP heritage item listing:	Remove gazetted heritage item listing:	List as heritage items:	Nominate listing on State Heritage Register:
J-02	PC-01	J-05	R-01
R-01			

15.0 Kemps Creek

15.1 Location

Kemps Creek is located at the south-east corner of the local government area. The name of the locality is taken from a watercourse which is a tributary of South Creek. These watercourses attracted early settlers with the first Crown grants being made in 1805. Kemps Creek is named after Anthony Fenn Kemp who received in 1810 the first of two grants in the area. The suburb is historically associated with Badgerys Creek, and suburbs to the south located with Liverpool local government area.

15.2 Land Grants

No.	Grantee		Name of Farm	Area	Date of Grant
1	George	Johnson jnr	Lochwood	600 acres	10/6/1815
2	Nicholas	Bayly		330 acres	10/6/1815
3	James	Scott		360 acres	9/1/1821
4	Henry	Bayly	Redhill	360 acres	4/7/1822
5	Edward	King	Kingswood	300 acres	c.1825
6	Richard	Fitzgerald	Restitution Farm	300 acres	18/12/1805
7	Nicholas	Bayly	Bayley Park	550 acres	1/1/1810
8	Nicholas	Bayly	Kings Down	680 acres	18/12/1805
9	George	Chartres	Chartres Farm	200 acres	c.1816
10	Charles	Gray		200 acres	11/9/1817
11/15	Anthony Fenn	Kemp	Mount Vernon	500 acres	11/11/08
12	Richard	Driver		110 acres	13/6/1823
13/14	Anthony Fenn	Kemp		300 acres	8/6/1809
16	Nicholas	Bayly	Macquarie Place	1070 acres	1/1/1810

Crown land grants in the suburb of **Kemps Creek,** parish of Melville, county of Cumberland. (Base drawing supplied by Penrith City Council.)

15.3   Historical Background

For the greater part of the nineteenth century, the area of Kemps Creek was associated with the Fleurs estate, which had been established as Bayly Park (KC-03) by Nicholas Bayly. The genesis of this estate are the two grants made in 1805, the 680 acres made December and named King's Down, and the second grant of 300 acres made to Richard Fitzgerald at the same time. Fitzgerald's grant was named Restitution Farm and had been sold to Bayly by the time of issuing the grant. Fitzgerald at the time was the superintendent of public agriculture. In later years, from 1819, he was the superintendent of Agriculture Farm at Emu Plains. Over the following decade Bayly increased his land holding through Crown grants issued by Governor Macquarie. The largest of these grants (1070 acres) was a made in 1810 and was named Macquarie Place.

Bayly (1770-1823), who had arrived in 1798 as an ensign in the New South Wales Corps, was the son of an English parliamentarian and related to the earl of Uxbridge and therefore had powerful contacts to advance his career, status and wealth. After a period at Norfolk Island, he resigned from the Corps in 1803. From this period until the appointment of Lachlan Macquarie as governor he held a number of positions in

the public service.   During this decade Bayly had developed a reputation as a troublesome and argumentative individual who was prone to mistreating his assigned convicts.   He also played a central role in the disposition of Governor Bligh. Macquarie barred Bayly from public office during his tenure.   From September 1820 until his death in May 1823 he was the cashier and secretary of the Bank of New South Wales.   During 1810s Bayly spent most of his time with activities associated with estate at Kemps Creek (KC-03).   By 1814 a house described 'as a noble mansion with gardens and cultivated grounds' had been erected.   Shortly before his death in 1823 Bayly engaged government road gangs to clear his estate, and received a number of assigned convict mechanics (stonemasons, carpenters and the like)[104].   The muster of 1822 noted Bayly had 2,630 acres, only 40 of which had been cleared for growing wheat, and there were 34 cattle and eight sheep.   Bayly's brother, Henry, had received two grants in the 1810s in the area with a total area of 500 acres, which in the 1822 stock muster had not been cleared; the estate being used to run 21 cattle.[105]

Bayly died at Bayly Park in 1823 and the estate was put up for sale in that year when it was advertised as possessing 2,500 acres and a 'brick built house'.   The estate was eventually bought in 1826 by Richard Jones for £3,400.   Jones (1786-1852) was a free settler who had arrived in 1809.   Jones entered into partnerships with the Riley brothers (Alexander in 1815 and Edward in 1817), the only merchant house in Sydney at the time.   In the early 1820s Jones returned to England, but on his return in 1825 entered into partnership with William Walker.   Jones is best known for his pioneering efforts to develop a wool industry in Australia importing pure-bred Saxon sheep, which were kept at Fleurs.   Like the Cox brothers in the Mulgoa Valley however, Jones' pastoral empire was centred on estates beyond the Great Dividing Range, in this instance the Hunter Valley.   Jones' son, Nicholas Paget, established the noted Havilah pastoral station at Mudgee.   Jones sold Fleurs in the 1840s due to the collapse in wool prices and credit squeeze.   In later years the estate was associated with Robert Cork (1860),[106] while by 1872 Fleurs was associated with Elizabeth Rettalick and an estate named Bayly Park had been re-established and was occupied by Joseph Weston.[107]   In 1883, the 2000 acres of the Fleurs Estate was purchased, after subdivision, by the Penrith auctioneer T.R Smith,[108] and on-sold to land speculators in 1887.[109]   In 1888 the farm was re-subdivided into rural allotments of 20 acres. The land was described as being rich alluvial soil that had been cleared and stumped and was 'ready for the plough'.[110]   These sales would seem to have faired poorly for as late as 1930, Fleurs with an area of 2311 acres was again on the market.[111]

In 1942/43 a diversionary airfield was built at Fleurs between the courses of Kemps Creek and South Creek, initially for use by the RAAF at Richmond.   After the war the

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[104]   State Records of New South Wales, Colonial Secretary's Correspondence Fiche 3296; X53 pp.26, 40, 56, 71) Reel 6022; 4/7014 p.14)
Baxter, C.J. (ed.), *General Muster and Land and Stock Muster of New South Wales; 1822*, Society of Australian Genealogists, Sydney, 1988, entry no. 178 and 176
[106]   Penrith City Council Web Page - 1860 Penrith City Council Petition
[107]   *Greville's official post office directory of New South Wales …* , Sydney, Greville & Co., 1872
[108]   *Nepean Times* 17/3/1883, p.3
[109]   *Nepean Times* 7/5/1887, p.3
[110]   Lands Department – Plan 385 (Litho)
[111]   *Nepean Times* 11/10/1930, p.5

land was retained by the Commonwealth. Although resumed in 1949 on the pretext of uses associated with the munitions factory at St Marys, the area became the field laboratory for the CSIRO's Division of Radiophysics. Between 1954 and 1963 the CSIRO erected three cross-type radio telescopes, the Mills Cross, Shain Cross and the Chris Cross. This research facility played an important role in the development of radio astronomy and 'was one of the world's leading radio astronomy field stations'. Following the establishment of the CSIRO's Parkes research station, the Fleurs facility was given to the University of Sydney where radio astronomy continued until 1988 and the transfer of the site to the University of Western Sydney.[112]

Other early land grants in this locality were made to Richard Driver (110 acres), Charles Gray, George Chartres (200 acres), Edward King (300 acres), George Johnson junior (600 acres), James Scott (360 acres) and Anthony Fenn Kemp (800 acres). Kemp never lived on his estate, and this also seems to have been the case for Chartres, Gray, King and Scott. George Chartres arrived as a convict in 1811, but received a ticket of leave on arrival and work as clerk to D'Arcy Wentworth until 1817, also practicing as an attorney. Pardoned in 1816 he returned to England in 1817. Charles Gray arrived in 1800 as was a clerk in Naval Officers' Department. Edward King was an ensign in the 48th Regiment and later Barrack Master. James Scott was a storekeeper who worked as Commissariat at the Emu Plains Farm from 1823. Richard Driver, a free born farmer, however appears to have resided on his grant in the 1820s[113]and evidently had some success in this venture for by the muster of 1828 he had 790 acres at Kemps Creek running 300 head of cattle.[114]

While a provisional public school operated through the 1870s, the area appears to have been sparsely populated in the nineteenth century. *Greville's Directory* of 1872 lists three residents at Kemps Creek, one of which was Thomas Ashton, the local teacher. In 1920 about 500 acres of land at the north-east corner of the locality was purchased by individual farmers under the provisions of the *Soldiers' Settlement Land Act*. Essentially rural and sparsely populated in the nineteenth century, local government representation was forced on the area by the government in 1906 through the establishment of Nepean Shire. The post office opened in 1927.

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[112] www.atnf.csiro.au/news/newsletter/jun02/Flowering_of_Fleurs.htm
[113] State Records of New South Wales, Colonial Secretary's Correspondence Reel 6060, 4/1775 p.180[i]; Reel 6062, 4/1782 p.78)
[114] Sainty, M.R., and K.A. Johnson, *Census of New South Wales: November 1828*. Library of Australian History, Sydney, 1985, entry no. D1632
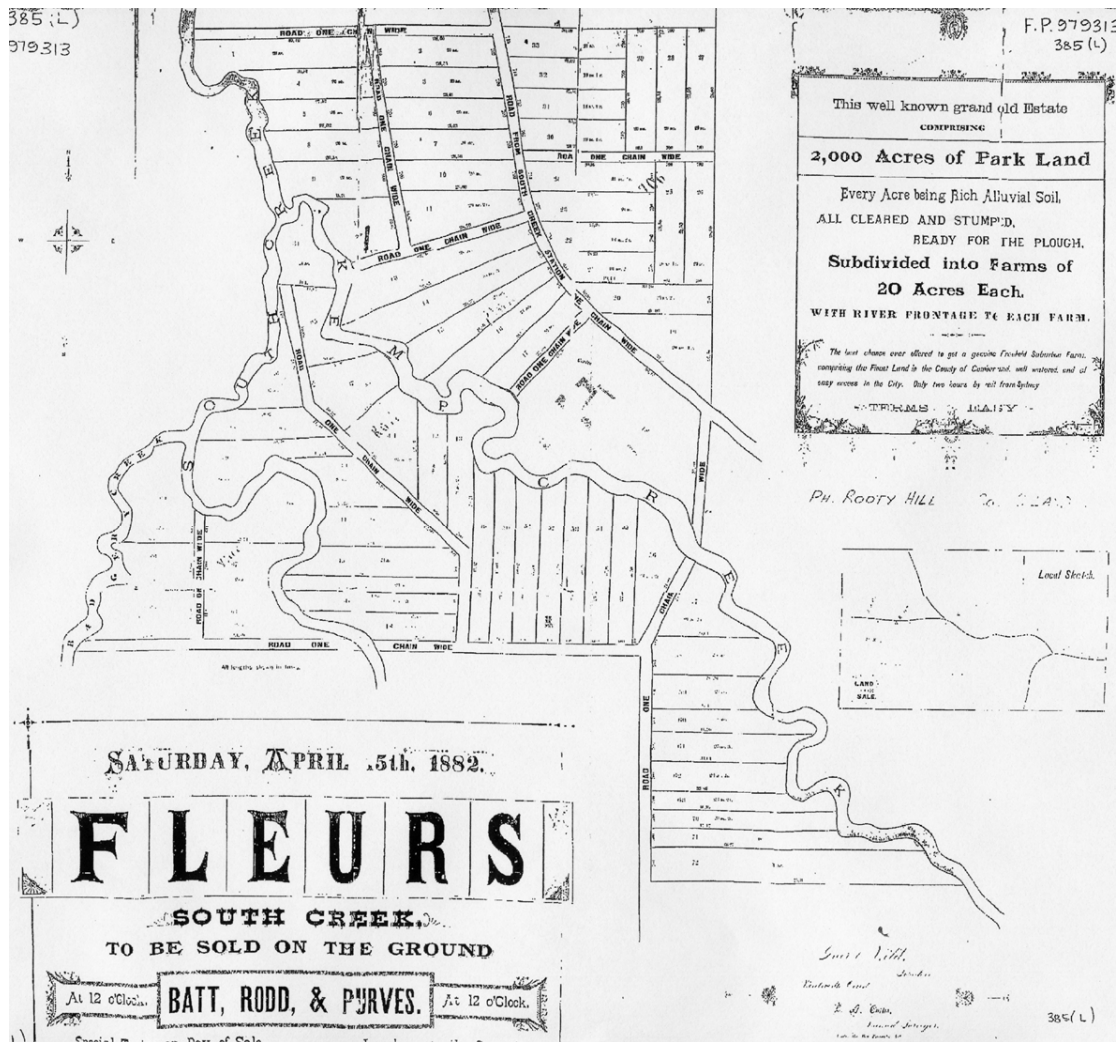
The plan of subdivision of the Fleurs estate prepared in 1882 by surveyor I.A. Curtis. An area of 2,000 acres was offered for sale subdivided into allotments of about 20 acres. Source: Land and Property Information Plan 385 (Litho).

15.4   Description

Kemps Creek is a semi-rural suburb located on the eastern bank of South Creek to the south of St. Marys. The suburb is dissected by Mamre Road which connects St. Marys and suburbs further north with Elizabeth Drive.

The land has been cleared with the exception of treed creeklines and remnant open forest to the north near the Sydney Water pipeline. The topography is characterized by the eastern slope of the shallow and broad valley of Kemps Creek with the land rising markedly east of Mamre Road. The undulating eastern land is crisscrossed by creeklines and interconnecting chain of ponds (KC-01).

The suburb comprises a number of small rural landholdings fronting Mamre Road and Elizabeth Drive and is without a commercial and/or community centre beyond a post office agency and neighbouring town allotments on Elizabeth Drive. The farms are principally used for grazing stock, growing vegetables, and there are a number of poultry farms. Some farms are irrigated.

At the northern edge of the suburb are a number of retirement and educational facilities affiliated with religious organizations. Historically, these facilities are located on former solder settlement purchases of 1920. The southern edge at Elizabeth Drive has a different character with smaller lots, and mixed uses including landfill and nursery.

The level, low-lying land between South and Kemp Creeks was formerly in government ownership and has larger land holdings. The former Fleurs research station is located here, as is a former Second World War diversionary airstrip. There is limited public road access into this area.

The subdivision pattern of the area post-dates the major Fleurs estate subdivision of the 1880s (lithograph plan no. 385). This is particularly evident with the elevated eastern land where the allotments fronting Aldington Road (itself quite recent) have been subdivided into five acre semi-rural blocks. Most residences are post 1950s and a considerable number have been erected within the last decade. Farm houses and other residential buildings are generally set close to the road and are occasionally screened by trees, although there is little in the form of developed gardens. The later houses are often two storey, of grand proportions, set atop a prominent mound or hillside to capture views west to the Blue Mountains. The exception to this pattern is Bayly Park (KC-03), which is an historic homestead perched above Kemps Creek and shrouded in stands of mature trees, and a post Fleurs estate subdivision farm on Aldington Road (KC-05).

Both Mamre Road and Elizabeth Drive are historic early nineteenth century road alignments, which have been upgraded to suit evolving traffic usage. There are no sections mature roadside trees and/or fencing within the suburb.

15.5   Existing Heritage Items

The following items were identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, and have since been listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*:

KC-03 Bayly Park House, 919-929 Mamre Road SHI 2260104	The genesis of Bayly Park is Nicholas Bayly's house of around 1814 which has subsequently been developed to the present time. The house is generally recognised as being very altered, and the reason for listing is the historical association with early settlement and pioneering sheep breeding.	
KC-04 Gateposts to Colesbrook, 269-285 Mamre Road SHI 2260105	The listing of these gateposts reflects the belief they are associated with the farmhouse to the east (KC-05) and thus provide insight into the scale of rural estates in the late nineteenth century.	

| KC-05

Farmhouse (possibly Colesbrook), 282 Aldington Road

SHI 2260106 | This farmhouse was listed for being a good representative example of a large brick farmhouse of the early twentieth century. It was damaged by fire in 1997 has since been partly rebuilt. | |

15.6   Existing Nominated Heritage Items

The following items were identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, but not listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*:

| KC-01

South Creek Basin, Luddenham, Mamre and Elizabeth Drive

SHI 2260102 | This area with its remnant stands of paper bark and river she-oak along drainage lines and paddocks was nominated as an area of high visual natural importance. It is an area that is properly considered in the rural land strategy and is not a cultural landscape or modified landscape.
It is not recommended for listing. | |
| KC-02

Planting to homestead, 705-752 Mamre Road (site on Bakers Lane)

SHI 2260103 | This area was nominated for the landscape quality of garden of the farmhouse and hedging of the paddock which is clearly defined by the ridge line of undulating hills.
The listing should include the farmhouse and structures. | |

15.7   Potential Heritage Items

The following items were identified through fieldwork undertaken for the preparation of this review:

| KC-06

Fleurs Radio Telescope site

SHI 2260832 | Used from 1954 until 1988 for astronomical research, the Fleurs Telescope site was in the 1950s considered to be one of the world's leading radio astronomy field stations. | |
| PC-7

Water Supply Pipelines | The water supply line between Warragamba dam and Prospect reservoir cuts across the southern half of the LGA. The dual pipelines of massive diameter set within a cleared easement are a prominent landmark in the region and demonstrate steel fabricating technology of their day. The pipelines have no particular importance to the development of Penrith LGA. | |

15.8   Planning Codes, Guidelines and Studies

Existing statutory controls for heritage items are contained in the Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991 (Environmental Heritage Conservation).

Kemps Creek is included in the Penrith Rural Lands Study prepared by Penrith City Council (June 2001). The report highlights:

- The vistas from Mamre Road along length of western edge
- The number of market gardens and small orchards
- The extensive views of the Blue Mountains
- Remnants of indigenous trees associated with drainage lines

Kemps Creek is identified in the *Penrith Rural Lands Strategy* (September 2003) in the group of four rural centres where future settlement growth is possible.

The *Fauna and Flora Corridors Study* prepared for Penrith City Council by Land and Environment Planning in 1997 recommended the dedication of a fauna and flora corridor at the south-west corner of the locality.

The *South Creek Valley Heritage Study* prepared for the Department of Planning by Perumal Murphy Pty. Ltd, March 1990 identified the following items warranted special heritage protection:

- Warragamba Pipeline (L-11) as an item of regional significance (PC-07)
- Native vegetation community (L-29) along Clifton and Kemps Creek as an item of regional significance (KC-01)
- Native trees along Kemps Creek (L-23) as item of regional significance (KC-01)
- The Big Chook (L-42) Mt Vernon Road/Mamre – Kemps Creek as an item of local significance
- Bayly Park (B-29) as an item of local significance (KC-03)
- Cultural garden and avenue trees, Fleurs Stud, (Bayly Park), Mamre Road (L-24) as an item of local significance (KC-03)

15.9 Comments

Kemps Creek is principally significant for its historic association with the Fleurs estate centred on Henry Bayly's farm, and remnant rural landscape of cleared hillsides and treed drainage lines. Bayly Park is a conspicuous element in this landscape.

The Fleurs research station with its low lying farm house set within a tree lined radio telescope site has historic associations with post-second world war advances in science.

Kemps Creek is associated with themes such as pastoralism and agriculture and the suburb continues to exemplify these themes. The theme of defence is demonstrated by the formation of the former airstrip, and the theme of science is demonstrated by the now closed Fleurs research station

15.10 Recommendations

The suburb of Kemps Creek comprises a community of small farm holdings set within a landscape of high historic interest and aesthetic value. The historic farm uses of the area are demonstrated by items KC- 03 and previously by KC-05. The KC-04 gatepost listing is ambiguous given the listing relates to a discrete element and not the allotment. Subject to further investigation and detailed site inspection, Bayly Park (KC-03) should be considered a potential candidate for listing in the State Heritage Register.

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As with Badgerys Creek the significance of the locality of Kemps Creek extends beyond listing of the small number of heritage items, rather it is a combination of natural features such as its low-lying land form and dominant treed creeklines, and a culturally modified landscape of cleared land. This is expressed in the previously nominated item KC-01. While it is recommended that the suburb is managed in accordance with the principles of the *Penrith Rural Lands Strategy* it is important to emphasise that ill-considered development has potential to impact on the cultural values of the broader setting.

15.11 Policy

| Retain gazetted LEP heritage item listing:	Remove gazetted heritage item listing:	List as heritage items:	Nominate listing on State Heritage Register:
KC-03		KC-02	KC-03
KC-04		KC-06	
KC-05			

16.0 Kingswood

16.1 Location

The suburb of Kingswood is situated at the eastern approach to Penrith and its historical development is intrinsically associated with the suburban, commercial and industrial entity of Penrith, and South Penrith.
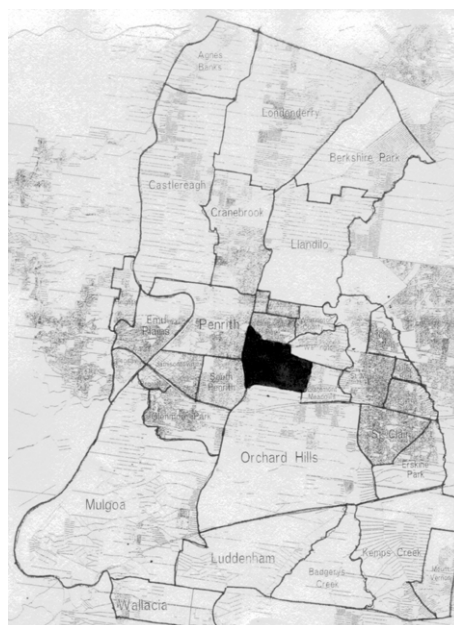
16.2 Land Grants

No.	Grantee		Name of Farm	Area	Date of Grant
1	Phillip	King Parker		1500 acres	19/12/1831 (part of common leased from 1821)
2	John	Best	Hornseywood	470 acres	24/1/1814
3	Samuel	Foster	Santley	400 acres	10/6/1815
4	Mary	O'Connell	Coallee	1055 acres	27th June 1810
5	Benjamin	Single		240 acres	30th June 1823
6	John	Gandell	Gandell's Farm	200 acres	c.1814
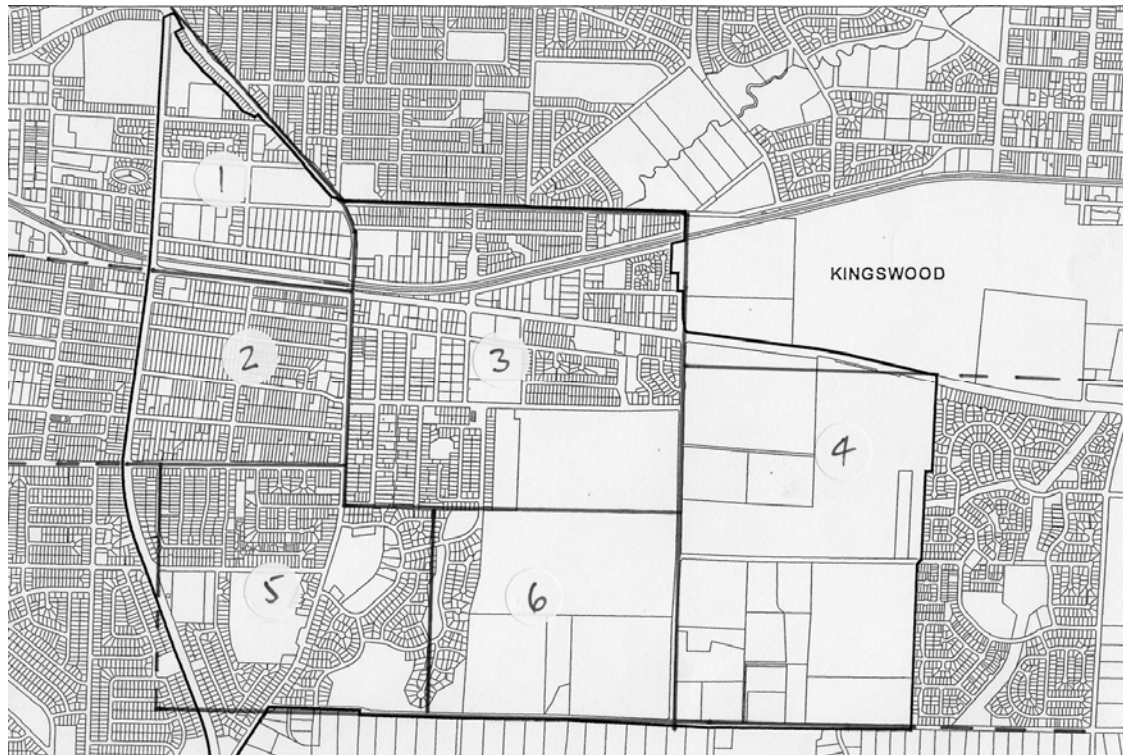
Crown land grants in the suburb of **Kingswood,** parish of Mulgoa, county of Cumberland. (Base drawing supplied by Penrith City Council.)

16.3   Historical Background

The suburb of Kingswood comprises a number of land grants made in the 1810s by Governor Macquarie. The first was Mary O'Connell's grant of 1055 acres of 1810, which was followed in 1814 by smaller grants made to John Gandell (200 acres), Samuel Foster (400 acres) and John Best (400 acres). The area also includes a portion of Phillip Parker King's 1500 acre grant of 1831 of former common which had been held under lease since 1822.

Mary O'Connell was the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Maurice C.P. O'Connell, Governor Macquarie's deputy. The grant, named Coallee, was made to the couple on their wedding in May 1810. Mary O'Connell was the daughter of former governor William Bligh (in office from 1806). This was Mary's second marriage, the first being to Lieutenant John Putland, Bligh's aide-de-camp. Bligh had given his daughter a grant of 600 acres (named Frogmore) in 1806, located to the north of the Coallee grant. Maurice O'Connell also received grants in his name at Riverstone (2000 acres). The O'Connells left the colony in 1814, only to return in 1838 to command the military forces in New South Wales. In their absence the estates were managed by agents including Major George Druitt. In the economic downturn of the early 1840s the O'Connell estates were mortgaged in 1841, and in May 1842 1000 acres adjoining the Western Highway were put up for sale. The land was principally intended for stock resting paddocks, although a town site was developed to the east and west of South Creek (including present day St Marys). A further mortgage was made in 1843. Maurice O'Connell died in May 1848, and Mary later returned to Europe. The remaining allotments of the estates were purchased in 1855 by the Sydney solicitor Andrew Hardie McCullock who re-subdivided and sold as farm and town lots. The

portion of O'Connell's grant within the Kingswood locality remained rural until the 1980s and the advent of government uses in the State Records' archives repository, the campus of the University of Western Sydney, and Nepean TAFE.

Samuel Foster's grant of 400 acres was made in 1814. Foster named the grant Santley but would appear to have never resided there. Foster had come free to the colony in 1807. A baker by trade, he entered into selling licenced spirits in 1811 and obtained a publican's licence in 1815. The location of Foster's grant proved highly advantageous with the development of regional transport links. The Western Road was cut through the northern half of his grant in 1817 while the western boundary of the grant was the route of the main north-south road between Richmond and Bringelly. The locale of the road intersection became known as Cross Roads.

With the opening of the western railway, which was also cut through the grant, in 1862, the new railway siding, named Cross Roads, opened. With the land speculation boom of the 1880s, the majority of Foster's grant was subdivided in 1882 as the Penrithville estate and Penrith Park estate. These subdivisions provided town and semi-rural allotments. The Penrithville sale was managed by local auctioneer Alfred Colless on behalf of the vendor, J. Paskin. The estate comprised 46 allotments each with a frontage of 60 feet, by a depth of 264 feet.[115] The Penrith Park estate provided lots of larger size with an average frontage of about 100 feet, by a depth of about 350 feet.[116] Within the subdivisions no public reserves were provided; Kingswood Park being dedicated in 1914 following representations by the local community from 1908.[117]

The release of the suburban estates brought demands for the opening of a passenger platform and for a change in the name of the locality. Both came in 1887 with a station named Kingswood (after the King family) although local opinion of the day preferred Penrithville.[118] Around the siding and later station timber mills were established: in 1885 the Excelsior Saw Mills was managed by C H Ausburn[119] and by the beginning of 1891 there were two mills operated by W Renton and Erwin & Quigley.[120] During the Second World War (1941) an Army base was established on 36.6 ha alongside the railway line. Initially a Supply Depot in 1947 it became a radio repair centre and Australian Base Signals.

By 1960 a patchwork of suburban residences had been developed within the network of town allotments, but the south-eastern area remained rural; this area was later developed by the government for a teachers' college (now part of the University of Western Sydney). To service the local resident community a public school was opened in 1892 (K-03) and the post office opened in 1891 (it had been a receiving station since 1887), and St. Phillip's Anglican Church (K-06) was consecrated in 1898. The teachers' college was opened and reflected the need for additional colleges and Kingswood being a central position to serve the area from Parramatta to Katoomba and from Campbelltown to Windsor.[121]

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[115] *Nepean Times* 3/3/1882, p.8
[116] *Nepean Times* 30/9/1882, p.3
[117] *Nepean Times* 20/6/1908, p.4
[118] *Nepean Times* 30/7/1887, p.3
[119] *Nepean Times* 10/1/1885, p.3
[120] *Nepean Times* 10 & 13/1/1891, p.
[121] *Nepean Times* 11/9/1968, p.5

John Best's grant of 470 acres, named Hornseywood (mostly located within Penrith locality), was made in 1814 and its location similarly proved advantageous with the coming of closer settlement in the latter part of the nineteenth century. Best was a convict of the First Fleet who had done well in the colony, but eventually over stretched his resources and defaulted in 1819 on a mortgage made to Sir John Jamison of nearby Regentville. Best managed to retain Hornseywood until around 1828. The muster in 1822 noted 10 acres of his grant was under cultivation and 40 acres were cleared, together with 36 cattle and two horses.[122] The estate was bought by another emancipist, John Tindale. Tindale was active in the development of Penrith, building the Rose Inn and other residences from the 1830s. The Hornseywood estate was subdivided and sold in the mid-1880s. In 1886 William Fleming established a brickyard in the south-eastern portion of the estate.[123] In 1956 the Nepean district hospital was opened after fours years of construction replacing Nepean Cottage Hospital.

Phillip Parker King's extensive grant of 1500 acres of 1831 straggles along the western side of Bringelly Road and only a relatively small area is located within the boundary of Kingswood locality. The proximity to the railway line of the southern part of the grant however evidently did not engender the King family to subdivide and by the beginning of the twentieth century large tracts of the grant remained as bushland, a part of which was later utilized for the general cemetery (K-02) for Penrith which was established in 1903, and industrial development in the opening of the Penrith Brick Company's yard in 1914 (K-01). In the years of suburban development after the second world war, the area was designated an industrial zone and a plethora of small to medium size engineering, building and service businesses were established. In 1960 St. Dominic's private Catholic college was opened by the Christian Brothers.

John Gandell's grant of 200 acres was also made in 1814 and was named Gandall's Farm. By 1818 he had served his sentence and proved his worth to the colonial authorities whom appointed him assistant superintendent at the Hyde Park convict establishment. Gandell appears to have not resided on his grant. The grant was not subdivided until the late nineteenth century.

The northern part of Benjamin Single's grant was partially subdivided (the Suburban Farms estate) in the late nineteenth century to provide small farming lots. In the post second world war years the whole of the grant was re-subdivided for suburban residential use. This was undertaken in stages, the area of the old Suburban Farms estate being re-subdivided in the 1950s and the southern half in 1966 and in 1982. The new high school and primary schools for the suburb were built within this area in 1971 and 1967 respectively.

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[122] Baxter, C.J. (ed.), *General Muster and Land and Stock Muster of New South Wales; 1822*, Society of Australian Genealogists, Sydney, 1988, entry no. B127
[123] *Nepean Times* 1/5/1886, p.2
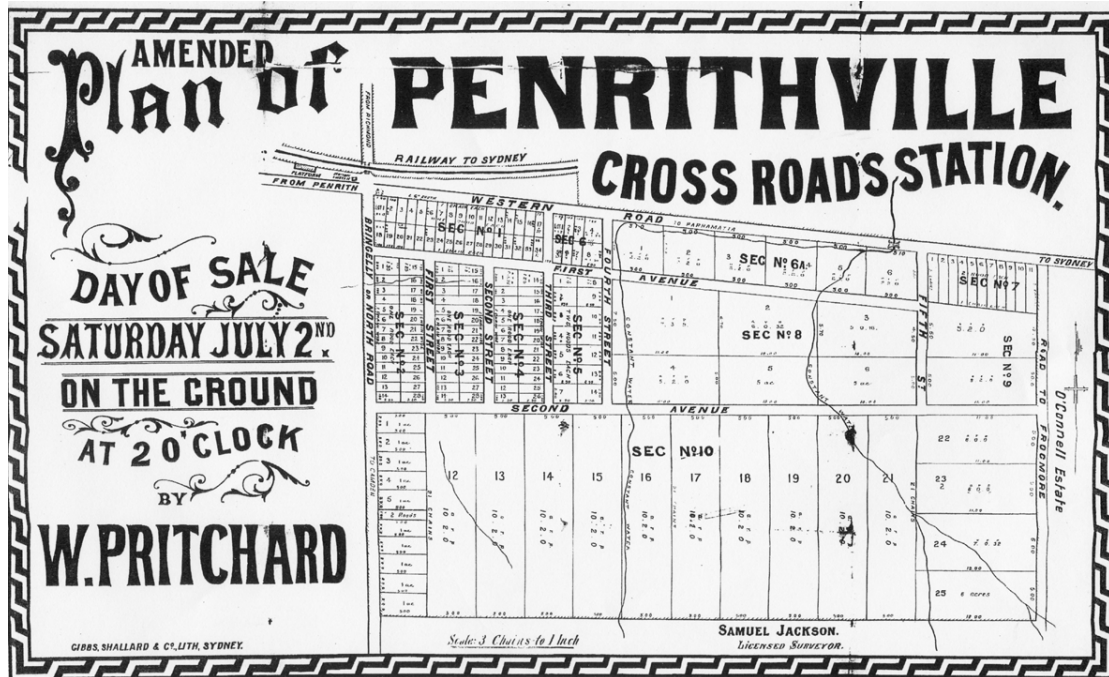
The Penrithville estate was subdivided by surveyor Samuel Jackson and put up for sale in 1882. The allotments were a mix mainly about 1 to 2 acres town blocks and farm blocks of 10 acres. Source: Penrith Local Studies Library from State Library of NSW Subdivision Plan
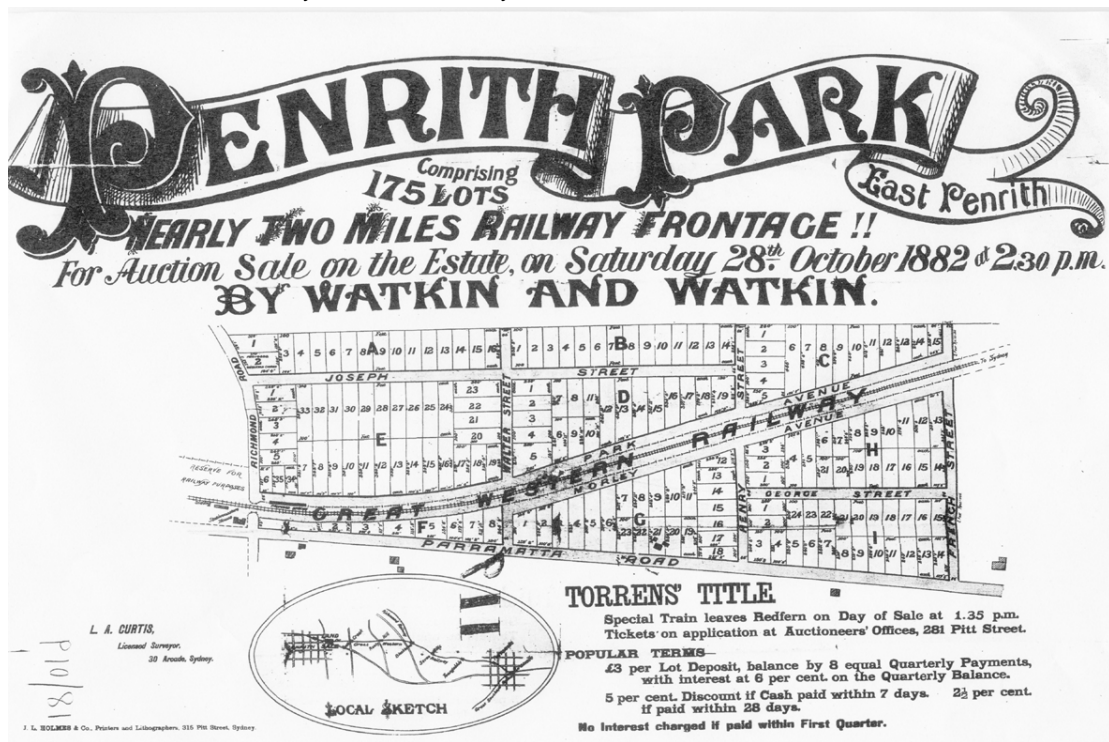
The Penrith Park estate was subdivided by surveyor L.A. Curtis and offered for sale in October 1882. The allotments town blocks. Note the small number of buildings with frontage to the Great Western Highway. The locality at this time was described as East Penrith. Source: Penrith Local Studies Library from State Library of NSW Subdivision Plan P10/81

16.4   Description

Kingswood is a residential suburb which at its western edge is a continuation of the suburban development of the neighbouring suburb of Penrith, but at its centre and

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eastern fringe remains largely former farm land. The suburb is dissected by Bringelly Road (which is the historic Northern Road) and the Great Western Railway. The southern boundary is defined by another historic (although not as old) road – Caddens Road. The northern boundary is defined by Victoria Road and includes a triangular parcel of land formed by the intersection of Parker Street and Richmond Road.

The topography of the suburb is undulating hills with a prominent range of hills at the western edge of the suburb demarcating the boundary with Penrith. The elevated sloping ground, sparse population and accessibility by rail evidently encouraged establishment of a regional general cemetery (K-02). The historical wholesale clearance of the hillsides for farm uses is still evident in the present day. The few remaining timbered areas are confined to places such as banks of Werrington Creek, the margins of O'Connell Street, Peppermint Reserve, and the grounds of Kingswood High School.

The suburb forms part of the catchment of Werrington Creek and its numerous tributaries which drain into South Creek to the north east. This water supply encouraged the establishment of tanneries in areas north of the Great Western Highway.

Within this large area is diversity of land use (hospital (Nepean District), educational (Kingswood High, Kingswood Primary, St. Dominic's College, two campuses of the University of Western Sydney, Nepean College), cemetery (Penrith), and miscellaneous government uses (State Records). These facilities are distributed across the suburb, but there is a concentration of government and educational uses in the eastern area of the suburb.

The subdivision pattern is a conglomeration of a number of discreet subdivisions made in the last half of the nineteenth century with a practice of later re-subdivisions which continues to the present day. The residential areas around the Nepean District Hospital is part of the Hornseywood Estate subdivision (DP1856), the residential strip to the north of the railway station is part of the Penrith Park estate (DP935), and the area south of the railway west of the Bringelly Road is part of the Penrithville estate (621 Litho). These subdivisions provided suburban allotments at the outset, and contrast to the rural subdivision of the Suburban Farms estate (DP2196) at the south-west corner of the suburb. Arising from these early subdivisions is the overriding pattern of a gridded road network within the suburb. This pattern is broken at the south-west corner of the suburb where later (1982) subdivision is more accommodating of the hilly terrain and provides more open parkland (ie. Peppermint Reserve).

The historic built environment is quite dispersed with no one centre providing a focus through a cohesive collection of pre-1950s structures. Presumably some historic commercial activities were carried out at the crossroad of the Great Western Highway and The Northern Road (now Bringelly Road), but the railway station located here has been rebuilt and the road widened with consequent demolition of early houses and shops. Along Park Avenue are some early houses which both demonstrate early residential subdivision and the role of the railway in opening up new housing estates from the 1880 period. The location of St. Phillip's Anglican (K-06) at the junction of Bringelly Road and Second Avenue is removed from the station/highway nexus, but

with a nearby Federation era house (K-05), the public school (K-03) and park reserve (from 1914) provides a precinct of high local heritage values.

16.5   Existing Heritage Items

The following items were identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, but were listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*:

K-02 Penrith General Cemetery Copeland Street SHI 2260097	The cemetery is listed for its historical association with local families and demonstrates the rapid population growth of the district from the 1880s.	
K-03 Kingswood Public School 46-54 Second Avenue SHI 2260098	This item was listed as a representative example of a modest government rural public school of the 1890s. The building demonstrates late nineteenth century rural settlement in the region as well as the reforms of public education which stipulated minimum school attendance requirements for children. The building is now enclosed within a complex of later school buildings but is still visible from the road. The teacher's residence (K-07) is nearby under separate government ownership.	
K-05 Federation House and Garden 6 First Street South SHI 2260100	This building was listed because it is a cottage which by its form, location, materials and garden setting provides valuable insight into early twentieth century development in the suburb and is the best example of a Federation Bungalow cottage in Kingswood. The cottage is a very good example of its type and is unusual within the area. The significance of the cottage is enhanced by the contemporary low brick front boundary wall and side-garden setting.	
K-06 St. Phillip's Anglican Church 32 Bringelly Road SHI 2260101	The brick St. Phillip's church demonstrates the emergence of a suburban centre at Kingswood in the late nineteenth century. This modest Gothic style building was erected for the Anglican Church in 1898. The rear hall was being rebuilt at the time of the inspection.	

SM-15	The milestone is an interesting remnant of the	
Mile stones, Great Western Highway	early establishment of the Western Road as an important link between Sydney and the	
SHI 2260860 & 2260861	western districts, and reflects the importance of Penrith along this route.	

The following item was identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, and listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*, but has since been destroyed through demolition:

- K-01 – the old brickworks

16.6   Existing Nominated Heritage Items

The following items were identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, but not listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*:

K-04	The site was nominated for its historic	
Former Kingswood Tannery, Jones Street	association with the Kingswood or Millen's tannery which operated between 1895 and	
SHI 2260099	1956 and an undeveloped corridor along the creek may have archaeological potential. The tanneries however would seem to have been established to the north of the railway line. The item is noteworthy for the line of mature trees fringing a public pathway.	
	The site is not recommended for listing.	
PC-03	The Northern Road was nominated for its	
The Northern Road	historic interest as an early colonial road. The	
SHI 2260262	road in this suburb has been upgraded and there is little to tangibly demonstrate its historic origins or form.	
	It is not recommended for listing.	
PC-04A	The Great Western Road is of historic interest	
Great Western Highway	as an early colonial road which played an important role in the development of the colony	
SHI 2260263	and the county of Cumberland.	
	It is not recommended for listing.	
PC-05	The western railway is of historic interest as an	
Western Railway Line	early colonial transport route which played an important role in the development of the colony	
SHI 2260267	and the county of Cumberland. Little if any remains of the early construction.	
	It is not recommended for listing.	

16.7   Potential Heritage Items

The following items were identified through fieldwork undertaken for the preparation of this review:

K-07 Former Teacher's Residence 56 Second Avenue SHI 2260670	Located to the south of the school building and now in separate ownership, the former residence is integral to the context of the school.	
K-08 Dwelling 38 Park Avenue SHI 2260671	Located to the north of the railway line this early twentieth century brick bungalow demonstrates the coming of suburban subdivision around 1900. The house is one of the few of this era in the area.	
K-09 Dwelling 43 Park Avenue SHI 2260672	Located to the north of the railway line this early twentieth century weatherboard bungalow demonstrates the coming of suburban subdivision around 1900. The house is one of the few of this era in the area.	

16.8   Government Agency Registers

The following property is listed in the Section 170 Register maintained by Railcorp:

- Kingswood Railway Station Footbridge (this a modern reinforced concrete structure) that is protected by the S170 listing. The item does not have particular heritage significance to the Penrith area.

16.9   Planning Codes, Guidelines and Studies

Existing statutory controls for heritage items are contained in the Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991 (Environmental Heritage Conservation).

16.10   Comment

Kingswood has historic significance for its association with late nineteenth century village and farmstead subdivision. The multiple nineteenth subdivisions are demonstrated in the grid layout of major streets in proximity to the railway line and highway. The evolution of rural, industrial and urban uses and historic associations with the community supported by these are demonstrated in the collection of extant cottages established up to around 1910, the church and school reserves, and historic associations with the railway station and Great Western Road. The cemetery reserve has historic and social significance to the broader community of Penrith.

Kingswood is associated with themes such as pastoralism, industry (the tanneries), transport (the early roads and railway), religion, education, and towns, suburbs and villages. The extant built environment predominantly demonstrates post 1950 housing stock and community buildings, which make the few earlier 1900 to 1920s buildings more valuable.

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16.11 Recommendations

The heritage and aesthetic values of the suburb are protected by listed items K-02, K-03, K-05 and K-06. The former teacher's residence (K-08) should be listed. The pair of cottages (K-09 and K-10) along the railway line should be listed as they demonstrate the first phase of suburban development along the railway line.

Items PC-04A, PC-03, PC-05 and K-04 which were listed as potential heritage items in the 1987 study, are not recommended for listing given the upgrade of these road and rail routes. The nominated stand of trees (K-04) provide some insight into an as yet little understood past land use, but does not satisfy criteria for inclusion as a heritage item.

The milestones beside the Great Western Highway should be listed as separate heritage items rather than the current group listing.

16.12 Policy

Retain gazetted LEP heritage item listing:	List as heritage items:
K-02	K-07
K-03	K-08
K-05	K-09
K-06	
SM-15*	

*Two milestones currently listed as a group item to be listed separately.

17.0 Leonay

17.1 Location

The suburb of Leonay is located at the western extremity of the local government area on the western bank of the Nepean River. The suburb is historically associated with Emu Plains.
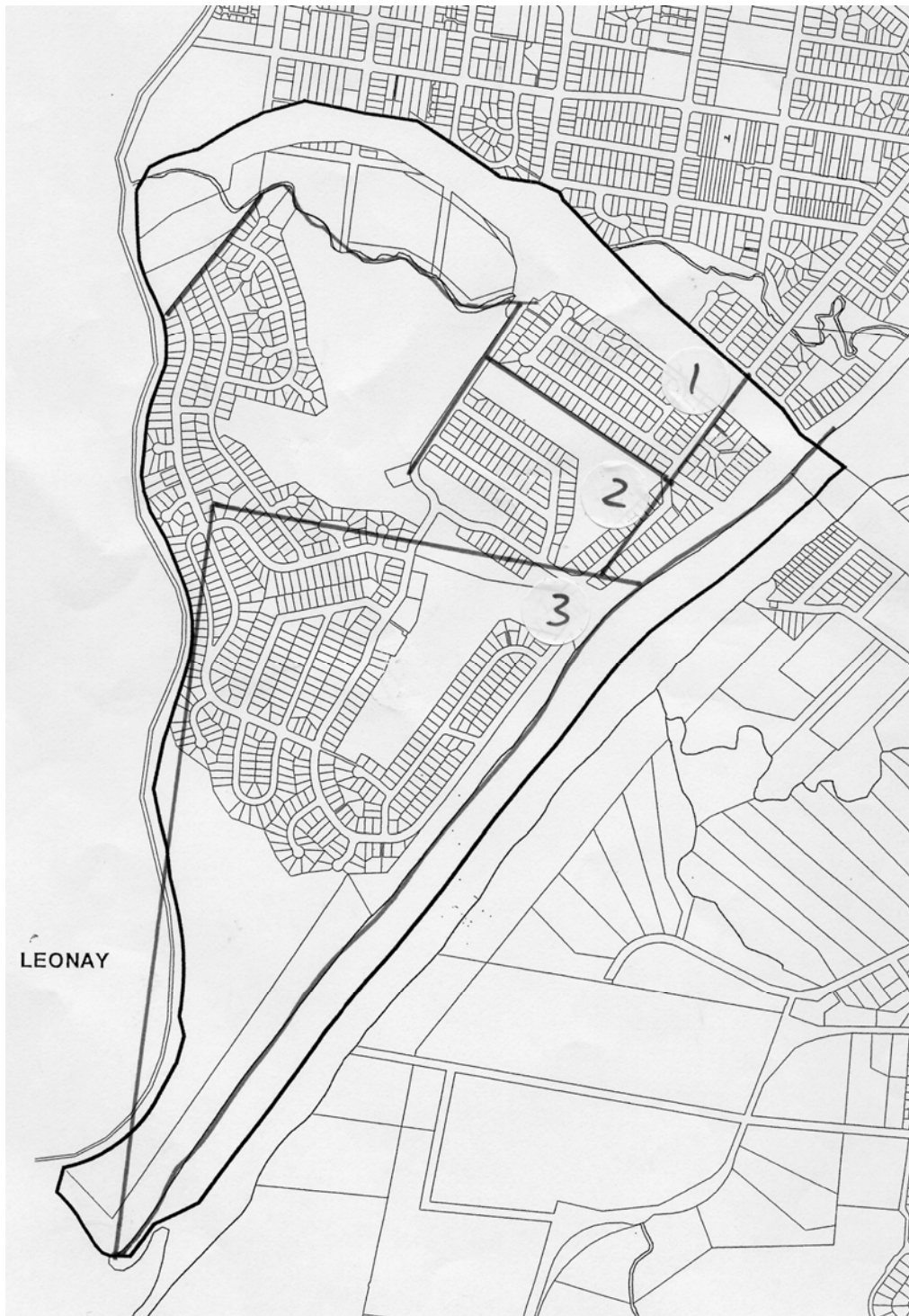

17.2 Land Grants

No.	Grantee	Name of Farm	Area	Date of Grant
1	John Jamison		77 acres	Not determined
2	Francis Forbes		63 acres	15/12/1831
3	Francis Forbes	Edinglassie	120 acres	6/10/1826
4		Unknown		Not determined

17.3 Historical Background

The name of the suburb derives from a vineyard estate established in the 1920s by Leo Buring. Historically the area is associated with Sir Francis Forbes' Edinglassie (L-04) which was built around 1832. Forbes (1784-1841) was born in Bermuda and later served as that colony's attorney-general. After a period as chief justice of the colony of Newfoundland, Forbes was appointed the first chief justice of the colony of New South Wales, arriving to take up his appointment in 1824. In his twelve years as chief justice Forbes was instrumental in shaping the evolution of the colony from a place of penal correction under autocratic rule to a partial democratic state. Forbes received a land grant of 120 acres in 1826 with frontage to the Nepean River opposite Sir John Jamison's Regentville estate. A man of poor health, Forbes erected a small 'picturesque' country house which served as a place of retreat from pressures of work. Additional land grants of 63 acres and 73 acres were made in 1831 and 1834 respectively. In 1834, feeling he could work no more, he secured a year's leave to be spent in England. He retired in 1837 and was rewarded with a knighthood the same

year. He died at his home Leitrim Lodge, Newtown, in 1841. After this the house evidently fell to ruin for stones from the house were used in the construction in 1860 of the Wesleyan Methodist (EP-27) church at Emu Plains.

Crown land grants in the suburb of **Leonay,** parish of Strathdon, county of Cumberland. (Base drawing supplied by Penrith City Council.)

Some 376 acres of Forbes' estate was purchased in 1914 by Leo Buring and this area became the foundation of Leo Buring and Co. which was formed in 1931 (now a

subsidiary of Lindemans Ltd.) Herman Paul Leopold (Leo) Buring was born in Germany in 1876 and studied viticulture in Germany and France. On coming to Australia, Buring managed a number of large vineyards, the last being the Minchinbury Wine Cellars. Buring built Leonay (L-03a) in 1917 and vineyards planted with the first wine being produced in 1923. Popular with tourists, the operations of the vineyard were expanded around 1936 to form a country golf club and links. Subdivision of the estate for residential housing commenced in 1965 and the golf club was reformed in 1968. The emerging suburb was named Leonay in 1973 by popular consensus. A public school was opened in 1974.

17.4   Description

The residential suburb of Leonay is located on the western bank of the Nepean River, south of Emu Plains. The suburb is bounded by the motorway to the north, the railway line (L-01) to the west and the river on the east. The suburb is dissected by Leonay Parade.

Located at the foothills of the Blue Mountains, the topography of the suburb is characterized by undulating hills. While the suburb retains large tracts of bushland on Council reserves and undeveloped private land and Leonay golf course (L-3), the built environment is characterized by modern housing development with isolated places of earlier farmhouse stock (L-02).

17.5   Existing Heritage Items

The following items were identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, and listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*:

L-01 Knapsack Gully Railway Viaduct, Knapsack Gully SHI 2260107	The Knapsack Creek viaduct represents the last phase of realignment of the railway ascent of the Blue Mountains completed in 1913. However it is not actually within the Council area even though it is listed on the LEP schedule. Consequently despite its heritage value it is recommended for removal from the heritage schedule.	
L-02 Edinglassie House, 22-24 Bunyan Road SHI 2260108	This building was listed because it is a cottage which by its form, location and materials provides an insight into mid-nineteenth century rural settlement in the area, and utilizes an atypical construction technique (sun-dried brick).	
L-03A Leo Buring cottage, barn, glasshouse and memorial, 1 Leonay Parade SHI 2260109	The listing reflects the centre of Leo Buring's Leonay estate of vineyard and later golf course.	
L-04 Site of Edinglassie	This site was listed for its historical associations with Justice Forbes rural retreat	

house, Lapstone
Place

Edinglassie of the 1830s.

SHI 2260112

17.6   Existing Nominated Heritage Items

The following items were identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, but not listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*:

L-03B Leonay Golf Course, 1 Leonay Parade SHI 2260110	The golf course fairways include native and exotic trees in a modified landscape with 1930s influences. It is not recommended for listing	
L-03C Tree planting	This row of oak and pecan trees were planted around 1900 and are listed for providing an important cultural background to the area. It is not recommended for listing	
PC-06 The Western Freeway	The Western Freeway demonstrates the rapid growth of suburban development in the region and in particular Penrith. It is not recommended for listing.	

17.7   Potential Heritage Items

No items were identified through fieldwork undertaken for the preparation of this review.

17.8   Planning Codes, Guidelines and Studies

Existing statutory controls for heritage items are contained in the Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991 (Environmental Heritage Conservation).

The Fauna and Flora Corridors Study prepared for Penrith City Council by Land and Environment Planning in 1997 recommended the bushland at the south-east corner of the locality be delineated as a fauna and flora corridor.

17.9   Comment

Leonay has historic significance for its association with Sir Francis Forbes' Edinglassie estate and the later vineyard established by Leo Buring. The Buring association is demonstrated in the golf links and farmstead formerly of the Leonay estate. The suburb has high scenic values derived from its location between the foot of the Great Dividing Range and the Nepean River.

Leonay is associated with themes such as transport, recreation, persons and environment – natural.

17.10 Recommendations

The heritage values of the suburb largely reside in its setting between the foothills of the Blue Mountains and the Nepean River. The historic association with Edinglassie is demonstrated in L-04.

17.11 Policy

| Retain gazetted LEP heritage item listing:	Remove gazetted heritage item listing:	Nominate listing on State Heritage Register:
L-02	L-01	L-03A
L-03A		
L-04		

18.0 Llandilo

18.1 Location

Llandilo is located at the eastern edge of the local government area and borders South Creek. The suburb is historically associated with Berkshire Park, and suburbs to the east located with Blacktown local government area.
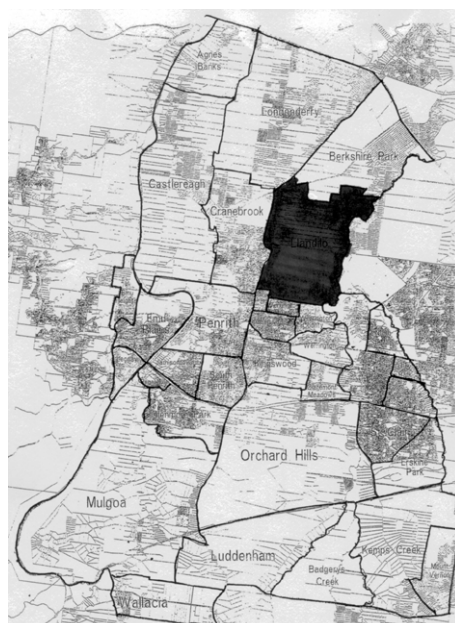
18.2 Land Grants

No.	Grantee		Name of Farm	Area	Date of Grant
1	Barnard	Williams		100 acres	21/3/1821
2	Barnard	Williams	Sante	80 acres	15/8/1816
3	Joseph	Balsover	Derbyshire Farm	40 acres	21/3/1821
4	John	Mayo		100 acres	8/12/1805
5	Samuel	Terry	Terry Brook	950 acres	13/1/1818
6	Robert	Crumby		100 acres	11/8/1804
7	William	Cuddy		100 acres	11/8/1804
8	Samuel	Terry		100 acres	11/8/1804
9	John	Hutchinson		200 acres	13/1/1818
10	William	Duckett		40 acres	c.1816
11	John	Butcher		40 acres	13/1/1818
12	George	Guest Jnr		50 acres	13/1/1818
13	Simon	Freebody		100 acres	11/8/1804
14	John	Houston		500 acres	18/12/1805
15	Richard	Brooks		700 acres	Not determined
17	George	Colliss		50 acres	Not determined
18	John	Roper		60 acres	Not determined
19	Jacob	Russell		60 acres	24/1/1817
20	Elizabeth	King	Elizabeth Farm	610 acres	1/1/1806
21	William	Black		100 acres	Not determined
22	Charlotte	Bishop		100 acres	1/1/1806*
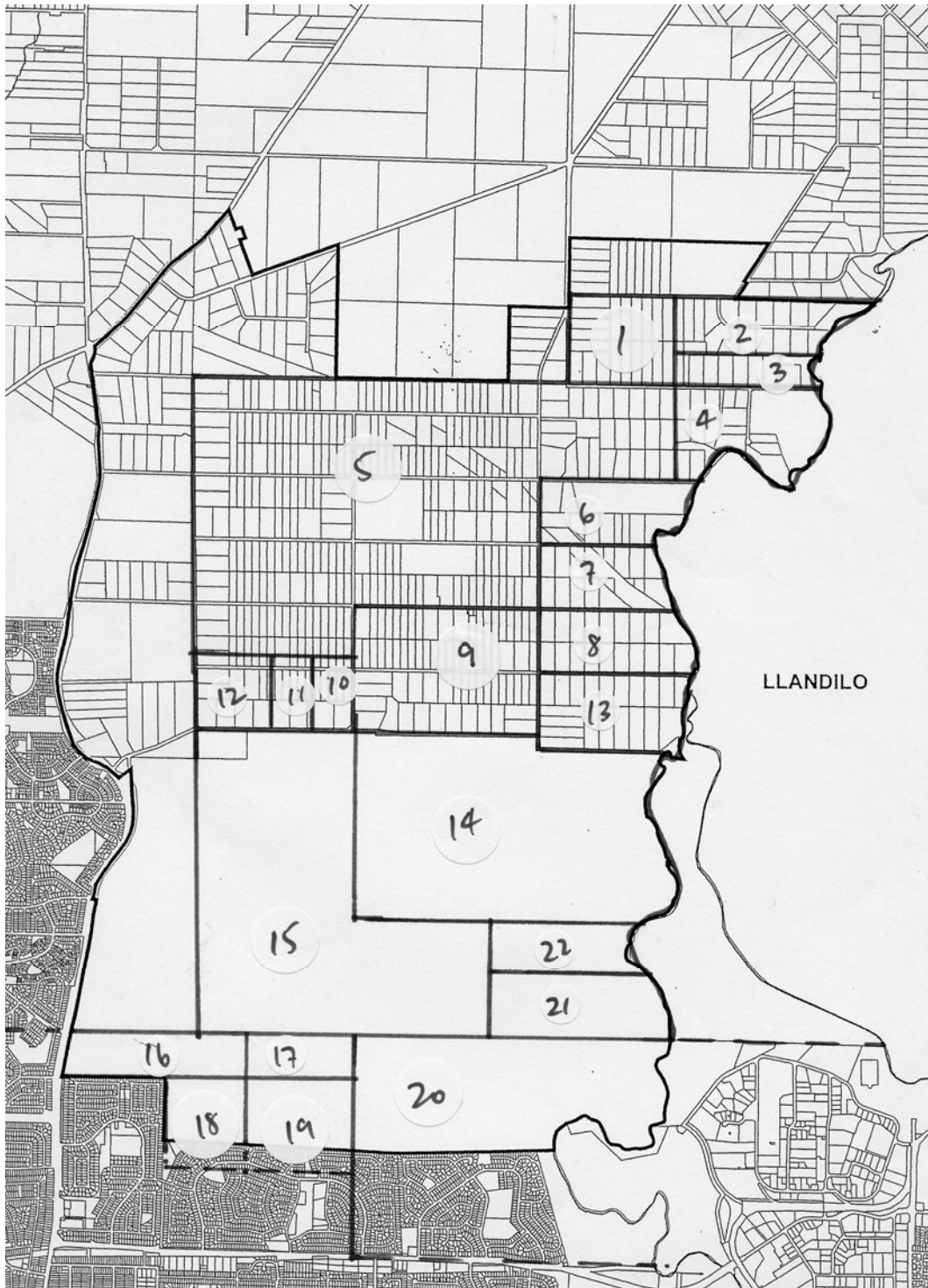
Crown land grants in the suburb of **Llandilo,** parish of Londonderry, county of Cumberland. (Base drawing supplied by Penrith City Council.)

18.3   Historical Background

The original Crown grants at Llandilo were made from 1804 through to around 1820. The first grants, made in 1804 and 1805, are on the low-lying land with alluvial soils fringing South Creek that is subject to periodic inundation. These were medium size grants of 100 acres, a group of which were granted in August 1804 to Robert Crumby,

William Cuddy, Simon Freebody, and William Roberts (later re-granted to Samuel Terry). At the time of the land and stock muster of 1806, Cuddy's farm had been cleared with 86 acres under pasture and 14 acres fallow and five sheep and six hogs.[124] Freebody's farm comprised an area of 130 acres, 99 acres were cleared in 1806 and 20 acres under cultivation with an orchard of one acre.[125]

The area away from the creek course is characterised by relatively poor soils. The bulk of this area (950 acres) was granted to the emancipist merchant Samuel Terry in 1818. Terry called his estate Terry Brook. The grant includes 650 acres originally promised to George Guest, a free settler of Norfolk Island as compensation relating to the abandonment of that penal colony. Terry also had an estate named Mount Pleasant located to the west at presentday Cranebrook. He had other properties in the colony (which Commissioner Bigge estimated to total 19,000 acres in 1820), and his country seat was Box Hill (near Riverstone). In 1831, Terry's son, John, married into the Rouse family, who had an interest in the nearby Berkshire Park estate.

Samuel Terry died in 1838 and the Terry Brook estate was put up for sale and was purchased by Thomas Sullivan. Sullivan renamed the estate Llandilo after a town in Wales. The estate was evidently managed by tenant farmers during this period for a National school was opened in 1865 to educate the children of the community. In 1867 the effect of a flood of South Creek to the locality was reported in the *Sydney Morning Herald* which noted total devastation and ruin of the farmers' stock and produce. By 1872 there were five inhabitants at Llandilo listed in *Greville's Directory* (Michael Gillfeather, Robert Kennedy, William Lawson, Samuel Nash and John F. Nash, the local teacher.) The National school closed in 1879.

In 1888 the estate was purchased by William Roberts who re-subdivided the estate. The Llandilo estate by this time comprised a number of Crown grants to the south and east of Terry's grants. This subdivision included a small village area within John Hutchinson's grant of 200 acres. By 1891, 30 families were living at Llandilo making a total population of 69. A public school and post office were opened in 1890, and an Anglican church opened in 1899 (LL-03). [126] In 1895 the area was incorporated within the Castlereagh Municipal Council area, which nine local residents supported in the petition for proclamation (J. J. Hughes, Lottie Fairhall, Margaret Ellis, Blanche Booth, Elizabeth Bird, John Fyvie, John Berridge, H. F. Breach and D. Bailey). The promise of the area diminished through the combined effects of the economic downturn and drought of the 1890s. By 1901 eight families were living in the area. The area continued as sparsely populated through the first half of the twentieth and remains today a rural community.

The southern half of the locality now forms part of the ADI site and comprises land acquired by the Commonwealth of Australia in 1941 and 1955 for purposes associated with the various munitions filling factories. The area comprises three large Crown grants (Richard Brook's 700 acres, Captain John Houston's 500 acres, and part of Elizabeth King's 610 acres) and numerous smaller grants of 50 to 100 acres

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[124] Baxter, C.J. (ed.), *Musters of New South Wales and Norfolk Island; 1805-1806*, Society of Australian Genealogists, Sydney, 1989, entry no. 410
[125] *Musters of New South Wales and Norfolk Island; 1805-1806*, entry no. 576
[126] *Nepean Times* 15/7/1899, p. 4

made to Charlotte Bishop (100 acres), William Black (100 acres), George Colliss (50 acres), John Roper (60 acres) and Jacob Russell (60 acres).

Elizabeth King's grant was absorbed into her family's vast agricultural and pastoral empire centred on South Creek. The main homestead was Dunheved (SM-1) sited to the east across South Creek, but a farmhouse was also erected around 1807 on this grant. After Elizabeth Farm was resumed by the Commonwealth in 1942, the eastern area called The Lawn was leased for grazing.

Between 1814 and 1822 William Faithful obtained John Houston's grant and consolidated it with Richard Brooks' grant which he had leased in 1818. William Faithful arrived in New South Wales in 1792 as a private in Captain Foveaux's company. The properties remained in Faithful family ownership until 1909, the estate was named Jordan's Hill.[127]
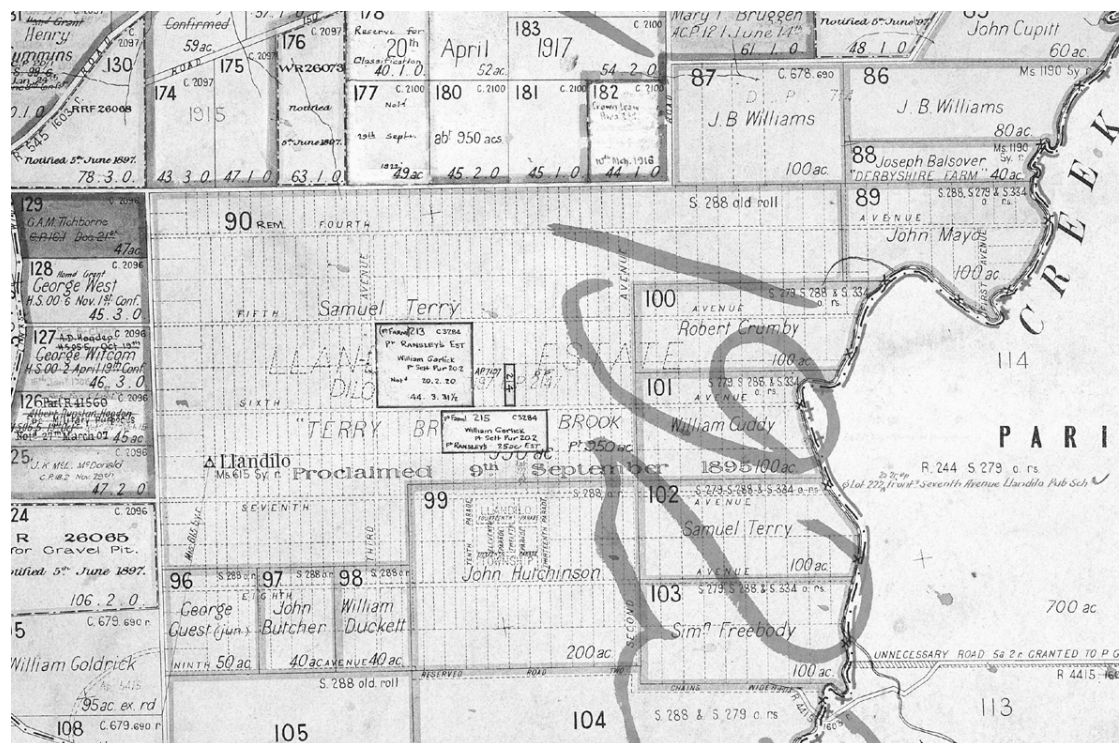
The extent and pattern of the Llandilo estate subdivision is shown in this map of Londonderry (1902 ed). Source: Department of Lands Parish Map CD - 14015202

Jacob Russell's land would seem to have been farmed for in the 1828 census Russell had 14 acres while his father, an ex-convict who had arrived in the colony in 1791 to serve seven years transportation, was farming a further 25 acres.[128]

Another large Commonwealth resumption occurred in 1949 for the establishment of a civil aviation transmitting station (between Sixth and Ninth Avenues east of Terrybrook Road). The Department of Civil Aviation shortly after reselected a site to the west across The Northern Road in the suburb Cranebrook.

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127 Australian Heritage Commission - Register of the National Estate - Listing
128 Sainty, M.R., and K.A. Johnson, *Census of New South Wales: November 1828*. Library of Australian History, Sydney, 1985, entries R1592 & R1598

18.4   Description

The rural suburb of Llandilo is located on the western bank of South Creek to the north of St. Marys. The suburb is bounded by the historic Northern Road to the west.

The topography is characterized by gently undulating low-lying land. Generally the land has been cleared for semi-rural living to the north, while the southern part (within the ADI site) is open forest. The floodplain of South Creek is cleared, except for remnant natural vegetation along the watercourse, and continues in places in agricultural use.

The subdivision pattern of the area is characterized by the gridded road network laid out in the late nineteenth century in the Llandilo Estate subdivision (DP2147). The age of the houses in this estate date from the 1880's, with most being built after 1950's. The older farm houses are located near South Creek (LL-01, LL-03, LL-04)

A village centre was dedicated in the Llandillo Estate subdivision between Seventh Avenue and Eighth Avenue, west of Second Avenue, and in this area are the public school, rural fire station and church (LL-05) and community hall (LL-06).

The western margin of the suburb between Terrybrook Road and The Northern Road retains some forested areas. This area was part of the old common land and the subdivision pattern in places reflects the later nineteenth century Crown grants of about 40 to 50 acres. One of these allotments (Portion 224) was a proposed reserve for the use of Aborigines. It was later reserved for a gravel pit.[129] The area remains forested.

18.5   Existing Heritage Items

The following item was identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, and listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*:

LL-01 Cottage, 268 Seventh Avenue (Eastern end) SHI 2260113	This modest brick farm was listed because it is a cottage which by its form, location and materials provides rare insight into late-nineteenth century permanent rural settlement in the area.	

18.6   Existing Nominated Heritage Items

The following item was identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, but not listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*:

PC-03 The Northern Road	The Northern Road was nominated for its historic interest as an early colonial road. It is not recommended for listing.

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[129]   Lands Department – R26065

18.7 REP 30 Heritage Items

The following items are listed in Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No 30 – St Marys (former ADI site):

Site No	Name
2	Plantings
3	Elizabeth Farm
4	House site on road near recreation centre
7	South Creek Bridge
8	Road between two creeks
9	Western part portion 104
10	Jackson's Dairy
11	House site
12	House site-chimney
13	House site diamond frog
14	Dumble's new house & outbuildings
15	Dumbles old house site
16	Mrs Smith's house site

The items within the SREP 30 have not been considered further in this study.

18.8 Government Agency Registers

The following property is listed in the Section 170 Register maintained by the Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources:

- Cottage, Seventh Avenue (LL-01)

18.9 Potential Heritage Items

The following items were identified through fieldwork undertaken for the preparation of this review:

LL-02 Farmhouse 2276 Seventh Avenue SHI 2260674	An early twentieth century cottage which demonstrates diversity of settlement patterns following subdivision and provides context to the nearby village centre. It is recommended for heritage listing.	
LL-03 Former St. David's Anglican Church 257b Seventh Avenue, SHI 2260673	The former Anglican Church of St. David's erected in 1899, is an excellent example of a rural weatherboard church of the era and is a key component in defining the village area at Llandilo. It is recommended for heritage listing.	

LL-04 Community Hall 257c Seventh Avenue SHI 2260675	An inter-war weatherboard hall which demonstrates long-standing community uses at Llandilo village and contributes to the defining the rural background to the village. This building was relocated from the school site in 1940 and a new hall built. It is recommended for heritage listing.	
LL-05 Farmhouse 330 Eighth Avenue SHI 2260676	One of the few early farmhouses in Llandilo. The house with its setback from the road eloquently demonstrates the historic rural nature of the suburb. It is recommended for heritage listing.	
LL-06 Farmhouse 361 Ninth Avenue SHI 2260677	One of the few early brick farmhouses in Llandilo. The house with its setback from the road and garden setting eloquently demonstrates the historic rural nature of the suburb. It is recommended for heritage listing.	
LL-07 Farmhouse 346 Ninth Avenue	A c.1900 house, now much altered but retaining its roof form. Reputedly constructed from material revovered from the demolished Cambridge Park Hotel. Nominated by community. Not recommended for listing.	
LL-08 Lawson's Dairy (former) 278 Eighth Avenue	Lawson's Dairy remnant buildings. The main shed is in poor condition externally. Not inspected internally. Nominated by local community. Not recommended for listing.	
LL-09 Llandilo Public School 221 Seventh Avenue SHI 2260891	The 1913 school building and 1938 portable classroom are good and intact examples of early twentieth century education buildings. The school provides evidence of the growth of the village in the twentieth century with progressive subdivision of the Llandilo estate.	

LL-10	A good example of a small weatherboard
Farmhouse	Federation cottage with an earlier slab building
	at the rear. It is of particular interest of an
170 Sixth Avenue	early example of the linking of two buildings of
	different styles with a simple connecting area
SHI 2260842	which is rare in the Penrith area.

18.10 Planning Codes, Guidelines and Studies

Existing statutory controls for heritage items are contained in the Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991 (Environmental Heritage Conservation).

State Regional Environmental Plan No. 30 – St. Marys (gazetted 19.1.01) provides the statutory framework to plan and develop the land known as the Australian Defence Industries (ADI) site which includes the southern area of Llandilo. The plan zones the land for particular types of development: urban, regional park, regional open space, drainage, road/road widening, and employment.

Llandilo is included in the Penrith Rural Lands Study prepared by Penrith City Council (June 2001). The report highlights:

- Most allotments of about 0.8 to 3 ha with most being 2 ha
- The high number of vacant land parcels
- Intensive agriculture within a predominantly rural landscape.
- Views from slopes and hilltops

The *Penrith Rural Lands Strategy* (September 2003) includes Llandilo in the group of four rural centres were future settlement growth is possible.

The *Fauna and Flora Corridors Study* prepared for Penrith City Council by Land and Environment Planning in 1997 recommended large tracts of the ADI site be dedicated as a fauna and flora corridor, as well as isolated pockets of remnant bushland fringing or near The Northern Road.

18.11 Comment

Llandilo has historic significance for its associations with the late nineteenth century subdivision, and with early colonial land management practice in the former small farmland holdings on South Creek. The estate association is demonstrated in the grid pattern road layout north of Ninth Street, the small number of former farmsteads near South Creek, a village centre with church, hall and school (modern).

Llandilo is associated with themes such as pastoralism and agriculture, towns, suburbs and villages and defence (if including the ADI site). The suburb continues to exemplify these themes.

18.12 Recommendation

The heritage values of the suburb largely reside in historic associations with past rural development which is demonstrated in the grid road layout associated with the Llandilo subdivision. The integrity of the street layout should be maintained. The range of farmhouses (LL-01, LL-02, LL-05, LL-06, LL-10) should be listed to

demonstrate diversity and extent of early rural development. The listing of the public buildings (LL-03, LL-04, LL-09) in the village area is similarly recommended to demonstrate development of an early and relatively remote rural village.

18.13 Policy

Retain gazetted LEP heritage item listing:	List as heritage items:
LL-01	LL-02
	LL-03
	LL-04
	LL-05
	LL-06
	LL-09
	LL-10

19.0 Londonderry

19.1 Location

Londonderry is located at the northern boundary of the local government area. The name of the locality is possibly derived from the name of the parish, although the name is also shared by a small farm of 30 acres granted c.1814. The suburb is historically associated with Berkshire Park, and suburbs to the north located with Hawkesbury local government area.

19.2 Land Grants

No.	Grantee		Name of Farm	Area	Date of Grant
01	James	Daly	Tea Tree Grove	50 acres	21/3/1821
02	Robert	Vance	D'Aubigne	100 acres	10/11/1825
04	William	Bowman		60 acres	Not determined
05	James	Larra		600 acres	1/1/1810
06	William	Bowman	Originally granted to John Williams. Regranted to Bowman in 1831	30 acres	13/10/1813
07	Richard	Fitzgerald		30 Acres	10/9/1818
08	Samuel	Connor		40 acres	Not determined
10	George	Nash	Summer Hill	60 acres	31/3/1821
11	John	Tighe		100 acres	1814
12	William	Bowman	Bowmans Farm	50 acres	1/12/1821
13	John	Single		50 acres	Not determined
14	H	Stockfish	Charlton Farm	150 acres	1814
15	Charles A.	Purcell		150 acres	25/11/1825
16	Thomas	Kendall	Londonderry	30 acres	31/3/1821
17	John	Ryan	Tallow	50 acres	Not determined
18	William	Shepherd		50 acres	1/12/1821
19	Charles	Hadley		150 acres	10/9/1824
20	George	Cubitt Junior	Apple Tree Flat	80 acres	Not determined
21	George	Cupitt Senior	Cupitt's Farm	100 acres	Not determined
22	Patrick	Harpur		100 acres	21/11/1825
No.	Grantee		Name of Farm	Area	Date of Grant

23	Samuel	Terry		60 acres	Not determined
24	William	Rope		60 acres	13/1/1818
26	Richard	Fitzgerald		60 Acres	31/3/1821

Early Crown land grants in the suburb of **Londonderry,** parish of Londonderry, county of Cumberland. (Base drawing supplied by Penrith City Council.)

19.3 Historical Background

Much of the locality remained Crown land until the 1830s when a number of grants were made along Rickabys Creek. Most of the earlier grants were quite small (50-60 acres) and evidently intended for agriculture, but little permanent settlement ensued. Larger grants were made to James Larra (600 acres), Charles Hadley (150 acres), Henry Stockfish (150 acres), George Cupitt (two grants totaling 180 acres) while William Bowman received multiple grants totaling 708 acres. These grantees had properties in the Hawkesbury region and it is likely the grants were used as cattle and horse runs. William Bowman for example had arrived free in 1801 and with his brother John (1763-1825) established a pastoral and agricultural enterprise on the Hawkesbury.   William's nephew, William Macarthur Bowman, established large pastoral runs west of the Blue Mountains, and was a member of the Legislative

Council in the 1840s. George Cupitt's main farm was at Cornwallis which was very successfully run. George's father was a private in the NSW Corps. His brother, John, was granted 60 acres at present day Berkshire Park. The emancipist James Larra (1749-1839), who received his grant 600 acres from Lieut-Governor Paterson, had interests in the liquor trade centred on Parramatta.

Land grants to emancipists and free born in this area were made during the administration of Governor Macquarie. Patrick Harpur arrived in 1814 to serve a sentence of seven years and later received a grant of 100 acres. In the 1828 census, Harpur's farm comprised 112 acres with 32 acres cleared and 12 acres under cultivation with two head of cattle.[130] George Nash, was born in the colony in 1797 and received a grant of 60 acres. In 1828, 25 acres of the farm, named Summer Hill, was under cultivation and a further 25 acres was cleared with 12 head of cattle. Nash married in 1826 Mary Lees, the daughter of Wesleyan Methodist pioneer John Lees of Castlereagh.[131] James Daley arrived in 1802 to serve a seven years transportation, and received a grant of 80 acres in 1821 named James Grove. In 1828, Daley's farm was reduced to an area of 15 acres and livestock comprising a horse and two head of cattle.[132] Daley's first born son, James, also received a grant of 50 acres, which was named Tea Tree Grove. One of the smallest grants (30 acres), named Londonderry, was made to ex-convict Thomas Kendall. Kendall was one of the convict labourers in William Cox's party which constructed the road over the Blue Mountains in 1814/1815. By the 1828 census he was a labourer at Harriet Purcell's nearby farm of 150 acres which had been granted to her husband Charles. In 1828, 60 acres of the farm was cleared and a further 28 acres under cultivation with 28 head of cattle.[133] Another Cox's road grantee was Thomas Tighe who acted as Cox's guide. Tighe received 100 acres in 1814 which he was not farming by 1828. Within this community of farmers a cemetery (LO-01) was established in the mid-nineteenth century. Local council representation came in 1895 with the establishment of Castlereagh municipality.

During the 1880s a number of the land grants to the east of Londonderry Road were subdivided as part of the boom in small land residential land holdings which offered property ownership for a small sum of money. The estates were:

- Richmond Park being Charles Hadley's 150 acre grant[134]
- Bellevue Park being part of Patrick Harpur's 100 acres[135]
- Clifton Park being part of Patrick Harpur's 100 acres
- Lakes of Killarney being William Rope's 60 acres and J.L. Spencer's 73 acres[136]

These estates faired no better than others in the region, the Richmond Park and Bellevue Park estates being possessed by Penrith Council in 1992 for arrears in rate payments, but the making of the subdivisions in such a remote location suggests that

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[130] Sainty, M.R., and K.A. Johnson, *Census of New South Wales: November 1828*. Library of Australian History, Sydney, 1985, entry H686

[131] *Census of New South Wales: November 1828*, entry no, N36 & Nichols, M., *The Hawkesbury Pioneer Register*, Vol. 1, Hawkesbury City Council, 1996

[132] *Census of New South Wales: November 1828*, entry no, D123

[133] *Census of New South Wales: November 1828*, entry no, P1418

[134] Lands Department – Plan 387 (Litho)

[135] Lands Department – Plan1520 (Litho)

[136] Lands Department – Plan 715 (Litho)

the Londonderry Road must have been a well travelled route between Penrith and Richmond. The low-lying land with water access also seems to have encouraged the establishment of a tannery (location unknown) in 1895 by Mr A Innes.[137]

In the 1930s, 300 acres of the Lakes of Killarney estate was purchased by surveyor Leslie Roberts, the land being sold to recoup unpaid rates. The land was re-subdivided to provide semi-rural blocks of four to seven acres which, in being offered on favourable terms, were popular with people seeking some shelter from the depreciations of the Depression who erected cheaply constructed houses of bush pole and hessian bags. To service this community an interdenominational Sunday school was established in the 1930s which utilized a de-commissioned tramway car from 1937, a post office was opened in 1935, and a public school opened in 1934. The tramcar was later used for Anglican church services until present the St. John's Church was completed.

The RAAF established its high frequency radio transmitting station at Londonderry for the airbase at Richmond during the Second World War. This facility was upgraded in the 1950s.

The subdivision of the Crown Land was probably undertaken in the economically depressed 1890s, when other Crown land in the region were subdivided into small homesteads selection blocks of about 40 acres. The Crown Lands were agriculturally unproductive and most of the subdivisions eventually returned to Crown ownership in the form of nature reserves.

19.4   Description

The rural suburb of Londonderry is located to the north of Penrith. The suburb is bounded by The Driftway to the north and the historic Northern Road to the east. Londonderry Road dissects the suburb.

The topography is characterized by gently undulating land. Generally the land has been selectively cleared for semi-rural living along the eastern margin of the suburb. The western area is (west of Nutt Road) is open Crown Land that has been mined for sand, gravel and clay in past years.

The pattern of clearance reflects the historic land uses in the area and the course of Rickabys Creek, around which a high number of early colonial land grants were sited and later nineteenth century estate subdivision located between the course of the creek and Londonderry Road. The course of Rickabys Creek has remnant natural vegetation along the watercourse. However, while the original estates were laid out in the 1880s, the current subdivision pattern is generally associated with later, twentieth century. The age of the houses in these areas date from the 1950's.

The village centre is located along Londonderry Road to the south of the RAAF transmitting station. The village comprises a school, post office, rural fire station, and park reserve. The village is located within the late nineteenth century Lakes of Killarney Estate subdivision (715 Litho). Further south, along Studley Street, is another late nineteenth century subdivision of the Bellevue Estate (1520 Litho).

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[137] *Nepean Times* 19/10/1895, p.4

There is nothing of demonstrated heritage significance here, beyond the historic cemetery (LO-01) which is located some distance to the north of these estates.

The Northern Road and Richmond Road are historic early nineteenth century roads. While the roads have been upgraded to suit evolving traffic usage, the roads, in particular The Northern Road, retain a rural setting due to the retention of native vegetation in adjoining properties.

19.5 Existing Heritage Items

The following item was identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, and listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*:

LO-01 Londonderry Cemetery 325-331 Londonderry Road SHI 2260115	The cemetery is a poignant reminder of mid-nineteenth settlement in the area, and for its possible historical association with the town of Richmond.

19.6 Existing Nominated Heritage Items

The following items were identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, but not listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*:

PC-03 The Northern Road	The Northern Road was nominated for its historic interest as an early colonial road. It is not recommended for listing.

19.7 Potential Heritage Items

No potential items were identified through fieldwork undertaken for the preparation of this review:

19.8 Planning codes, guidelines and studies

Existing statutory controls for heritage items are contained in the Penrith Local Environmental Plan 19914 (Environmental Heritage Conservation).

Londonderry is included in the Penrith Rural Lands Study prepared by Penrith City Council (June 2001). The report highlights:

- Rich natural and European heritage (even though ittle remains in the locality)
- Undulating terrain with areas of poor drainage lines creating thickets of Melaluca
- Forest of ironbark, with scribbly gums and apple trees
- Significant areas of natural vegetation
- High proportion of lots about 2 ha
- High density rural residential with intensive plants and animal uses
- High number of horse and dog kennels
- High percentage of vacant blocks with native vegetation
- Flat land with high percentage of native vegetation corridors

Londonderry village is identified in the *Penrith Rural Lands Strategy* (September 2003) in the group of five rural villages were future settlement growth is possible. The Strategy recommends, among other things:

- retention of rural village character
- Ensuring that new dwellings respect the character of surrounding dwellings
- Ensuring new residential development complements and enhances the existing village character
- Developing a core commercial centre.

The Strategy also includes Londonderry in a group of three villages where future expansion of the village area might be possible subject to further investigation.

19.9 Comment

Londonderry is principally significant for its historic associations with early colonial management practices in the clustering of small Crown grants along Rickabys Creek set within common land. The value of the watercourse to rural settlement is demonstrated in later nineteenth subdivision which continues to characterise the subdivision pattern between the creek and Londonderry Road. Evidently sparsely settled, some insight into the former community here is demonstrated by the cemetery reserve on Londonderry Road.

Londonderry is associated with the themes of pastoralism, land tenure, mining, forestry, towns, suburbs and villages, defence. The suburb continues to exemplify these themes.

19.10 Recommendations

Characterised by its open woodland, sparse population and predominantly post 1950 semi-rural residences there is little to tangibly demonstrate earlier patterns of land use. The quaint and unorthodox cemetery is significant for its size, location and setting in remnant open woodland.

19.11 Policy

| Retain gazetted LEP heritage item listing: |
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| L-01 |

20.0 Luddenham

20.1 Location

Luddenham is located at the south-east corner of the local government area. The suburb comprises a village centre established in the late nineteenth century and outlying rural and semi-rural allotments. The suburb shares the rural character of neighbouring Orchard Hills and Mulgoa and suburbs to the south located within Liverpool local government area.

20.2 Land Grants

No.	Grantee		Name of Farm	Area	Date of Grant
1	William	Hill		40 acres	13/6/1823
2	Daniel	Wellings		50 acres	13/6/1823
3	James	Beckett		60 acres	13/6/1823
4	Cornelius	Ryan		60 acres	13/6/1823
5	William	Sherries		40 acres	13/6/1823
6	Edward	Lewis		30 acres	13/6/1823
7	Peter	Workman		100 acres	13/6/1823
8	Andrew	Nash		80 acres	13/6/1823
9	Benjamin	Nicholls	Kington	200 acres	13/1/1818
10	Joseph	Vertills		80 acres	5/4/1821
11	James	Scott		140 acres	5/4/1821
12	James	Smith		400 acres	31/8/1819
13	Michael	Henderson	Filly Paddock	500 acres	31/8/1819
14	John	Blaxland	Luddenham	6170 acres	30/11/1813
15	John	Blaxland	Stockwood Farm	600 acres	31/8/1819
16	George	Panton		330 acres	5/4/1821
17	George	Panton	Claremont	1000 acres	31/8/1819
18	Henry	York		34 acres	31/8/1819
19	Charles	York		34 acres	31/8/1819
20	Thomas	Cosgrove		60 acres	19/10/1831
21	Thomas	Cosgrove		100 acres	31/8/1819
22	William	Cosgrove		60 acres	13/1/1818
23	Thomas	Bowden		200 acres	5/4/1821
24	William	Shelley		500 acres	13/1/1818
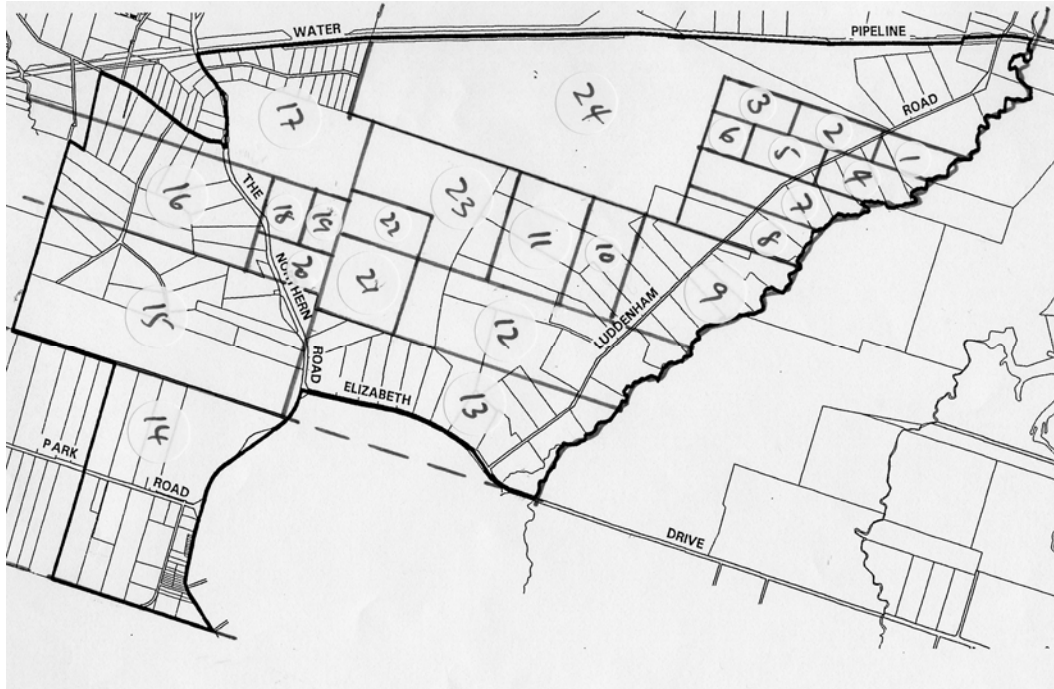
Crown land grants in the village of **Luddenham,** parish of Bringelly, county of Cumberland. (Base drawing supplied by Penrith City Council.)

20.3   Historical Background

The Penrith suburb of Luddenham is situated at the intersection of The Northern Road linking the settlements of Richmond and Windsor with Camden, and the east/west route from Wallacia and the Mulgoa Valley with Liverpool and Parramatta. The Luddenham Road is a route to the Great Western Highway.

At the time of the first Crown grants made by Governor Macquarie the area represented the new frontier of settlement and was characterised by moderately fertile soils and open forest. The largest grant is located in the southern part of the locality and is part of John Blaxland's grant of 1813 of 6,710 acres. Only part of John Blaxland's grant of 6170 acres is located within the local government area at Luddenham but a smaller grant of 600 acres, known as Stockwood farm, is situated to the west of the intersection of The Northern Road and Elizabeth Drive. Blaxland's larger grant was named Luddenham after the family property in Kent, England. Here, Blaxland principally grazed stock but he also built a mill and brewery, and developed a vineyard. These activities were undertaken to the west of the estate in the area of present day Wallacia.[138]

John Blaxland (1769-1845) and his brother Gregory had come to the colony as free settlers in 1807 seeking to make money in pastoral and agricultural enterprises. Gregory received a large grant of 2,000 acres at Orchard Hills in 1809, named Lee Holme, and the Luddenham Road connects the two estates. John's principal estate was Newington, while Gregory settled at Brush Farm at present day Ryde. In the latter decades of the nineteenth century, Luddenham Road provided an important link

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[138]   Lands Department – Roll Plan No. 6

between Bringelly and St. Marys and the upkeep of the road was an important priority for local authorities; it was first metalled in 1887.[139]

In the financial downturn of 1841, John Blaxland was forced to mortgage his estates, and on his death in 1845, Luddenham estate was taken up by his son Edward. Little could be done to revive the estate over the troubled 1840s and the Australian Trust Company sold it to Charles Nicholson (1808-1903) in October 1851. In 1859 the central and western portions of Luddenham estate were surveyed (3,513 acres), and the survey of the eastern division (in Liverpool LGA), representing the balance of the estate at 4,158 acres, followed in 1862 on Nicholson's return to London (the whole estate at this time was 8,450 acres). While Blaxland's homestead of Luddenham was located to the west of the estate, Nicholson's village of Luddenham was developed at the eastern end along The Northern Road. In the survey of 1859 a church reserve had been dedicated, but it was not until July 1871 that St. James' Anglican Church was completed (LU-06)

At the time of the survey of 1859, 2000 acres of the estate was under cultivation,[140] which over the following decades would appear to have been managed by tenant farmers. In consideration of the extent of the Luddenham estate, resident population figures are difficult to determine, but by 1860 the local farming community warranted the establishment of a national school[141], and a post office followed in 1872. *Greville's Directory* of 1872 noted 29 residents. The village offered a range of services such as two blacksmiths, a bootmaker, butcher, and an inn. Rural life revolved around farming, but Francis Anshcau had established a winery on his property 'Stionberg'. Five people were employed in the timber trade as sawyers and wood splitters.

In 1885 the estate was purchased by a syndicate of Sydney land developers, re-subdivided to form a patchwork of semi-rural allotments in freehold title, and Park Road was put through.[142] From this time the village of Luddenham developed as a centre for civic services. The former Primitive Methodist's church (LU-05) was completed in 1886,[143] and a Protestant Hall (now Progress Hall) (LU-04) was opened in the same year.[144] To the north a public reserve was established in association with the annual agricultural show which was begun in 1892 (LU-07) and has operated consecutive annual shows since 1902.[145] The Catholic Church at Luddenham (in the neighbouring LGA) was opened in 1913.[146]

The remaining area of the locality to the north of Blaxland's grant comprised a patchwork of Crown grants fringing an unnamed watercourse and an extensive chain of ponds. Some of these grants belonged to ex-convicts such as Henry York who received a grant of 34 acres in 1819 after arriving in 1817 to serve a sentence of transportation. By 1828 he was working at his mother's (Mary Crooke) nearby Mt. Pleasant estate. A similar fate beset Peter Workman who had come free to the

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[139] *Nepean Times* 24/9/1887, p.9
[140] *Sydney Morning Herald* 25/5/1859
[141] *Sydney Morning Herald* 2/10/1860
[142] *Nepean Times* 11/7/1885, p.2
[143] *Nepean Times* 6/11/1886, p.9
[144] *Nepean Times* 23/1/1886, p.2
[145] *Nepean Times* 17/12/1947, p.4
[146] *Nepean Times* 22/2/1913, p8

colony in 1818, and received a land grant of 100 acres in 1823. Through the 1820s he was employed at John Wood's nearby estate as overseer.[147] Larger grants were situated to the south around the chain of ponds. These grants were made to members of Macquarie's civil establishment and free settlers. George Panton was the coroner and later postmaster at Sydney (from 1819) and received grants totaling 1330 acres, named Claremont. In the 1832 *New South Wales Calendar and General Post Office Directory* magistrate G.T Savage is listed as residing at Claremont. Michael Henderson, who had a large grant of 500 acres, was a free settler who arrived in 1817. Thomas Bowden, who was granted 200 acres, was the master of the nearby (in Liverpool LGA) Male Orphan School from 1819. William Shelley had a grant of 500 acres and was a missionary and trader who had first arrived in the colony in 1800 and was later the superintendent of the Native Institution at Parramatta. John Smith, who had a grant of 500 acres, had come to the colony as a free settler in 1819 and was the assistant storekeeper in the commissariat at Sydney. Benjamin Nichols, who was granted 200 acres, had come free in 1814 and was a police constable in Sydney. James Scott, whose grants totaled 500 acres, was the commissary at the Emu Plains convict establishment in 1823. The 1822 muster return noted 80 acres of this grant had been cleared, and while a further 25 acres were growing wheat and barley, the estate was principally used to run cattle (106) and hogs (40). Scott was not resident at the farm.

By the late nineteenth century these multiple grants were held by two land owners. The northern most area formed part of Sir Daniel Cooper's estate of over 4,000 acres named Claremont. This estate extended into the present day locality of Orchard Hills.

This area was within the proposed Mulgoa irrigation scheme promoted by George Chaffey, the Californian irrigator who had successfully completed the irrigation scheme at Mildura, Henry Gorman of Gorman and Hardie, estate agent and property speculator, and probably also Arthur Winbourn Stephen of Mulgoa. The private parliamentary authorising act for the irrigation scheme, the *Mulgoa Irrigation Act*, was passed in December 1890 which permitted the promoters to acquire land, erect plant, and use and distribute the waters of the Warragamba River through to South Creek as far north as St. Marys. The proposal was contemporary with the Wentworth irrigation scheme. An area of 18,610 acres was proposed to be acquired and subdivided into orchard and township lots.[148] The scheme collapsed in the economic downturn of the 1890s, but the Coopers retained most of this land well into the 1930s.[149]

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[147] Sainty, M.R., and K.A. Johnson, *Census of New South Wales: November 1828*. Library of Australian History, Sydney, 1985, and State Records of New South Wales, Colonial Secretary's Correspondence Fiche 3034; 4/1825B No. 808.

[148] *NSW Parliamentary Debates*, Legislative Assembly 1890, Vol. 50, p.6103

[149] Lands Department – Certificate of Title Vol. 1885 Fol. 129
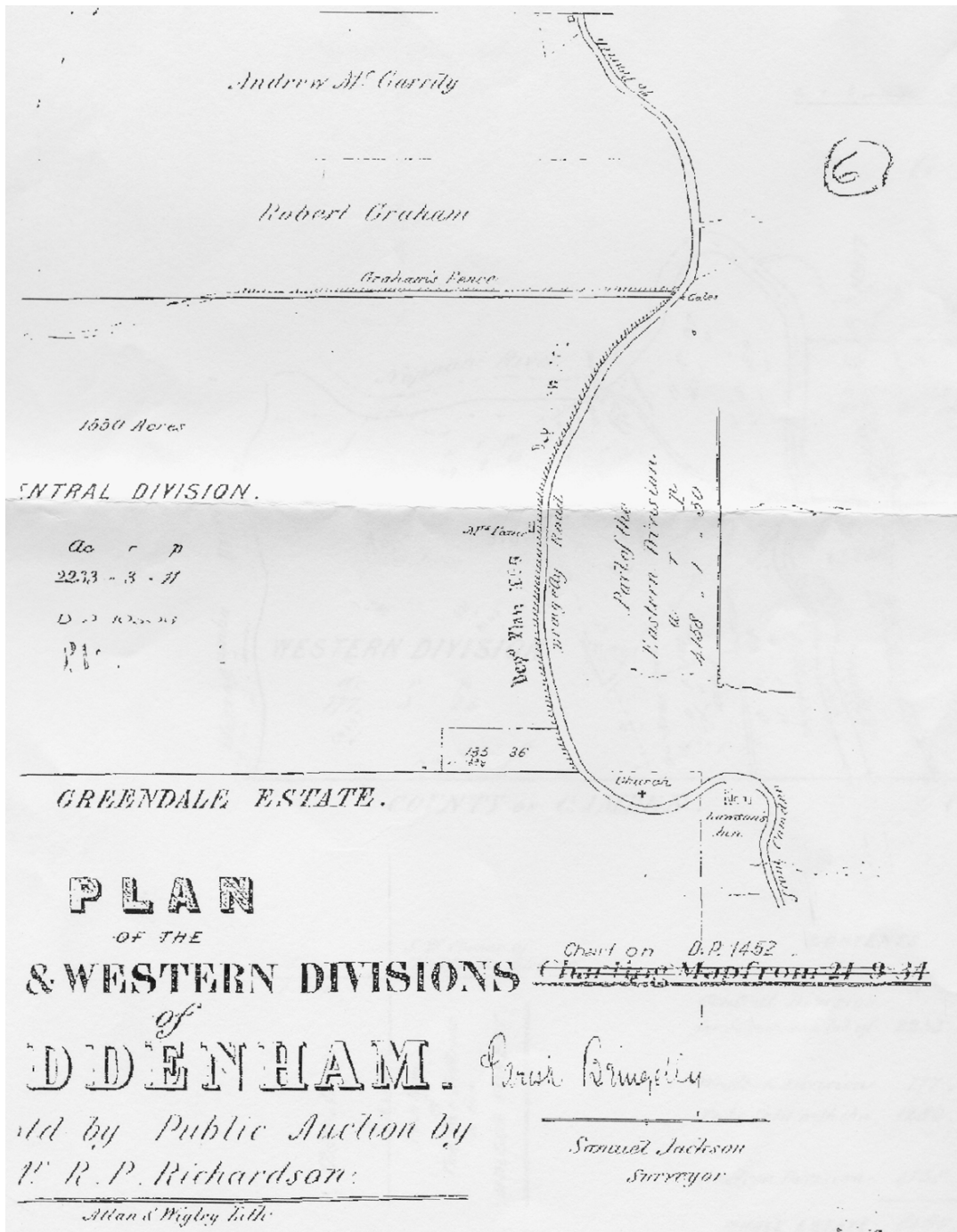
The plan of the Western and Central divisions of Luddenham was prepared by surveyor Samuel Jackson in mid-1859. The estate was re-subdivided in the mid 1880s when Park Road was put through. Source: Land and Property Information Roll Plan No 6.

A smaller, yet sizable, estate of nearly 900 acres to the east and west of The Northern Road was owned by the Bouffier family from around 1900 until at least c.1950.[150] The Bouffiers were cattle dealers supplying the Sydney market. To the north of Bouffier's land (and continuing into Orchard Hills) was Tottenham Park (OH-08), an estate of 1868 acres by 1920. This estate would seem to have been put together by William Charker who received a grant in 1812 of 60 acres to east on the

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[150] Lands Department – Certificate of Title Vol. 1280 Fol. 171

banks of South Creek. In the latter decades of the nineteenth century the estate was owned by Thomas Ryan who married the second eldest daughter of the William Charker.[151]

20.4   Description

Luddenham is a small rural village straggling along The Northern Road to the south of Penrith. The village centre is dissected by The Northern Road which connects Penrith with Bringelly and Park Road which connects Luddenham with Wallacia and Silverdale to the west. To the north of the village is the major road junction with Elizabeth Drive which in-turn leads to the Luddenham Road. These are highly significant historic road alignments. The Northern Road is the boundary between the local government areas of Penrith and Liverpool, and the village centre is administered by these councils.

The village centre comprises allotments with frontage principally to The Northern Road which contain commercial and civic buildings, and residences. New residential subdivision is generally concentrated to the east of The Northern Road within the local government area of Liverpool. The land surrounding the village centre is largely rural; it is undulating and has been largely cleared. To the north of the village are a number of poultry farms.

The village centre is approached by The Northern Road which follows a circuitous alignment determined by the natural topography taking the high ground above creeks located to the east and west. Park Road follows a straight alignment across undulating land to the west.

The subdivision pattern in the village is evidently later than the original Luddenham subdivision (Roll Plan No. 6), but is none-the-less early (DP1655 and DP1664). A private village subdivision (173 (L)) is located to the west of The Northern Road (in the Liverpool LGA).

The built environment of the village core is characterised by free-standing single storey cottages which address the street frontage. The housing stock is constructed of brick, weatherboard or fibrous-cement sheet constructed principally in the decades around the 1900 (LU-01, LU-02, LU-03) and from the 1950s. Roof forms generally utilise hipped and/or gabled framing covered in terracotta or cement tiles and corrugated metal sheeting. There are no historic commercial buildings, but a number of notable historic community and religious buildings (LU-04, LU-05, LU-06). The open character of the village is extenuated by these church and cemetery reserves and a show ground reserve (LU-07). This extensive recreation ground provides a point of historic interest for the entry to the village from the north; a role at the southern fringe of the village is provided by the cluster of church and community buildings. The elevation of The Northern Road provides views to the west with a backdrop of the treed foothills of the Blue Mountains Escarpment.

The eastern boundary of the suburb is defined by Luddenham Road and South Creek. The land is undulating with a range of low hills to the west of the road. Beyond these hills is cleared farmland characterised by creeklines and

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[151]   *Nepean Times* 13/7/1901, p.6

interconnecting chain of ponds. This part of the suburb is sparsely populated with no historic homestead addressing the road, however a section of the road is fringed by traditional timber post and rail estate fencing. The low-lying floodplain of neighbouring Badgerys Creek to the east is a conspicuous landscape element with its stands of trees fringing the creeklines (KC-01).

20.5 Existing Heritage Items

The following items were identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, and are listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*:

LU-01 Brick Cottage, 406 Park Road SHI 2260116	The form, location and materials of this brick cottage provide insight into late-nineteenth century rural settlement in the area. The cottage is associated with the rural settlement of the mid-nineteenth century by tenant farmers.	
LU-02 Brick Cottage, 21-55 Campbell Street SHI 2260117	The form, location and materials of this brick cottage provide insight into late-nineteenth century settlement in the village area. The building provides a valuable contribution to the definition of the village area of Luddenham.	
LU-03a Timber Cottage, 3075 The Northern Road SHI 2260118	The form, location and materials of this cottage provide insight into late-nineteenth century settlement in the village area. The prominent location of the cottage on the busy Northern Road contributes to defining the heritage values of this part of the LGA.	
LU-03b Timber Cottage, 3065-3067 The Northern Road SHI 2260678	The form, location and materials of this cottage provide insight into late-nineteenth century settlement in the village area. The property includes a slab barn which is visible from the road. The location of the cottage on the busy Northern Road contributes to defining the heritage values of this part of the LGA.	
LU-04 Luddenham Progress Hall, 3091-3095 The Northern Road SHI 2260119	The Progress Hall was listed for its historic association with the development of the village area of Luddenham and in providing a focus for local community activities. The building would appear to have been erected as the Protestant Hall in 1886 is therefore the earliest extant example of such a building in the LGA. The building is also part of a collection of quasi-public buildings which in their number, age and grouping is unique in a village setting in the LGA.	

| LU-05
Luddenham Uniting Church,
3097-3099 The Northern Road
SHI 2260120 | The rendered brick Uniting church demonstrates nineteenth century rural settlement in the region and the emergence of community centre at Luddenham village. This simple Gothic style church was erected for the Primitive Methodist Church in 1886. The rural setting of the church is enhanced by clusters of shade trees and small graveyard. The church is unique in the LGA because of its historic association with the Primitive Methodists. The building is also part of a collection of quasi-public buildings which in their number, age and grouping is unique in a village setting in the LGA. | |
| LU-06
St. James Anglican Church and Cemetery,
3101-3125 The Northern Road
SHI 2260122 | The sandstone St. James' church demonstrates nineteenth century rural settlement in the region and the emergence of community centre at Luddenham village. This simple Gothic style church was erected for the Anglican Church around 1870. The church is prominently set above a shallow valley with the backdrop of the Blue Mountains. The rural setting of the church is enhanced by clusters of shade trees and enveloping graveyard. The church is the oldest the area and has historic associations with a number of local landholders such as Sir Charles Nicholson. | |

20.6   Existing Nominated Heritage Item

The following item was identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, but not listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*:

| PC-03
The Northern Road | The Northern Road was nominated for its historic interest as an early colonial road. While alignment of the road in following a narrow ridgeline continues to be of historic interest the road has been upgraded and roadside margin cleared of trees. The elevation of the road provides impressive views of the Blue Mountains to the west.

It is not recommended for listing. | |

20.7   Potential Heritage Items

The following items were identified through fieldwork undertaken for the preparation of this review:

| LU-07
Showground,
428-452 Park Road
SHI 2260679 | The Luddenham Showground represents a key aspect of the history of the village in being the first orgnanised continuous show to have been initiated in the LGA. The open grounds with its shade trees, fencing, stands and clusters of corrugated-iron sheeted buildings (possibly dating from the early twentieth century) is unique in the LGA and provides a major contribution to the definition of the village area. | |

LU-08 Luddenham Road Alignment SHI 2260843	Luddenham Road is an historic road alignment which today is still traverses largely rural land. While no historic farmhouse fronts this section of the road, this section of post and rail estate fencing provides some insight into earlier settlement. The road is characterized by its undulating alignment cut into the slope of the hillside above the tributaries of South Creek and remnant stands of trees. Apart from its aesthetic appeal, the road has historic associations with the predominant pastoral activities of the nineteenth century and first half of the twentieth century commencing with the Blaxland brothers' ownership from the 1810s.	
PC-07 Water Supply Pipelines	The water supply line between Warragamba dam and Prospect reservoir cuts across the southern half of the LGA. The dual pipelines of massive diameter set within a cleared easement are a prominent landmark in the region and demonstrate steel fabricating technology of their day. The pipeline however has no particular significance to the history of Penrith.	

20.8   Planning Codes, Guidelines and Studies

Existing statutory controls for heritage items are contained in the Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991 (Environmental Heritage Conservation).

Luddenham is included in the Penrith Rural Lands Study prepared by Penrith City Council (June 2001). The report highlights:

- Gently rolling undulating landscape with extensive vistas
- The historic village with rural landscape
- Road corridors forming important boundary elements which define vistas
- The small number of rural residences

Luddenham village is identified in the Penrith Rural Lands Strategy (September 2003) in the group of five rural villages were future settlement growth is possible. The Strategy recommends, among other things:

- Retention of rural village character
- Ensuring that new dwellings respect the character of surrounding dwellings
- Ensuring new residential development complements and enhances the existing village character
- Developing a core commercial centre.

The Strategy also includes Luddenham in a group of three villages where future expansion of the village area might be possible subject to further investigation.

The *South Creek Valley Heritage Study* prepared for the Department of Planning by Perumal Murphy Pty. Ltd, March 1990 identified the following items as warranting special heritage protection:

- St. James Cemetery, Luddenham (A-04) as an item of local significance (LU-06)
- Graveyard and trees of St James Church (L-57) as an item of regional significance (LU-06)
- Uniting Church, Luddenham (A-05) as an item of local significance (LU-05)

- Eucalypt trees – Sales Park, Luddenham (L-31) as an item of local significance (LU-07)
- Showground and trees, Luddenham showground (L-56) as an item of regional significance (LU-07)
- Forest red gum tree, Luddenham Road, Badgerys Creek (L-46) as an item of local significance (LU-08)
- Row of tallow trees – Luddenham Road, Badgerys Creek (L-56) – as an item of regional significance (LU-08)
- Warragamba Pipeline (L-11) as an item of regional significance (PC-07)

20.9 Comment

Luddenham is one of the most intact and historically interesting late nineteenth century village reserve in the local government area. The evolution of surrounding rural and urban uses and historic associations with the community supported by these are demonstrated in the collection of extant cottages and farmhouses, numerous church and cemetery reserves, and recreation ground reserve.

The village is attractively sited on the elevated The Northern Road with a distant backdrop of the Great Dividing Range. The surrounding undulating rural land, particularly along Luddenham Road, remains largely undeveloped pastoral land which to the east has scenic quality enhanced by views to neighbouring Badgerys Creek.

Luddenham is associated with the themes of pastoralism and agriculture, religion, social institutions, persons, creative endeavour, and towns, suburbs and villages. The extant built environment continues to demonstrate these themes which collectively contribute to an understanding of how the village and surrounding farmlands have evolved from the nineteenth century.

20.10 Recommendation

Luddenham comprises a village centre of high historic value and aesthetic interest and a surrounding rural landscape of high aesthetic value and historic interest.

Within the village centre there are a number of individual items that are of historic, aesthetic, social and/or archaeological significance. The planning strategy to date has been to individually list these items in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991.* However, the southern edge of the village has a good degree of historic intactness as demonstrated by the churches and cemeteries (LU-05 and LU-06), hall (LU-04) and cottages (LU-03).

The shared administrative control is potentially problematic given openness of surrounding country and elevation of the village which collectively provides views to broader setting. Closing-in this setting is therefore undesirable and should be avoided by both councils.

The listing of items LU-01 and LU-02 should be maintained. The northern approach to the village is enhanced by the historic values of the showground (LU-07) set within cleared ground and shade trees. It is recommended this item should be listed.

The eastern edge of the locality retains a rural character that derives from sustained pastoral uses. While it may have been intensely settled at the outset of European settlement in the 1820s, it is now sparsely settled and this land use pattern would

seem to be long-standing. While it is recommended that this area be managed in accordance with the principles of the *Penrith Rural Lands Strategy* it is important to emphasize that ill-considered development has the potential to impact on the cultural values of the broader setting of Badgerys Creek.

20.11 Policy

Retain gazetted LEP heritage item listing:	List as heritage items:
LU-01	LU-07
LU-02	LU-08
LU-03a*	
LU-03b*	
LU-04	
LU-05	
LU-06	

* Currently listed as a combined item LU-03

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21.0 Mt Vernon

21.1 Location

The locality of Mt Vernon is located the at the south-east corner of the local government area. The suburb is historically associated with Kemps Creek, and suburbs to the south and east located within Fairfield and Liverpool local government areas.
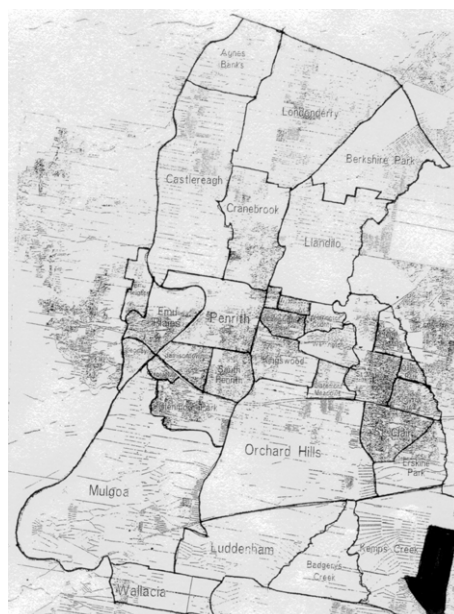
21.2 Land Grants

No.	Grantee		Name of Farm	Area	Date of Grant
1	Isaac	Nichols	Bowwood	650 acres	10/6/1815
2	W.	Joyce	Joyce's Farm	150 acres	10/6/1815
3	Anthony Fenn	Kemp	Mt Vernon	500 acres	11/11/08
4	Anthony Fenn	Kemp		300 acres	8/6/1809
5	Isaac	Nichols		150 acres	31/8/1819

Crown land grants in the suburb of **Mt. Vernon,** parish of Claremont, county of Cumberland. (Base drawing supplied by Penrith City Council.)

21.3 Historical Background

The name of the locality is taken from the Crown grant of Anthony Fenn Kemp. Between 1810 and 1820, Kemp received two grants totalling 850 acres. Other early grants in the locality are Isaac Nichol's Bowwood (800 acres) and William Joyce's 150 acres.

Kemp (1773?-1868) arrived as an ensign in the NSW Corps in 1795 and initially served at Norfolk Island. In later years he was entangled, with fellow officers such as Nicholas Bayly, in the Corps' militancy against the administrations of Governor King and Governor Bligh. Kemp's first grant in the district was the 300 acres granted by Colnel William Paterson in 1809 as one of the flurry of grants made to military officers prior to the arrival of Lachlan Macquarie. For his role in the disposition of Governor Bligh, Kemp returned to England with the Corps in 1810, but was not tried. In later years he returned as a free settler and settled in Tasmania. Kemp's assets in New South Wales were sold around 1810. By 1860 Thomas Byrne was associated with the estate,[152] and by 1891 it was associated with John Allen.[153] The estate was evidently used to graze cattle and sheep.

Isaac Nichols (1770-1819), Australia's first postmaster, who had been transported for seven years and arrived in the colony in 1791, did not reside at his grant. Nichols received grants at Concord, Hunters Hill and Petersham which by 1815 totalled 1400 acres.

Essentially rural and sparsely populated in the nineteenth century, local government representation was forced on the area by the government in 1906 through the establishment of Nepean Shire.

By the early 1970s the southern portion of the locality had been subdivided into semi-rural allotments in a layout that incorporates the distinctive road pattern encircling the natural rise. The northern area remained rural until 1989 and subsequent semi-rural subdivision as the Capitol Hill estate.

21.4 Description

Mount Vernon is a small rural residential suburb located on the eastern bank of Kemps Creek to the south of St. Marys. The suburb is bounded on the west by Mamre Road and on the south by Elizabeth Drive. The eastern boundary is the divide between the local government areas of Penrith and Blacktown.

The topography of the suburb is very distinct in its steep hillsides and represents a marked contrast with the low-lying lands to the west and north. The road network circumnavigates these hill formations. The steeply sloping residential allotments of about two acres in the southern part have frontage to these roads. The houses are generally set back from the road and are often set within stands of trees; most of the land however has been cleared.

The residences are post 1970 and a considerable number have been erected within the last decade. The later houses are often two storey, of grand proportions, exhibit a range of architectural styles inclusive of neo-Georgian and farmhouse vernacular, and are set atop the hillside to capture views west to the Blue Mountains.

There are no extant historic buildings, road alignments (aside from Mamre Road) or allotment boundaries.

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[152] Penrith City Council Web Page - 1860 Penrith City Council Petition
[153] Lands Department – Crown Plan 4288.1603

The residences fronting Mamre Road form part of a different subdivision pattern and in their age, scale and location are comparable to the pattern exhibited in neighbouring Kemps Creek.

21.5   Existing Heritage Items

No items are listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*.

21.6   Potential Heritage Items

No items were identified through fieldwork undertaken for the preparation of this review.

21.7   Planning Codes, Guidelines and Studies

Existing statutory controls for heritage items are contained in the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991 (Environmental Heritage Conservation)*. Mt. Vernon is included in the *Penrith Rural Lands Study* prepared by Penrith City Council (June 2001). The report highlights:

- The scenic landforms including rolling hills around Mt Vernon
- Recent estate development characterised by large residences
- Cleared land with rolling to steep hills

The *Penrith Rural Lands Strategy* (September 2003) includes Mt. Vernon in the group of four localities where future development of rural living (one hectare) might be possible subject to further investigation.

21.8   Comments

Mount Vernon is principally significant for the scenic quality of its compact undulating steep hills that also provide distant views to the Great Dividing Range.

Mt. Vernon Creek is associated with the themes of pastoralism.

21.9   Recommendations

No specific cultural heritage issues were identified in the review.

While it is recommended that this area be managed in accordance with the principles of the *Penrith Rural Lands Strategy* it is important to emphasise that ill-considered development has potential to impact on the cultural values of the broader setting of Badgerys Creek and Kemps Creek.
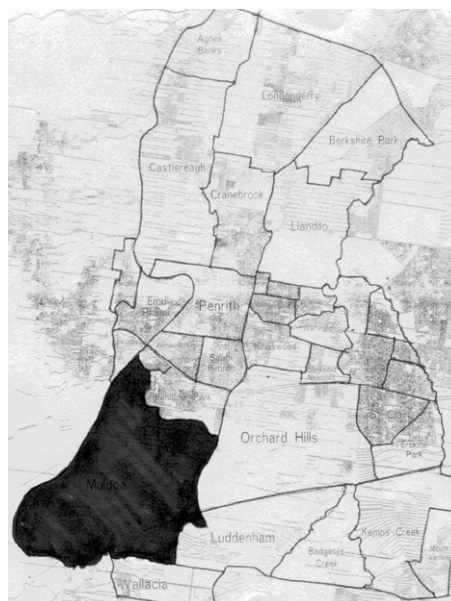
21.10 Policy

None

22.0 Mulgoa

22.1 Location

The Mulgoa Valley lies to the south of Penrith between Regentville, Wallacia and Luddenham. It is bounded by the river to the west with its steep escarpments and banks.

22.2 Land Grants

No.	Grantee		Name of Farm	Area	Date of Grant
01	Robert	Cartwright	Hawkestone	600 acres	25/8/1812
02	Annesley	McGrove		50 acres	Not determined
03	John	William John	Mount Pleasant	80 acres	c.1814
05	Bertha	Luttrell	Mountains	125 acres	1/1/1810
06	Oscar	Luttrell	Bellevue	125 acres	1/1/1810
07	Sarah	Brabyn	Hayes	500 acres	1/3/1816
09	Malvina	Luttrell		125 acres	1/1/1810
10	John	Jamison		330 acres	9/1/1822
11	Samuel	Bradley		400 acres	c.1814
12	Edgar	Luttrell		125 acres	1/1/1810
13	Henry	Fulton		600 acres	8/10/1816
14	John	Wood	Chipping	1500 acres	31/8/1819
15	William	Cox Senr		100 acres	8/10/1816
16	James	King		40 acres	8/10/1816
17	William	Cox Senr		200 acres	8/10/1816
18	James	Byrne		100 acres	8/10/1816
19	Richard	Lewis		100 acres	18/1/1817
20	John	Grover		50 acres	8/10/1816
21	George	Panton	Claremont	1000 acres	31/8/1819
22	John	Coagan		50 acres	8/10/1816
No.	Grantee		Name of Farm	Area	Date of Grant
23	William	Cox Senr		760 acres	18/1/1817

24	William	Cox Snr		820 acres	8/10/1816
25	George	Cox	Winbourne	600 acres	8/10/1816
26	John	Lamb		80 acres	8/10/1816
27	Henry	Sells		50 acres	5/4/1821
28	John	Norton	Grovers	800 acres	5/4/1821
29	Nathanial	Norton	Fairlight	800 acres	5/4/1821
30	James	Norton	Northend	870 acres	5/4/1821
31	Richard	Lewis		200 acres	c.1814
32	Henry	Cox		400 acres	18/1/1817
33	George M	Slade		800 acres	5/4/1821
34	Edward	Cox		300 acres	1/1/1810
35	Thomas	Hobby		640 acres	1/1/1810
36	Harriet	Luttrell		125 acres	1/1/1810
37	Edward	Luttrell		125 acres	1/1/1810
38	William	Cox Snr		850 acres	5/4/1821
39	Robert	Luttrell	Summer Hill	125 acres	1/1/1810
40	Alfred	Luttrell	Pleasant Plains	125 acres	1/1/1810
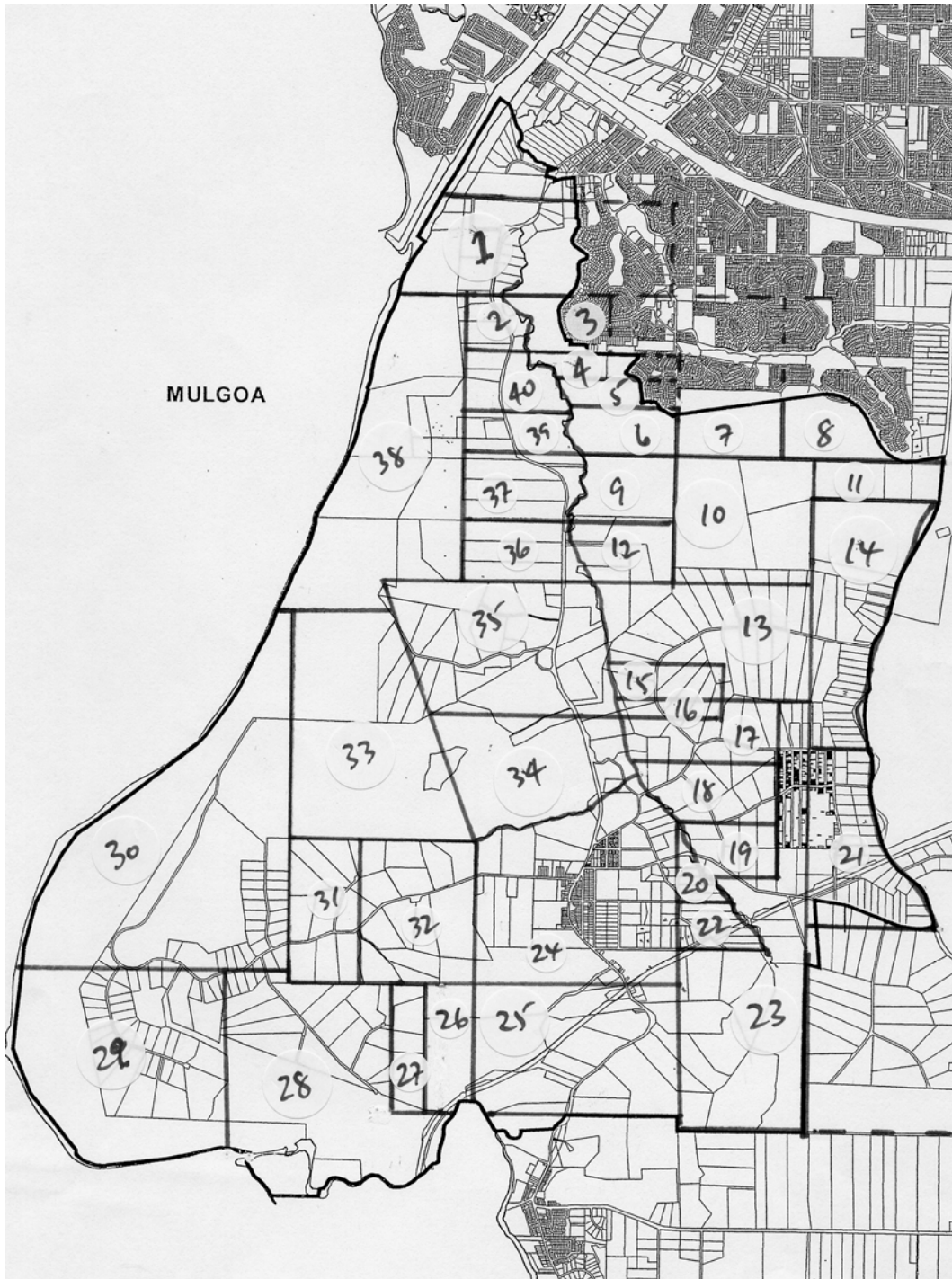
Crown land grants in the suburb of **Mulgoa,** parish of Mulgoa, county of Cumberland. (Base drawing supplied by Penrith City Council.)

22.3   Historical Background

European exploration of the general area of the Mulgoa Valley commenced in 1789 with Captain Tench's expedition down the Nepean River. The area had become known to Europeans through George Caley's exploration of October 1801 into the region of Cobbitty. Further explorations were undertaken in 1802 by Lieutenant Francis Barrallier and in 1804 by Surveyor George Evans. Surveyor James Meehan intermittently returned to the Nepean River system during the 1800s, and entered the Mulgoa Valley to undertake surveys from around 1809. Exploration sought arable land that could sustain farming as the rich low lying alluvial land of the Hawkesbury River, and South Creek further east, had been opened up for small farms of about 50 acres, in the 1790s. By 1804 this land and other favourable parts of the Cumberland Plain had been occupied, leaving the so-called 'forest lands' which had less fertile clay soils. The Mulgoa Valley is an example of the less fertile areas, but had the advantage of pockets of alluvial soil along the creek beds.

The northern edge of the locality is defined by the site of Sir John Jamison's Regentville and the later Glenleigh. The extensive estate of Regentville (R-03), which at its maximum extent in 1834 comprised 3,890 hectares, was put together by Sir John Jamison through land grants and purchases of freehold land. Jamison was the son of Thomas Jamison who was one of the surgeons who accompanied the convicts of the First Fleet aboard the Sirius. In the colony Jamison progressed through the ranks of the military establishment and attained the post of surgeon-general by 1803. Jamison returned to England in 1809. On Jamison's death in 1811, his son Sir John, who like his father was a surgeon in the Royal Navy, inherited the land grant and subsequently came to the colony in 1814. Jamison was the first knight commander (KCMG) in the colony and the most influential resident in the area through his family connections, his knighthood was a Swedish honour in recognition of services to their navy.

The Regentville Villa mansion was sited on the Robert Cartwright's grant of 600 acres. The foundation stone of the mansion was laid in September 1823 and the design has been attributed to Francis Greenway. In the interim he occupied a cottage built by his father. The name Regent Villa pays tribute to George IV, Regent between 1811 and 1820. The mansion was completed around 1825, but in addition to the main house a village of service buildings and worker's cottages were erected. The 1828 census noted a land holding of 7,830 ha with 1,150 cleared and 107 cultivated, 168 horses and 1800 head of cattle, and 102 people are listed in his employ.

Jamison was affected badly by the economic downturn of the early 1840s and died in June 1844 and was buried at St. Stephen's, Penrith. On his death the estate was passed to his wife Lady Mary, who later moved to Hornseywood in 1853. The estate was offered for sale in December 1847 and again in 1863. The 1847 sale notice stated:

A portion of the splendid estate of Regentville consisting of 1560 acres, about 600 of which are cleared and stumped, and about 150 under cultivation. Together with, the elegant family mansion house, garden, grounds, vineyards, etc. To be sold by auction by Mr. Lyons at his mart on Tuesday the 21st December....... The following valuable improvements have been made on the Hawkestone Grant; first, "Regentville House",

substantially built of stone with a tasteful Colonnade in front and on each side, surmounted with an Iron Balcony from which there is a delightful prospect of the adjacent country. It contains an Entrance Hall and 15 rooms, viz; 2 drawing rooms, 1 dining room, 1 breakfast room, 1 study, 1 library and cabinet, 9 bedrooms, the principal staircase is also stone built and circular. A wash-house and laundry are attached, and there are spacious cellars under the house. The right wing consists of an immense coach-house with store above; the left wing contains the billiard room. The out offices are also stone built, and consist of 2 kitchens and a bakehouse communicating with the house by a covered way, a servants' hall and 7 bedrooms adjoining; the whole being under one roof. All the above offices are contained within an area of 180 feet square, enclosed by a substantial stone wall about 10 feet high. In the rear of the foregoing, adjoining the wall, are the handsome stone stables, which consists of one 10 - stall and one 4 - stall, with three large boxes and two harness rooms. The lofts are over the whole of the above stabling, and are about 160 feet in length by 15 feet breadth. the stable yard is enclosed by a paling, and contains also 3 loose boxes, slab-built, with loft over them. The Vineyard is on the left of the house, and contains about 7 acres of terraced vines, and 3 1/2 acres of field vineyard. It also has a stone built house, containing four rooms, a large cellar for manufacturing wine, with wine press and still. Immediately in front of the wine cellar there is a large dam, receiving the water from two……[154]

By the early 1860s the house was being leased by Frederick Bell and run as a private asylum, a practice continued by Dr Wilmot in 1862 when repairs to the house were made.[155] From 1865 local John Shiels ran the manison and 40 acres as a guesthouse named Abels Family Hotel. The mansion was destroyed by fire in May 1869. The remains of the building were left to ruin; the pile of stone and 31 acres being offered for sale in 1908 for 350 pounds.[156] It is reputed that the stone was gradually removed to build other buildings in the region.

The site of the Regentville ruins was acquired in 1977 by the State and incorporated into the Mulgoa Nature Reserve. The site has been systematically archaeologically excavated by staff and students from the University of Sydney since 1980.

The neighbouring Glenleigh (R-05) was built in early 1880s by the shipping magnate James Ewan as a country retreat. The Ewans played a prominent role in local Penrith affairs in supporting the Nepean Cottage hospital, Penrith Presbyterian church and local Women's Guild.

Apart from the large grant of 1,000 acres made to Thomas Jamison, the first raft of grants in the valley were made by Colonel William Paterson in 1809. Paterson made fifteen grants involving large acreages for pastoral uses, with a smaller number of grants on the creek beds intended for agricultural uses.[157] Paterson had no authority to authorise land grants and the majority were soon revoked by the British government. On the first day of his governorship, New Years Day 1810, Lachlan Macquarie reinstated a number of the Paterson grants in the valley, including 300 acres to Edward Cox, the youngest son of William Cox. Edward at the time of the

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[154] *Sydney Morning Herald* 16-21 October 1847
[155] Tender, *Sydney Morning Herald* 7/1/1862, Frederick Holland architect
[156] *Nepean Times* 2/5/1908, p.4
[157] Ryan, R.J, *Land Grants 1788-1809*, Australian Documents Library, Sydney, 1981.

grant was aged four and a half years. The 300 acre grant was very favourably sited at the confluence of the Littlefields and Mulgoa Creeks. At the same time multiple grants totalling 1000 acres were made to the Luttrell family, and to Thomas Hobby (640 acres). Edward Luttrell (1756-1824) had arrived in 1804 and was appointed assistant colonial surgeon. In 1809 he was appointed assistant surgeon at the hospital in Parramatta. He left the colony in 1815 to become acting colonial surgeon at Hobart. Thomas Hobby was a lieutenant in the NSW Corps having had arrived in 1794.

By July 1811 William Cox had established a farmstead on his son's 300 acre grant, today known as The Cottage (MV-02), but originally Fern Hills (and later Mulgoa Cottage), bordering Mulgoa Creek. William's sons, Henry, George and Edward, under the care of James King, William Cox's steward in the NSW Corps, cleared and farmed this grant and neighbouring properties acquired through the following grants with frontage to Mulgoa Creek with its alluvial soils in the 1810s:

- Henry Cox (400 acres), 18/1/1817
- George Cox (600 acres), 8/10/1816
- William Cox (200 acres), 8/10/1816
- William Cox (100 acres), 8/10/1816
- William Cox (760 acres), 18/1/1817
- William Cox (820 acres), 8/10/1816
- William Cox (850 acres), 5/4/1821

Other grants made in the valley during the 1810s are representative of Governor Macquarie's land distribution policy of rewarding services rendered by members of the civil and military establishments and also by emancipists. Rev. Robert Cartwright (1771-1856), the rector of St. Mathew's Anglican Church at Windsor between 1810-1820, received a grant of 600 acres in 1812 to the north of the valley, and Rev. Henry Fulton of Castlereagh received 600 acres in 1816. The Norton family received grants over 1819 and 1821 at the south-west fringe of the valley. Brothers Nathanial and James received 800 and 870 acres respectively, and their father, John, 800 acres. Nathanial was a retired commander in the Royal Navy, while James was a trained solicitor who developed a longstanding practice in Sydney. At the north-east corner Sarah Brabryn received a grant of 500 acres in 1816. Sarah was the wife of John Brabyn (1759-1855), a captain in the NSW Corps who was the commandant at Launcestion between 1808 and 1810. He retired from the Corps in 1811 and joined the Voluntary Corps at Windsor. Brabyn was with the Corps in 1803 when it put down the insurrection at Vinegar Hill. The couple's youngest daughter, Elizabeth Howard, married Charles S. Marsden of Mamre (SM-28) in 1828, and Sarah would spend her final years there.[158] Another free settler was George Milner Slade, a merchant who had arrived in 1820, who received a grant of 800 acres in 1821. Part of John Wood's large grant of 1,500 acres is included within the locality. Wood had arrived in New South Wales as a free settler in 1818 and received his land grant shortly after. By 1828, Wood had 4,840 acres in the colony running large stocks of cattle and sheep.[159]

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[158] Nichols, M., *The Hawkesbury Pioneer Register*, Vol. 1, Hawkesbury City Council, 1996
[159] Sainty, M.R., and K.A. Johnson, *Census of New South Wales: November 1828*. Library of Australian History, Sydney, 1985

A number of grants were made by Macquarie to men associated with the making of a track over the Blue Mountains over 1814/1815 under the direction of William Cox. On completion of the road, Cox received a number of land grants in the valley as shown above. Other members of his party to receive grants in the valley were Richard Lewis, the chief superintendent (200 acres), John Grover (50 acres), and John Cogan (50 acres).[160] Of these small grants some such as Richard Lewis' were absorbed into the large Cox family estates; indeed Lewis by 1828 was employed by William Cox as his stock keeper at Hobartville.[161]

In the Valley each of the Cox brothers established from the 1820s their own estates – Winbourne, Glenmore and Fernhill. George Cox's (1795-1868) Winbourne (MV-12) was developed from 1824, shortly after his marriage to Elizabeth Bell of Belmont, Richmond in 1822. Henry Cox's (1796-1874) Glenmore (MV-01) was developed from 1823 on his marriage to Frances McKenzie, the daughter of Alexander McKenzie, an official of the Bank of New South Wales. Edward Cox's (1805-1868) Fernhill (MV-04) was the last to develop, but incorporated the earliest of the homesteads – The Cottage. By the early 1830s the Coxes in the Valley had developed their respective properties into major country estates, described in the *New South Wales Calender and General Post Office Directory* of 1832 in the following terms:

on the left (is the) *road leading into the valley of Mulgoa, where are the seats of Henry Cox, esq. of Glenmore, George Cox esq. of Winbourne, William Cox Senior of Fairlight and Edward Cox of Fernhill all elegant and commodious houses. The lawns are mowed and kept as in England, and plants and shrubs are brought from the most distant parts of the Colony to adorn the grounds.*[162]

Henry Cox's Glenmore (MV-01) estate was centred on a number of grants of 125 acres made to the Luttrell family in 1809 and later acquired by William Cox in 1815/1816. William Cox had initially conveyed the 1,000 acres to his son, George (later to develop Winbourne), in June 1817, but it was later reconveyed to Henry in 1823 prior to his marriage to Frances McKenzie. Henry built Glenmore at the time of his marriage from 1823, and he extended the area of the land holding in 1825 by acquiring his father's grant of 850 acres of October 1816 and Thomas Hobby's 640 acres grant of June 1810 to provide frontage to the Nepean River and Mulgoa Creek.[163] Hobby was closely associated with William Cox through service (as lieutenant) in the New South Wales Corps and worked on the road over the Blue Mountains.[164] Henry Cox, who had developed a sheep station, Broombee, at Mudgee, was the first of the Cox brothers to sell their Mulgoa holding. The estate was put up for sale in 1851 and was acquired by Thomas Sutcliffe Mort, the auctioneer and latter day industrialist. The estate was resold in 1854 to James J. Riley who maintained it in a style akin to the neighbouring Cox residences. Riley was the first mayor of Penrith. On Riley's death in 1881, the estate passed to his four

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[160] Not listed in Cox memorandum to Bigge of 1820 but listed in State Records of New South Wales, Colonial Secretary's Correspondence

[161] *Census of New South Wales: November 1828*

[162] *NSW Calender and Directory*, 1833

[163] Kass, Terry, *Glenmore, Mulgoa, 1809-1989. An Historical Investigation.* Prepared for Otto Cserhalmi and Partners Pty Ltd, Architects, 1989.

[164] Watson, James H. 'Mulgoa, present and past', *Journal of the Royal Australian Historical Society*, 1917, vol. 4, part 3, pp. 161–196,

surviving daughters and widow. Since 1927 part of estate associated with the house and garden has been the Glenmore Country Club.

George Cox's Winbourne (MV-12) was centred on the grant of 600 acres made to George on 8th October 1816. George built his house in 1824 soon after his marriage to Elizabeth Bell. The house was enlarged in 1842 with the addition of a second storey.   George and his eldest son George Henry (from 1851) improved the Winbourne estate throughout the nineteenth century and the property acquired the neighbouring grants of Richard Lewis' 200 acres, John Lamb's 80 acres, and brother Henry's 400 acres and William Cox's 820 acres. The estate include a notable circular gatehouse (sketched by W. Hardy Wilson), a tree lined drive (extant), and a number of other estate cottages.[165] With frontage to the Nepean River, wool washing was initially carried out. The estate had an early vineyard (c.1834), which was developed from 1853 by the German vinedresser Martin Eisenhuth. A distillery was also erected to produce brandy. In its heyday prior to the 1860s, this well-managed farm included a bakery, blacksmith, cattle and pig pens, an extensive wheat fields. In 1889 an extensive irrigation scheme was developed (the precursor to the Mulgoa Irrigation Scheme) for the estate inclusive of a 16 h.p. steam engine pumping equipment and a 75,000 gallon capacity cement lined reservoir set atop the hill above the house. The irrigation system was officially opened in November 1889[166] but within the year Winbourne was put up for sale; but in that decade of drought and economic decline remained unsold until 1901.   The new owner was P.C. Hewitt who operated a boarding house. The house was destroyed by fire in August 1920,[167] and the estate was subdivided and sold in December of the same year.[168] Through the 1920s and 1930s the much reduced land holding associated with the estate was run as a holiday resort by Thomas Campbell. This property was sold to the Christian Brothers in 1957.

The Fernhill (MV-04) estate was developed from the time of the grant of 300 acres to the infant Edward Cox in 1810. Within this grant William Cox and his overseer James King initially developed a pastoral station centred on Mulgoa Cottage (or The Cottage) from 1811. William Cox's sons, George, Henry and Edward all lived at The Cottage prior to their marriages and development of their own estates. Associated with The Cottage was a stone structure (demolished) which was probably built in the 1830s, which is believed to have been used initially as a diary and cheese factory. Edward returned to England in the early 1820s to complete his education, and while there studied wool processing at the Yorkshire mill town of Rawdon near Bradford, Lancashire.   Rawdon has a longstanding association with the development of Australia's wool trade with Samuel Marsden's first shipment of wool from Mamre being processed there in 1807.[169] After his return to the colony in mid 1825, Cox married in April 1827 Jane Maria (1806-1888), the third daughter of Captain and Mrs Richard Brooks of Denham Court near Ingleburn. Edward developed the Fernhill estate, completing the house by 1845. The architect of this substantial and finely detailed dwelling is not documented, but was possibly Mortimer Lewis. The house

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[165] Old Chum, *Truth*, 15/2/1920
[166] *Nepean Times* 16/11/1889, p.4
[167] *Nepean Times* 14/8/1920, p.5
[168] *Nepean Times* 11/12/1920, p.3
[169] *Mudgee Guardian*, 22/11/1962

appears to have been designed as a two storey building, and the recession of the 1840s is said to be the reason for its incomplete state. In the late 1840s the estate was praised by Governor FitzRoy's aide-de-camp, Colonel Godfrey Mundy, for the way in which the landscape had been developed. The estate was inherited by Edward King Cox on the death of his father, Edward, in 1868. Edward King established a horse stud (MV-02) bringing together all the stud stock he had accumulated, including the sires Yattendon, Lord of Linne, Vespasian and Chandos, and later Darebin. Yattendon was the winner of the inaugural Sydney Cup of 1867, and sired two Melbourne Cup winners. On the death of Edward King in 1888, the estate, which comprised the lands of Fernhill and Mulgoa Cottage (an area of around 2300 acres – inclusive of Crown grants made to George Milner Slade (800 acres), part of Thomas Hobby's 640 acres, Henry Fulton's 600 acres, part of John Woods 1500 acres, William Cox'e grants of 100 acres and 200 acres, and James King's 40 acres) was subdivided between his children. Fernhill with an estate area of 957 acres was inherited by Edward Standish Cox. Since 1896, the Fernhill estate has been owned by Frederick Thomas Humphrey and Edward Perry Simpson (1896-1906), Henry James Bell (1906-1924), Annie Augusta and Richard Beinge Baynes (1924-1930), Hilda Mary and George Sydney Moyes (1930-1955), Mr John Darling (1955-1980), and Mr Warren Anderson (1980-present).

At the Norton's large estate, named Fairlight (MV-14), a slab cottage was erected by Nathanial Norton around the time of the land grants. Following the death of Nathanial in 1851, the estate was sold out of family ownership and by the early 1860s the property had been acquired by William Hellyer. The extant brick residence was erected around 1876 when the property was purchased by William Jarrett who modernised the farm to run an up to date vineyard, abattoir, piggery, and fruit packing operation. In the early twentieth century, James Norvill ran the estate for sheep grazing (c.1905-c.1910), and Mr Maclean ran a dairy (c.1910-1914). During the First World War the property was owned by A.G. Witts, and in the inter-war era by Blessing and Spargo families, and then Davies family. Dairying and fruit growing were the main activities throughout this period. The property was subdivided in 1968.

While a post office was opened in the valley in 1863 and a public school followed in 1872 (the extant purpose built school house and teacher's residence were completed in 1883(MV-06)[170], no village settlement was established until the 1890s. The Cox brothers did however establish an Anglican Church, St. Thomas' (MV-03), in the 1830s. The five acres of land associated with the church was donated by Edward Cox from the Fernhill estate, while George Cox donated 38 acres from the Winbounre estate for use as a glebe. The church was designed by architect James Chadley of Sydney with the stone quarried at Winbourne. The foundation stone was laid in August 1836 by Jane Jamison, the daughter of Sir John of Regentville. The church was consecrated in September 1838. A rectory (since demolished) was completed at the same time. For many years the church was served by Rev. Thomas Makinson.

The end of the nineteenth century brought mixed fortunes for the Mulgoa Valley. The 1890s was a decade of period of prolonged drought and general economic decline for the colony, while in the valley the old Cox family connections were gradually being severed. Against this backdrop, a scheme (MV-11) was promoted by George

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[170] *Nepean Times* 30/6/1883, p.2

Chaffey, the Californian irrigator who had successfully completed the irrigation scheme in Mildura, Henry Gorman of Gorman and Hardie, estate agent and property speculator, and also Arthur Winbourn Stephen of Mulgoa, to subdivide the large estates into small farms and irrigate the valley. Stephen was the nephew of George Henry Cox of Winbourne. He actively promoted the scheme and set-up a model irrigation orchard to demonstrate the prospects of an irrigated orchard.[171]

With the coming of the railway to Penrith in 1863 and the onset of fungal disease destroying grain crops, the rural economy of the Mulgoa Valley in the second half of the nineteenth century had gradually shifted to fruit growing and dairying. With the proximity to the Nepean and Warragamba Rivers, irrigation was seen as a means of advancing development in the Valley. By the late 1880s, the progress at Littlefields was noted in the local newspaper with its good many valuable dwellings and materially improved land.[172] A. W. Stephen established a dairy within his 14 acres at Littlefields in July 1889.[173]

The private parliamentary authorising act for the irrigation scheme, the *Mulgoa Irrigation Act*, was passed in December 1890 which permitted the promoters to acquire land, erect plant, and use and distribute the waters of the Warragamba River through to South Creek as far north as St. Marys. The proposal was contemporary with the Wentworth irrigation scheme. An area of 18,610 acres was proposed to be acquired and subdivided into orchard and township lots.[174] This substantial area of land at the time was held by only seven owners including the pioneer Cox, Cooper, King and Wentworth families. The land was tenanted by about 300 farms, and it was hoped closer settlement would dramatically increase this number. Based on Chaffey's American irrigation developments, George Reid, MLA, who enthusiastically supported the scheme, believed the population could increase up to 15,000.[175]

The irrigation scheme required sinking a 47 ft deep brick lined shaft with connecting tunnel to draw water from the Nepean River for storage in a 4 million gallon earthen dam. At the well a steam driven suction pump was erected. From the reservoir a canal (only partially completed and in tunnel under Littlefields Road and The Northern Road) wended its way north-east to the St. Marys district to provide water for the village area. Integral to the scheme were the town and farm subdivisions of Littlefields, formerly part of Winbourne, with two towns planned, Sovereign Town and the Mulgoa Irrigation settlement. At Sovereign Town tiny lots 20 x 100 feet in size were offered for sale for the price of a sovereign; at the Mulgoa Irrigation Township, blocks were a quarter acre (0.1 ha) in size. The company was listed on the stock exchange in April 1892[176] and the foundation stone for the irrigation works was laid in December by the governor of N.S.W., Lord Jersey. Having completed the engine house the company went into liquidation in May 1893,[177] and the works were sold at public auction in 1898.[178]

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[171] *Nepean Times* 5/11/1892, p.2
[172] *Nepean Times* 13/8/1887, p.4
[173] *Nepean Times* 20/7/1889, p.11
[174] Watson, J. H., Mulgoa and Wallacia Newspaper Clippings, Mitchell Library
[175] *NSW Parliamentary Debates*, Legislative Assembly 1890, Vol. 50, p.6103
[176] *Nepean Time*16/4/1892, p.4
[177] *Nepean Time*20/5/1893, p.4
[178] *Nepean Time*15/1/1898, p.6

The prospect of this new future for the valley induced new development such as the post office (1893), public hall (1891), and a hotel (1891). A Catholic church, St. Mary's (MV-09), was established in a valley that for generations under the Cox and other families had been staunchly Protestant. The prospect of closer settlement also initiated a proposal in 1890 to link the valley by railway to Liverpool. This scheme was revived in 1897 and again in 1904.[179]

Since 1871, Mulgoa had formed a ward of Penrith Council, but in 1890 a petition was lodged to separate, this move proved successful in 1893 and the Mulgoa District Council was formed.[180] The first mayor of the council was the aforementioned Arthur Winbourn Stephen, and the other councilors were George Thomas Ritter Chapman, Joseph Cutridge, Charles Jessie Harrison, William Mills, and Eli Turnbull. The first town clerk was W. Wake. The council met in chambers erected at Mulgoa in 1893 (since demolished). With a limited rate base, recurring debt, and roads in need of repair, the council was absorbed into the newly established Nepean Shire in 1913.

22.4 Description

Mulgoa Valley lies to the south of Penrith between Regentville, Wallacia and Luddenham. At the western edge of the valley is the Blue Mountains National Park, and the eastern side continues the eastern slopes of the Cumberland Plain. The area is predominantly rural and comprises creek flats, undulating agricultural land, wooded hills and escarpment areas. The backdrop of the mountains contributes to the landscape quality of the valley.

The suburb is dissected by the historic Mulgoa Road which follows the western bank of Mulgoa Creek. The road is, and also has been, the principal route in the valley. In traversing the length of the valley it offers views of the roadside village centre (MV-06, MV-09, MV-10), wooded hillsides, the old estates (MV-01, MV-02, MV-04, MV-12)

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[179]   Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works. Railway from Liverpool to Mulgoa, Report. *Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Council of New South Wales*, 1904, Vol. 3, p.1073
[180]   *Nepean Time*4/1/1890, p.4

The Littlefields Farms as laid out by surveyors Stephen and Ebsworth in the 1890s provided village and farm allotments. The plan indicates the village centre at that time was sited to the west of Mulgoa Road. With minor exceptions, development in the new village lots came later. Source: Penrith Local Studies Library from State Library of NSW Subdivision Plan P10/87

and church (MV-3) set back from the road, cleared undulating hills, lush and treed banks of the creek and inter-connecting chain of ponds, and vistas to distant localities. The principal east/west road is the Fairlight/Littlefields Road, and the more circuitous Chain of Ponds Road and Kings Hill Road.

Through the nineteenth century the valley was defined by a handful of large estates. While now subdivided, this pattern is still evident today with discreet localities being defined by the estates of Glenleigh (R-05) and Regentville (R-03) (site only) to the north, Glenmore (MV-01), Fernhill (MV-04), The Cottage (MV-02) and St. Thomas's (MV-03) at the centre, and Winbourne (MV-12) and Fairlight (MV-14) to the south. While the houses may not be visible from the road the cultural plantings of exotic trees and remnant stands of forest provide clues to the location of the house and extent of the estate.

Around these historic estates are modern semi-rural which are particularly prevalent along the northern section of Mulgoa Road. New residences are generally sited so as to be screened from view from the public road.

The south-east corner of the valley has a different rural character arising from the 1890s Littlefields Farms subdivision. The low undulating, treed hills contain a considerable number of semi-rural allotments with principally post 1950s houses, often screened from view from the road.

Semi-rural allotments also fringe the hillsides of Fairlight Road at the south-west corner of the valley, but these date from the 1970s. The steeper terrain here is largely cleared with the houses being more prominently sited to benefit the views south to Bringelly. A prominent element is the Mount Schoenstatt complex with its replica of the original shrine of this Catholic religion opened in 1968. Opposite the shrine is an orchard which represents one of the few working horticultural operations in the valley.

The village centre is located along Mulgoa Road south of the intersection with Littlefields Road. While village centre is well defined by the village allotments released in the aforementioned Littlefields Estate to the east of Mulgoa Road, the school (MV-06), church (MV-09), post office (MV-10) are widely dispersed. This pattern of land use would seem to reflect the staged release of land in the late nineteenth century for the public school, etc. to the west of Mulgoa Road. The public school (MV-06) and park reserve (MV-17) defines the northern edge; the southern edge is defined by a group of c.1900 houses (MV-10), while the centre is defined by the Catholic Church and reserve (MV-09). The houses within the village are predominantly post 1960 constructed in brick, brick-veneer and fibro-cement with a small number of inter-war California Bungalow style cottages fronting Mulgoa Road.

The Water Board pipeline (PC-07) is a conspicuous element in the landscape, and with its scale and proximity to the entrance drive especially intrusive at Winbourne (MV-14)

22.5   Existing LEP Heritage Items

The following items were identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, and listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*:

MV-06 Mulgoa Public School, 1189-1193 Mulgoa Road SHI 2260130	An excellent example of a modest government public rural school of 1883 inclusive of school hall and teacher's residence. The building demonstrates the emergence of a late nineteenth century village settlement in the valley. The grounds are enhanced by mature plantings of camphor laurel, and paper bark which are botanically significant. The school grounds (and neighbouring park) define the northern extent of the village area.	
MV-07 Cottage, 334-354 Littlefields Road SHI 2260131	A small weatherboard cottage erected around 1890 associated (it was the vendor's agent's house) with the subdivision and sale of the Littlefields Estate which is part of Mulgoa Irrigation Scheme. The house, now demolished, demonstrated the optimism of the failed scheme.	
MV-08 Passadena, Allan Road SHI 2260132	This substantial weatherboard cottage erected around 1890 is associated with the subdivision and sale of the Littlefields Estate, which is part of the Mulgoa Irrigation Scheme. The house demonstrates the failed optimism of the scheme, and has significant historic associations with Arthur Stephen, the surveyor and promoter of the scheme and first mayor of Mulgoa Shire Council who lived here. Stephen initiated a number of innovations such as a model dairy and orchard on his estate which evidently formed the focus of initial interest in the irrigation scheme.	
MV-09 St. Mary's Catholic Church, 1262-1266 Mulgoa Road SHI 2260133	The brick St. Mary's church demonstrates nineteenth century rural settlement in the region and the emergence of a village centre in the valley. This simple Gothic style church was erected for the Catholic Church in 1892. The church has historic associations with the failed Mulgoa Irrigation Scheme of the same era. Set within open ground the building is oriented on the axis of the former carriage drive of Winbourne opposite.	
PC-01 Nepean River	The Nepean River is of high aesthetic value with it broad flow river course and setting of forested and cleared hillsides set against the backdrop of the Great Dividing Range. The river has historic associations with all phases of the development of Penrith and the broader region. The gorge has engendered admiration over generations for its scenic qualities.	

R-03

Site of Regentville mansion, Mulgoa Road

SHI 2260271

The site of Regentville has historic association with Sir John Jamison's mansion and has archaeological potential.

Regentville vineyard terracing revealed during 2001 bushfires.

R-04

Mulgoa Conservation Area - between Schoolhouse Creek and Mulgoa Creek

SHI 2260272

The shale escarpment and vegetated valley have landscape quality. They are not however items suitable for inclusion in the heritage study or listing as a heritage item.

22.6 Existing REP Heritage Items

The following items were identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, and listed in Schedule 3 of *Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No. 13 – Mulgoa Valley* (gazetted 11 December 1987):

MV-01

Glenmore,

754-760 Mulgoa Road

SHI 2260124

Glenmore is significant as an example of an early colonial house built around 1825 and added to in the 1860s. The house has historic associations with Henry Cox who built it and James Riley, the mayor of Penrith, who added to it. Now incorporated into the grounds of a golf resort, the complex of buildings inclusive of a stone former barn and clusters of mature and exotic trees inclusive of the old carriage drive is partially open to the general public.

MV-02

The Cottage,

1028-1046 St Thomas Road

SHI 2260125

The Cottage, erected around 1811, is one of Australia's oldest extant and occupied rural timber buildings. The form, materials and scale of the house demonstrate the type of home originally erected in the large pastoral and agricultural estates. The house is one of four erected in the Mulgoa Valley by the Cox family.

MV-03

St. Thomas' Anglican Church and graveyard,

43-57 St Thomas Road

SHI 2260126

The sandstone St. Thomas' church demonstrates early nineteenth century rural settlement in the region and the emergence of the large estates in the valley. This picturesque Gothic style church was erected for the Anglican Church in 1838. The rural setting of the church is enhanced by clusters of shade trees and small graveyard which includes the gravestones of the Cox family, major donors to the church, and the encircling former

alignment of Mulgoa Road. The original parsonage has been demolished, and the existing rectory was erected in the 1980s. There is a small fibrous-cement hall. The church is one of the oldest the region and has historic associations with a number of local landholders such as the Cox family and members of the Anglican Church.

MV-04 Fernhill, 1041-1117 Mulgoa Road SHI 2260128	Fernhill, completed by 1841, is significant as the finest extant Greek Revival house in Australia and is set within an expansive modified landscape of comparable significance. Erected by Edward Cox, the house is one of four erected in the Mulgoa Valley by the Cox family. Continuing in private ownershio the grounds remain largely intact.	
MV-05 Slab Cottage Site 1177-1187 Mulgoa Road SHI 2260858	The simple slab cottage was probably erected around 1870 and for a time was the post office. The cottage was destroyed in recent bushfires and was the only extant slab cottage in the valley. The site is no longer recommended for listing as a heritage itemd, rather it should be listed as an archaeological site.	
MV-11 Irrigation Canal SHI 2260137	The irrigation canal and reservoir demonstrates the short-lived optimism and grand ambitions of the Mulgoa Irrigation Scheme of the early 1890s.	Site not inspected
MV-12 Winbourne (Christian Brothers Youth Apostolate), 1337 Mulgoa Road SHI 2260138	The site of Winbourne is associated with Henry Cox and development of the valley in the nineteenth century by the Cox family. The site contains a number of built and landscaped features of the estate of various dates. In the twentieth century the estate was used as a guesthouse (1910s and 1920s) and since 1958 an apostolate and retreat maintained by the Christian Brothers. The line of stone pines (MV-19) adjacent to Mulgoa Road demarcate the original estate drive.	
MV-14 Fairlight 377 Fairlight Road SHI 2260140	Fairlight is significant as an example of a mid-Victorian house built around 1876 by a later generation of settlers in the valley, William Jarrett. The barn is visible from the road. The grounds include three mature fig trees and cabbage tree palms (MV-23).	

R-05
Glenleigh
427 Mulgoa Road
SHI 2260273

Glenleigh, completed in 1889, is significant as a rare example of a late Victorian rural villa in the Scottish Baronial style. Erected for James Ewan, the house has historic associations with the development of Penrith.

22.7   Existing Nominated Heritage Items

The following items were identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987:

MV-10
Post Office Precinct. This group of buildings demonstrates the development of a village centre at Mulgoa in the early 1890s with the commencement of the Mulgoa Irrigation Scheme and defines the southern extent of the village. The village setting is enhanced by mature roadside plantings of stone pine, paper bark, camphor laurel, and pine.
It is recommended that they be listed as a conservation area but not as heritage items.

MV-10a
1296 Mulgoa Road
SHI 2260134

The group includes this weatherboard cottage erected in 1893 as the post office.

MV-10b
1298-1304   Mulgoa Road
SHI 2260135

A brick building which was possibly the Mulgoa Irrigation Office and later police station (from 1902),

MV-10c
1306 Mulgoa Road
SHI 2260136

A weatherboard cottage.

MV-13
Donohoe's   Cave, Nortons Basin Road, Wallacia
SHI 2260139

The cave has historic associations with the valley as a tourist destination in the early decades of the twentieth century, a role embellished by the romanticism of the attribution with the bushranger Donohoe. Although a natural site the place has historic associations

| MV-15 Table Rock Lookout, Fairlight Road SHI 2260141 | A significant rock formation which provides a popular vantage point above the Nepean River and is a popular tourist destination. | |
| MV-16 Mulgoa Valley SHI 2260142 | The valley is a significant land unit comprising important natural areas and modified landscapes. The valley is currently recognized in the REP as a rural landscape precinct and should retain that status. | |

The *Register of Significant Trees and Gardens DCP* adopted by Council 17 August 1992 identifies the following items:

MV 17 Mulgoa Park	Mulgoa Park with its clusters of mature native trees and stands of pine trees contributes to the demarcation of the northern edge of the village. The park also includes the 'trophy gun' and is the focus of civic activity in the village centred on the community hall.	
MV 19 Stone Pines, Winbourne Drive	Stone Pines. Historically significant (part MV-12)	
MV 20	Broadleaf fibrosa. Stand of trees that is aesthetically significant	
MV 21	Date Palm has historical association with original cottage.	
MV 22	Eucalyptus benthani, A rare stand in the metropolitan area. Of scientific significance	
MV 23	Cabbage palms, Historical association with Fairlight (part MV14	
MV24 Cnr Allen and Winboune Roads	Bunya Pine, A visible landmark and culturally significant. The bunya demarcates a road intersection of the private Mulgoa village subdivision.	

22.8   Potential Heritage Items

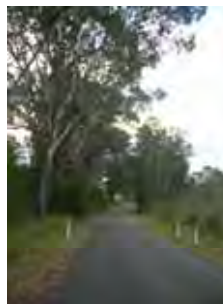| MV-25 Logie Brae | Identified in the Mulgoa Valley RES heritage study as the former gatehouse to Glenmore. | Site not located |

MV-26 Regentville windmill site 127 & 137 Martin Street SHI 2260680	In addition to the former tweed mill, a lesser known aspect of the industry of the Regentville estate was a windmill located on a knoll above the floodplain of the Nepean River. Nothing of the windmill would appear to be extant but the location is commemorated in the name of a property here – Mill Hill. The adjoining property is Gainsford Park is a substantial but altered late nineteenth century brick cottage (RES-R5))	
MV-27 Former Mulgoa Road Alignment St Thomas Road SHI 2260844	St Thomas Road, on the eastern side of St Thomas' Anglican Church, is integral to the setting of St Thomas' Anglican Church, a place of state significance. The gates to the church are deliberately aligned with a straight stretch of the road, providing an important focal point to travellers, especially those travelling north to the church from Mulgoa. This relationship demonstrates the importance of the church to the community in the nineteenth century.	
PC-07 Water Supply Pipelines	The water supply line between Warragamba dam and Prospect reservoir cuts across the southern half of the LGA. The dual pipelines of massive diameter set within a cleared easement are a prominent landmark in the region and demonstrate steel fabricating technology of their day. The pipeline however has no particular significance to the history of Penrith and is an intrusive element in regard to the setting of Winbourne.	

22.9   State Heritage Register

The following properties are entered in the State Heritage Register:

- Cox's Cottage, St Thomas Road, Mulgoa (MV-02)
- Fairlight Homestead and Barn, Fairlight Road, Mulgoa (MV-14)
- Fernhill, Mulgoa Road, Mulgoa (MV-04)
- Glenmore, Mulgoa Road, Mulgoa (MV-01)
- St. Thomas' Anglican Church, St Thomas Road, Mulgoa (MV-03)
- Glenleigh Estate, 427 Mulgoa Road, Regentville (R-05)

22.10 Planning Codes, Guidelines and Studies

The existing planning provisions for the Mulgoa Valley are contained within *Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No. 13 – Mulgoa Valley* (gazetted 11 December 1987). In this SREP the Mulgoa Valley is recognised as an area of significance in New South Wales in consideration of its picturesque rural landscape which contains important heritage buildings and areas of natural bush land. The consent authority is Penrith City Council.

The *Mulgoa Valley Regional Environmental Study* prepared for the Department of Environment and Planning by Kinhill Stearns, May 1983, identified the following items as being heritage items:

- Cottage, Fernnill, St. Thomas' Group (FCT)
- Fairlight (FL1-F17) – MV-14, MV-13, MV15
- Fernhill (FH1-FH10) – MV-04
- Glenleigh (GL1-G11) – R-05

- Glenmore (GM1-GM09) – MV-01
- GM10 – Logie Brae (MV-25)
- M1 – Mulgoa Valley cultural landscape – MV-12
- M1 – Slab Cottage – MV-05
- M10 – Cottage – MV-10
- M11 – Cottage – MV-10
- M12 – Cottage – MV-10
- M13-M14 – Irrigation works (remains) – MV-11
- M2 – School – MV-06
- M3 – Site of William Cox's Cottage and Barn – Located to south of public school, but site not determined
- M4 – Site of general store - Located to south of public school, but site not determined
- M5 – Site of town hall – Site identified by aracaria on allotment of fire station
- M6 – St. Mary's Church – MV-09
- M7 – Site of Irrigation Hotel - site not determined
- M8 – Passadena – MV-08
- M9 – Cottage – MV-09
- R5 – Gainsford Park, a late Victorian brick cottage with substantial alterations negating architectural quality
- R6-R7 - Site of Regentville windmill – MV-26
- Regentville (RH1-RH10) - R-03
- St. Thomas' (ST1-ST7) – MV-03
- The Cottage (C1-C14) – MV-02
- Winbourne (W1-W21 and WV1-WV12) – MV-12

The *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 2002 (Villages of Mulgoa & Wallacia)*, gazetted 1/3/2002 – aims to provide orderly and economic development in the village. The aims and objectives include:

(part 2, 7(b) – preservation of rural character inclusive of:

- heritage and rural character
- setting within the rural landscape
- scenic quality and landscape features of the Mulgoa Valley

(part 2, 7(g) – Aboriginal archaeological and cultural heritage

Mulgoa is included in the *Penrith Rural Lands Study* prepared by Penrith City Council (June 2001). The report highlights:

- Significant indigenous vegetation
- Significant landscape of heritage value
- Important features include landmark tree plantings in vicinity of Mulgoa and historic estates
- Rolling undulating to hilly land
- Diverse topography of escarpments, plateau, ridge and slopes.
- Valley flanking Mulgoa Creek
- Complex soil range and distribution
- Shale escarpment along Mulgoa Creek and meandering line of Mulgoa Creek are significant visual elements
- Western edge on sandstone provides contrast and part of Nepean gorge with views of river

The *Penrith Rural Lands Strategy* (September 2003) identifies Mulgoa in the group of five rural villages where future settlement growth is possible. The Strategy recommends, among other things:

- retention of rural village character
- Ensuring that new dwellings respect the character of surrounding dwellings
- Ensuring new residential development complements and enhances the existing village character
- Developing a core commercial centre.

The Strategy also includes Mulgoa in a group of three villages where future expansion of the village area might be possible subject to further investigation. Mulgoa is also one of four villages where future development of rural living (one hectare) might be possible subject to further investigation.

The *Fauna and Flora Corridors Study* prepared for Penrith City Council by Land and Environment Planning in 1997 recommended the dedication of fauna and flora corridor at the south-west corner of the locality backing the existing conservation area of the Nepean River escarpment. Also recommended are smaller pockets of land fringing Mulgoa Creek at the western edge of the locality, while at the north-east corner Mulgoa Nature Reserve is also recommended as being recognised as an important corridor.

22.11 Comment

Mulgoa Valley is principally significant as a cultural landscape that evolved over the nineteenth century through the large estates established by the Cox, Jamison and Norton families, and later largely Cox family initiated closer settlement. The evolution of rural land uses and historic associations with the community supported by these are demonstrated in the collection of extant homesteads and village cottages established in the nineteenth century, the local public school, church and cemetery reserve, cultural plantings, and the Mulgoa Road which has long served as the principal means of access.

Nestled between the steep hillside west of the Nepean River escarpment and a range of low hills to the east, Mulgoa Creek forms the access along which settlement developed. With its undulating hills, contrasting forested and cleared areas and diversity of historic built form and cultural plantings, the valley, needless to say, has high scenic values with important visual connections between discreet elements.

Mulgoa is associated with the themes of pastoralism and agriculture, convict, religion, persons, creative endeavour, and towns, suburbs and villages, landscape – culturally evolving, leisure, industry. The extant built environment continues to demonstrate these themes which collectively contribute to an understanding of how the farmlands have evolved from the nineteenth century.

22.12 Recommendation

The cultural value of Mulgoa resides in its visual character which derives from the combination of large estates and village settlement and the natural values of remnant open forest, cleared land, and broader setting of treed hillsides. These values are represented by the existing listings. The village area is under-represented in the

existing listings and it is recommended the group of three buildings of item MV-10 should be listed as these define the southern limit of the village area. Now demolished, the historical association with Jamison's estate is also represented in the site of his windmill (MV-26). The windmill site should be listed for its historic associations and archaeological research potential.

22.13 Policy

Retain gazetted LEP heritage item listing:	Remove gazetted heritage item listing:	List as heritage items:	Retain gazetted REP heritage item listing:	Nominate listing on State Heritage Register:
MV-06	R-04	MV-10A	MV-01	R-03
MV-08	PC-01	MV-10B	MV-02	MV-12
MV-09	MV-07	MV-10C	MV-03	MV-27
MV-12		MV-13	MV-04	
MV-14		MV-15	MV-05	
R-03		MV-26	MV-11	
R-05			MV-12	
			MV-14	
			R-05	

Penrith Heritage Study Vol. 3 - Locality Assessment   Paul Davies Pty. Ltd.
November 2007   Architects Heritage Consultants
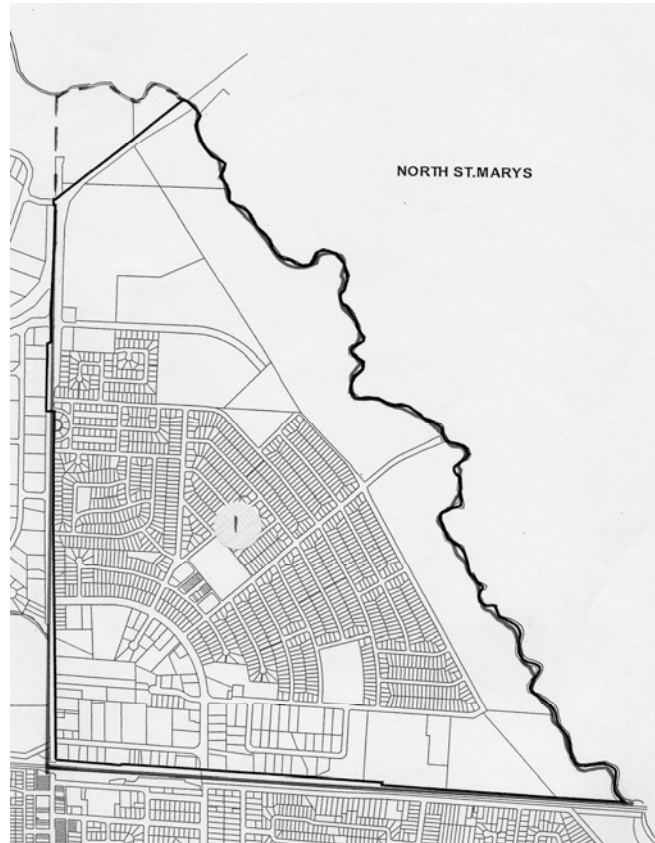187

23.0 North St. Marys

23.1 Location

The suburb of North St Marys is located at the eastern boundary of the local government area at Ropes Creek. The suburb is associated with neighbouring St. Marys and Blacktown LGA.
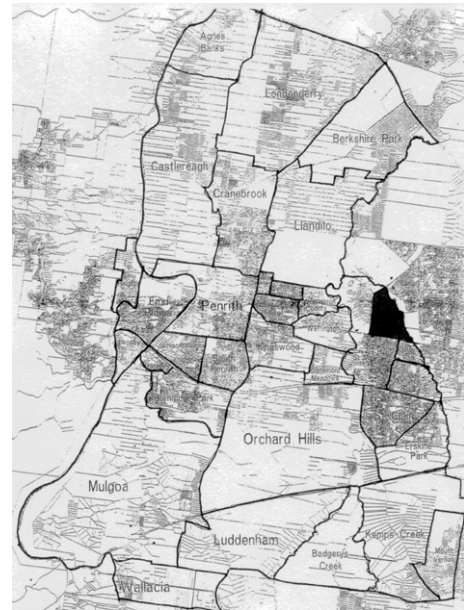
23.2 Land Grants

No.	Grantee	Name of Farm	Area	Date of Grant
1	Phillip King Parker	Triangle Farn	650 acres	12/7/1820

Crown land grants in the suburb of **North St. Marys** parish of Rooty Hill, county of Cumberland. (Base drawing supplied by Penrith City Council.)

23.3 Historical Background

Historically the suburb is defined by the boundary of the grant of 650 acres made to Phillip Parker King in 1823 and named Triangle Farm presumably on the basis of the irregular shape of the grant. King's homestead, Dunheved (SM-01), was located to the west on South Creek. During the King family ownership, which continued up until 1904, the area was evidently used for grazing stock.

In 1941 the Commonwealth of Australia resumed a large area to the west of Forrester Road for the building of a munitions filling factory. In the following year a smaller portion of land to the east of Forrester Road was also resumed for residential staff accommodation. Within this small estate of 41 allotments, 33 cottages (SM-03) were erected on town planning principles advocated in 1928 by Clarence Stein and Henry Wright of Regional Planning Association of America in their radical plan for Radburn, New Jersey. The principles exhibited at Radburn are acknowledged to be the first motorcar age town which separated the pedestrian completely from the automobile to form a complete neighbourhood unit with separation of pedestrians and vehicles, short culs de sac, and internal spines of open space.

The planning of the small residential settlement was undertaken by architect Walter Bunning working for the Department of the Interior. Bunning separated the houses by three open spaces. While these cottages were hastily built, the concept was also novel in Australia at the time in providing permanent accommodation for workers in close proximity to the factory area and similar ventures were completed at Islington

Downs (Adelaide), Maribyrnong in Melbourne. These centres developed from the chronic housing shortage encountered during the First World War in accommodating staff at the Small Arms Factory at Lithgow, which was resolved in 1918 with the John Sulman designed Littleton estate.

Bunning by the mid-1940s was considered one of Australia's 'most influential planning theorist' and his planning for the munitions factory evidently reflected a vision for the form of future urban development to be implemented in peacetime. In 1945 Bunning published *Houses in the Sun* which set out the direction such development should take in advocating the satellite towns. In hindsight the Commonwealth's mammoth development at North St. Marys and St. Marys bears the hallmarks of Bunning's theories about satellite townships in:

- being within one hour travelling distance to the city and the traditional industry and commercial sectors.
- being a large tract of low-cost virgin country
- being capable of housing 10-15,000 people.
- having a wide range of industries planned to provide a number of skills.
- having sub-residential zones surrounded by green belt and with the town encircled by green belt and buffer of parkland between town and industry.
- having high speed traffic by-pass the town by a modern freeway, which served feeder roads did not pass through residential areas.

The former St Marys Council appointed Bunning in September 1945 to prepare a development plan for the municipality based on the principles of a satellite town to offer industrial opportunities and special areas for housing, recreation, and community facilities to provide 'a self contained community in the sense that the citizens both live and make a living there'.

In the late 1940s, the munitions factory site was developed by the Commonwealth for private industry, and the area at North St. Marys was developed by the NSW Housing Commission for a residential estate in the following decade (SM-04), possibly based on plans prepared during the war. The area at this time was lightly timbered with areas of scrubland.[181]

23.4 Description

North St. Marys is a predominantly post second world war housing subdivision located near the western bank of Ropes Creek north of St. Marys. The suburb is bounded at its western edge by Forrester Road and at its southern edge by the western railway.

The suburb has a radial street pattern (SM-04) which while laid out by the Housing Commission may have some historical association with the Commonwealth's proposals of the 1940s for the area, or the earlier, 1930s Austral City as designed by the architectural practice Hennessy & Hennessy which proposed a web of residential streets and outlying factories; this was a private township proposed by Australian-Made Motor Cars and Aeroplanes Ltd. [182]

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[181] *Nepean Planning Scheme*
[182] Freestone, R., *Model Communities: the garden city movement in Australia*, Nelson, Melbourne, 1989, p.160

The radial street pattern is broken by the open reserve to the north, the industrial zone to the south, and a suburban area east of Forrester Road and south of Boronia. Most of this suburban area was resumed by the Commonwealth in November 1942, but only a small number of better quality staff cottages (SM-03) for the nearby munitions filling factory were erected in the early 1940s.

The built environment of the suburban areas is characterized by housing stock constructed from the 1960s, the exception being the aforementioned staff cottages. The suburban areas have a number of park reserves, and roadside trees.

The industrial area is characterized by large industrial units with expansive hard standing areas. Associated with the industry is an electricity substation which may have originated as part of the munitions factory development.

The eastern margin of the suburb is part of the Ropes Creek Corridor. This area is mostly cleared except for the treed banks of the creek. The northern margin remains largely open forest.

23.5   Existing Heritage Items

The following items were identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, and were listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*. It is noted that SM-03 is more correctly a precinct even though listed as a heritage item.

SM-06 Sawmill precinct 2-52 Harris St	The precinct is listed for its historic associations with the development of sawmilling industry. No visible of these sites remain, and the area has been redeveloped. It is not recommended for continued listing as a heritage item.	

23.6   Existing Heritage Conservation Area

The following Heritage Conservation Area was identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, and listed in Schedule 2, Part 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*.

SM-03 Staff Cottages Maple Road Liddle Street Griffiths Street Commonwealth Crescent Short Street SHI 2260279	The form of the houses and layout in the subdivision are important examples in the development of town planning and historic association with the first munitions factory.	

The boundary of the Heritage Conservation Area is shown in the following map.

The heritage conservation area comprises a "Radburn" style estate with residences fronting onto parklands. The estate design is attributed to Walter Bunning, architect who is also believed to be responsible for the site planning of the adjacent munitions factory site at Dunheved. The estate was developed to provide staff housing for the factory and forms part of a group of buildings constructed during the Second World War.

The area is unique in the Council area and even though there are other estates of similar age, this is the only considerd example of Garden Movement site planning where residences formally front on to parks and use creative site layout to improve the setting and lifestyle of occupants. Nearly all of the original buildings remain with a high level of intactness. There are 42 lots, 2 linear parklands and a circular green beside Forrester Road.

Within the conservation area there are two buildings that have been recently constructed:

- Cottage, 28 Liddle Street – appears to have been a vacant lot now with replica building.
- Cottage, 189 Maple Street – also a replica building.

23.7 Existing Nominated Heritage Items

The following items were identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, but not listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*:

| SM-04 Residential Subdivision SHI 226080 | The estate has historic associations with the post war development of the Dunheved Industrial Estate. The estate is one of the numerous developed by the Housing Commission in the early 1960s, but is unusual for its curved street pattern. The street pattern is of some historic interest but the housing and development is not of heritage significance. | |
| PC-05 Western Railway Line | The western railway is of historic interest as an early colonial road which played an important role in the development of the colony and the county of Cumberland. The alignment and consrtruction has been extensively modified from its early form and is not recommended for listing. | |

23.8 Potential Heritage Items

No item was identified through fieldwork undertaken for the preparation of this review.

23.9 Planning Codes, Guidelines and Studies

Existing statutory controls for heritage items are contained in the Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991 (Environmental Heritage Conservation). This instrument has precedence over the provisions of the Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1996 (Industrial) last amended 28th November 2003.

23.10 Comments

While North St. Marys has historic significance for the association with Phillip Parker King's Triangle Farm grant, the significance of the suburb is principally associated with residential development undertaken in the early 1940s for the neighbouring munitions filling factory.

North St. Marys is associated with the themes of pastoralism, defence, and towns, suburbs and villages, industry. The extant built environment demonstrates post 1960s housing stock and community buildings, and industry with the exception of the slightly earlier staff cottages

23.11 Recommendations

The heritage values of North St. Marys reside in its historic associations with the Commonwealth munitions filling factory of the 1940s. The association is demonstrated through the staff cottages and their treed reserve (SM-03). The existing curtilage encompasses the heritage values of the item, but a DCP is really required to control future piecemeal changes in fence type, roofing materials, paint scheme, etc.

Part of the so-called sawmilling district is located in the suburb. Without supporting historical documentation the boundary of the precinct seems to be arbitrary. Given this listing is intended to protect an historical association and the lack of visible evidence for this activity it is recommended SM-06 be de-listed.

The proposed listing of the suburban area (SM-04) has some merit given the radial pattern of streets would seem to have some historical precedent, but in other regards does not satisfy criteria for listing.

23.12 Policy

Retain gazetted heritage conservation area	Remove gazetted heritage item	Nominate listing on State Heritage Register:
SM-03	SM-06	SM-03

24.0 Orchard Hills

24.1 Location

The Penrith locality of Orchard Hills is situated at the geographic centre of the local government. The suburb shares the rural character of neighbouring Luddenham, Mulgoa and Kemps Creek, and part of Erskine Park.
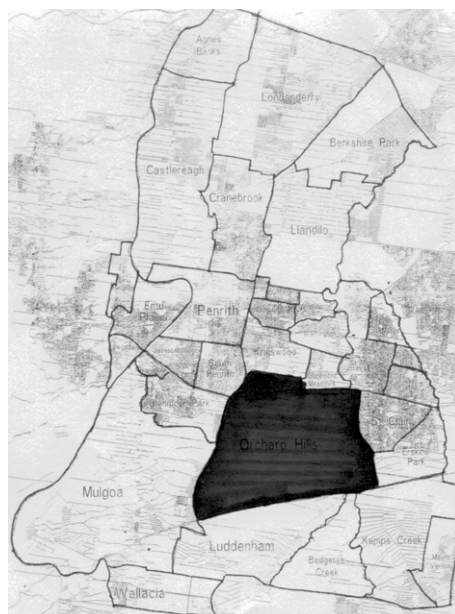
24.2 Land Grants

No.	Grantee		Name of Farm	Area	Date of Grant
01	Simeon	Lord	Lord's Folly	1170 acres	8/8/1809
02	Samuel	Marsden	Mamre	1030 acres	15/8/1804
03	William	Kent	Landsdown Place	500 acres	12/8/1804
04	Gregory	Blaxland	Lee Holme	2000 acres	April 1809
05	Gregory	Blaxland	Villiers Farm	280 acres	April 1809
06	Mary	Crooke		30 acres	Not determined
07	Henry	Bayly		140 acres	27/1/1823
08	John	Wood		150 acres	13/6/1823
09	John	Wood		570 acres	Not determined
10	James	Smith		50 acres	31/8/1819
11	John	Piper		840 acres	Not determined
12	Francis	Oakes	George's Farm	200 acres	10/6/1815
13	Charlotte	Rutter	Charlotte's Farm	100 acres	10/6/1815
14	Andrew	Nash	Andrew's Farm	50 acres	10/6/1815
15	Andrew	Snowdon	Snowdons Farm	50 acres	10/6/1815
16	John	Wood	Chipping	1500 acres	31/8/1819
17	Henry	Fulton		400 acres	Not determined
18	Samuel	Bradley		400 acres	c.1814
19	Simeon	Lord		1080 acres	Not determined

Crown land grants in the suburb of **Orchard Hills,** parish of Claremont, county of Cumberland. (Base drawing supplied by Penrith City Council.)

24.3   Historical Background

The area initially was settled by Europeans through land grants made from 1804. With its undulating landscape, creeklines and Ashfield and Bringelly shale derived soils the area was considered suitable for grazing stock and the land grants were accordingly large. Small agricultural grants were made in pockets of alluvial soil along the creek beds.

The first grants were made in August 1804 by Governor King to Rev. Samuel Marsden and Captain William Kent. Both grants were sited on South Creek. Rev. Marsden's grant of 1030 acres was later developed into Mamre (SM-28). Captain Kent was the nephew of Governor John Hunter and arrived in the colony in 1795. Kent's grant, of 500 acres was made in 1804 a year before Kent left the colony. By the 1830s this grant was owned by the King family.

The Rev. Samuel Marsden had arrived in the colony in 1794 as chaplain to the parish of St. John at Parramatta. By the late 1790s Marsden had acquired land at South Creek near its confluence with the Hawkesbury River. By 1802 Marsden's total land holdings at South Creek amounted to 333 acres. Marsden was interested in the development of a wool industry in the colony and the grant of 1030 acres of 1804 is associated with this development. In 1807 Marsden took to England wool produced at this estate, which was named Mamre after the plains of Mamre in *Genesis 13:18*. Experimental crops of hemp and flax were also grown here. The extant homestead at Mamre was built between 1822 and 1832. On the death of Marsden in 1838 the

property passed to his only surviving son, Charles, who had resided there since the late 1820s. Charles' nephew described Mamre in the 1830s as a *two storey brick building with a gravel drive in front. Beyond .. was a splendid orchard of twenty acres. The fruit surpassed any that I have seen .. The grapes, chiefly muscatel, were very fine. Peaches, apples, pears, oranges, apricots and nectarines were in abundance ... Large crops of wheat and oaten hay were produced on the farm. The horses bred at Mamre were very good and sold at high prices. .. The farm and orchard were worked by assigned servants (convicts), numbering … from twenty to thirty hands.*[183]

In 1840 Mamre was sold to Richard Rouse of Rouse Hill. Rouse gave the farm to his daughter, Elizabeth Henrietta, upon her marriage to Robert Fitzgerald in 1841. Fitzgerald's descendents owned the property until 1975, when it was purchased by the former NSW Planning and Environment Commission. Within these years the house and garden setting were gradually left in disrepair. James Fairfax noted the house in the late 1920s with its relics of a drive and one or two trees of the old orchard.

The second round of land grants was made in 1809 by acting governor Paterson. These grants were also large, the largest, 2,000 acres, was made to Gregory Blaxland. Simeon Lord also received a grant of 1170 acres. Lord's grant, named Lords Folly, and another grant of 1000 acres to the west made by Governor Macquarie were acquired by Sir John Jamison in 1816 and absorbed into the Regentville estate. Blaxland's grant was named Lee Holme. Blaxland also acquired in 1809 a grant of 280 acres which had been promised to Lieutenant C. Villiers of the 102nd Regiment, but was assigned to Blaxland prior to issue. Blaxland's grants had frontage to South Creek, but the main use of the estate was grazing. A farmhouse was established and it was from here that Blaxland in the company of Henry Lawson and Charles Wentworth set out in May 1813 to cross the Blue Mountains, an event later commemorated by placement of a memorial (SM-30).

The other grants in the locality were authorised by Governor Macquarie and characteristically are a mix of small and large made to free settlers, public servants and emancipists. Large grants went to John Wood (1650 acres in two parcels, the largest named Chipping), a free settler who arrived in 1818. A member of Agricultural Society of NSW, Wood developed a large pastoral empire west of the Blue Mountains, and by 1828 had 4,840 acres in the colony running large stocks of cattle and sheep.184 Rev. Henry Fulton, chaplain at Castlereagh and local magistrate received 400 acres. Francis Oakes, the chief constable of Parramatta and superintendent of the Female Factory, received 200 acres.

The smaller grants are clustered at the head of Blaxland Creek. These included Parramatta publican Andrew Snowden's 50 acres, Andrew Nash's 50 acres, James Smith's 50 acres and Charlotte Rutter's 100 acres. These grants were enclosed by the larger landholders and had no frontage to a public road, circumstances which do not encourage settlement. However, Snowden, who had arrived in the colony in 1792 to serve seven years' transportation, was resident at his farm in 1822 and had cleared

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[183] Quoted in Dharug
[184] Sainty, M.R., and K.A. Johnson, *Census of New South Wales: November 1828*. Library of Australian History Sydney, 1985,

seven acres, with 16 head of cattle and a hog.[185] Similarly to the east on South Creek, Mary Crooke received a small grant of 30 acres. By 1828 she held 90 acres known as Mount Pleasant, 60 acres of which were cleared and 40 acres under cultivation. Inexplicably given the size of the grant she also had 800 sheep and 150 cattle.[186] She received a convict mechanic in 1824.[187]

With the exception of Marsden's Mamre and Blaxland's land the northern half of the locality was absorbed into the Regentville estate. Sir John Jamison's Regentville (R-3) was established in 1811 by a grant of 1,000 acres (442 hectares) to his father Thomas, which was enlarged to an area of 3,890 hectares by 1834. The eastern lands of the estate, which provided frontage to South Creek, were acquired by Jamison as follows:[188]

- Simeon Lord's 2170 acres in October 1816
- William Bradley's 400 acres in June 1821
- Reverend Henry Fulton's 400 acres in January 1823
- Kent's 500 acres in December 1834 from Philip Parker King

Within Simeon Lord's grant, Captain William Russell established a homestead on land give to him on his marriage to Jamison's daughter Jane in 1841. Russell was still resident in the region in 1860.[189]

With the breakup of the Regentville estate, the Eastern Division, also known as Frogmore, was put up for sale in 1844 and again in 1861.

A substantial of the Regentville estate and other large grants were acquired by the York family, father William and sons James T. and Charles, and was evidently used for grazing cattle; Willam York being one of the largest cattle dealers in the colony while son Charles ran a large carcass butchering enterprise.[190] Known as the York's Estates, the land holding comprised the grants:

- Frogmore, being Simeon Lord's grant of 1170 acres and later being Captain Richard's 'The Homestead' estate with 1300 acres.[191]
- Garswood
- Enfield
- Chipping, being John Wood's grant of 1500 acres
- Filly Paddock, being Michael Henderson's grant of 500 acres[192]
- Claremont, being 700 acres of George Panton's grant of 1000 acres[193]

The whole of the York Estates was acquired in 1888 by the Metropolitan Mutual Permanent Building & Investment Association Limited for the purpose of subdivision into farms of various sizes for the reputed sum of £45,000.[194] Part of this area was

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[185] Baxter, C.J. (ed.), *General Muster and Land and Stock Muster of New South Wales; 1822*, Society of Australian Genealogists, Sydney, 1988, entry no. 1858

[186] *Census of New South Wales: November 1828*, entry no. C3037

[187] State Records of New South Wales, Colonial Secretary's Correspondence Reel 6061, 4/1778, p.265b.

[188] acl.arts.usyd.edu.au/research/regentville/index_frame.htm

[189] Penrith City Council Web Page - 1860 Penrith City Council Petition

[190] *Nepean Times* 13/7/1889, p.10

[191] *Nepean Times* 13/12/1884, p.3

[192] *Nepean Times* 5/5/1885, p.5

[193] *Nepean Times* 2/6/1888, p.4

[194] *Nepean Times* 13/7/1889, p.10

re-subdivided in the 1889 as the York's Estate Farms (DP2197),[195] and the estates Penrith Hall (DP1344) and Frogmore would seem to be contemporary.

These subdivisions proved popular and by 1902 nearly 100 people were registered in the Commonwealth electoral roll with a York Estate address (which continues into present day South Penrith.) The families included Abbott, Andrews, Bell, Bennett, Boat, Bradley, Brown, Carey, Carroll, Collam, Easterbrook, Edwards, Evans, Frager, Garret, Giddy, Haines, Hamon, Harvey, Hemming, Hollier, Hollin, Howard, Howlett, Jones, Kernahan, Kerry, Lancaster, Lavender, Merz, Messer, Miller, Neville, Page, Pitcher, Reed, Richmond, Riley, Roots, Smalley, Smith, Staggs, Starling, Stewart, Sutton, Symes, Venn, Wilson, Winder. While a number of the residents were farmers (15 no.), a dairyman, and orchardist, a fair number (11 no) were railway employees.[196] While no village area developed to service this community, a public school was opened in 1910, and a Methodist Church in 1904 (OH-03). These institutions were initially named after the late nineteenth subdivision estates. The name Orchard Hills was adopted in 1911. This area today remains largely agricultural and its many creek lines have proved suitable for market garden and orchards. Vineyards have also been established in areas, and the area is associated with the Basedow family of German migrant vinedressers.

The southern half of the locality developed quite differently to the north, for prior to Commonwealth acquisition for the establishment of the RAAF's No. 1 Central Ammunition Depot, the area was held in two titles. Blaxland's Lee Holme (2000 acres) and Villier (280 acres) were owned by the Wentworth family throughout the nineteenth century and leased, in 1879 by John Lackey.[197] The land to the south of this formed part of Sir Daniel Cooper's estate of 4,000 acres centred on Panton's Claremont estate. This estate extended into the present day locality of Luddenham.

The RAAF established its No. 1 Central Ammunition Depot in the 1950s and was developed simultaneously with the completion of the new filling factory at St. Marys and was opened in January 1960. In 1967 it became known as ICAD but was originally called ICR (Central Reserve). The depot had initially been used by the RAAF and RAN in a limited capacity in the mid-1940s. While excess ordnance was transferred to a new long term storage facility at Bogan Gate in 1993, the depot continues to store munitions and maintains facilities for the development of expertise in handling and storage of munitions and a training centre for engineers and armourers. It is now known as "Defence Establishment Orchard Hills".

This area and the York Estate to the north were within the proposed Mulgoa irrigation scheme. The scheme was promoted by George Chaffey, the Californian irrigator who had successfully completed the irrigation scheme at Mildura, Henry Gorman of Gorman and Hardie, estate agent and property speculator, and probably also Arthur Winbourn Stephen of Mulgoa. The private parliamentary authorising act for the irrigation scheme, the Mulgoa Irrigation Act, was passed in December 1890 which permitted the promoters to acquire land, erect plant, and use and distribute the waters of the Warragamba River through to South Creek as far north as St. Marys. The proposal was contemporary with the Wentworth irrigation scheme. An area of 18,610

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[195]   *Nepean Times* 5/1/1889, p.1
[196]   *Commonwealth of Australia Electoral Roll* - Parramatta Electorate – Penrith Division
[197]   Lands Department – Crown Plan 1788.1603

acres was proposed to be acquired and subdivided into orchard and township lots.
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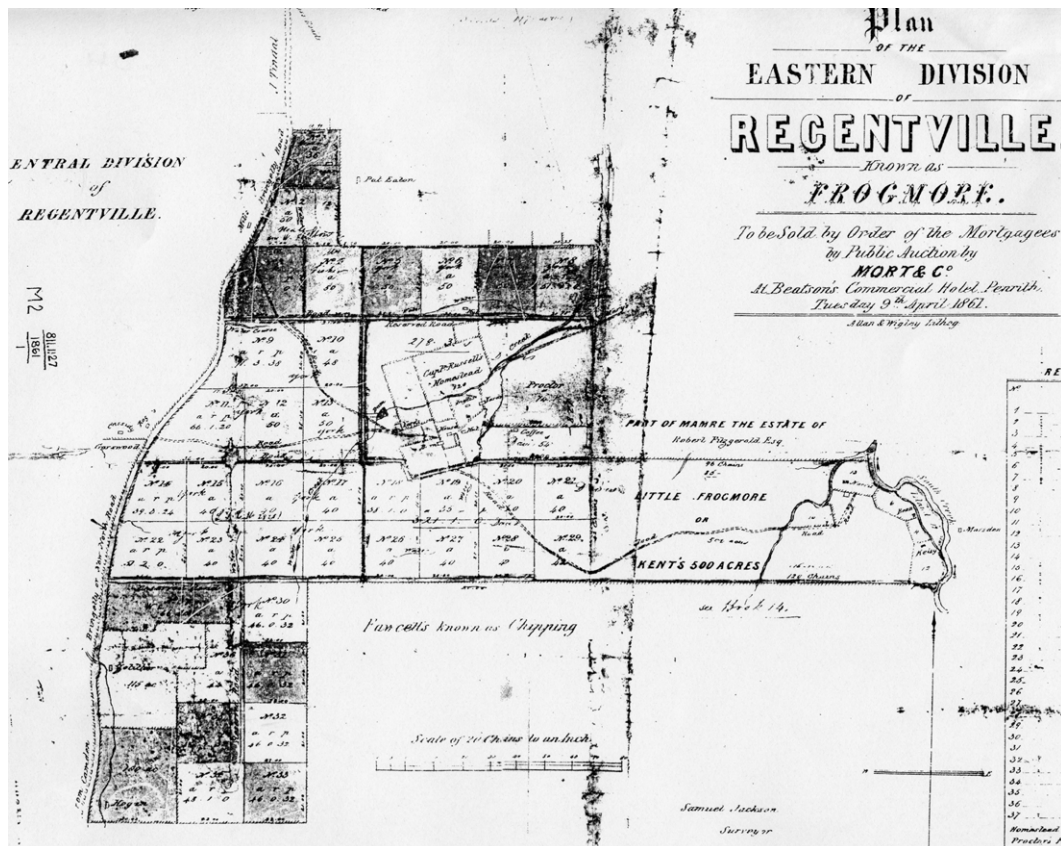
The Eastern Division of Regentville was subdivided by surveyor Samuel Jackson in 1861. This part of the estate contained areas known as (Russell's) Homestead and Frogmore. These names would recur in later ownership by the York family. Note the number of small farms on South Creek. Source: Penrith State Library of NSW Subdivision Plan Z M2 811.1127/1861/1

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198   *NSW Parliamentary Debates*, Legislative Assembly 1890, Vol. 50, p.6103

Frogmore, being part of the York's Estate, as laid out by surveyor F.H. Reuss in the 1880s represented a re-subdivision of the Eastern Division of Regentville (also known as Frogmore). Source: Penrith Local Studies Library from State Library of NSW Subdivision Plan P10/87

While the York's Estate provided small farm allotments of 5 to 20 acres, the southern area of Orchard Hills comprised vast pastoral estates well into the twentieth century. The Tottenham Park estate comprised over 1800 acres at the time of its sale in 1922. The estate was located to the south of Pattons Lane and is now dissected by Sydney Water Corporation's supply pipeline. Source: Penrith Local Studies Library from State Library of NSW Subdivision Plan

Post 1960 developments in the area include the completion of the Warragamba water pipeline (the first of the pipe pair was completed in 1943), the Water Board's Orchard Hills water filtration plant (1990s), and the Western freeway (PC-06) (1970s). The water filtration plant supplies water to the Penrith area, St Marys and the lower Blue Mountains as far as Springwood. The water is drawn from the Warragamba/Prospect pipeline. The treated water is distributed to 22 local reservoirs.

24.4   Description

Orchard Hills is an extensive tract of farmland and bush land lying to the south of the Penrith/ Kingswood suburban/industrial nexus. The area is bounded by the early road alignment of The Northern Road (PC-03) to the west, the early farm estate located on Caddens Road to the north, Mamre Road to the east, and Sydney Water Corporation's supply pipeline to the south. The M4 motorway (PC-06) dissects the northern margin of the suburb, while the historic Luddenham Road dissects the south-east corner.

The topography of the area is defined by a prominent line of hills on a north-south axis with spurs and slopes of varied orientation, but mostly with an east-west orientation. The eastern section at Mamre Road in contrast is flat, cleared grazing land. The vegetation is characterized by cleared landscape with remnant indigenous

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trees that is situated along the drainage lines leading into Blaxlands Creek and the separate Claremont Creek system (both creeks are tributaries of South Creek), as well as forest regrowth along the central ridge.

The subdivision pattern continues to reflect the historic rural uses of the area. The southern two thirds of the suburb comprises a number of large estates, the largest being the various land holdings held by the Commonwealth government and used by the RAAF and RAN as a munitions dump. There are a number of freehold estates to the east along Luddenham Road. Historically this land would seem to have been used for stock grazing. Mamre (SM-28) provides a significant insight into this pattern of land usage which would seem to have continued into the mid-twentieth century. Mamre is visible from Mamre Road and the Western Freeway. Similarly the nearby Leeholme (SM-31) on Luddenham Road with its former salesyards reveals the importance of stock grazing to the economy of the area. There is modern development in this area represented by the housing estate of St. Clair and commercial centre opposite Mamre.

The Luddenham Road, which traces the western bank of South Creek, defines the south-east corner of the suburb. The undulating narrow road is fringed by a small number of farmsteads set within cleared grazing paddocks. There is a new housing estate under construction.

The undulating land north of Wentworth Road is historically associated with the Frogmore Farms of the York family's estate subdivision of the 1880s. The original five to 20 acre lots offered here have been subdivided, but the gridded network of narrow roads remains. The grid has been broken by the alignment of the M4 motorway. Despite the modern residential subdivision at the end of Wentworth Road, the area retains a largely rural character characterised by small farmlets (OH-02). There is no historic village centre, with community buildings such as schools and church (OH-03) being dispersed in the area north of the M4 motorway.

The Water Board pipeline (PC-07) is a conspicuous element in the landscape.

24.5   Existing Heritage Items

The following items were identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, and listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*:

OH-02 Farmhouse 80-88 Caddens Road SHI 2260155	This late nineteenth century farmhouse demonstrates the establishment of small orchards and vineyards following subdivision of the estate in the 1880s. The vineyard identified in the 1987 report has been removed, with the grassed hillside forming the foreground to the farmhouse, and stands of trees in the garden.	

OH-03 Uniting Church, 3 Frogmore Road SHI 2260156	The painted brick Uniting church demonstrates the emergence of late nineteenth century rural settlement in the region. This simple Gothic style church was erected for the Methodist Church in 1904. The grounds of the church have been developed for a local school. There is a c.1950s weatherboard hall at the rear.	
SM –28 Mamre 181-275 Mamre Road SHI 2260228	Mamre, completed around 1820, is a substantial early colonial homestead with historic associations with Marsden, Rouse and Fitzgerald families. The house is set on a bank above South Creek and is surrounded by cleared paddocks and clusters of trees. The complex includes a number of modern service buildings which are discreetly located from major view lines. The approach drive from Mamre Road is modern.	
SM-29 Memorial Cairn 182-275 Mamre Road SHI 2260229	The memorial was erected in 1938 by the residents of St Marys and commemorates important events in the development of the region centred on the Rev. Samuel Marsden's Mamre in the sesqui-centenary of European settlement of Australia.	
SM – 30 Memorial Cairn, Luddenham Road SHI 2260230	The memorial cairn of 1938 reflects the broader community's response to the contribution of former Leeholme and Gregory Blaxland to the European settlement of the area. The memorial was erected by the people of St. Marys.	
SM – 31 Leeholme – Horse Exercise Yard, 391-395 Luddenham Road SHI 2260232	A large octagonal building with clerestory is a 1920s structure relocated to this site from Randwick in the 1950s. It is assoociated with the Inglis Company of livestock dealers who also maintained saleyards at St. Marys. This association with stock grazing illustrates a pattern of land use derived from the Blaxland brothers' estates of the 1810s. The property includes an early twentieth century farmhouse fronting Mamre Road.	

24.6   Existing Nominated Heritage Items

The following items were identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, but not listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*:

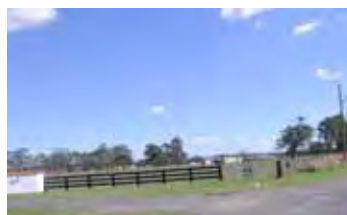| OH-01 Rural landscape (area) SHI 2260154	A rural landscape of undulating hills with planted-out orchards and vineyards, farmhouses set on steep knolls, and gridded network of narrow roads. The majority of the extant houses post date 1950.	

OH-04 Rural landscape (roadside), Northern Road	Remnant trees and pastures of early forests and agricultural lands to western side of Orchard Hills locality.
PC-03 The Northern Road	The Northern Road is of historic interest as an early colonial road. It is not recommended for listing.
PC-06 The Western Freeway	The Western Freeway demonstrates the rapid growth of suburban development in the region and in particular Penrith. It is not recommended for listing.

24.7   Potential Heritage Items

The following items were identified through fieldwork undertaken for the preparation of this review:

OH-06 Site of Erskine Park Public School	The site of the former public school at Erskine Park. There is little to indicate the location of the school house beyond a cluster of native trees. It is not recommended for listing.	
OH-05 Water Reservoir 197-207 Castle Road SHI 2260657	The first of the water supply reservoirs at Orchard Hills was erected in the 1940s. The reason why the reservoir was built in the war emergency has not been reported. The coming of reticulated water encouraged suburban development at neighbouring Kingswood, and possible also Orchard Hills given the number of post 1950 fibro-cement cottages in the area. The reservoir (WS 0083) is listed in the Section 170 Register maintained by Sydney Water Corporation and is the earliest and largest extant example of its kind in the LGA.	
OH-07 Farmhouse, 287 Luddenham Road	A modest early twentieth century farmhouse with characteristic pyramidal hipped roof. Reclad and with in-filled front verandah. One of the few farm houses visible from the historic Luddenham Road, but OH-8 is a better example. It is not recommended for listing.	
OH-08 Farmhouse, 319-325 Luddenham Road SHI 2260681	A modest early twentieth century weatherboard farmhouse with characteristic pyramidal hipped roof and bullnose profiled front verandah roof. There is an earlier small gabled roof structure to the side of the house. One of the few farm houses visible from the historic Luddenham Road and the best example.	

OH-09 Lindfield, corner 182-188 Caddens Road. SHI 2260845	This early twentieth century brick farmhouse demonstrates the establishment of small orchards and vineyards following subdivision of the estate in the 1880s. The building has been altered with the roof being replaced and changes to the verandah details which diminish the architectural significance of the building. The property is part of the working Excelsior vineyard.	
OH-10 Canine Council Dwelling, 391-395 Luddenham Rd SH1 2260846	An inter-war twentieth century farmhouse with enclosed encompassing verandahs. The cottage is situated next to the Leeholme sales ring (SM31) and is possibly historically associated with it. The value of the house lies in it providing context to SM-31 and its contribution to the historic rural character of this sparsely populated area. The cottage is highly visible from the road.	
PC-07 Water Supply Pipelines	The water supply line between Warragamba dam and Prospect reservoir cuts across the southern half of the LGA. The dual pipelines of massive diameter set within a cleared easement are a prominent landmark in the region and demonstrate steel fabricating technology of their day. The pipeline however has no particular significance to the history of Penrith.	

24.8 Government Agency Registers

The Orchard Hills Reservoir (WS 0083), Castle Road, Orchard Hills is listed in the Section 170 Register maintained by Sydney Water Corporation (OH-05)

The following properties are listed in the Section 170 Register maintained by the Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources:

- Mamre, Mamre Road (SM-28)
- Lee-Holme Horse Stud Exercise Yard, Luddenham Road (SM-31)

24.9 Planning Codes, Guidelines and Studies

The existing planning provisions for most of Orchard Hills are contained within *Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No. 25* (gazetted 13 December 1991). In this SREP Orchard Hills is recognised as a rural area of orchards, vineyards and market gardens which collectively provide a unique landscape in western Sydney. The SREP provides statutory controls for development of the environmental heritage but does not include an identifying schedule. The consent authority is Penrith City Council.

Orchard Hills is included in the *Penrith Rural Lands Study* prepared by Penrith City Council (June 2001). The report highlights:

- One of the principal landscapes that establishes Penrith's rural identity
- Rolling hills and ridges.
- Deep soils
- Rural landscape of small farm holdings with well established orchards, vineyards and market gardens

- Landscape along freeway
- Extensive views to east and north

The *Fauna and Flora Corridors Study* prepared for Penrith City Council by Land and Environment Planning in 1997 recommended the dedication of the defence land as a fauna and flora corridor.

The *South Creek Valley Heritage Study* prepared for the Department of Planning by Perumal Murphy Pty. Ltd, March 1990 identified the following items as warranting special heritage protection:

- Native trees on Luddenham Road, Orchard Hills (L-25) as an item of local significance
- South Creek with its indigenous vegetation (L-01) as an item of regional significance (KC-01)
- Band of native vegetation – Pattons Lane, Orchard Hills (L-44) as an item of local significance
- The cultural landscape of Leeholme (L-26) as an item of local significance (SM-31)
- Rotunda at Leeholme (A-06) as an item of state significance (SM-31)
- Monument to crossing of mountains –Orchard Hills (L-43) as an item of state significance (SM-30)
- Warragamba Pipeline (L-11) as an item of regional significance (PC-07)
- Tottenham No. 2, Luddenham Road (B-28) was listed as warranting further investigation.

24.10 State Heritage Register

The following properties have been entered in the State Heritage Register:

- Mamre, Mamre Road, St Marys (SM-28)

24.11 Comment

The significance of Orchard Hills relates to the cultural landscape that evolved through the nineteenth century and which derived from land uses initially established by the Marsden, Blaxland and Jamison families with later nineteenth subdivision to the north of Wentworth Road for small farms. The cultural landscape is one of contrast with predominantly cleared and low undulating country and south and east historically associated with stock grazing and the more intense agricultural uses to the north set within steeper undulating country. The evolution of rural land uses and historic associations with the community supported by these uses is demonstrated by a handful of extant farmhouses, the Mamre homestead, a church, cultural plantings, and the historic Luddenham, Mamre and Northern Roads. Albeit subdivided, the larger land holdings in the southern portion of the locality demonstrate early colonial land management practice that has been sustained through government ownership in the twentieth century.

Orchard Hills is associated with the themes of pastoralism and agriculture, religion, social institutions, persons, creative endeavour, defence, and towns, suburbs and villages. The extant built environment continues to demonstrate most of these themes that collectively contribute to an understanding of how the farmlands have evolved from the nineteenth century.

24.12 Recommendation

The cultural value of Orchard Hills resides in its visual character that derives from the combination of sustained and continuing practice of farming and grazing. These values are represented by the existing listings, but the southern edge is not well represented. It is recommended that item OH-08 be listed given its rural setting adjacent the Luddenham Road and rarity as an extant early farmhouse in this historically sparsely settled region. There is merit in listing the service reservoir (OH-05) given it is the oldest extant example of its type in the LGA and has historic associations with post 1940 development in the broader region.
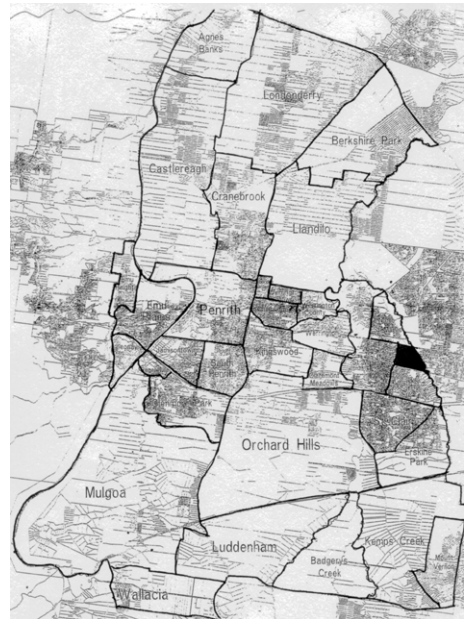
24.13 Policy

| Retain gazetted LEP heritage item listing:	List as heritage items:
OH-02	OH-05
OH-03	OH-08
SM-28	OH-09
SM-29	OH-10
SM-30	
SM-31	

25.0 Oxley Park

25.1 Location

The Penrith suburb of Oxley Park is located at the eastern boundary of the local government area at Ropes Creek. The suburb is associated with neighbouring St. Marys, Colyton and Mount Druitt.

25.2 Land Grants

No.	Grantee	Name of Farm	Area	Date of Grant
1	John Oxley	Bathurst	600 acres	Juy 1820
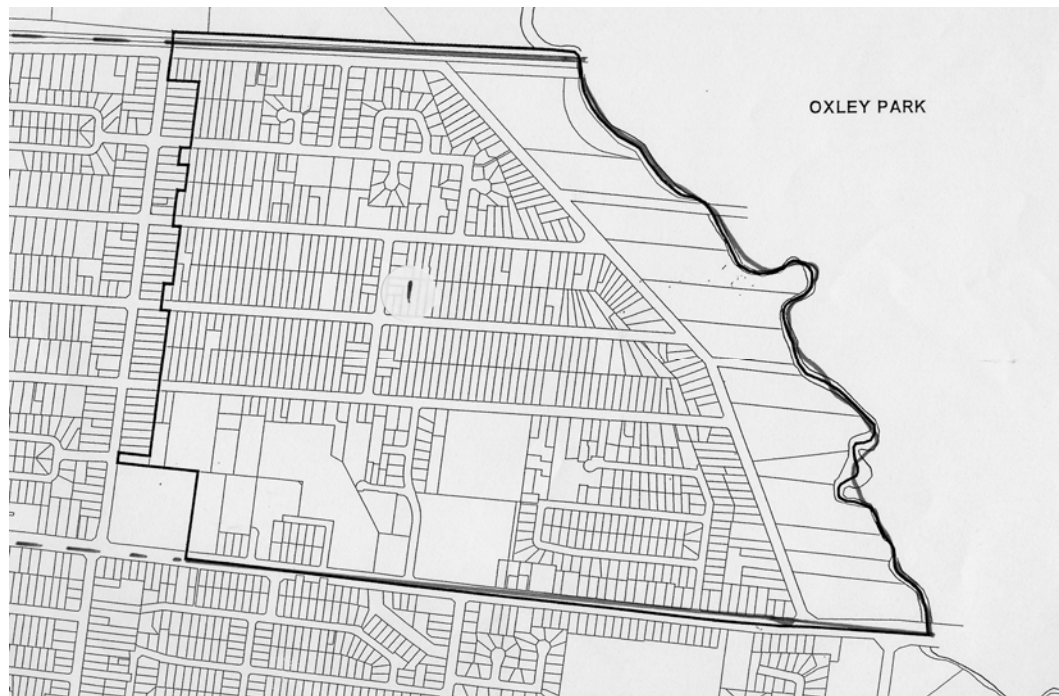
Crown land grants in the suburb of **Oxley Park,** parish of Rooty Hill, county of Cumberland. (Base drawing supplied by Penrith City Council.)

25.3   Historical Background

The name of the locality derives from the original grantee John Oxley. Oxley's grant of 600 acres was made in 1808, but gazetted in July 1820, and was named Bathurst. Oxley Park forms the eastern part of Oxley's land grant.

Oxley had initially arrived in the colony in 1802 serving in the Royal Navy and was engaged in coastal surveys. After a period in England, Oxley returned in 1812 as surveyor general, and in this department he undertook numerous explorations into the interior. With an extensive frontage to Ropes Creek and the Great Western Highway, the grant was probably used to pasture stock. Oxley had other grants in the Minto, Appin and Bowral areas and resided at Kirkham near Camden.

In February 1821 the grant was purchased by Phillip Parker King and absorbed into the extensive King family land holdings at South Creek. The grant was initially subdivided in 1920 with the St Marys Station Estate, which provided five-acre farm lots.   The subdivision came quite late into the historical development of the municipality, and neighbouring events such as the coming of the railway in the 1860s, the village subdivisions of Colyton (1840s) and Mount Druitt (1850s) lying to the east, and the rural subdivision of the Mountain View Estate (1880s) evidently did not induce the King family to capitalize on their land through subdivision.

Residential subdivision came in the post Second World War era. With the influx of young families the public school opened in 1957. The post office opened in 1965.

25.4   Description

Oxley Park is a modern housing subdivision village located near the western bank of Ropes Creek east of St. Marys. The suburb is bounded at its eastern edge by the rear of properties fronting Sydney Road and at its southern edge by the Great Western Highway. The northern boundary is defined by the railway line.

The suburb is laidout out in regular gridded street pattern which is historically associated with mid-twentieth century subdivisions (DP16937 and DP17289), with some later re-subdivision. The western bank of Ropes Creek was originally farmland, and now forms part of the government's Ropes Creek Corridor.

The built environment of the suburb is characterized by free-standing single storey cottages.   The housing stock is constructed of brick veneer and fibrous cement constructed from the 1950s. There are no historic buildings. The historic association deriving from the important frontage to the Great Western Highway has been removed by road widening. The main focus for heritage interpretation in the suburb is the general cemetery (SM-14) which has historic associations with neighbouring suburbs such as St Marys and Erskine Park.

25.5   Existing Heritage Items

No item is listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*.

25.6. Existing Nominated Heritage Items

The following items were identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, but not listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*:

PC-04A Great Western Highway	The Great Western Road is of historic interest as an early colonial road which played an important role in the development of the colony and the county of Cumberland. It is not recommended for listing.
PC-05 Western Railway Line	The western railway is of historic interest as an early transport route which played an important role in the development of the colony and the county of Cumberland. It is not recommended for listing.

25.7 Potential Heritage Items

No items were identified through fieldwork undertaken for the preparation of this review.

25.8 Planning Codes, Guidelines and Studies

Existing statutory controls for heritage items are contained in the Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991 (Environmental Heritage Conservation).

25.9 Comment

Oxley Park has historic significance for its association with the late nineteenth century speculative farm subdivision that is demonstrated by the major road alignments and the former farmstead allotments fronting Ropes Creek.

Oxley Park is associated with the themes of pastoralism and agriculture, and transport (the Western Road). The extant built environment however demonstrates post 1950s housing.

25.10 Recommendation

The heritage values of the suburb largely reside in historic associations with past events and persons.

25.10 Policy

None

26.0 Penrith

26.1 Locality

Penrith is located at the western boundary of the local government area at the Nepean River. The suburb is part of the suburban, commercial and industrial entity of Emu Plains, South Penrith and Kingswood.

26.2 Land Grants

No.	Grantee		Name of Farm	Area	Date of Grant
1	Mary	Collett		70 acres	1st July 1803
2	Robert	Westmere		80 acres	30th June 1803
3	Thomas	Appledore		100 acres	Not determined
4	William Neate	Chapman	Lambridge	1300 acres	10th February 1804
5	Phillip Parker	King	Saint Stephens	1500 acres	19th October 1831 – part of common under lease from 1821
6	Sarah	MacHenry		100 acres	6th June 1834 (1821)
7	John	Best	Hornseywood	470 acres	2nd January 1814
8	Daniel	Woodriff	Rodley Farm	1000 acres	1st February 1804
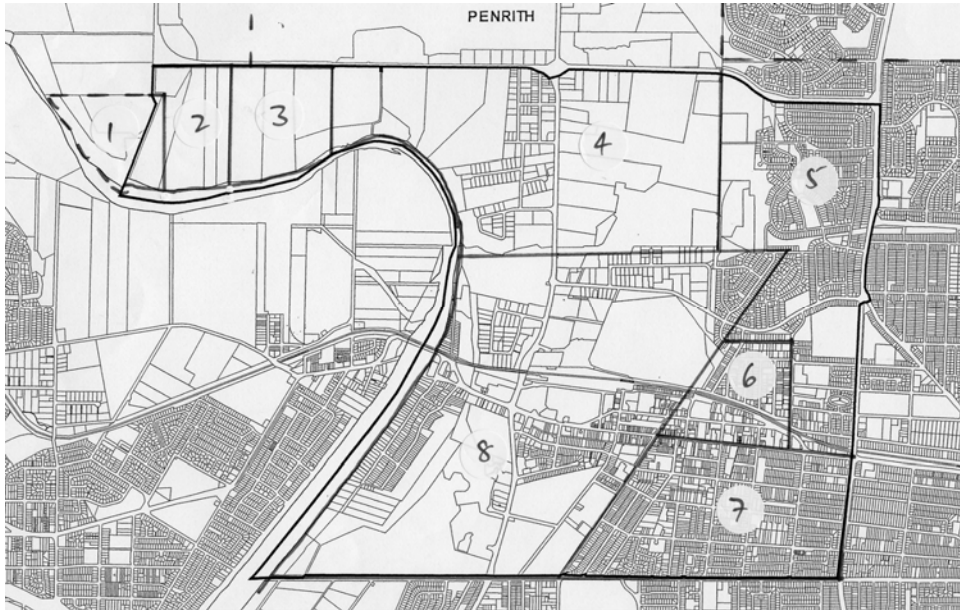
Crown land grants in the suburb of **Penrith,** parishes of Castlereagh and Mulgoa, county of Cumberland. (Base drawing supplied by Penrith City Council.)

26.3 Historical Background

Historically the origins of the township of Penrith are associated with the provision of police and the judiciary in assocation with the punt crossing (NR-05) of the river in the early nineteenth century. With limited closer settlement in the first half of the nineteenth century following the coming of the railway in 1863 the area progressed rapidly through the latter decades of the nineteenth century and has continued to develop into the twenty-first century as a regional city.

The area of the core suburb of Penrith is associated with three Crown land grants. The largest of these is the 1,000 acres named Rodley Farm (grant no 8), which was made to Daniel Woodriff in 1804 at the time the Hawkesbury / Nepean River system was first opened up to European settlement. Subsequent grants of 470 acres and 100 acres were made to John Best, 1814 (grant no 7) and Sarah McHenry in 1834 (grant no 6) respectively.

Woodriff's Rodley Farm has a particularly important role in the historic development of the town because of its proximity to the river and extent as much of the Penrith CBD is built on it. Woodriff was a serving captain in the Royal Navy and his interests at this time necessitated the lease of the grant to William Martin in 1804. Woodriff left the colony in the same year, never to return. In his absence, Woodriff's affairs were initially managed by fellow Royal Navy officer John Oxley and after 1828 by solicitor James Norton whose family owned property in the Mulgoa Valley. Parts of the estate were also leased by John McHenry and Joseph Josephson. Under these leaseholds small pockets of the grant came to be developed. Josephson erected a two storey hotel named Emu Ford around 1831 while McHenry operated a blacksmith's shop in the early 1820s. Other parcels of land of the Rodley Farm estate taken at this time included over two acres by the government for the establishment of police depot and guardhouse in 1815-1817 (later courthouse) (P-23) with an adjacent enclosed paddock of 3ha for travelling stock, the Depot Inn in 1824, and Governor Bourke

Hotel (c.1827). The estate was inherited by grandson Daniel James in 1851 and managed by agents while he resided at Parramatta. In 1866 Thomas Smith purchased approximately 216 acres of the estate. Smith was a local publican who built the Red Cow Inn (P-54) in 1862, and alderman of the first Penrith Council. The balance of the estate was divided between Woodriff's sons around 1880[199] – Frederick Daniel Woodriff built Rodley (P-38) on southern portion with over 460 acres of land, and Francis Henry Woodriff built Combewood (P-05) in 1890 in the northern portion. Rodley was put up for sale in 1901,[200] but Combewood is still held by descendents of the Woodriff family.

The aforementioned John McHenry, who arrived in the colony in 1819, and married Rev. Henry Fulton's daughter Sarah, also acquired a considerable area of land around Penrith through grant (1,200 acres in three parcels) and through purchase in 1829 of William Neate Chapman's grant of 1300 acre Lambridge estate. McHenry erected his residence on the Lambridge estate but the bulk of the land was subdivided for small tenant farms by 1850. The estate was eventually re-subdivided into 90 large allotments in freehold title in 1885 to provide farms suitable for fruit growers, market gardeners, poultry farmers, etc.[201]

Within the grant of 100 acres of 1834, but evidently promised in 1821 by Governor Macquarie, McHenry built Lemon Grove around 1827. By 1872 the estate had been acquired by Robert and Margaret Thurston as a grazing run.[202] Following protracted legal proceedings instigated after their death, the estate of 65 acres was subdivided in 1885 into 249 town blocks (the house had been demolished around 1884).[203] The Lemongrove estate (P-07) rapidly developed into a desirable suburb[204] for professional and business people such as local chemist Arthur Judges' Buena Vista (P-07a) built around 1890, the rectory of St. Stephen's Church 1888 (P-08),[205] and it was here that a purpose built hospital was established in 1895 (P-09). A hindrance to its development however was the need for a suitable bridge crossing of the railway line, which was initially completed in 1887.[206]

John Best's grant of 470 acres, named Hornseywood, was made in 1814 by Governor Macquarie. Best arrived with the First Fleet to serve his sentence of seven years' transportation and had subsequently done well in the colony managing to retain Hornseywood until around 1828. The muster of 1822 noted 10 acres of his grant were under cultivation and 40 acres cleared, together with 36 cattle and two horses.[207] The estate was bought by another emancipist, John Tindale. Tindale was active in the development of Penrith building the Rose Inn and other residences from the 1830s. It is through Tindale that the first church reserves at Penrith were established, the most well known being St. Stephen's Anglican Church (P-24) (foundation stone laid 1837 and consecrated 1839, John Houison attributed architect and James Atkinson was the builder) and St. Nicholas of Myra Catholic Church

[199] *Nepean Times* 9/11/1882, p.2
[200] *Nepean Times* 30/3/1901, p.5
[201] *Nepean Times* 2/5/1885, p.3
[202] *Greville's official post office directory of New South Wales …* , Sydney, Greville & Co., 1872
[203] *Nepean Times* 10/1/1885, p.3
[204] *Nepean Times* 14/8/1886, p. 2
[205] *Nepean Times* 1/7/1888, p.4
[206] *Nepean Times* 26/2/1887, p.2
[207] Australian Genealogists, Sydney, 1988, entry no. B127

(foundation stone laid 1839 and opened 1850). The first cemetery for Penrith at St. Stephen's also dates from this period (1838) (P-24); it contains the grave of pioneer Sir John Jamison (d. 1844). A number of public hotels were also erected within the Hornseywood estate during Tindale's lifetime including the Kentish Arms (1830s), Fox and Hounds and Penrith Hotel (1847).

Tindale died in 1857, and the estate was initially released for subdivision (DP175) in 1863 to the south of the railway station[208] and again on several occasions in the 1880s; the first in 1885 comprised 507 acres south of the main road with one mile of frontage to High Street. Named the Great Hornseywood Estate the subdivision provided business allotments fronting High Street, and villa and cottage sites on the gently rising slopes, and orchards and dairy farms to an area of 20 acres.[209] The house and part land was acquired by Dr Alexander Barber in 1892 and rebuilt in Irish baronial style and known as the Towers. It was bequeathed to the Anglican Church in 1924 and the property was sold to the Education Department in 1938. The house was demolished for a new high school in 1950.

By the 1850s with the passing trade generated by the stampede to the gold fields west of the Great Dividing Range, Penrith (and neighbouring Emu Plains) had developed into a centre of some stature in the region. Local entrepreneurs such as Toby Ryan attempted to capitalise on the good fortune of Penrith and Emu Plains being the crossing place of the Nepean River, through building a toll bridge, the first being opened in January 1856. A voluntary hospital for the district was completed in 1856.[210]

However it is the period 1860s through to the 1880s where development was particularly notable. The onset of this period is associated with the opening of the government railway in 1863. The Penrith railway station (P-17) was a particularly significant development because for more than half a century it functioned as a major depot in the rail network and, until the opening of the Victoria Bridge in 1867 (NR-4), the terminus of the western line. The rail yard and line were upgraded on numerous occasions to meet increasing demands of goods and passenger traffic for the town and the western line in general, for example a new goods shed was built in 1882,[211] new cattleyards in 1883,[212] the line was duplicated in 1886, a coal elevator was built in 1905, the platform was extended in 1907 to allow for longer trains, and a new iron trussed bridge over the Nepean River was built between 1904 and 1907 (NR-4). The railways in employing many local people supported a Railway Institute for many years and erected a purpose built hall (P-55, demolished in 2006) around 1937.[213]

By the 1880s the village of Penrith could boast a purpose built post office (1880), a purpose built government school (1865), a Catholic school (opened in 1853 and remodeled in 1886)[214], a Wesleyan Methodist church (P-13) (1861 and remodelled in 1886)[215], a number of new substantial houses (Thornton Hall (P-06) completed in

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[208] Lands Department – Crown Plan 1539-3000
[209] *Nepean Times* 19/9/1885, p.3
[210] *Sydney Morning Herald* 22/8/1856
[211] *Nepean Times* 3/3/1882, p.6
[212] *Nepean Times* 18/8/1883, p.2
[213] *Nepean Times* 16/9/1937, p.1
[214] *Nepean Times* 4/12/1886, p.2
[215] *Nepean Times* 23/1/1886, p.2

1882 for Thomas R. Smith), new hotels (the Red Cow opened in 1860 (P-54), and Australian Arms Hotel opened in 1880), a new court house (1880), Temperance Hall (1879), a branch of the Commercial Banking Company (P-22) (1879), and a local newspaper (the *Nepean Times* first published in 1882). Around the station the Nepean Dairy Company established its butter factory in 1892,[216] and the Enterprise Steam Saw Mills and Timber Yard opened in 1891.[217]

In 1871 the local community successfully petitioned for the incorporation of a local council to provide basic services such as the upkeep of roads, which in later years took on more ambitious projects such as generating electricity (1890),[218] providing a reticulated water supply (1891),[219] and lending library (c.1889).[220] T.R. Smith, as mayor, is credited with initiating these major civic improvements. Smith was the son of aforementioned Thomas Smith (1819-1896).[221]
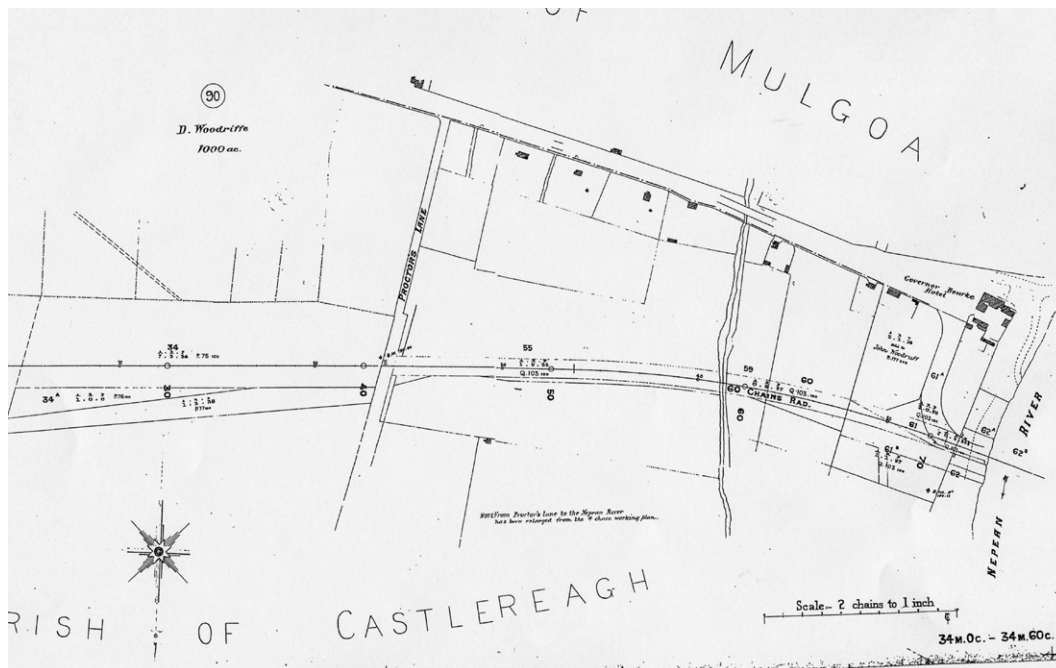
The earliest detailed survey of Penrith is the railway survey of the 1860s. The survey reveals the extent of subdivision along the Western Highway and railway line. This extract from the survey shows the former Governor Bourke Hotel and punt crossing at the Nepean River. Source: Land and Property Information Crown Plan 1530-3000

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216   *Nepean Times* 26/11/1892, p.7
217   *Nepean Times* 4/7/1891, p.5
218   *Nepean Times* 11/9/1890, p.7
219   *Nepean Times* 14/2/1891, p.2
220   *Nepean Times* 2/11/1889, p.5
221   *Nepean Times* 12/9/1896, p.3

The Hornseywood Estate was subdivided and released in stages. This plan shows the third release which was offered for sale in 1889. The plan shows the location of Hornseywood house, which was demolished in the 1920s for the public school. Note the number of buildings to the north of High Street relative to the then paddocks and garden of Hornseywood. The pattern of cottage allotments north of Lethbridge Street is basically intact. Source: Penrith Local Studies Library from State Library of NSW Subdivision Plan P10/68

The Lemongrove estate was subdivided and released in 1885. The pattern of cottage is basically intact.
Source: Penrith Local Studies Library from State Library of NSW Subdivision Plan P10/63

PENRITH

SETTLEMENT PURCHASE AREA
Land District of Penrith – Municipality of Penrith
PARISH of CASTLEREAGH – COUNTY of CUMBERLAND
— Scale 10 Chains to one Inch. —

Available on and after 31st December, 1923.

LOWER CASTLEREAGH ROAD (one chain wide)

Nepean River

- SCHEDULE -
- For Soldiers only -   - For open competition -

Portion comprised in Farm	Area of Farm Ac. r. p.	Capital Value including value of Improvements £ s. d.	Deposit and Annual Instalments being 6¼ percent Capital Value £ s. d.	Stamp Duty £ s. d.	Portion comprised in Farm	Area of Farm Ac. r. p.	Capital Value including value of Improvements £ s. d.	Deposit and Annual Instalments at 6¼ per cent £ s. d.	Stamp Duty £ s. d.
302	42 1 0	1225 0 0	79 12 6	9 15 0	308	30 1 0	925 0 0	60 2 6	7 10 0
303	34 1 20	950 0 0	61 15 0	7 10 0	309	45 2 0	2025 0 0	131 12 6	15 15 0
306	41 2 0	1250 0 0	81 5 0	9 15 0	310	45 2 0	2200 0 0	143 0 0	16 10 0
307	40 2 10	1200 0 0	78 0 0	9 0 0	311	52 2 10	2600 0 0	169 0 0	19 10 0
312	53 1 0	2200 0 0	143 0 0	16 10 0	313	22 1 10	700 0 0	45 10 0	5 5 0
					314	18 3 30	650 0 0	42 5 0	5 5 0

Copies of this lithograph may be obtained free of charge from the Information Bureau, Department of Lands, Sydney, or from the local Crown Land Agent.

- LOCAL SKETCH -

- NOTES -
Applications must be lodged with the Crown Lands Agent at Penrith.
Payment of Deposit and Stamp Duty with applications by Returned Soldier applicants is optional.
For further particulars see Gazette Notice of 23rd November 1923.

Land available for Soldiers only shewn thus [ ]
Land available for open competition shewn thus [ ]

Penrith Railway Station

The eleven allotments of this settlement purchase area fronting the Nepean River were offered for sale in 1923. The pattern of rural land use defined by the boundaries and road reserves however reflects earlier, mid-nineteenth century, land use. Source: Penrith Local Studies Library from State Library of NSW Subdivision Plan

While Penrith continued to grow at a steady pace through the first half of the twentieth century, a purpose-built School of Arts (P-56) for example was opened in 1910,[222] the town in the second half of the century developed into a regional centre under the auspices of the *County of Cumberland Scheme* of 1950 and the *Penrith Planning Scheme* of 1960 developed by a council enlarged through the amalgamation in 1949 of Castlereagh, Nepean Shire, St. Marys and Penrith municipalities.

The built environment of the town was gradually transformed through new government buildings and services (a new high school opened in 1950, a new town

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[222]   *Nepean Times* 13/2/1909, p.4

hall opened in 1960 (P-18), a TAFE building in 1962 (P-53), court house in 1963, library in 1964, electrified rail line in 1955, a regional hospital in 1956), commercial complexes (initially innovations such as arcades in High Street, but later complexes such as the Penrith Plaza (1971)), and industrial zones inclusive of a power station completed in 1953 (P-41)).

In the *Sydney Basin Plan – 1970-2000* produced by the State Planning Authority, Penrith was designated as one of three city centres (with Blacktown and Mt Druitt) in western metropolitan Sydney. The rate of redevelopment in the city has subsequently continued to the present as demonstrated by the new police station (1981), the Panthers club (opened in 1984), Nepean Square shopping complex (1984), Penrith Mall (1985), Penrith Plaza (1993), and new civic centre and library (1993).

26.4 Description

Penrith is the principal commercial and service centre in the region. It comprises a commercial and civic strip fringing High Street (the Great Western Highway), predominantly industrial and quarry uses to the north, a residential area at the eastern margin, and recreation reserves to the south-west. The land uses reflect the topography of the suburb which is defined by the course of the Nepean River with low-lying flat land of the river's eastern bank and the hilly terrain at the eastern fringe which divides the suburb from Kingswood and to the north-east at Lemongrove.

The subdivision pattern of the suburb is principally defined by the major suburban land releases of the nineteenth century – the Hornseywood freehold subdivisions (ie, DP1855) of the 1880s to the south of High Street between Woodriff Street and Parker Street and the Lemongrove subdivision (1273 Litho) of 1885 to the north of the railway line. These subdivisions are generally intact in areas where cottage blocks were offered and where development occurred in the more elevated areas (P-31 to P-37, P-33 and P-07 and P-07a). The larger homestead blocks have been re-subdivided.

The vast and now largely industrial area to the north of Coreen Avenue retains in part a subdivision which was established in the mid-nineteenth century for tenant farms by the McHenry family.[223] This area formed part of the Lambridge Estate which includes the low lying wetland which is now the Kingswood Park reserve. The river frontage land was later resumed by government and re-released in 1923 as a soldier settlement purchase area. Despite the resumption, the major boundary lines reflect a nineteenth century pattern of land use. The small village reserve at the junction of Castlereagh and Cranebrook Roads is a later (1880s) freehold re-subdivision (1821 Litho) and despite demand for industrial land retains a number of roadside cottages (P-01, P-02, P-03, P-59) and grander dwellings (P-04) which continue to demonstrate a distinct village precinct

In conjunction with these village subdivisions, large estate blocks were retained intact for many years. Consequently in the built environment of the town centre are examples of these houses (ie. Combewood (P-05a) and Thornton Hall (P-6b), and remnant landscaping from now demolished and/or subdivided estates. An example of

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[223] Lands Department – Old System Bk 73 No 86

the latter is the open land to the north of the railway station which has greeted visitors to the town for decades (P-06a) and offers glimpses of Combewood (P-05a) and Thornton Hall (P-06b). The land is now owned by the Commonwealth (P-06a) and local (P-42) governments and used for defence and museum purposes, but once formed the grounds of Thornton Hall, the famed Belmore Park and Combewood.

Due the importance of High Street as part of the main road west, the pattern of subdivision along the road, and in particular the northern margin, represents small staged land releases by the owners of the early estates. The earliest of these releases is associated with the courthouse (from 1815) (P-23). Other land was set aside in the 1830s for church reserves, of which St. Stephen's Anglican (P-24) is the more well-known, but the Catholic church reserve (P-52) is of a comparable age. The historic shopping precinct of High Street (P-20), while adapted to suit evolving commercial practices retains a number of buildings which, in the above awning facades and roof form, provide some insight into the major rural commercial precinct of c.1870 to c.1940. There are a high proportion of buildings from the inter-war era in this group, which may either reflect road resumption or a pick-up in trade in passing motorised traffic. The neighbouring Henry Street has a small number of buildings which demonstrate civic administration (P-18), education (P-12 and P-53) and church uses (P-13).

The railway is the other historic transport mode that has shaped the development of Penrith. Today the historic role of the railway is exemplified by the railway station (P-16) and associated infrastructure inclusive of the former station master's residence (P-17, and the two bridge crossings of the river (NR-04). Early industrial development along the line appears to have been limited and today is demonstrated by the old Nepean Milk company's works established in the 1890s, but now rebuilt. By the mid 1990s this facility was a major supplier of milk consumed by Sydneysiders.[224]

The river's edge has a different identity to the town centre with a discrete group of mainly post Second World War residences (P-49) often with frontage to the river set with tree lined streets. Other historic uses associated with the river include the punt crossing (NR-05) the river pumping station (NR-02), the memorial to explorers Blaxland, Wentworth and Lawson (P-41), the bridge crossing (NR-04) and an Inter-War hotel (P-68) and rowing course (NR-06) which demonstrates the leisure role of the river. The evidently sparsely populated pre-war nature of this area is demonstrated by a group of late nineteenth century cottages (P-50 & P-51).

26.5 Existing Heritage Items

The following items were identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, and listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*:

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[224] Fairfax Sun Penrith Edition 18/7/1995, p.46

P-01
Cottage
323 Castlereagh Road
SHI 2260158

A modest brick cottage dating from the early twentieth century which demonstrates the house style of the era and village subdivision within this part of Penrith. It is one of a number in the area associated with the historic Lambridge area.

P-02
The Lodge
54 Camden Road
SHI 2260159

A modest weatherboard cottage dating from the late nineteenth century demonstrates the house style of the era and village subdivision within this part of Penrith. It is one of a number associated with the historic Lambridge area

P-03
House
322 Castlereagh Road
SHI 2260161

A brick cottage dating from the late nineteenth century demonstrates the house style of the era and village subdivision within this part of Penrith. It is one of a number associated with the historic Lambridge area.

P-04 & P-04A
Craithes, house, avenue and garden planting
34-40 Borec Road
SHI 2260160

Craithes, completed around 1885 for Joseph Daniel Single, demonstrates a very good example of a rural villa of the era. The grounds are embellished with a large garden, a drive of peppercorn trees and gate (relocated) which collectively provide a local landmark of high historic and aesthetic significance.

P-05 & P-05A
Combewood, house, garden, trees and original entrance,
234-236 Coreen Ave
SHI 2260163

Combewood, completed around 1890 for Francis Henry Woodriff, demonstrates a very good example of a rural villa in the Queen Anne style of the era. The expansive grounds retain its original garden layout and planting schemes. The roadside pines provide a local landmark.

P-06(b)
Thornton Hall,
Mountain View Crescent
SHI 2260166

Thornton Hall, completed around 1882 for Sydney Smith, demonstrates a very good example of a rural villa of the era.

In altered state the building is recoverable.

P-07a
Lemongrove Lodge
24 Lemongrove Avenue
SHI 2260172

Lemongrove Lodge, completed around 1885 for Arthur Judges, demonstrates a very good example of a substantial suburban villa of the era, enhanced by remnant mature plantings including palms in the front garden. Part of the Lemongrove estate conservation area,

P-08
Former Rectory
95 Glebe Place
SHI 2260173

The former rectory, completed in 1888 for the incumbent of St. Stephen's Anglican Church, demonstrates a very good example of a substantial suburban villa of the era. The prominent siting of the villa contributes to the historic character of the north-east area of Penrith.

P-09
Governor Phillip Special Hospital,
64 Glebe Place
SHI 2260174

The former district hospital, completed in 1895, demonstrates an important phase in the development of the town and is a good example of a rural hospital of its era. Set within a large site which includes a small number of historic plantings and early built additions.

P-10
Cottage
71 Parker Street
SHI 2260175

This modest weatherboard cottage, erected in the 1880s, demonstrates the suburban development of the town in the latter half of the nineteenth century. It is a representative example of its type now isolated by later development.

P-12
School,
51-55 Henry Street
SHI 2260177

An excellent example of a modest government public school of 1884 inclusive of school hall. The building demonstrates late nineteenth century suburban settlement in the town as well as the reforms in public education of the 1880s placing statutory minimum attendance levels for children. The building is the only extant structure of the once large educational facility here, and one of the few extant historic buildings in Henry Street.

P-13
Former Methodist Church,
74 Henry Street
SHI 2260179

The brick former Uniting church demonstrates the emergence of nineteenth century suburban settlement in the town following the coming of the railway, and the development of a community of Wesleyan Methodists in the region. This Gothic style church was erected in 1861 and altered in 1886. The building is one of the earliest extant buildings in the CBD and one of the first erected after the coming of the railway.

P-16
Former Station Masters's house,
31 Jane Street
SHI 2260187

The two storey former railway station master's house was completed in 1878. The building tangibly illustrates the important role of the railway in the development of Penrith. A smaller railway cottage located to the rear noted in the survey of 1986 has been demolished.

P-17

Penrith Station group,

Jane Street

SHI 2260188

The station buildings tangibly illustrate the important role of the railway in the development of Penrith.

P-18

Penrith Council Chambers,

129-133 Henry Street

SHI 2260189

The former council chambers completed in 1959, demonstrate the dramatic post war development in the local government area following amalgamation of the municipalities of Penrith, Castlereagh and Mulgoa in 1949. The increased duties of the council and its ambition for the future is expressed in the size of the building and orientation to the emerging commercial centre and proximity to the railway station.

P-21

Memorial Park,

400-424 Woodriff Street

SHI 2260200

Memorial Park, dedicated in 1922, is the earliest public reserve in the town centre. It has historical associations with the First World War and all later conflicts in being dedicated to the memory of the sacrifice of members of the local community. The park retains stands of mature brush box, palms and jacaranda.

P-22

Cram Place, well and pump, cast iron fence, former coach house,

338-340 High Street

SHI 2260201

The former branch of the Commercial Banking Company was erected in 1879. The robust detailing of the façade provides a building that is a local landmark, and demonstrates a high-quality Victorian era commercial premises. The building demonstrates an important phase in the development of the town. Listing includes a disused well and hand pump, and cast iron boundary fences.

P-24

Stephen's Anglican Church, cemetery, rectory and hall,

258-280 High Street

SHI 2260206

The sandstone St Stephen's church demonstrates early nineteenth century rural settlement in the region and the emerging importance of Penrith as a regional centre. This picturesque Gothic style church was erected for the Anglican Church in 1838. The setting of the church is enhanced by clusters of palms, the graveyard, carriage drive, lawn and wall, hall and rectory. The church and cemetery are some of the oldest the region and have historic associations with a number of local landholders such as the Tindale, Hoskins and Jamison families and members of the Anglican Church. The slightly elevated site and tall tower makes the item visible from distant parts of the town.

P-25	This terrace of six two storey brick	
St Aubyn's Terrace,	residences was completed around	
255-265 High Street	1890. The terrace is unique in Penrith	
SHI 2260209	and the greater region and contributes	
	to the streetscape of High Street which	
	also includes the church and grounds of	
	St Stephen's opposite.	

P-26	The two storey public school was	
Penrith Public School and palm trees	completed in 1917. The school and its	
51-55 High Street	expansive landscaped grounds	
SHI 2260210	demonstrate the growth in the	
	residential community of Penrith and	
	represent an important phase in the	
	development of town from village to	
	regional centre.	

P-27	This two storey rendered brick	
Victorian House & Shop	residence of the 1880s, a period of	
255-267 High Street	marked growth in the town, was	
SHI 2260212	incorrectly described as a terrace in the	
	1987 study. The building contributes to	
	the streetscape of High Street, and is an	
	interesting example of a house of its	
	period. A revised listing should include	
	the inter-war shop front.	

P-29	A substantial single storey cement	
Villa,	rendered brick Italianate style villa of the	
150 Lethbridge Street	1880s is an excellent example of its	
SHI 2260214	period.	

P-30	This two storey brick residence of the	
Broadville,	1880s is an excellent example of its	
98 Station Street	period and provides insight into a period	
SHI 2260215	of marked growth for the town.	

P-31	This single storey brick residence of the	
Kentucky, 146 Station Street	1880s is an excellent example of its	
SHI 2260216	period.	

P-32 House, 148 Station Street SHI 2260217	This modest storey brick residence of the 1880s is a good example of its period.	
P-34 House and tree, 50 Warwick Street SHI 2260249	This single storey brick mid-Victorian residence of the 1880s is an excellent example of its period.	
P-35 The Cottage and tree, 39 Warwick Street SHI 2260251	This single storey Victorian gothic brick residence of the 1880s was built for Louis S. Judges, a local businessman and mayor. It is an excellent example of its period and the garden setting is embellished by a tall pine which is a local landmark.	
P-36 House, 6 Rawson Avenue SHI 2260253	This single storey Victorian Gothic style brick residence of the 1880s is an interesting example of its period that retains integrity.	
P-39 Penrith ambulance station, 672 High Street SHI 2260256	The ambulance station opened in 1936 is important in representing a phase in the development from a town to a regional centre, and for its inter-war architecture which provides an important streetscape element. The location of the building on High Street near the river provides a conspicuous roadside element.	
P-41 Explorers' Memorial, Memorial Avenue SHI 2260258	The monument demonstrates civic pride in the history of the early colonial history of the region and provides insight into the European celebration of 150th anniversary of European settlement of Australia.	

P-42 Museum of Fire, 1 Museum Drive SHI 2260259	The former electricity power station completed in 1953 demonstrates a phase in the development Penrith from a country town to regional centre with an industrial base.	
PC-01 Nepean River	The Nepean River is of high aesthetic value with it broad flow river course and setting of forested and cleared hillsides set against the backdrop of the Blue Mountains escarpment. The river has historic associations with all phases of the development of Penrith and the broader region. In this instance as a natural barrier, for leisure, sport and hotels.	
NR-02 Former Water Pumping Station, 20 Memorial Avenue SHI 2260144	The river pumping station is associated with the provision of reticulated town water for Penrith. This station was built in the 1950s, but the earlier brick suction flume is extant.	
NR-02 Weir Bruce Neil Drive Nepean River	The weir is associated with the provision of reticulated town water for Penrith.	
NR-04 Victoria Bridge and Railway Bridge Great Western Highway (Listing shared with Emu Plains) SHI 2260146 and SHI 2260656	Victoria Bridge, completed in 1867, demonstrates foremost late Victorian engineering practice. It also has historic associations with mid-nineteenth century attempts to bridge the river and formed a crucial link in the opening up of land for agriculture and pastoralism west of the Great Dividing Range. The listing also includes the second railway bridge opened in 1907.	

NR-05 Ferry Crossing Nepean River SHI 2260147	The approaches to the nineteenth century punt crossing of the river demonstrate both the important role of the ferry crossing prior to completion of the first successful bridge and the river as a natural barrier on the route west. The exact location of the crossing can not be determined. Included as part of river conservation area.	
NR-06 Rowing Course Nepean River SHI 2260148	The rowing course demonstrates the role of the river as a place for organized water sports, since the late nineteenth century. Included as part of river conservation area.	

26.6   Existing Heritage Conservation Areas

Lemongrove Heritage Conservation Area (P-07 & SHI 2260818)

The 1885 Lemongrove Estate subdivision retains a considerable number of residences of mixed materials and styles which collectively demonstrate the type of early suburban development in Penrith. The suburb was the home to both the professional class and working class which is demonstrated in the diversity of building stock. The original heritage study listing provided no identification of an individual item's significance. The buildings listed below have been assessed and identified in this review as being significant. This has resulted in a recommendation to amend the boundary of the current conservation area to exclude Blaxland Avenue which retains two early buildings (another has been badly damaged by fire) in street of flat blocks and other post 1950 development. The plan below shows the location of the significant buildings and the boundary of the conservation area.

Plan of Lemongrove Conservation Area showing significant buildings and heritage items shaded.

The following buildings have been identified as being key commponents of the heritage significance of the amended Lemongrove Heritage Conservation Area:

Lemongrove Road Buildings

15 Lemongrove Road

16 Lemongrove Road

17 Lemongrove Road

19 Lemongrove Road

29 Lemongrove Road

31 Lemongrove Road

33 Lemongrove Road

35 Lemongrove Road

39 Lemongrove Road

41 Lemongrove Road

45 Lemongrove Road

46 Lemongrove Road

49 Lemongrove Road

50 Lemongrove Road

51 Lemongrove Road

53 Lemongrove Road

24 Lemongrove Road

Macquarie Avenue buildings

6 Macquarie Avenue

7 Macquarie Avenue

10 Macquarie Avenue

12 Macquarie Avenue

14 Macquarie Avenue

16 Macquarie Avenue

Hemmings Street buildings

2 Hemmings Street

4B Hemmings Street

6 Hemmings Street

12 Hemmings Street

14 Hemmings Street

16 Hemmings Street

18 Hemmings Street

20 Hemmings Street

22 Hemmings Street

The Crescent Buildings

18 The Crescent

19 The Crescent

23 The Crescent

24 The Crescent

28 The Crescent

29 The Crescent

Castlereagh-Derby Street Heritage Conservation Area (P-33)

The existing Derby Street Conservation Area is based on groups of dwellings fronting Derby, Brown, Castlereagh and Warwick Streets. The weatherboard and brick cottages in the Victorian, Federation and California Bungalow and Modernist styles provide interesting representative examples of their periods, and collectively create high quality streetscapes with distinctive character at the elevated eastern edge of the town.

The original heritage study provided no assessment and identification of an individual building's significance. It is recommended that the existing heritage conservation be divided into the Hornseywood (Castlereagh Street) and Warwick Street Heritage Conservation Areas to more accurately reflect the location of the significant buildings.

Hornseywood (Castlereagh Street) Conservation Area (SHI 2260239)

Derby, Brown, and Castlereagh Streets have a large group of weatherboard and brick cottages in the Victorian, Federation and California Bungalow styles which provide interesting representative examples of the period, and collectively provide a sense of a historic streetscape at the elevated eastern edge of the town. These are generally

well maintained and represent the type of working class housing built within Penrith during this important period of growth and consolidation. Infill development has continued, and until the recent encroachment of flats, has generally been of an appropriate form and scale. Brown, Castlereagh Street and Derby Street include simple Victorian weatherboard cottages, small Californian Bungalows, Edwardian timber cottage. These houses are well maintained and display a good retention of their original external detailing.

The plan below shows the location of the conservation area and the buildings assessed as having significance within it. The heritage conservation area consists of a small group of buildings in the north and a larger group in the south. Brown Street and Derby Streets have been included in the Hornseywood (Castlereagh Street) Conservation Area rather that creating separate conservation areas for each street.

Map showing boundary of the Hornseywood (Castlereagh Street) Heritage Conservation Area

Buildings within the conservation area that have been assessed as having heritage significance are shown below. Other buildings that have not been specifically assessed contribute to the creation of the significant character of the area. That is, a

single storey residential area with individual buildings in a landscaped setting framed with trees and gardens.

Castlereagh Street Buildings

41 Castlereagh Street

45 Castlereagh Street

49 Castlereagh Street

55Castlereagh Street

57 Castlereagh Street

59 Castlereagh Street

61 Castlereagh Street

13 Castlereagh Street

15 Castlereagh Street

32 Castlereagh Street

33 Castlereagh Street

34 Castlereagh Street

42 Castlereagh Street

44 Castlereagh Street

46 Castlereagh Street

53 Castlereagh Street

Derby Street Buildings

199 Derby Street

201 Derby Street

218 Derby Street

200 Derby Street

202 Derby Street

Brown Street Buildings

3 Brown Street

7 Brown Street

Warwick Street Conservation Area (SHI 2260231)

The Warwick and Derby Street streetscape has a large group of weatherboard and brick cottages in the Victorian, Federation, California Bungalow and Post War styles which provide interesting representative examples of the period and provide a sense of a historic streetscape at the elevated south end of the town. These are generally well maintained and represent the type of working class housing built within Penrith during this important period of growth and consolidation. The buildings in this area are one of a number of structures in Penrith erected over the nineteenth century and early part of the twentieth century that demonstrate the evolution of suburban settlement in this flood free area.

The plan below shows the location of the significant buildings and the boundary of the conservation area.

Map showing boundary of new Warwick Street Heritage Conservation Area

Buildings within the conservation area that have been assessed as having heritage significance are shown below. Other buildings that have not been specifically assessed contribute to the creation of the significant charater of the area. That is, a single storey residential area with individual buildings in a landscaped setting framed with trees and gardens.

Warwick Street Buildings

3 Warwick Street

4 Warwick Street

6 Warwick Street

7 Warwick Street

8 Warwick Street

9 Warwick Street

14 Warwick Street

26 Warwick Street

28 Warwick Street

30 Warwick Street

2 Warwick Street

24 Warwick

22 Warwick Street

26.7 Existing Nominated Heritage Items

The following items were identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, but not listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*:

| P-06(a) Defence land, The Crescent SHI 2260165 | Formerly Belmore Park, this extensive Crown reserve demonstrates historic associations with local identities and prominent events and activities. Stand of Greygums provide a landmark feature adjacent to Penrith Railway Station. Part of Thornton Hall. | |

P-20 High Street commercial premises.

High Street in Penrith retains a number of pre 1940 commercial and residential buildings which collectively are rare in the LGA and the region. The buildings identified in the 1986 report represent a small portion of the total number of buildings with some significance. Additional buildings in this group are identified elsewhere in this report.

229 High Street
SHI 2260683

413-415 High Street
former Fulton's store SHI 2260197

536-538 High Street
SHI 2260683

556-58 High Street
SHI 2260683

- 338-340 High Street was nominated, but was also nominated as a heritage item and was subsequently gazetted as a heritage item (P-22).
- 351-353 High Street was nominated and has been recommended for listing as a heritage item in this review.

| P-23 Site of Original Court House, 317-329 High Street SHI 2260205 | The site of the courthouse has significant historic associations with all phases of the development of Penrith and the greater region but is not recommended for continued listing as no remains are evident. | |

| P-28 Remnants of Natural Vegetation, Evan and Doonmore Streets SHI 2260213 | This pocket of regenerated natural vegetation Grey box (Eucalyptus moluccana) and exotic tree plantings demarcates an old creek course and provides an insight into the past | |

native vegetation of the town.

It is listed in the significant tree reigster

It is not recommended for listing as a heritage item.

P-37 Flemings Brickworks – Site of, Castlereagh Street SHI 2260254	This site demonstrates historic associations with the brickworks established by William Flemming in 1886. The brickworks have been demolished, and the property has been subdivided and redeveloped. It is not recommended for listing
P-38a Mountain Mists, 12 Vista Street SHI 2260255	Mountain Mists, former Rodley, was built by Frederick Daniel Woodriff in the early 1880s. Although it has been extended and extensively altered on a number of occasions, the house and part of its extensive garden setting, is important for its historic association with the Woodriff family. It is recommended for heritage listing.
P-38b Mountain Mists planting, 30 Mulgoa Road Remnant garden planting SHI 2260255	Sub-division of the property over recent years has seen the frontage to Mulgoa Rd excised and new townhouse development set among the remains of the landscape. The remaining trees provide a strong visual link between Mulgoa Rd and the house behind. It is recommended for heritage listing.
P-38c Mountain Mists planting, 45 Rodley Street Remnant garden planting SHI 2260255	A large stand of trees marking the former boundary of Mountain Mists is located on adjacent property. They are dominant cultural landscape features of the area. It is recommended for heritage listing.
P-40 Peachtree Creek Bridge, Great Western Highway SHI 2260257	Peachtree Creek is listed for its historic associations with what is believed to have been the first organized horse race of any magnitude. The modest reinforced concrete bridge of 1940 demonstrates earlier upgrades of High Street to satisfy increasing traffic loads, but also road building technology in the reinforced concrete and stone revetments of the banks of the creek.
PC-02 Castlereagh Road	The line of Castlereagh Road was established around 1803 to provide access to the farm grants, and until 1815 was the road route from Sydney via the settlement at Windsor. It is not recommended for listing.
PC-03 The Northern Road	The Northern Road is of historic interest as an early colonial road

PC-04 (a) Great Western Highway	The Great Western Road is of historic interest as an early colonial road which played an important role in the development of the colony and the county of Cumberland. It is not recommended for listing.
PC-05 Western Railway Line	The western railway is of some historic interest as an early transport route which played an important role in the development of the colony and the county of Cumberland. Hiowever it is much altered and realigned and no longer reflects its historic form. It is not recommended for listing
NR-01 Ford over river, Longs Lane	The location of the first ford crossing of the Nepean River is believed to be in the vicinity of Longs Lane. The location has historic associations with the early years of European settlement in the district. The exact location is however not known and is not recommended to be listed as a separate site.

The *Register of Significant Trees and Gardens DCP* adopted by Council 17 August 1992 identifies the following items:

P- 43 In grounds of Penrith Performing Arts Centre	*Eucalyptus citriodora* landmark
P- 44 Corner High Street and Mulgoa Road	*Blackbean castanospermum australe* – landmark
P- 45 High Street Reserve adjacent to 576 High Street	*Quercus ilex* – aesthetic
P- 47 In grounds of Little Jane Street	*Araucaria bidwilli,* landmark

The following items were identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, but have been destroyed either through fire or demolition:

- P-11 - Timber Cottage, 8 North Street
- P-14b - Brick Cottage, 32 North Street
- P-14c - Weatherboard Cottage, 10 Lawson Street
- P-14d - Cottage, 75 Henry Street
- P-14e - Terrace, 71-73 Henry Street
- P-15 – The site of 1890s' electricity power station in Belmore Street has been redeveloped for car parking and bus interchange.
- P-19 - Military Drill Hall, Henry Street
- P-20 – 221 High Street
- P-20 – 235-7 High Street

26.8   Potential Heritage Conservation Areas

The following potential heritage conservation areas were identified through fieldwork undertaken for the preparation of this review and by community and council nomination. Not all nominations have been recommended as conservation areas:

Conservation Area P-20

High Street commercial premises SHI 2260683. The original nomination list has been reviewed to include a representative cross section of buildings erected c.1880s to c.1930s. The buildings listed below would be of contributory significance if adjacent to heritage items. A difficulty of the potential conservation area is the spread of buildings along the street interspersed by non-significant or non-contributory buildings. Very few buildings in High Street have a significance level that would support listing as heritage items (noting that a number of buildings are already listed and several more are recommended for listing) and the illustrations below demonstrate this.

A simple test is a visual one and how the various earlier buildings inter-relate. There is little visual continuity within High Street suggesting that a heritage conservation area is not appropriate. The buildings identified as having some significance are set out below, several of these are recommended in the following sections as potential heritage items:

253 High Street

304 High Street

318 High Street

355-357 High Street-

356 High Street

359-361 High Street

371-375 High Street

379-381 High Street

383 High Street

391-393 High Street

395-397 High Street

417-427 High Street

445-449 High Street

542 High Street

351 High Street – Arms of Australia Hotel

288 High Street

Conservation Area P-50

Higgins Street Streetscape SHI 2260684.

A near intact southern streetscape of inter-war bungalows and earlier cottages (16 Higgins Street) reported to have been relocated from Milsons Point for Harbour Bridge construction. The significance of this group is that it is representative of building stock found throughout Penrith town but being isolated examples within later, post 1950, development.

2 Higgins

4 Higgins

6 Higgins Street

8 Higgins Street

10 Higgins Street

12 Higgins Street

16 Higgins Street

Map showing boundary of adjusted Higgins Street conservation area

Nepean River Heritage Conservation Area

An important area in the Penrith locality is the section of river above the weir that extends under the three bridges as a broad stretch of relatively still water. The locality has been a focal point of Penrith sporting and recreational life with rowing, boating, swimming all taking place and the development of extensive parklands and recdreatinal facilities over a long period of time around the banks. It was a destination for holiday makers and locals. It is also the location of various crossings of the river including the three current bridges. Stacker's "A Pictorial History of Penrith" provides a range of excellent illustrations of the historical life on and around the river which include:

- picnics
- swimming
- pleasure boating undertaken from small informal wharves
- rowing, as a national and international venue for racing due to its still water.

The rowing course used in the 1920s and 1930s culminating in the Empire Games competition extended for 6,000 feet in an almost straight reach of the river.

More recently the river banks are parkland with walks and regrowth of vegetation with a number of fine properties having waterfront or waterfront reserve settings. Their landscaping now forms part of the visual catchment of the river.

The proposed heritage conservation area includes the river, the bridges, the landscape parklands adjoining it, the weir and the gardens of the properties fronting the river. However no specific garden features are nominated as it is the broad landscape setting that is important. The conservation area is proposed in recognitin of its historic uses, its role in the cultural and recreational life of Penrith and for its very fine aesthetic and visual qualities that remain today.

Two maps showing the extent of the river conservation area.

26.9   Potential Heritage Items

The following potential heritage items were identified through fieldwork undertaken for the preparation of this review and by community and council nomination:

P-49 31-33 Nepean Avenue SHI 2260685	Nepean Avenue with its river fronting allotments and tree lined street is a desirable address in Penrith. Residential development in the area would seem to date from the late 1930s with post buildings dating from c.1950. This house designed by architect Harry Seidler is atypical of the predominant architectural idiom in its set back and simple low-lying frontage to the street. The house is unique in Penrith LGA. It is recommended for listing as a heritage item.	
P-50 7 Memorial Avenue SHI 2260686	One of a group of late nineteenth century brick cottages near the riverside which represent an early phase of residential development in this part of Penrith. Demolished 2007	
P-51 9 Memorial Avenue SHI 2260687	One of a group of late nineteenth century brick cottages near the riverside which represent an early phase of residential development in this part of Penrith. It is recommended for listing as a heritage item Demolished 2007.	
P-52 Memorials and Lampstand, St. Nicholas of Myra Catholic Church, 330-338 High Street SHI 2260688	The Catholic Church demonstrates the growth and evolution of the religion. The church is one of the earliest extant modern buildings in the CBD and is sited on land originally donated for this purpose in the 1830s. The grounds contain an inter-war era brick rectory, the sarcophagus of two priests prominent in the history of the nineteenth century church in the region and an old electric light stand. The sarcophagi and light stand are of particular historic note. It is recommended for listing as a heritage item.	
P-53 TAFE Building, 115-119 Henry Street SHI 2260689	The TAFE building designed in the office of NSW Government Architect, E.H. Farmer, is one of the first modern civic buildings in the CBD. With its glazed curtain wall and decorative stone panel, the building demonstrates the evolution of post Second World War architecture. It is recommended for listing as a heritage item.	

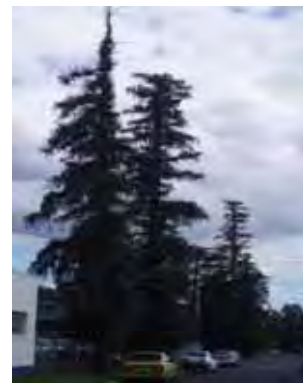|		
P-54 Red Cow Hotel, 1-17 Station Street SHI 2260690	The Red Cow hotel, erected c.1862, is the oldest extant licenced hotel premises in the CBD. The hotel has historic associations with local identities the Smith family and the coming of the railway. It is recommended for listing as a heritage item.	
P-55 Q Theatre, Jane Street SHI 2260691	The former Railway Institute of the 1930s is of historic significance for its association with once dominant role of the railways in Penrith. The building also forms part of the group of railway associated buildings around Belmore Street. The building was demolished in 2006.	
P-56 PenrithSchool of Arts, 7 Castlereagh Street SHI 2260692	The School of Arts building is an unique extant example of Federation Arts and Crafts style civic architecture in the CBD. The building was designed by noted architect of the day Charles Rosenthal. It is recommended for listing as a heritage item.	
P-57 Sequoias – John Tipping Avenue	A row of four mature sequoias adjacent to the Civic Centre are local landmarks and provide a sense of history to the streetscape. The trees may reflect a Council initiated tree planting scheme or perhaps reflects estate planting. They are not recommended for listing as a heritage item.	
P-58 169 Cox Avenue 2260853	This large brick cottage, erected in the 1880s, demonstrates the suburban development of the town in the latter half of the nineteenth century. It is a representative example of its type now isolated by later development, but is prominent from the railway. It is recommended for listing as a heritage item.	
P-59 2072-2074 Castlereagh Road SHI 2260693	A modest weatherboard cottage erected in the 1880s following freehold subdivision at Lambridge. The cottage is one of a number of comparable age and scale which collectively demonstrate a rural out-lying village of Penrith. It is recommended for listing as a heritage item.	

P-60
2169-2179 Castlereagh Road
SHI 2260694

A mature garden which screens a cottage that requires further investigation. It is reputed that this is farm of Miles Franklyn's parents and her place of residence around 1900.

Garden and building demolished 2006.

P-61
37-41 Camden Street
SHI 2260695

A modest weatherboard cottage erected in the 1880s following freehold subdivision at Lambridge. The cottage is one of a number of comparable age and scale which collectively demonstrate a rural out-lying village of Penrith. Set within a mature garden.

It is recommended for listing as a heritage item.

P-62
26 Coombes Drive, Marcel Breuer Torin Factory
SHI 2260827

Early 1970s Brutalist style factory building is distinctive within the Penrith industrial estate. Designed by Breuer, a major internatinal architectural figure and locally supervised by harry Seidler who trained under Breuer, it is the only example of true modernist International architecture in the Council Area.

It is recommended for listing as a heritage item.

P-63
43 Warwick Street
SHI 2260696

This single storey brick residence of the 1880s. It is an excellent example of its period with garden setting and is one of a number of like houses in this street.

It is recommended for listing as a heritage item.

P-64
156 Derby Street
SHI 2260697

The old Presbyterian Manse is attractively set on the rise of Derby Street. While there have been alterations to the front elevation, the building is unique in this part of Penrith.

It is recommended for listing as a heritage item.

P-65
163 Derby Street
SHI 2260698

An excellent example of a late Victorian brick cottage set in a corner allotment with facades addressing the street corner.

It is recommended for listing as a heritage item.

P-66 194 Derby Street SHI 2260699	An excellent example of a late Victorian Gothic style brick cottage set in a corner allotment with facades addressing the street corner. It is recommended for listing as a heritage item.	
P-67 142 High Street SHI 2260854	Situated on the rise of High Street near the suburban boundary with Kingswood this brick Federation era house was built for a member of the Judges family. While the hipped slate tiled roof is original, the building has been rendered and french doors replaced. It is recommended for listing as a heritage item.	
P-68 Log Cabin Inn, 1 Memorial Avenue SHI 2260700	The earliest part of this extensive hotel/motel complex was completed in 1939 and is a good example of an inter-war eclectic Tudor style country hotel. The site is also significant for its associations with the demolished Governor Bourke Inn. The hotel demonstrates the theme of river based leisure pursuits. It is recommended for listing as a heritage item.	
P-69 Former Prospect Electricity Building, 59 Station Street SHI 2260701	The former Prospect County Council office is an interesting, but altered, example of 1960s International style architecture. The building has historic associations with the former county council is symbolically sited next to the old council chambers. It is recommended for listing as a heritage item.	
P-70 Former Nepean Milk factory, 2257-2265 Castlereagh Road	The milk factory is significant to the development of the region as a major producer of homogenized milk from the 1890s. The plant however would seem to have been extensively modernised which diminishes its significance. It is not recommended for listing as a heritage item.	
P-71 Nepean Lapidary Club Building 12-16 North Street SHI 2260180	This large brick cottage, erected in the 1880s, demonstrates the suburban development of the town in the latter half of the nineteenth century. It is a representative example of its type now isolated by later development, but is prominent from the railway. It is recommended for listing as a heritage item.	

P-72 80 Woodriff Street 2260847	This weatherboard cottage, erected in the 1880s, demonstrates the suburban development of the town in the latter half of the nineteenth century. It is a representative example of its type now isolated by later development It is recommended for listing as a heritage item.	
P-73 Australian Arms Hotel 351 High Street 2260196	A very fine Art Deco period hotel with a prominent corner tower, fine massing and displaying key design features of the style. It is arguably one of the best examples of the Deco style in Penrith. It is recommended for listing as a heritage item.	
P74 Bank of New South Wales (Former) 354-360 High Street SHI 2260713	The former Bank of NSW building, despite cruder recent additions of canvas awnings and shop fronts retains much of its integrity and form with its face brick, dominant steep tiled roof and broad chimney construction. It occupies a prominent corner in the street and is one of a small group of key buildings in High Street that provide visual evidence of the former town centre. It is recommended for listing as a heritage item.	
P75 361-365 High Street SHI 2260714	A prominent corner building opposite the Arms of Australia Hotel. The main building is a mid Victorian structure which has had a deco inspired façade and bay added to High Street in the 1940 period. The building is a good and interesting example of the successful adaptation of buildings and is a feature of the corner location. It is recommended for listing as a heritage item.	

26.10 Government Agency Registers

The following properties are listed in the Section 170 Register maintained by Railcorp:

- Penrith Railway Station Footbridge (this is modern reinforced concrete structure)
- Penrith Station Group (P-17)
- Nepean River Underbridge (NR-04)

The following property is listed in the Section 170 Register maintained by the Ministry for Science & Medical Research:

- Nepean Cottage Hospital, Glebe Place (P-09)

The following property is listed in the Section 170 Register maintained by Sydney Water Corporation:

- Penrith Water Treatment Plant, Memorial Ave (NR-02)

The following item is listed in the Section 170 Register maintained by NSW Fire Brigades:

- NSWFB 'No. 10' Vehicle Number Plates (located in P-42)

26.11 State Heritage Register

The following item and properties are entered in the State Heritage Register:

- Craithes House, 34-40 Borec Road (P-04)
- NSWFB 'No. 10' Vehicle Number Plates, Castlereagh Road (located in P-42)
- Penrith Railway Station Group, Great Western Railway (P-17)

26.12 Planning Codes, Guidelines and Studies

Existing statutory controls for heritage items are contained in the Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1994 (Environmental Heritage Conservation).

The river is included in Regional Environmental Plan No. 20 - Hawkesbury–Nepean River (No. 2 - 1997), gazetted 7.11.1997. The REP integrates planning with catchment management to protect the river system. The impact of future land use is to be considered in a regional context. The plan covers water quality and quantity, environmentally sensitive areas, riverine scenic quality, agriculture, and urban and rural residential development. It controls development that has the potential to impact on the river environment. The plan applies to all parts of the catchment in the Sydney Region (15 local government areas), except for land covered by Sydney REP No. 11 - Penrith Lakes Scheme. The REP includes a schedule of items of non-aboriginal significance which includes the Victoria Bridge.

26.13 Comment

Penrith is significant for a range of cultural values that collectively demonstrate the evolution of an early colonial administrative depot into a major regional centre. The development of the town was centred on the dual rail and road arterial routes, river crossing and important regional infrastructure in the form of the law courts, police, churches, schools, hospital and council, as well as the largest collection of professional and trade services and retail outlets in the region. In contrast the other villages and towns in the LGA, Penrith is characterised by zones of historic suburban, commercial, civil and civic uses and remnant rural areas. Specifically, the commercial/civic zone is the High Street/ Henry Street nexus, residential precincts occur at Lemongrove and the streets off Derby Street, and the remnant semi-rural area is Lambridge continuing east to Thornton Park amidst the industrial zone.

Penrith is associated with the themes of pastoralism, transport (the early roads and railway), religion, education, and towns, suburbs and villages, creative endeavour (the churches and commercial and civic buildings), persons, defence, industry, law and order, health, commerce, birth and death, communication, leisure, and sport.

26.14 Recommendation

The existing heritage listings derived from the study of 1987 are comprehensive and recognise the core heritage values of the suburb. However the commercial role of High Street as an important relic of the main road west is under represented, the suburban residential districts require redefining to provide cohesive clusters representative of particular epochs, and the rural background of the area needs to be further highlighted. Ultimately this would require new listings within conservation areas or streetscapes with de-listing of a small number of existing items.

26.13 Policy
Heritage Items
Existing heritage items

Retain individual residential items:	Retain individual commercial/industrial items:	Retain individual government and religious heritage items:	Retain river and crossing location heritage items:	Remove current heritage item from Heritage Schedule:
P-01 P-02 P-03 P-04 P-05 P-06b P-07a P-10 P-25 P-27 (inc interwar shop) P-29 P-30 P-31 P-32 P-34 P-35 P-36 P-38A P-38B P-38C J-04	P-22	P-08 P-09 P-12 P-13 P-16 P-17 P-18 P-21 P-24 P-26 P-39 P-41 P-42	NR-2 NR-02a NR-04	P-4a P-5a P-14a P-23

Recommendations for new heritage items

Individual residential items:	Individual commercial/industrial items:	Individual government and religious	
P38-a P-49 P-58 P-59 P-61 P-63 P-64 P-65 P-66 P-67 P-71 P-72	P-54 P-62 P-68 P-73 P-74 P-75	P-40 P-52 P-53 P-56 P-64 P-69	

Nominate listing on State Heritage Register:
P-05, P-6b, P-24, P-49, P-62, NR-04

Existing heritage items to be included as part of heritage conservation areas
In the heritage schedule there are a number of listings that include multiple properties. This study has recommended against multiple listings even though each heritage area has a data sheet within the heritage schedule. The rationale for a heritage item and a conservation area varies and there should be a clear distinction between them. However a number of heritage items are located within heritage conservation areas. They are noted below and are intended to form part of the

overall area listing even though they are separately listed. Numbers with an asterisk* are current group listings on the heritage schedule that will become part of the conservation area listing.

High Street	Castlereagh Street	Derby Street	Warwick Street	Lemongrove Conservation Area	Nepean River Precinct
P20* P21 P22 P23 P24 P25 P26 P27 P52	P33c*	P33b* P64 P65 P66	P33a* P34 P35 P63	P07* P07A	PC01 NR1 NR02 NR04a/b NR05 NR06 P68

Heritage Conservation Areas

The following schedules set out the full extent of the proposed adjusted and new heritage conservation areas and note any items to be removed from existing listings.

1b. Lemongrove

Comprising the following P-07 significant items:	Remove Blaxland Avenue from the P-07 precinct listing. This would affect the following
2 Hemmings Street 4B Hemmings Street 6 Hemmings Street 12 Hemmings Street 14 Hemmings Street 16 Hemmings Street 18 Hemmings Street 20 Hemmings Street 22 Hemmings Street 15 Lemongrove Road 16 Lemongrove Road 17 Lemongrove Road 19 Lemongrove Road 29 Lemongrove Road 31 Lemongrove Road 33 Lemongrove Road 35 Lemongrove Road 39 Lemongrove Road 41 Lemongrove Road 45 Lemongrove Road 46 Lemongrove Road 49 Lemongrove Road 50 Lemongrove Road 51 Lemongrove Road 53 Lemongrove Road 6 Macquarie Avenue 7 Macquarie Avenue 10 Macquarie Avenue 12 Macquarie Avenue 14 Macquarie Avenue 16 Macquarie Avenue	10 Blaxland Avenue 11 Blaxland Avenue 18 Blaxland Avenue

Comprising the following P-07 significant items:	Remove Blaxland Avenue from the P-07 precinct listing. This would affect the following
18 The Crescent 19 The Crescent 23 The Crescent 24 The Crescent 28 The Crescent 29 The Crescent	

1c. High Street Precinct

Comprising the following nominated P-20 contributory items	List as contributory items:
229 High Street 536-538 High Street 556-558 High Street	288 High Street 253 High Street 304 High Street 318 High Street 351 High Street 355-357 High Street 356 High Street 359-361 High Street 371-375 High Street 379-381 High Street 383 High Street 391-393 High Street 395-397 High Street 417-427 High Street 445-449 High Street 542 High Street

1d. Castlereagh Street

Comprising the following existing contributory items	List as additional contributory items:
41 Castlereagh Street 45 Castlereagh Street 49 Castlereagh Street 55 Castlereagh Street 57 Castlereagh Street 59 Castlereagh Street 61 Castlereagh Street	13 Castlereagh Street 15 Castlereagh Street 32 Castlereagh Street 34 Castlereagh Street 42 Castlereagh Street 44 Castlereagh Street 46 Castlereagh Street 53 Castlereagh Street

1e. Derby Street

Comprising the following listed existing contributory items:	List as additional contributory items:
3 Brown Street 7 Brown Street 200 Derby Street 202 Derby Street	199 Derby Street 201 Derby Street 218 Derby Street 220 Derby Street

1f. Warwick Street

Comprising the following listed contributory items:	List as contributory item:
3 Warwick Street	2 Warwick Street

4 Warwick Street	24 Warwick Street
6 Warwick Street	
7 Warwick Street	
8 Warwick Street	
9 Warwick Street	
14 Warwick Street	
26 Warwick Street	
28 Warwick Street	
30 Warwick Street	

1g. Higgins Street Group

Comprising the following listed contributory items:	List as contributory item:
Nil	2 Higgins Street
	4 Higgins Street
	6 Higgins Street
	8 Higgins Street
	10 Higgins Street
	12 Higgins Street
	16 Higgins Street

Nepean River

The Area identified in the maps in the section 26.8 Potential Heritage Conservation Areas.
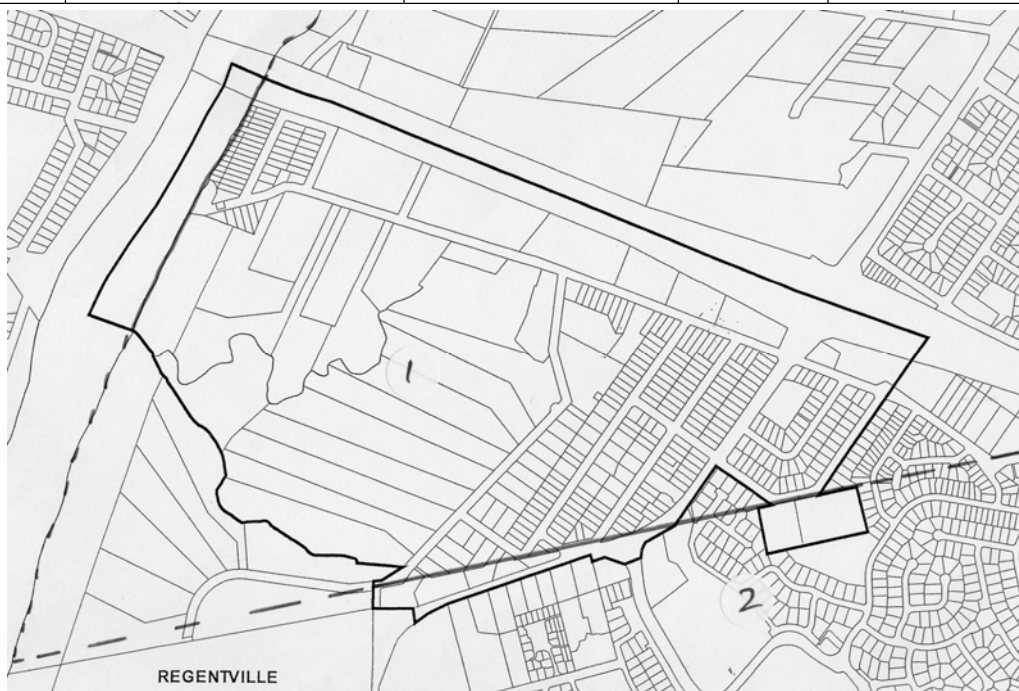
27.0 Regentville

27.1 Location

Regentville is located at the eastern half of the local government area to the south of Penrith. The suburb is historically associated with the vast Regentville estate.

27.2 Land Grants

No.	Grantee	Name of Farm	Area	Date of Grant
1	Thomas Jamison		1000 acres	18th December 1805
2	Robert Cartwright	Hawkestone	600 acres	25th August 1812

Crown land grants in the suburb of **Regentville,** parish of Mulgoa, county of Cumberland. (Base drawing supplied by Penrith City Council.)

27.3 Historical Background

Historically the area is formed by the Crown land grant of 1000 acres made to Thomas Jamison in 1805. In later years the area was part of Sir John Jamison's Regentville which at its maximum extent in 1834 comprised 3890 hectares.

Thomas Jamison was one of the surgeons who accompanied the convicts of the First Fleet aboard the Sirius. In the colony Jamison progressed through the ranks of the military establishment and attained the post of surgeon-general by 1803. Jamison returned to England in 1809. On Jamison's death in 1811, his son Sir John, who like his father was a surgeon in the Royal Navy, inherited the land grant and subsequently came to the colony in 1814.

The estate of Regentville, the site of the mansion (R-03) is located further south in the suburb of Mulgoa, was put together by Sir John Jamison through land grants and purchases of freehold land. In addition to the mansion, Jamison's vast enterprise included numerous tenant farms, meat salting works, tannery, vineyard, winery, and flour mill and textile factory (R-06 and R-07).[225] A Wesleyan Methodist school was established above the banks of School House Creek.[226]

In 1847, shortly after Jamison's death in 1844, and again in the early 1860s the estate was put up for sale. With the breakup of the estate, present day Regentville formed part of the Central Division in the later sale of the 1860s.

The plan of subdivision prepared by surveyor Samuel Jackson (Roll Plan 508) shows a cluster of six 'factory buildings' (R-07) at the western end of present day Factory Road, a windmill (MV-26) to the west of the terminus of present day Martin Street, and 'school house' on School House Creek. The 'factory buildings' were an important component of the sale for they were the tweed mill (R-06) which was established by Sir John around 1840 in partnership with Abraham Rayner. The mill, known as Regentville, continued in operation until Sir John's death in 1844. Rayner was the most experienced wool manufacturer in the colony initially commencing business at Simeon Lord's factory at Botany in 1836. On closure of the Regentville mill, Rayner carried-on his business in Goulburn Street, before returning to the Nepean River in the 1851 utilizing the old police station at Emu Plains. An account of the Regentville mill in the late 1860s noted it had been left idle for many years but in mid 1868 its operation was revived by J. King of Parramatta.[227] In *Greville's Directory* for 1872, C. C. Clarke and J. King are listed as tweed manufacturers at Regentville.

It is possible that the reopening of the mill brought about the opening of a national school at Regentville in September 1868 within two acres of land by Mr Jamieson.[228] A purpose built school hall was completed in 1882 (R-2).[229]

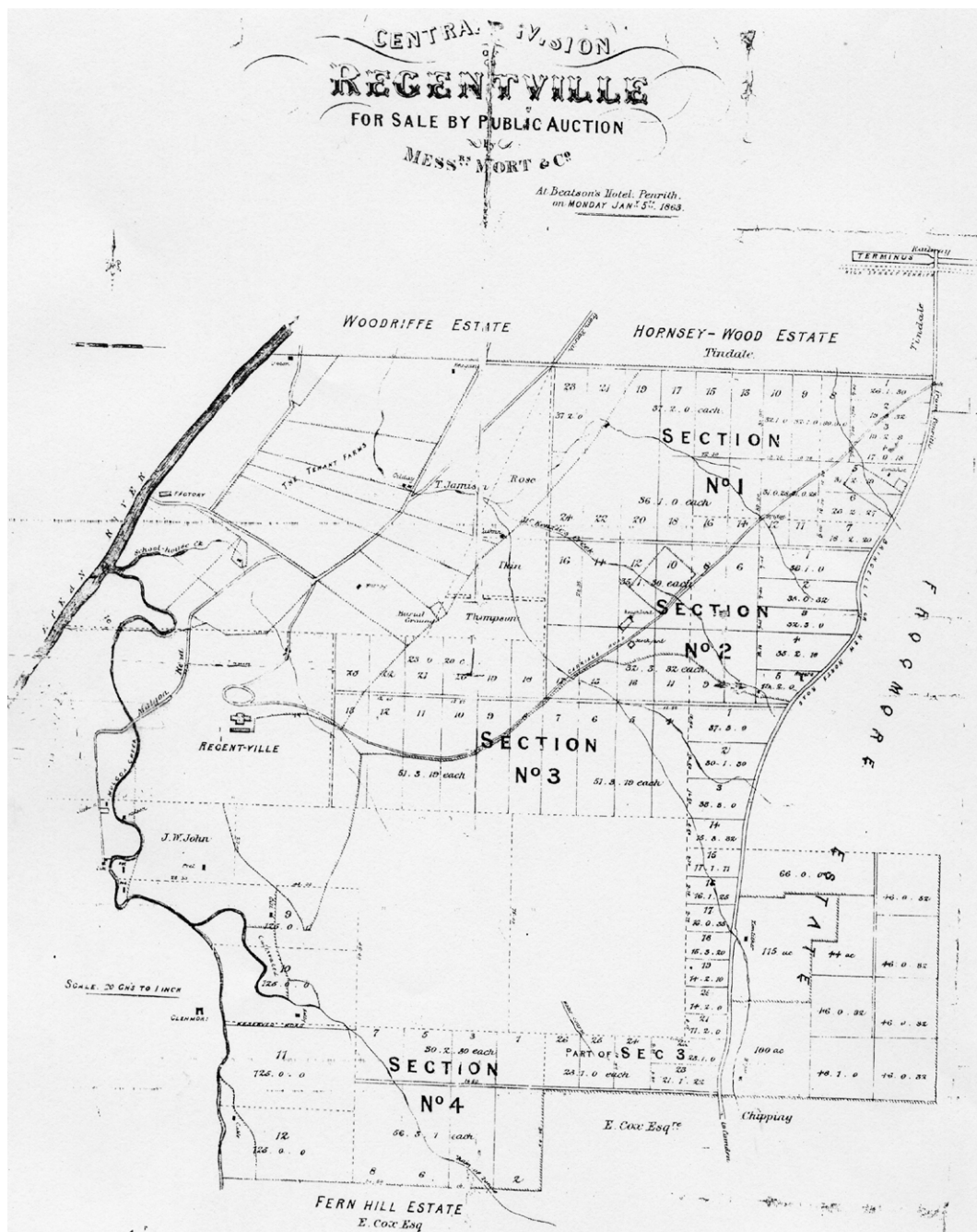[225] acl.arts.usyd.edu.au/research/regentville/index_frame.htm
[226] Lands Department – Plan FP 192132
[227] *Sydney Morning Herald* 23/10/1868
[228] *Nepean Times* 21/4/1882, p.2
[229] *Nepean Times* 14/4/1882, p.4

With a present day population of around 800, Regentville is a small and sparsely populated suburb, gazetted in 1970. A post office was opened in 1953 (since closed).

Regentville is formed by the Central Division of the Regentville estate subdivision of 1863. Note the terminus of the railway at this time was the temporary railway terminus at Penrith near Parker St. Source: State Library of NSW – Subdivision Plan – Z M2 811.1126/1863/1

27.4   Description

Regentville is a semi-rural suburb with a pocket of suburban development at the eastern edge. The suburb is dissected by the prominent and historically significant

Mulgoa Creek and also School House Creek. Both are tributaries of the Nepean River. The historic Mulgoa Road also dissects the suburb.

The suburbanised eastern pocket of the suburb contrasts with the cleared low-lying former farmlands lying to the west with frontage to the Nepean River. The post 1950 suburb here has a street layout and subdivision pattern that obliterates earlier subdivisions and a built environment characterised by suburban cottages. The western area is characterised by small semi-rural allotments established by DP 259360, DP 249387, and DP 835174. This is a low-lying area that has been cleared except for the treed creeklines, and a low rise to south-west. The houses are generally set back from the main road, which is particularly evident with the river fronting properties. Roads such as Martins Road have been put through to service these later subdivisions, but the Factory Road alignment is earlier and is shown in the Regentville subdivision plans of the early 1860s.

This western area has significant historic associations with the industry of the Regentville estate demonstrated by Factory Road, the terrace of former worker's cottages (R-07) the site of the woollen factory (R-06), and the site of the windmill (MV-26). The reserve for the Wesleyan school is also located here, and in later years a slab Wesleyan Church was erected in 1869. [230]

The eastern margin of the suburb at Mulgoa Road is defined by the residential subdivision of DP 1687, which is part of the Jamison Town subdivision). While the built environment is predominantly post 1960, there are a number of inter-war cottages along Gibbes Street.

The northern boundary of the suburb is defined by a section of the Western Freeway (PC-06). This section is the earliest completed and includes the first stage of the bridging of the Nepean River.

27.5   Existing Heritage Items

The following items were identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, and listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*:

R-02 Regentville public school and gardens 32-34 School House Road SHI 2260270	An excellent example of a modest government public school of 1881 inclusive of school hall and teacher's residence. There is a later, 1911, school hall. The buildings demonstrate nineteenth century rural settlement in the region as well as the emergence of public education	
R-07 House 1-3 Bundarra Road SHI 2260276	The Regentville tweed mill's worker's terrace is a rare surviving part of Jamison's ambitious industrial enterprise, and a rare surviving example of colonial terrace in a rural setting. The stone building originally comprised four residential units. The house is aligned to face south-east toward Jamison's mansion. The location and scale of the terrace demonstrates both the extent of the Regentville estate and Jamison's ambition. The available historical evidence indicates this terrace was one of five in a group identified as 'Factory Buildings'.	

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[230]   Trask, M., *Penrith Methodist Circuit, 1861-1961.* Penrith, 1961

PC-01 Nepean River SHI 2260260	The Nepean River is of high aesthetic value with its broad flow river course and setting of forested and cleared hillsides set against the backdrop of the Great Dividing Range. The river has historic associations with all phases of the development of Penrith and the broader region and in this suburb with Jamison's rural and industrial development of his estate. Also included as part of a conservation area.	

27.6 Existing Nominated Heritage Items

The following items were identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, but not listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*:

R-06 Regentville Factory Site SHI 2260274	The site of the Regentville tweed mill was nominated for its historic association with Sir John Jamison's estate and archaeological potential. The evidence is slight, the site is not recommended for listing.
PC-06 Western Freeway	The Western Freeway demonstrates the rapid growth of suburban development in the region and in particular Penrith. This section of the road is the earliest completed and includes the the bridge over the nepean River. This site is note recommended for listing.

The *Register of Significant Trees and Gardens DCP* adopted by Council 17 August 1992 identifies the following items:

R-08 - Angophora floribunda	This tree is correctly placed in this register and should not be in the heritage study.

27.7 Potential Heritage Items

No item was identified through fieldwork undertaken for the preparation of this review.

27.8 Planning Codes, Guidelines and Studies

Existing statutory controls for heritage items are contained in the Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991 (Environmental Heritage Conservation).

The Mulgoa Valley Regional Environmental Study prepared for the Department of Environment and Planning by Kinhill Stearns, May 1983, identified the following items as being heritage items:

- R1 – Possible site of Thomas Jamison's Cottage – Evidence not entirely conclusive
- R3 – Public school – R-02
- R4 – Site of Regentville estate school house – no remains or features given, historical association only
- R8 – Regentville estate factory house – R-07
- R9-R10 – Site of Regentville estate factory – R-06

27.9 Comment

The heritage value of Regentville resides in its historic associations with Sir John Jamison's Regentville estate and later nineteenth century subdivision for farms. The area of the Nepean River and its creek tributaries provide the focus for this historic association. The later public school, located to the east, demonstrates the following historic phase in the development of the suburb.

Regentville is associated with the themes of pastoralism and agriculture, persons, accommodation, convict, industry, and education. With minor exception, the suburb retains a semi-rural character that demonstrates the primary historic land use.

27.10 Recommendation

The heritage and aesthetic values of the suburb are protected by listed items R-02, R-07, and PC-01. R-07 has heritage values that are likely to satisfy criteria for listing in the State Heritage Register.

27.11 Policy

Retain gazetted LEP heritage item listing:	Remove gazetted heritage item listing:	Nominate listing on State Heritage Register:
R-02	PC-01	R-07
R-07		

28.0 South Penrith

28.1 Location

The suburb of South Penrith is located at the western half of the local government area to the south of Penrith. The suburb is part of the suburban, commercial and industrial entity of Penrith, South Penrith and Kingswood.
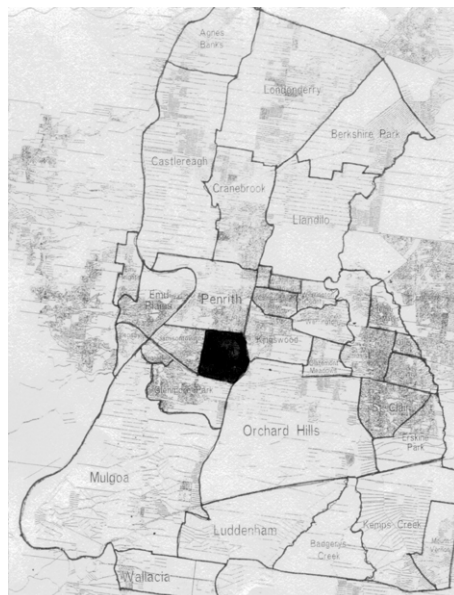
28.2 Land Grants

No.	Grantee		Name of Farm	Area	Date of Grant
1	John	Jamison	Regentville	1500 acres	18th January 1817
2	Simeon	Lord		1000 acres	8th October 1816

28.3 Historical Background

Historically the area of South Penrith is formed by the large Crown land grants made to Sir John Jamison and Simeon Lord. In later years the area was part of Sir John Jamison's Regentville which at its maximum extent in 1834 comprised 3,890 hectares. The estate of Regentville (the site of mansion (R-03) is located further south-west in the locality of Mulgoa) was put together by Jamison through land grants and purchases of freehold land. Jamison's land at South Penrith comprised the land grant of 1500 acres made in 1817 together with the purchase of neighbouring Simeon Lord's 1000 acres in October 1816. In addition to the mansion, Jamison's vast enterprise included numerous tenant farms, meat salting works, tannery, windmill, vineyard, winery, and flour mill and textile factory.[231] The area of present day South Penrith formed part of the farmlands containing a carriage drive approach to the house from Penrith.[232]

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[231] acl.arts.usyd.edu.au/research/regentville/index_frame.htm
[232] Lands Department – Plan 192132

Crown land grants in the suburb of **South Penrith,** parish of Mulgoa, county of Cumberland. (Base drawing supplied by Penrith City Council.)

In 1847, shortly after Jamison's death in 1844, and again in the early 1860s the estate was put up for sale. With the breakup of the estate, present day South Penrith formed part of Central Division sold in 1863 with farms of approximately 31 to 37 acres.[233] The northern farm allotments were re-subdivided in the 1880s by Charles and James York as the York Estate (DP2196) into farmlets of 1.4 to 6 ha which were suitable for small fruit orchards, dairy farms and vineyards. An area of 100 acres was purchased in 1888 by the Penrith and Nepean Jockey Club for its racecourse[234] and is today the Penrith recreation area (Jamison Park).

The residential development which characterises the area today commenced after the second world war. In 1959 a public school was opened and in 1968 a post office was opened.

28.4   Description

South Penrith is a residential suburb which is a continuation of the suburban sprawl of the neighbouring suburb of Penrith. The suburb is dissected by Maxwell and Evan Streets, and bounded on the west and east by York Road and The Northern Road. The southern boundary is defined by the modern Western Motorway (PC-06), while the northern boundary is the late nineteenth century Jamison Road.

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[233]   Lands Department – Plan 192132
[234]   *Nepean Times* 23/6/1888, p.4

The topography of the suburb is undulating hills with a network of creeklines comprising Surveyors Creek and numerous tributaries, and tributaries of Peach Tree Creek. These creeks drain west to the Nepean River. The water supply encouraged the establishment of orchards and vineyards which continued to characterise the area into the 1950s. The historical wholesale clearance of the hillsides for farm uses is still evident. The few remaining timbered areas are confined to park reserves and the banks of creeks.

The subdivision pattern is a conglomeration of a number of discreet subdivisions made in the last half of the nineteenth century with a practice of later re-subdivision which has continued to the present day. The late nineteenth century subdivisions are York's Estate (DP2196) to the north and the Enfield Farms (DP2576) in the south. These subdivisions are re-subdivisions of the Regentville subdivision of the 1860s (Roll Plan No. 5).

Arising from these early rural subdivisions is the overriding pattern of a grided road network within the suburb with a later phase of subdivision having occurred within the farm allotments. The street alignments of these later subdivisions are characterized by culs-de-sac and free flowing circuitous roads. The creeklines have remained open reserves.

A feature of note within the suburb is Jamison Park, an area of 100 acres originally reserved in the 1880s as the racecourse for Penrith. With the successive clearance of the farmlands for suburban housing since the 1950s, Jamison Park provides reference for an early now lost era and is significant only for this historical association.

28.5 Existing Heritage Items

No item is listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*.

28.6 Existing Nominated Heritage Items

The following items were identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, but not listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*:

PC-03 The Northern Road	The Northern Road is of historic interest as an early colonial road. It is not recommended for listing.
PC-06 Western Motorway	The Western Freeway demonstrates the rapid growth of suburban development in the region and in particular Penrith. It is not recommended for listing.

The *Register of Significant Trees and Gardens DCP* adopted by Council 17 August 1992 identifies the following item, however it has not been identified:

P-46 Fragar Street, Mary McKillop School	This item is not recommended for listing

28.7 Potential Heritage Items

The following items were identified through fieldwork undertaken for the preparation of this review:

SP-01 Jamison Park	The park retains historic associations with the early racecourse reserve and is significant as the major historic public reserve south of the railway line. However landscaping is modern. This item is not recommended for listing

28.8   Planning Codes, Guidelines and Studies

Existing statutory controls for heritage items are contained in the Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991 (Environmental Heritage Conservation).

28.9   Comment

South Penrith has historic significance for its association with Sir John Jamison's Regentville estate and late-nineteenth century subdivision of this part of the estate into farmstead lots.   The evolution of rural uses and historic associations with the community supported by them is demonstrated in the gridded road network north of Maxwell Street, and the old racecourse reserve (Jamison Park) (SP-01).

South Penrith is associated with the themes of pastoralism and agriculture, and recreation.   The extant built environment predominantly demonstrates post 1950 housing stock and community buildings.

28.10 Recommendation

The heritage values of the suburb now largely reside in historic associations with past events and persons which are demonstrated in the grid road layout associated with part of the York Estate subdivision and Jamison Park as the racecourse reserve. The integrity of the street layout should be maintained and the park (SP-01) continue as public reserve.

28.11 Policy
None

29.0 St Clair

29.1 Location

The locality of St. Clair is located at the south-east corner of the local government area. The name of the locality is recent and derives from a private housing subdivision of the 1970s. The named was endorsed by the Geographical Names Board in 1981. The suburb is historically associated with Erskine Park.
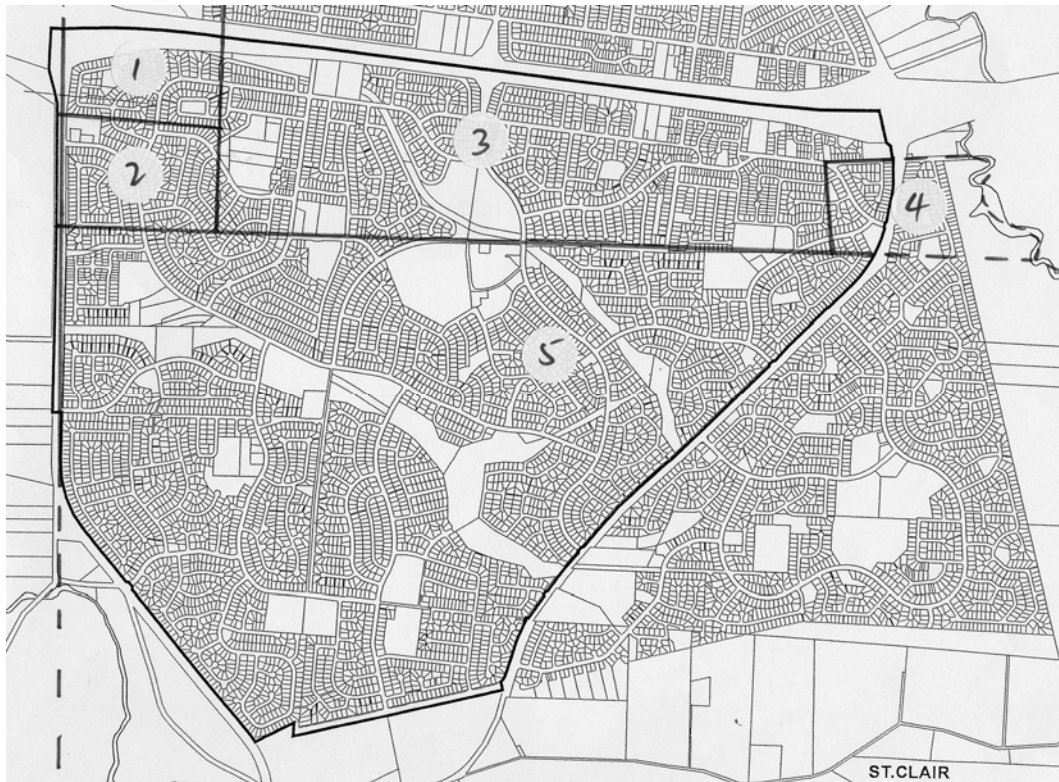

29.2 Land Grants

No.	Grantee		Name of Farm	Area	Date of Grant
1	Thomas	Grono		100 acres	Not determined
2	William	Pawson		80 acres	Not determined
3	John	McHenry		1600 acres	30th June 1823
4	William	Riley		60 acres	Not determined
5	James	Erskine	Erskine Park	3000 acres	8th May 1818

29.3 Historical Background

Historically, James Erskine's grant of 3000 acres made by Governor Macquarie on 8th May 1818, covers most of the locality except for land to north which forms part of John McHenry's 1600 acre grant of 1823. James Erskine (1765?-1825) was born in Ireland and served in India in the army. Serving in the Spanish Peninsular campaigns of the 1800s with the 48th Regiment he was wounded at the battle of Badajoz in 1809. In 1811, he was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and in August 1817 he arrived in Sydney in the company of the 48th Regiment as lieutenant governor to Lachlan Macquarie. Under Macquarie he was promoted to colonel in August 1819. Erskine and his family returned to England in February 1823, and he died in June 1825 in Madras of cholera.

Crown land grants in the suburb of **St. Clair,** parish of Claremont, county of Cumberland. (Base drawing supplied by Penrith City Council.)

During Erskine's short stay in the colony he took an active interest in his country estate. The government returns indicate he ran cattle there although in later years he also cultivated wheat. Prior to his return to England he arranged for a road to be put through to his farm (probably Erskine Park Road), which may indicate the house was completed around 1822. A survey of the estate undertaken in the 1850s indicates the farmstead was situated in the south central area of the estate near the present day entry to the old Readymix quarry located to the east of Erskine Park Road. On Erskine's return to England the property was leased for a number of years prior to the sale in 1854 of the 3000 acres. During this period, the London based Erskine family's affairs were managed by the Sydney solicitor James Norton. Details on the tenancies are scarce, but evidently included Terrence Murray in the late 1820s,[235] possibly James Lethbridge Templer in the early 1840s,[236] and a Mr Davis in the early 1850s.[237] Murray was a free settler who arrived in Sydney in 1827 with his wife. He ran cattle with some sheep engaging a stockman and shepherd and six other labourers, most of whom were assigned convicts.[238]

In 1853 the family sold the estate to the politician and barrister John Bayley Darvall.[239] The decision to sell was no doubt influenced by the recent discovery of gold west of

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[235] *Australian* 20th May 1827
[236] Mitchell Library MSS 2266
[237] *Sydney Morning Herald* 13th January 1854
[238] Sainty, Malcolm & Johnson, Keith (eds), *Census of New South Wales November 1828*, Library of Australian History, Sydney, 1980.
[239] Lands Department – Old System Bk. 27 No. 312

the Blue Mountains, which brought an influx of migrants and a revival in the economic outlook for the colony after the severe downturn of the 1840s. Some of the large estates established in the prosperous 1810s to 1830s straddling South Creek and its tributaries were sold at this time.

The Erskine Park estate in being located some distance from the main western road was not suitably sited for village settlement and was therefore subdivided into farm lots of 100 to 400 acres. The estate was offered for sale at public auction on 28th February 1854. At the time of the sale, the estate was characterised by open forest with cleared land in the southern portions around the homestead. The house lot and adjoining lots of cleared land were the first to be sold. The purchasers of the Erskine Park estate allotments within this locality were:

| Lot No.	Area	Purchaser	Date of Conveyance	Purchase Price	Deed No.
2		Not determined			
5 (southern half)	93 acres	James Luke of Seven Hills	26th February 1854	£252	Bk. 36 No. 498
5 (northern half)	93 acres	Thomas Harden	26th February 1855	£252	Bk. 57 No. 23
6	412 acres	William Spain	20th June 1864	£212	Bk. 93 No. 754
7	214 acres	Stephen Smith and John Harden of Kissing Point	6th May 1854	£428	Bk. 31 No. 896
8	350 acres	John Luke	21st September 1858	£500	Bk. 57 No. 410

By the late 1860s this area of St. Clair was inhabited by John Harden (part Lot 5) and Joseph, Robert, Frederick and James Luke (Lot 8). This small community of farmers was serviced by a Wesleyan Methodist Church (demolished and location is not known), and public school (named Erskine Park) between 1879 and 1971 on Mamre Road (demolished).

The northern part of the locality was granted to John McHenry in 1823. McHenry had come free to the colony in 1820, and soon settled at Penrith where he engaged in a diverse number of activities including publican in 1821, and managing convicts engaged in clearing the large estates (1822). In 1823 he was appointed magistrate to the bench at Penrith and justice of the peace in 1825. In 1821 he marred Sarah Fulton, the daughter of Rev. Fulton of Castlereagh. McHenry bought part of Woodriff's grant and Chapman's Lambridge at Penrith in 1828 which was his permanent residence. The grant at St. Clair was probably used for pasturing stock. McHenry died in 1832 and the responsibility for managing his estates befell to his widow. McHenry's grant was subdivided at different times in the late nineteenth century; the subdivisions in the area of St. Clair included the Southborough (1885) and Eastborough estates (1887). The Southborough estate was subdivided by NSW Investment Company Limited to provide 79 village allotments fronting the Great Western Road, and also 52 orchard and vineyard blocks. The vendors noted the 'rich basaltic soil' and lovely scenery.[240] The Eastborough estate similarly provided

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[240] *Nepean Times* 21/11/1885, p.3

cottage sites and orchard and vineyard blocks. There were 104 lots from 5 acres to 13 acres each.[241]

This essentially rural land use pattern continued into the 1970s with the coming of intensive suburban subdivision. With its proximity to the Western Freeway (PC-06) the area had been recognised in the *Sydney Regional Outline Plan* of 1968 as a potential suburban growth area. The subdivision was initially proposed in 1970 by the Latex Finance Complany, whose assets were acquired in 1977 by Landcom and who eventually developed the estate. In 1981 the public school and post office were opened and the building work commenced on the shopping centre. The high school was opened in 1985.
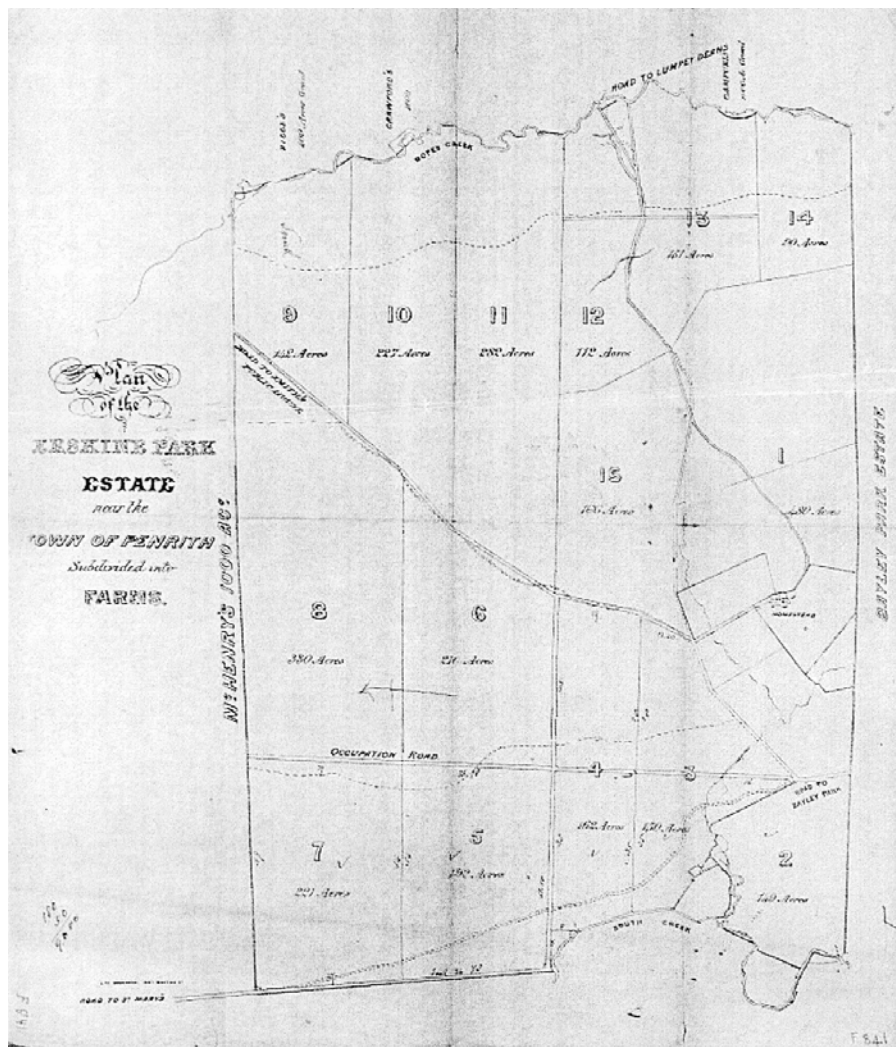
The plan of subdivision of Erskine Park estate prepared in 1854 and records the location of the estate's homestead at the southern edge of the grant. Source: National Library of Australia

29.4   Description

St. Clair is a modern housing subdivision village located near the western bank of Ropes Creek south of St. Marys. The suburb is fringed at its eastern edge by Erskine

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[241]   *Nepean Times* 22/10/1887, p.4

Park Road which connects the Western Motorway and Mamre Road, Mamre Road on the western edge, and the Western Motorway to the north.

The suburb is laidout in an irregular free-form street pattern which follows the rolling topography of the hill sides. The suburb comprises a number of modern estates such as Melville and Chatsworth.

The built environment of the suburb is characterized by housing stock constructed from the 1980s. There are no historic buildings, street alignments or allotment boundaries aside from the alignment of Chatsworth and Shepherd Streets derived from the original subdivision and inter-connecting streets. Aerial photographs of the early 1970s reveal the area prior to residential development was cleared farmland and open scrub with some stands of trees.

29.5   Existing Heritage Items

The following item was identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, and listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*:

SM-29 Memorial Cairn, Mamre Road SHI 2260229	The memorial cairn of 1938 reflects the broader community's response to the contribution of Mamre and Rev. Samuel Marsden to the European settlement of the area.

29.6   Existing Nominated Heritage Items

The following item was identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, but was not listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*:

SM-27 Bunya Pine, Kunipipi Street SHI 2260227	The bunya pine provides insight into the early history of settlement in this area of suburban residences. The site is reported to be associated with the Hamilton's tannery (c.1860) with archaeological relics being discovered. The damaged tree was braced and new specimens planted adjacent in 1996. Tree subsequently removed in 2002. It is not recommended for heritage listing.	
PC-06 Western Freeway	The Western Freeway demonstrates the rapid growth of suburban development in the region and in particular Penrith. *This item is not recommended for listing.*	

29.7   Potential Heritage Items

No items were identified through fieldwork undertaken for the preparation of this review.

29.8 Planning Codes, Guidelines and Studies

Existing statutory controls for heritage items are contained in the Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991 (Environmental Heritage Conservation).

29.9 Comment

St. Clair has historic significance for its association with James Erskine's estate and mid-nineteenth century subdivision of the estate into farm lots, and late nineteenth century speculative farm subdivision that is demonstrated by the road alignment of Chatsworth Road.

29.10 Recommendation

The heritage values of the suburb now largely reside in historic associations with past events and persons.

## 29.11 Policy

No policy applicable.

30.0 St Marys

30.1 Location

The suburb of St Marys is located at the eastern boundary of the local government area at South Creek. The name of the locality derives from the Anglican church of St Mary Magdalene built between 1837-1840, but the area was generally known through the nineteenth century as South Creek (the railway station was renamed in 1885). The suburb is part of the suburban, commercial and industrial entity of Penrith, North St Marys, Colyton and Oxley Park.

30.2 Land Grants

No.	Grantee		Name of Farm	Area	Date of Grant
1	Phillip Parker	King	Phillip Farm	660 acres	1st January 1806
2	Maria	King	Maria Farm	980 acres	1st January 1806
3	John	Oxley	Bathurst	600 acres	1808
4	John	McHenry		1600 acres	30th June 1823
5	Mary	O'Connell		1055 acres	1810
6	Mary	Putland	Frogmore Farm	600 acres	1st January 1806
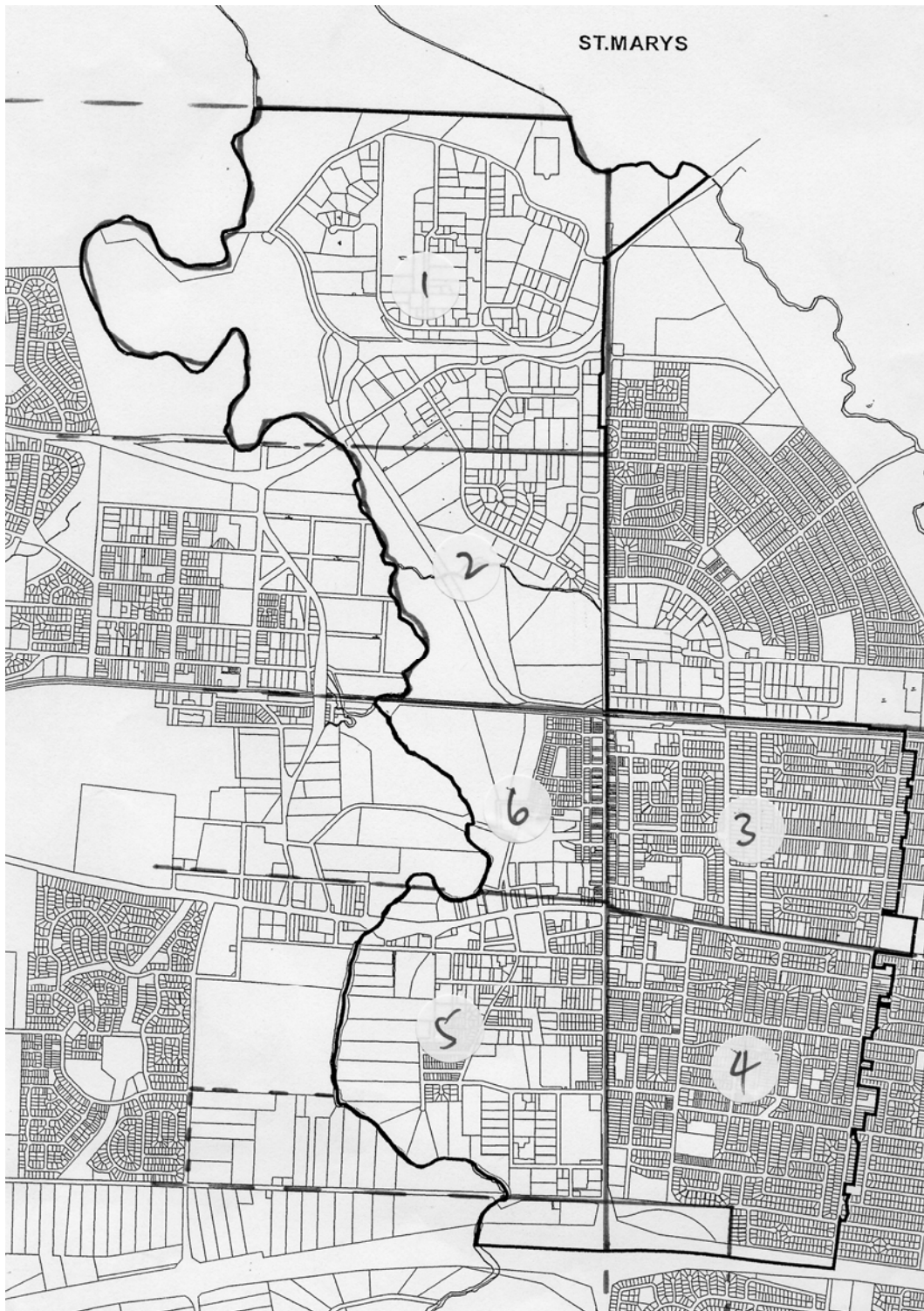
Crown land grants in the suburb of **St. Marys,** parishes of Rooty Hill and Claremont, county of Cumberland. (Base drawing supplied by Penrith City Council.)

30.3 Historical Background

Historically the suburb of St Marys is associated with the King and O'Connell families who were granted numerous large parcels of land at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Despite being one of the earliest localities to have been subdivided for closer settlement in 1842, by 1940 much of the land remained undeveloped.

The initial round of King family grants were made by Governor Philip Gidley King to his son and three daughters in 1806. These grants totalled 3780 acres, and in the following year the King's successor, Governor William Bligh, granted the ex-governor's wife, Anna Josepha King, an additional 790 acres. Governor King was in poor health and the land grants were evidently intended to secure a future for his family. Shortly after this the Kings returned to England where King died in 1808.

The centre of this vast estate was Dunheved (SM-01) located on the eastern bank of South Creek within Phillip Parker King's grant of 660 acres. The name is derived from Governor King's place of birth. The former governor's son, Phillip Parker King, returned to the colony in 1817 with his new wife, Harriet Lethbridge. With Phillip Parker King's long absences due to his naval commitments, including completing the charting of the coastline of Australia, the King estate was managed by agents such as Rowland Hassall, although Harriet is known to have visited the estate. In 1822, Phillip Parker King described Dunheved as having 850 horned cattle, 40 horses, 1,000 sheep and 100 swine. Approximately 300 acres of ground had been cleared, with 100 acres under cultivation and 20 acres of artificial grasses planted. Two thousand pounds had been spent on improvements and 700 pounds on purchasing sheep from Mr Macarthur's flock. He employed forty men on the property.[242] Phillip Parker King returned to England in 1823 only to recommence his protracted naval engagements in 1827, this time in South America. Harriet King chose to return to New South Wales at this time to live at Dunheved. Her husband, finished with his coastal charting adventures, settled at Dunheved in 1832. His mother, Anna Josepha, also returned to the colony. Dunheved developed into a large agricultural and pastoral enterprise in the 1830s with upward of 100 estate workers. A school was established in 1839 on the estate. By the late 1890s the house was leased and ran as a dairy.[243] From 1941 Dunheved house was used as a depot for surveyors and engineers working on the construction of the first munitions factory. Dunheved was demolished in 1947.

In February 1821 John Oxley's grant of 600 acres was purchased by Phillip Parker King and absorbed into the extensive King family land holdings at South Creek. Oxley's grant was made in 1808, but gazetted in July 1820, and was named Bathurst. St. Marys forms the western part of Oxley's land grant. Oxley had initially arrived in the colony in 1802 in the Royal Navy and was engaged in coastal surveys. After a period in England, Oxley returned in 1812 as surveyor general, and in this department undertook numerous explorations into the interior. Oxley had other grants in the Minto, Appin and Bowral areas and resided at Kirkham near Camden, so with its extensive frontage to Ropes Creek and the Great Western Highway this grant was probably used to pasture stock.

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242 Australian Heritage Commission - Register of the National Estate - Listing
243 *Nepean Times* 13/2/1897, p.2

The south-eastern corner of the locality is historically associated with the grant of 1,300 acres made to John McHenry in 1823. McHenry had come free to the colony in 1820, and soon settled at Penrith where he engaged in a diverse number of activities including publican in 1821, and managing convicts clearing the large estates (1822). In 1823 he was appointed magistrate to the bench at Penrith and justice of the peace in 1825. In 1821 he marred Sarah Fulton, the daughter of Rev. Fulton of Castlereagh. McHenry bought part of Woodriff's grant and all of Chapman's Lambridge at Penrith which was his permanent residence. The grant at St Marys was therefore probably used for pasturing stock. McHenry died in 1832 and the responsibility for managing his estates befell to his widow. McHenry's grant was subdivided at different times in the late nineteenth century; in the St Marys area initially as the Mountain View (252L) in 1881 and then the Southborough Estate (DP1841) in 1885. The Southborough estate was subdivided by NSW Investment Company Limited to provide 79 village allotments fronting the Great Western Road, and also 52 orchard and vineyard blocks. The vendors noted the 'rich basaltic soil' and lovely scenery.[244]

While the land to the north of the railway line and Oxley's grant located between the railway line and the Western Road east of Mamre Road was owned by the Kings, the south-west corner had a quite different form of ownership pattern with early subdivision and development of the historic heart of the town centre of present day St Marys. This area is historically associated with the O'Connell family. The first Crown land grant, 600 acres (named Frogmore), in this area had been made in 1806 to Mary Putland, the daughter of Governor William Bligh (in office from 1806) and wife of Lieutenant John Putland, Bligh's aide-de-camp. After the death of John Putland, Mary remarried in 1810 to Lieutenant-Colonel Maurice C.P. O'Connell, Governor Macquarie's deputy. Mary received at this time an additional grant of 1055 acres to the south of Frogmore, which was named Coallee. The O'Connells left the colony in 1814, only to return in 1838 with Maurice's commission to command the military forces in New South Wales. In their absence the estates were managed by agents including Major George Druitt who maintained an extensive estate on eastern bank of Ropes Creek.

In the economic downturn of the early 1840s, the O'Connell estates were mortgaged in 1841, and in May 1842 1000 acres adjoining the Western Highway were put up for sale. The subdivision was principally intended for stock resting paddocks, although the town site of St Marys was laid out. A further mortgage was made in 1843. Following Maurice O'Connell death in May 1848, Mary returned to Europe. The remaining allotments of the O'Connell estates were purchased in 1855 by the Sydney solicitor Andrew Hardie McCullock who re-subdivided and sold as farm and town lots in December 1855. The plan of the estate produced for this land sale shows a number of small town allotments fronting the Western Highway (SM-17). At the centre of the village, Victoria Park (SM-21) (or Victoria Square or O'Connell Square) was intended as public reserve (proclaimed a public reserve in 1880 and managed by trustees J. Morrison, W. Carney, J. Bennett, W. Beecroft, A Gusmann).

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[244] *Nepean Times* 21/11/1885, p.3

Beyond the village to the east lay the Anglican church founded by the King family in 1837 and completed in 1840 (SM-13). Mrs Anna Josepha King chose the site of the church and Phillip Parker King donated two acres of land. P.P. King also chose the name of the church in recognition of where he had married his wife at the family's ancestral home in Cornwall. The church was designed by Francis Clarke and built by James Atkinson with bricks sourced from the Kings' Dunheved. The rectory was built some years later in 1887 (demolished).[245]

An account of the early 1850s of the village at St. Marys noted it as '*long straggling village, possessing a very pretty little church, two very good inns …. Many nice snug-looking cottages, and some good gardens.*' The inns included the Woolpack (SM-40) opened in 1853. In later years, around the coming of the railway in 1862, the village developed into a large industrial area and place of abode with the original allotments being resubdivided. Robert Saddington for example acquired land around Saddington and Putland Streets in an 1842 sale which were re-subdivided in the 1870s into town allotments (DP 134). During the 1860s the first government school opened in 1861, and the first of the large tanneries, John Page's Saylhurst in Page Road, was established (Page's tannery was acquired by Robert Saddington in 1866 and by 1884 had been owned at different times by T.H. Alcock, White and Thomas Harford).[246]

Tanning however appears to have begun as a local industry at St Marys about the 1840s. The average number of tanneries operating at any one time in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, would seem to have been about six or seven; in 1872 the tanners were Thomas Harford, Daniel Lord, Daniel McLaughlin, Thomas Paskin, Saddington & Sons and Webb & Sons,[247] while by 1887 there were seven tanneries operating in the village employing a total of 50 to 60 men.[248] Tanneries continued to operate intermittently in the village through to the 1930s, the largest was Andrew Thompson's St Marys Tannery established in 1881 in Saddington Street. Thompson had commenced his career in the trade around the age of 12 in John Page's tannery.[249] In 1899 a most disastrous and destructive fire partially destroyed his main tannery.[250] He retired around 1900 to run a highly successful dairy at Erskine Park. The last tannery was Martin Brell's (located in present day Claremont Meadows) which closed for business in 1934 (W-05).[251]

Other early industrial enterprises included brick yards (from the 1880s including Thomas R. Smith's, William Fleming's and Hall and Turner's),[252] and coach and wagon works (from the 1890s including separate works operated by brothers James and George T. Bennett (SM-09). Their tabletop wagons (SM-38) became famous throughout Australia; they were capable of carrying from 10 to 20 tonnes, and were regarded as the best heavy transport wagons to be bought. They were used in both

[245] *Nepean Times* 26/11/1887, p.5
[246] *Nepean Times* 23/8/1884, p. 2
[247] *Greville's official post office directory of New South Wales …* , Sydney, Greville & Co., 1872
[248] *Nepean Times* 26/7/1887, p.2
[249] *Nepean Times* 14/1/1899, p.8
[250] *Nepean Times* 26/8/1899, p.6
[251] *Nepean Times* 26/5/1934, p.1
[252] *Nepean Times* 23/8/1884, p.2

rural and urban areas, and carried loads of beer as well as farm produce. Saw milling was another activity; concentrated around the railway station (SM-06), there were four mills in operation in 1895.[253]

Other commercial enterprises of the 1880s included the nearby (on Ropes Creek) Chatsworth nursery managed by the Shepherd family, three bootmakers, nine stores, four butchers, two saddlers, bakers. The hotels included the Commercial (James Byrnes), Cottage of Content (Thomas Harford), Strangers Home (W. Roberts), Shanes Park (Garvey), and Volunteer Arms (Cullen).[254] By around 1890 the village could boast a purpose built post office (built in 1883 and extended in 1899), a purpose built government school (1878) (SM-18), a Catholic church (1875 and rebuilt in 1892)[255], a Catholic school (initially opened around 1868 and re-opened in 1880 by the Sisters of St. Joseph), the Sisters of St. Joseph convent (1892)[256], a number of substantial houses Bronte (SM-11) built for James Bennett in 1889[257] and Andrew Thompson's Mimosa (SM-22) completed in 1894[258]), a cemetery (SM-14) (dedicated in 1881), a police lock-up, telegraph office, and Methodist Church (1894).[259]

The focus of community's social life was the now demolished Royal Orange Lodge's Protestant hall, established in 1861 and purpose built premises completed in 1883. It was here that local societies had separate nights for their meeting, and the intermediate nights were divided between skaters, athletics, and itinerant theatricals.[260] This role of hall was complemented in 1901 with the opening of the St Marys Mechanics Institute.[261]

In 1890 the local community successfully petitioned for the incorporation of a local council to provide basic services such as the upkeep of roads. While land was donated by Thomas Clissold for the council chambers between Little and Big Putland Streets off Mamre Road,[262] no permanent chambers were completed until 1933 (SM-16).

In the early decades of the twentieth century a successful cattle sale yard was operated by William Inglis & Son.[263] The yards were located to the north of the railway station (SM-06), but Inglis's interest would appear to have been widespread for the company also erected in 1923 new horse sale yards at Lee Holme (SM-31), Gregory Blaxland's old grant.

While the village core of St Marys continued to develop through the first decades of the twentieth century, the land to the north had evidently changed little since the heyday of the King's Dunheved of the 1830s. This area (inclusive of North St. Marys) was subsequently resumed by the Commonwealth Government in the early 1940s for

[253] *Nepean Times* 26/10/1895, p.3
[254] *Fuller's rural Cumberland year book for 1882,* Parramatta, Fuller's 'Lightning' Printing
[255] *Nepean Times* 1/10/1892, p.6
[256] *Nepean Times* 22/10/1892, p.3
[257] *Nepean Times* 14/9/1889, p.4
[258] *Nepean Times* 8/12/1894, p.3
[259] *Nepean Times* 24/2/1894, p.3
[260] *Nepean Times* 27/6/1885, p.2
[261] *Nepean Times* 28/12/1901, p.2
[262] *Nepean Times* 15/3/1890, p.4
[263] *Nepean Times* 3/1/1920, p.2

the construction of a munitions filling factory (SM-02). In view of the need to accommodate workers at the factory the development was planned as a model industrial community complete with housing (SM-03 and SM-07). Interestingly, this concept had been put forward in the early 1930s by a private company, Australian-Made Motor Cars and Aeroplanes Ltd., who proposed to erect Austral City designed by the architectural practice Hennessy & Hennessy with a web of residential streets and outlying factories. [264]. The Commonwealth's town plan was evidently designed by architect Walter Bunning and was much influenced by American planning concepts.

Cabinet approval for the construction of munitions filling factory at St. Marys and also an explosives factory at Villawood was given in July 1941. The St Marys factory was fully completed by December 1943 at cost of £11 million, although production had commenced in November 1942. The factory filled shells, bombs, land mines and aircraft munitions. On account of the hot and humid weather conditions much of factory had to be air-conditioned which added £140,000 to the cost of construction and extra electricity generating capacity. A special section at the factory was reserved for preparing pyrotechnical compositions and filling of smoke grenades, etc. As these materials burn very rapidly and are highly combustible, this necessitated the area to be set apart from the rest of the plant. Indeed compartmentalisation of the filling process was essential, and many widely separated small buildings (the total was 850) were erected to contain any accidental explosions. To transport the raw materials from Villawood an extensive standard gauge rail network was laid connecting with the main western line at St. Marys. The Department of Munitions imported in 1944 four diesel electric locomotives, presumably as a safety precaution, from America for shunting. The locomotives were the first diesel electric locomotives used in New South Wales. To service the magazine area a narrow gauge line (2 feet) was built (since removed), and concrete paved roadways kept scrupulously clean.[265]

Rail was also used to transport workers into the works, although some houses were erected – the Duration Cottages (SM-07) and Permanent Cottage Area (SM-03) (in North St Marys), to avoid the chronic housing problem that had been experienced in the First World War. Munitions production in general relied heavily on female labour and a larger percentage of women were represented in this industry than elsewhere during the war. Cabinet approval for the extensive use of women in the labour forces had been given in mid December 1941 after the Japanese Imperial Army's attack on the American Pacific fleet base at Hawaii. At the peak of production at St. Marys in September 1943, of 2499 employees, 1601 were females. In munitions work females were paid 90% of male wage. In the filling process, the various stages were broken down into separate actions that are easily and quickly learned. Three shifts, morning, afternoon and night, were worked. The St. Marys factory continued in production until the cessation of the war in August 1945 and then quickly closed down. The buildings were then leased and sold at reduced prices by the Commonwealth to private firms to

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[264] Freestone, R., *Model Communities: the garden city movement in Australia*, Nelson, Melbourne, 1989, p.160
[265] Kinhill Engineers Pty. Ltd, 'ADI Site, St Marys. Regional Environmental Study Technical Report No. 4 – Characteristics of the Site,' prepared for Joint Planning Team, September 1995

encourage decentralisation, and the site quickly evolved into an industrial area. By 1950 there were 95 factories employing 3,539 people.[266]

The St Marys industrial area was incorporated into the blueprint for postwar planning in Sydney – the *County of Cumberland Scheme* of 1950. During the 1950s and 1960s St Marys also developed into a major residential suburb with estates built by the Housing Commission. The services for these residences, such as reticulated water, sewerage and electricity generation, had already been built by the government during the war emergency of the early 1940s.

This increase in the permanent population is demonstrated by the demand for new public schools (a high school in 1955, and St Marys North and St. Marys South in the early 1960s), and post offices (St. Marys East in 1964, St. Marys North in 1962, and St Marys South in 1967). New commercial enterprises were also completed in this era, principally along Queen Street. This included the new cinema erected around 1947 by Mr Spence.[267]
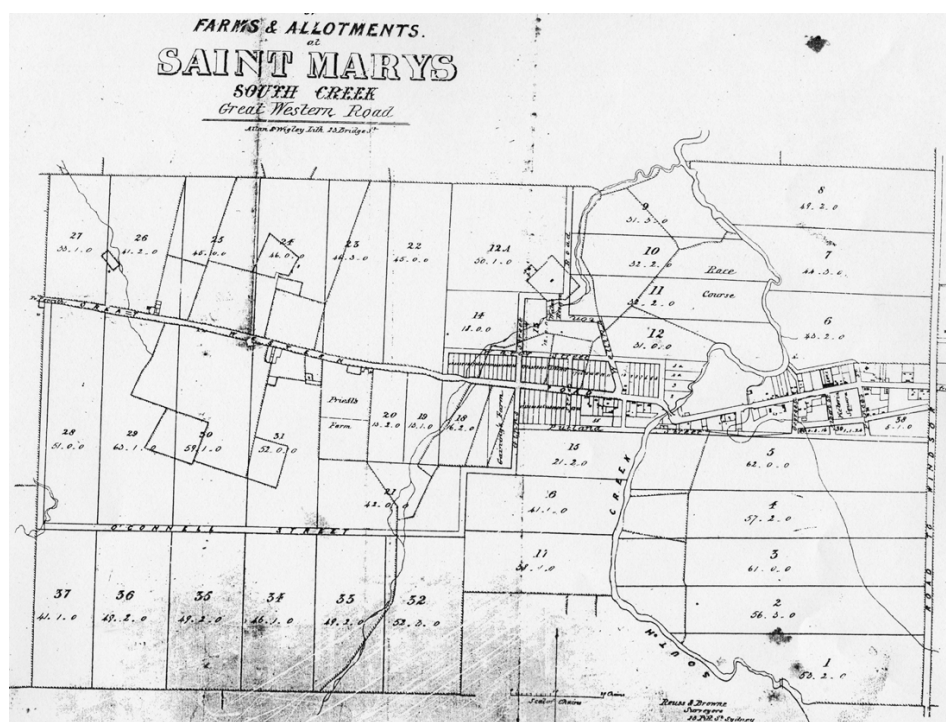
The plan of subdivision of Saint Marys prepared by surveyors Reuss and Browne around 1855. The plan shows a number of existing village buildings and farms developed after the initial O'Connell sale of 1842. Source: State Library of NSW Subdivision Plan ZM2 811.11271/1856?/1

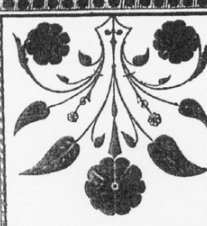[266] *Nepean Times* 1/5/1958, p.10
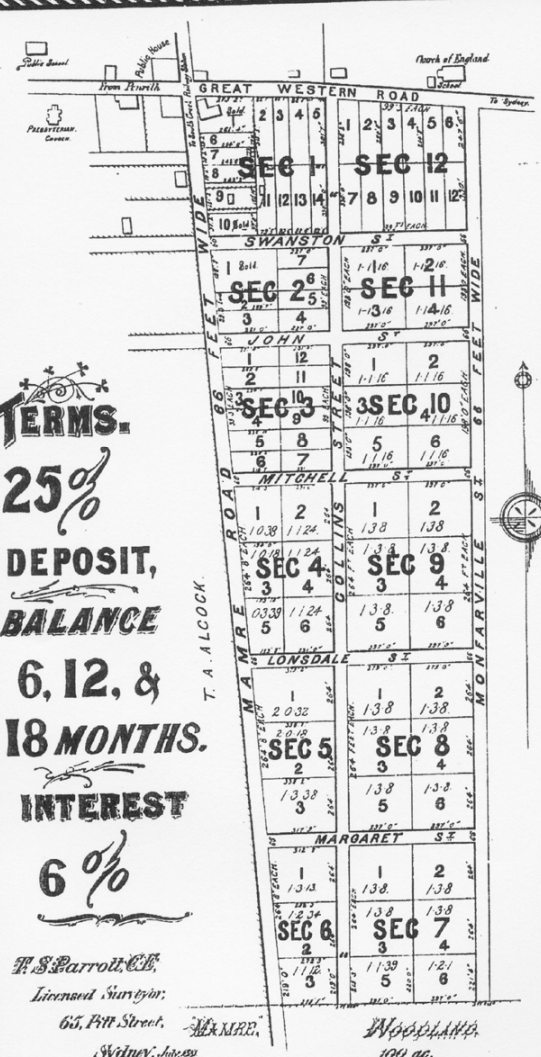[267] *Nepean Times* 17/12/1947, p.5

The plan of subdivision of the Mountain View Estate prepared by surveyor T.S. Parrott in 1881 provided small villa allotments of about one acre, which have since been re-subdivided for smaller suburban house lots. The plan shows a number of building fronting the Great Western Highway, which have been demolished for road widening. Source: Penrith Local Studies Library from State Library of NSW Subdivision Plan
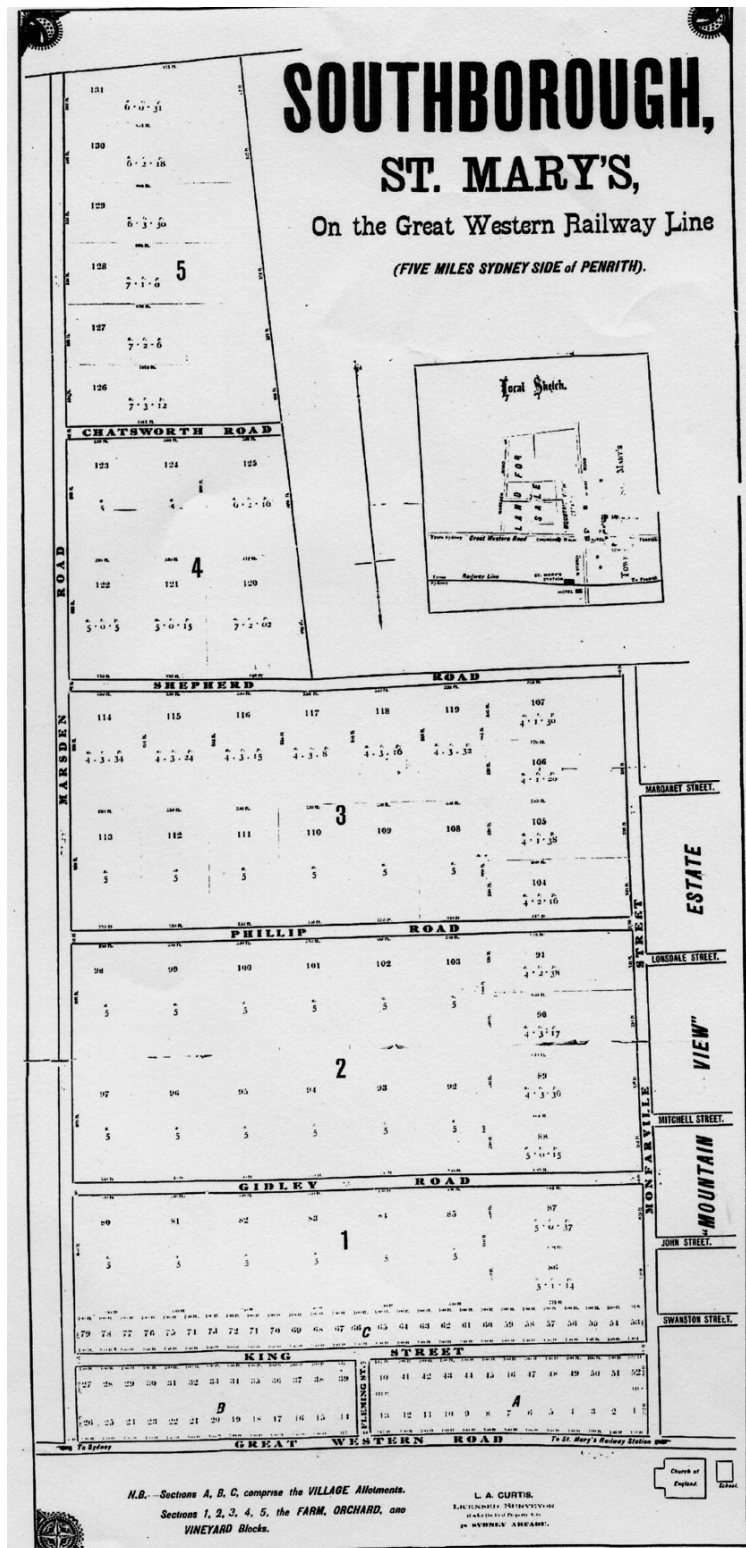
The Southborough estate as laid out by surveyor L.A. Curtis in the 1880s. A variety of allotments for village, farm, orchard and vineyard uses were offered, but few would seem to have been taken-up. Source: Penrith Local Studies Library from State Library of NSW Subdivision Plan

Sale notice showing disposition of a tannery at the rear of the highway near!! the public school. Source: Mitchell Library

The plan of subdivision of the Station Estate prepared by surveyor S.G. Calderwood in 1922 shows an optimistic inter-war plan for a housing estate north of the Great Western Highway. The plan shows much of the surrounding land was agricultural at this time (and remained so for a considerable number of decades. Note the W. Inglis cattle yards to the north of the station. Source: Penrith Local Studies Library from State Library of NSW Subdivision Plan

30.4 Description

St. Marys is a commercial, residential and industrial suburb which at its eastern edge is a continuation of the suburban sprawl of the neighbouring suburbs that continue into the local government area of Blacktown, but at its western fringe on South Creek remains largely former farm land. The suburb is dissected by Mamre Road, the Great Western Highway and the Western Railway. The northern boundary is defined by the ADI site.

The topography of the suburb is defined by low rises above the creeklines of South and Ropes Creeks with elevated land rise to the west to Werrington and to the east to Oxley Park and an extensive ribbon of flood plain fringing South Creek. Historically this water supply initially encouraged European settlement for pasture paddocks and later the establishment of tanneries in areas south of the Great Western Highway. The historical wholesale clearance of the hillsides for farm uses and in the tanning industry is still evident in the present day with the few remaining timbered areas confined to the banks of South Creek. The high ground was utilised to site the church of Mary Magdalene (SM-13) which overlooks the creek and township site.

The subdivision pattern south of the railway line is a conglomeration of a number of discreet subdivisions made form the middle of the nineteenth century with a practice of later re-subdivision, which continues to the present day. The original village area straggles along the now widened Great Western Highway west of Queen Street. Beyond this area, the original subdivision provided farm lots of upward of 40 acres.

These farm lots were later subdivided – the earliest (Mountain View Estate (1881) and Southborough (1885) being south of the Great Western Highway and east of Mamre Road. Nothing remains of these subdivisions beyond the street alignments.

The vast area north of the highway and east of Glossop Street was not subdivided for residential use until 1922 (the Station Estate). Again little remains of this subdivision due to later, post war Housing Commission planning. The residential subdivision west of Queen Street and south of the railway line is another government subdivision, this time historically associated (early 1940s) with the Commonwealth's wartime munitions filling factory (Duration Cottages HCA)). The building stock in these subdivisions is predominantly single storey, free-standing brick and fibre-cement cottages erected from 1920s, but predominantly from 1950.

The historic built environment is dispersed along the Great Western Highway within the old village centre, and the area south of this which is historically associated with the old tanneries (SM-08). The sense of St. Marys as an historic village now resides in the St. Mary Magdalene Church and grounds (SM-13), public school (SM-18), Victoria Park (SM-21) and a small number of cottages (SM-12, SM-11, SM-20 and SM-24). Two major late nineteenth century Italianate villas (SM-11 and SM-22) dominate the historic built form of the village and define different precincts – Bronte (SM-11) associated with the wagon maker James Bennett is located on the rising undulating ground east of Queen Street, while Mimosa (SM-22), tanner Andrew Thompson's house, is located on the low lying ground adjacent creek lines the south of the Great Western Highway.

The paucity of historic building stock along the highway undoubtedly results from road widening works undertaken by the government. This appears to have been undertaken in stages, firstly in the 1930s/1940s and again in the 1960s. Consequently there is only one extant commercial building in the town centre (SM-39) and the relic of a hotel at the crossing of South Creek (SM-40).

The Western Highway in the late nineteenth century. This is a streetscape characterized by the rows of freestanding buildings erected over about 50 years. The width of the road is quite narrow, but there is a generous margin to each side. Source: Stacker, L., *Pictorial History: Penrith and St Marys*, Alexandria, Kingsclear Books, 2002, p.110

The section of the Great Western Highway west of Queen Street around 1950. In comparison with the earlier photograph, road widening has removed the road frontage of the properties necessitating removal of garden setting or balcony/verandah. One building, no. 385 (SM-39), remains of this group. Source: Penrith Local Library.

The railway is located some distance from the Great Western Highway and is equally a precinct of historic note with its 1880s waiting room and former brick goods depot (SM-05). The area around the station has been redeveloped for a bus interchange, although it is widely accepted to be location of nineteenth rural industry such as saw mills and stock yards (SM-06). Connecting the railway and the Great Western Railway is Queen Street, the commercial heart of St. Marys and at one time a regional shopping centre. This road was largely redeveloped in the 1950s and no pre 1940 building is today discernible.

The south-western fringe of the suburb despite concerted efforts to suburbanise retains a sense of its once isolated rural character through the irregular alignment of Pages Road, the cluster of historic houses (SM-25), and remnant tannery buildings (SM-26). The relatively open and undeveloped nature of this precinct is attained through the expansive council reserves and government owned land fronting South Creek (SM-26).

The present day industrial area of St. Marys is located to the north of the railway line (and extends into neighbouring North St. Marys). Known as the Dunheved Industrial Estate (SM-02), the area represents a planned development in two precincts divided, and formerly serviced, by a railway. Given the estate's association with the munitions' filling factory, the area contains a large number of c.1940s industrial buildings. To the east is a small residential precinct established for employees at the munitions works (Staff Cottages HCA).

30.6   Existing Heritage Items

The following items were identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, and listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*:

SM-01 Dunheved Homestead site Links Road SHI 2260277	The site comprises an avenue of trees running parallel to the creek with evidence of a rubble retaining wall and sandstock brick foundations of the homestead on the eastern edge of the driveway. There are various plantings in the vicinity. The site contains sub-surface structural remains of the homestead, worker's accommodation, various outbuildings and other structures. The site has high level archaeological potential and exceptional significance.	
SM-05 St. Mary's railway station group – waiting room and parcels office, Great Western Railway SHI 2260282	The station building, goods shed and later signal box tangibly illustrate the important role of the railway in the development of the industrial heritage of St Mary's.	

SM-06 Sawmill Precinct SHI 2260285	A sawmill precinct extended eastwards and westwards from St Marys station along the northern side of the railway from the 1860's. It supplied timber for the westward construction of the main western line and firewood to Sydney. No evidence of the sawmills remains. The site is recommended to be removed as a heritage item.
SM-08 Former tannery sites	The former tannery sites are listed for its historic associations with the development of tanning industry in St. Marys. Little visible evidence of the sites remains. These sites are recommended to be removed from the listings.
Former Brell's tannery, Great Western Highway SHI 2260288	There is little visible indication of the former use although there is some debris on the site that appears to relate to the use. The site is recommended to be removed from the listings.

Former Desborough's tannery, Desborough Road SHI 2260293	There is no visible indication of the former use. The site is recommended to be removed from the listings.
Former Webb's tannery, Carinya Avenue SHI 2260289	There is no visible indication of the former use. The site is recommended to be removed from the listings.
Former Paskin's tannery	There is no visible indication of the former use. The site is recommended to be removed from the listings.
Former Samuel Thompson's tannery SHI 2260291	There is no visible indication of the former use. The site is recommended to be removed from the listings.
SM-09 Former Bennett's wagon works site, Queen Street SHI 2260297	The site is listed for its historic association with the development of wagon building in St. Marys. No visible evidence of the works remain, and the site has been redeveloped. This site is not recommended for continued listing.

SM-10 Gidley Street cottages	Originally a group of three brick cottages from the 1880s, of basically the same design and probably speculatively built, they are an interesting and rare example of the period in the St Marys area, and are believed to have been built for the local wagon maker William Bennett. Recommended that the current group heritage item listing is removed and replaced with individual listings.

| SM-10a
38 Gidley Street
SHI 2260298 | One of a group of three original identical cottages in Gidley Street. A rare example of an extant historic residence in St. Marys which demonstrate development in the late nineteenth century.

Recommended for listing as an individual heritage item. | |

| SM-10b
40 Gidley Street
SHI 2260797 | One of a group of three original identical cottages in Gidley Street. A rare example of an extant historic residence in St. Marys which demonstrate development in the late nineteenth century.

Recommended for listing as an individual heritage item. | |

SM-10c
42 Gidley Street

Rebuilt after fire, as a new building it does not have heritage significance. Not recommended for listing.

| SM-11
Bronte Villa,
50 Gidley Street
SHI 2260299 | This substantial two storey brick villa erected in 1889 is significant in St. Marys as an example of this style of housing and for its historic association with the wagon maker James Bennett. | |

| SM-12
Mourilyan,
329-333 Great Western Highway
SHI 2260300 | An early twentieth century brick house located above the low-lands of the village and near St Mary Magdalene. The cottage is a rare extant example of a pre 1950 house in the town. | |

| SM-13
St. Mary Magdalene's Anglican Church,
Great Western Highway
SHI 2260301 | The brick St. Mary Magdalene church demonstrates early nineteenth century rural settlement in the region. This picturesque Gothic style church was erected for the Anglican Church in 1837. The setting of the church is enhanced by clusters of palms, the graveyard, and former school hall. The church and cemetery are some of the oldest in the region and have historic associations with a number of local landholders such as the King and Lethbridge families and members of the Anglican Church. Sited above the town it faces west. | |

SM-14 St. Mary's general cemetery, 175-191 Great Western Highway SHI 2260303	The cemetery is of local interest for its association with families of the area in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.	
SM-15 Mile stones, Great Western Highway SHI 2260304	The milestone is an interesting remnant of the early establishment of the Western Road as an important link between Sydney and the western districts, and reflects the importance of Penrith along this route.	
SM-16 Former St. Mary's Council Chambers, 2-6 Mamre Road SHI 2260305	The former St. Marys council chambers, completed in 1933, is important for its historic associations with the former municipal council of St. Marys established in 1890. The building was altered, reclad and extended in 1962.	
SM-18 St. Mary's Public School, Princess Mary Street SHI 2260307	An excellent example of a modest government public school (1878) of the 1870s inclusive of classroom block. The building demonstrates nineteenth century rural settlement in the region as well as the emergence of public education. The school complex inclusive of a wing added in 1892, are the only the remaining examples of a once greater number of public buildings erected in St. Marys in the 1870s – 1890s, and are important evidence of the development of the village at the time.	
SM-19 Wagon Wheel Hotel, Great Western Highway SHI 2260308	The hotel completed in 1955 represents the large scale redevelopment of the village with the development of the Dunheved industrial complex in the post war years. The site has historical associations with the Bennett family firm of wagon builders, it being the site of James William Bennett's Volunteer Hotel and wheelwright business of the 1860s. Aside from continuing historic use, the building has no townscape or architectural significance. It is recommended for continued listing.	
SM-20 Princess Mary Street cottages, 18-24 Princess Mary Street	A row of four brick and weatherboard cottages which form a cohesive group of late nineteenth century cottages within the residential precinct developed around Victoria Park. It is recommended that they be separately listed as heritage items rather than group listed.	

SM-20a 18 Princess Mary Street SHI 2260309	A c.1880 rendered brick Italianate cottage with a projecting gabled section with bay window to the street. A more substantial cottage within a fine small group of rare surviving Victorian cottages in the suburb.	
SM-20b 20 Princess Mary Street SHI 2260798	A c.1880 weatherboard cottage with simple gabled form that typifies the early residential character of St Marys. Part of a small group of Victorian cottages forming one of the last remaining groups in the suburb.	
SM-20c 22 Princess Mary Street SHI 2260799	A simple and modest c1880 weatherboard cottage with simple gabled form and bullnose verandah that typifies the early residential character of St Marys. Part of a small group of Victorian cottages forming one of the last remaining groups in the suburb.	
SM-20d 24 Princess Mary Street SHI 2260800	A c1880 brick Gothic revival cottage with good decorative elements that is one of the more subsntatial remaining Victorian cottages in the area. Part of a small group of Victorian cottages forming one of the last remaining groups in the suburb.	
SM-21 & SM-21(a) Victoria Park and Memorial, Great Western Highway SHI 2260310	Originally dedicated as public reserve in 1842 and enlarged in 1892, Victoria Park is an important remnant of the nineteenth century village plan of St. Marys. Includes the rotunda completed in 1922 as a war memorial.	
SM-22 Mimosa villa, Pages Road SHI 2260219	Mimosa completed in 1894 for local tanner Andrew Thompson is a good example of a late Victorian Italianate villa which also provides a positive contribution to Victoria Park. The house has historical associations with a businessman prominent in local affairs.	

SM-23 Former Mimosa Stables, Pages Road SHI 2260220	This sawn vertical slab structure is reported as being completed around 1895 as the stables of neighbouring Mimosa. It is an important example of late nineteenth century vernacular technology and contributes to defining the Victoria Park precinct.	
SM-24 Moore cottage, 8 Sainsbury Street SHI 2260221	Moore Cottage is believed to be the oldest (c.1850) extant cottage in St Marys. Rare pise de terre wall construction. Recently restored and surrounded by modern develoment, its curtilage should be reduced to the current lot on which it is located..	
SM- 25 Cottages SM-25a 5-9 Player Street SHI 2260809	Two cottages, that formed part of a collection of cottages identified in the earlier heritage study. Erected between 1850 and 1900. The cottages represent the spectrum of nineteenth century building technologies including slab, weatherboard and brick masonry, and provide an insight into the nineteenth century character of the village. No 5 Player St is not recommended for listing as it has been substantially altered and rebuilt and retains little significant fabric.	
SM-25b 31-33 Pages Road SHI 2260801	No 39 appears largely intact to its early form with its characteristic steep pitched hipped roof form that tis the building to the mid nineteenth century in style. It is recommended for continued listing.	
SM-26 Margaret Farm -house, barn & tannery site Pages Road SHI 2260226	The former hides store of Page's tannery is an important and rare extant example of a building associated with a tannery operation. The building is reported as being constructed between 1857- 1918, but a date of the 1860s is likely. The site includes a later (1880s) brick cottage which contributes to the historic setting.	

30.7   Deferred Heritage Items

The following items were identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, and listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991* with a deferred status:

SM-25 Cottages SM-25c 14 Pages Road SHI 2260802	Two cottages (25c & 25d), that formed part of a collection of cottages identified in the earlier heritage study but which were not made heritage items at that time. Erected between 1850 and 1900. The cottages represent the spectrum of nineteenth century building technologies including slab, weatherboard and brick masonry, and provide an insight into the nineteenth century character of the village. 14 Pages Road is one of a small immediate grouping of three early cottages, it retains its external form and much of its detail.	
SM-25d 16 Pages Road SHI 2260803	16 Pages Road was identified in the earlier study as a place of heritage value, however a subsequent decision by council was to remove it from the LEP. This however did not occur and the place remained on the deferred list for further consideration. Correctly this property should not be included in this section but due to the anomaly it is noted. Refer to section 30.11 for further consideration of the site.	
SM-33 Cottage, 102 Saddington Street SHI 2260234	This modest brick cottage of the 1880s has historical associations with Andrew Thompson's tannery. It is now surrounded by townhouses.	

The following items were identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, and listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991* with a deferred status, but have since been demolished:

- SM-25f – Cottage - 57 Saddington Street
- SM-25g – Cottage - 4 Sainsbury Road
- SM-25h – Cottage - 6 Sainsbury Road
- SM-32i - Receiving Shed, 92 Saddington Street

30.8   Existing Nominated Heritage Items

The following items were identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, but not listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*:

SM-17 Original village of St. Marys, Great Western Highway	The site of the village of South Creek (modern day St. Marys) was initially laid out in 1842. The street pattern remains, but any sense of an historic village reserve has been eroded through post 1950 development. The existing listed and nominated cottages, villas and park demonstrate the village setting. It is not recommended for listing.	

SM-34 Tannery Pits, 94 Saddington Street SHI 2260235	The site of filled-in brick-lined pits associated with Andrew Thompson's tannery. It is reported that there are a number of others in the vicinity. Site re-developed at time of inspection but pits and a well retained at rear.	
SM-35 Thompson's Tannery site Between Saddington & Vincent Streets SHI 2260236	Andrew Thompson's Tannery was one of the largest and most successful tanneries in St Marys in the early 20th Century. The site has future archaeological potential. Brick lined tanning pits and a well are conserved at the rear of the recent 94 Saddington St townhouse development.	
PC-04 (a) Great Western Highway	The Great Western Road is of historic interest as an early colonial road route which played an important role in the development of the colony and the county of Cumberland. The road has been widened, but retains a representative c.1940 DMR reinforced concrete bridge. The site is not recommended for listing.	
PC-06 The Western Freeway	The Western Freeway demonstrates the rapid growth of suburban development in the region and in particular Penrith. This item is not recommended for listing.	
PC-05 Western Railway Line	The western railway is of historic interest as an early colonial road which played an important role in the development of the colony and the county of Cumberland. This item is not recommended for listing.	

The *Register of Significant Trees and Gardens DCP* adopted by Council 17 August 1992 identifies the following item:

SM-37 Station Street	Phoenix canariensis - landmark and culturally significant

30.9   Existing Nominated Heritage Conservation Areas

The Dunheved Industrial Estate and the Duration Cottages Estate were identified in the previous Fox and Asssociates (1987) heritage study for being significant for their association with World War 2 munitions manufacture. The nominated heritage conservation areas are dealt with separately below.

Dunheved Explosives Heritage Conservation Area (SM-02 & SHI 2260278)

The northern half of the Dunheved Industrial Estate was assessed in detail by Robertson and Hindmarsh Pty Ltd. This part of the Estate retains the High Explosives Section of the St Marys Munitions Filling Factory. A core part of this area was recommended for statutory protection to conserve the heritage values of the place and permit continued interpretation of how the place functioned. This core area has been named the the Dunheved Explosives Heritage Conservation Area.

The northern half of the Dunheved Industrial Estate and the proposed heritage conservation area (shaded) are shown below.

Dunheved Explosives Heritage Conservation Area shown within the red line. Original buildings shown in green.

The High Explosives Section of the St Marys Munitions Filling Factory is a significant remainder of the World War II munitions factory which has a range of buildings which demonstrates the process of manufacture and the lives of the workers in the wartime munitions factory.

Erected in 1941-42 to fill shells, bombs and cartridges, the High Explosives Section of the factory continued to operate until the end of the war. The layout is significant in that it demonstrates the process of manufacture and the movement of people and goods around the factory by rail, road and pedestrian pathways. The layout of roads, rail permanent ways and buildings is optimised for the movement of trains.

The factory's buildings are significant for their deliberate use of standardised details and modular design so that the buildings could be rapidly erected by a relatively unskilled labour force.

The factory complex is a part of one of the two most intact remaining World War II munitions factory in Australia (the other being Salisbury in South Australia where a larger version of the same layout exists).

The factory complex is also significant because of its re-use for civilian purposes immediately after World War II and is an integral part of Walter Bunning's town planning scheme for St Mary's.   It was used as a "seeding" area for fledging manufacturing industries, some of which attained world-wide recognition for their design and quality.

The Heritage Conservation Area comprises five main precincts which reflect the original functional arrangement of the former High Explosives Section of the St Marys Munitions Filling Factory complex of entry, amenities and manufacturing/storage. The High Explosives Section occupied the entire area of the current Dunheved Industrial Area.

The five precincts of the Heritage Conservation Area are:

1. Dunheved Railway Station & High Explosives Section Entrance,
2. Amenities (Central),
3. Amenities (East),
4. Manufacturing (Central),
5. Manufacturing (East).

1.   *Dunheved Railway Station & High Explosives Section Entrance:*

This precinct represents the transportation and secure entry procedure of the workers.

The entrance component consists of the Dunheved Railway Station, its overbridge and the railway cutting as well as the remains of the entrance infrastructure. The station comprises the platform, the footings of the station building and signal box, the pedestrian overbridge and the railway cutting. The entrance component comprises the asphalt roadways, the concrete kerbs and gutters, the traffic roundabout in Dunheved Circuit with its tree and the metal handrail and concrete plinth remains of the eastern secure entry "races".

The current pedestrian overbridge is the second bridge on this site. The original overbridge carried vehicular as well as pedestrian traffic from the south side of the railway line. There was only one other vehicle access road across the railway line into the High Explosives Section connecting what is now Dunheved Circuit to Forrester Road and this access was located approximately opposite where the current Severn Street connects with Dunheved Circuit.

2. & 3. *Amenities (Central & East):*

Once through the security procedures of entry to the High Explosives Section the workers proceeded to their allotted change rooms to change from their street clothes into their special uniforms which contained no metal. The change room buildings, the canteens and the amenities buildings were located in the Amenities precincts which lay in a band running east-west immediately to the north of the railway line.

All the amenities buildings are lightweight buildings with timber wall cladding for the first metre and then fibre cement flat sheeting above. The roofs were originally sheeted in corrugated asbestos cement.

4. & 5. *Manufacturing (Central & East):*

To the north of the amenities zone lay the manufacturing zone which consisted of assembly buildings, materials & components storage buildings and immediate

storage for complete items before they were transported by rail to the Kingswood Magazine area to the north-west of the High Explosives Section.

The assembly buildings generally had excellent daylighting afforded by the saw-tooth skylights of the buildings. Materials were transported bu rail to and from these assembly buildings which were located on railway platforms. The main assembly buildings are located along the former No. 1 Siding which branched off the railway line to the east of Dunheved Railway Station. No. 2 Siding served a smaller number of assembly buildings and branched off the railway line to the west of Dunheved Railway Station.

The assembly buildings are lightweight saw-tooth roof factory buildings whereas the storage buildings are constructed of masonry. There are rows of joined brick storage buildings with separating dividing walls which are assumed to have been storage buildings for components required for the assembly and filling of munitions. The finished product immediate storage buildings were constructed in the form of explosives storehouses, being separate brick buildings with surrounding anti-blast mounds.

All the amenities and manufacturing buildings were connected to one another by "cleanways" which were asphalt paths/roads with a white marble-like pebble topping. There are a few remnants of the cleanways in the conservation area (notably in Severn Street and within the boundaries of 22 Severn Street).

Elements of the conservation area are described individually in SM-02a to SM-02f below.

SM-02a Dunheved Railway Station & High Explosives Section Controlled Factory Entrance 75b, 105a & 105b Dunheved Circuit SHI 2260863	Dunheved Railway Station and controlled factory entrance was integral to the day-to-day operations of the High Explosives Section of the St Marys Munitions Filling Factory. Recommended to be listed as part of the Dunheved Explosives Heritage Conservation Area.	
SM-02b Canteen, Change Room Building & Amentites Building 116 & 118 Dunheved Circuit & 22 Severn St SHI 2260864	The three buildings form part of the amenities zone of the former High Explosives Section of the St Marys factory. The buildings are gabled roofed lightweight structures. The walls are clad for approximately the first metre with horizontal timber weatherboards and flat fibre cement sheets with timber cover battens above. Recommended to be listed as part of the Dunheved Explosives Heritage Conservation Area.	 Canteen building
SM-02c Sawtooth roof platform building 62-66 Vallance Street SHI 2260865	A large saw tooth roofed factory building constructed on a railway platform. The building was an integral part of the High Explosives section of the St Marys Munitions Filling Factory. Recommended to be listed as part of the Dunheved Explosives Heritage Conservation Area.	

SM-02d Sawtooth roof platform building, divided brick store & ancillary buildings 39-45 Vallance Street SHI 2260866	The building group includes: a large saw tooth roofed factory building with corrugated steel/iron walling and roofing constructed on a railway platform; a divided brick explosives store and ancillary buildings at rear. The buildings were an integral part of the High Explosives section of the St Marys Munitions Filling Factory. Recommended to be listed as part of the Dunheved Explosives Heritage Conservation Area.	
SM-02e Sawtooth roof factory building & ancillary buildings 47-53 Vallance Street SHI 2260867	The complex comprises a large saw tooth roofed factory building constructed on a railway platform, a number of original ancillary buildings to the west of the main building and an original amenities block to the south. The buildings were an integral part of the High Explosives section of the St Marys Munitions Filling Factory. Recommended to be listed as part of the Dunheved Explosives Heritage Conservation Area.	
SM-02f Divided brick storage buildings & ancillary buildings 8,9,13,13A,19 & 23 Severn Street SHI 2260868	A group of 5 explosives brick store buildings. Each building is divided into six separate, equal-sized units, separated by brick walls which penetrate the corrugated fibre cement roofs as parapets to fire separate each unit. The storage units open onto an encircling verandah. Recommended to be listed as part of the Dunheved Explosives Heritage Conservation Area.	

Duration Cottages Heritage Conservation Area (SM-07 & SHI 2260286)

The Duration Cottages are located to the west and immediately behind the northern end of the commercial Queen Street precinct. The estate was created in 1942 to provide housing for the workers of families employed at the St Marys Munitions Factory (now Dunheved Industrial Estate) located to the north of the railway line. The cottages were constructed for temporary housing for the duration of World War 2 and it was intended that they would be subsequently removed.

The subdivision comprises eight blocks of residential allotments with a park reserve at the centre. The area contains about 150 small lots with a predominant size of 373m^2.

Duration Cottages Heritage Conservation Area outlined in red.

The original cottages in the subdivision are small single storey timber framed buildings with walls clad in fibrous cement sheets and roofed with galvanized corrugated steel roofing. The state of integrity of the original buildings varies with some appearing well maintained and unchanged since completion, while others are in poor condition. Some have been demolished and replaced with new dwellings.

The cottages and traditional subdivision pattern contrasts with the smaller North St Marys Staff Cottages Heritage Conservation Area to the north of the station, but together both subdivisions demonstrate particular responses to the need for worker's accommodation during World War 2.

The subdivision and remnant early cottages represent a rare response to the housing needs of essential workers in the Second World War emergency years resulting from the building of the munitions factory in 1942. The estate demonstrates a unique phase in the development of St Marys and the LGA. The need to accommodate workers speedily in cottages that were simple to construct is demonstrated by the simple design and materials of the remnant unaltered cottages. The scale of the enterprise is demonstrated by the extent of the subdivision. The cottages were designed by Walter Bunning who was significant for his involvement in developing Australian guidelines for effective camouflage methods, as well as designing and documenting buildings and infrastructure for the war effort. The unaltered cottages have a distinct identity derived from a single architect's design ethos and the unique circumstances necessitating their construction. These cottages together with the North St Marys staff cottages Heritage Conservation Area and the St Marys

Munitions Factory buildings are important evidence of the development associated with the establishment of the area as a major industrial site.

Duration Cottages

The Duration Cottages Heritage Conservation Area is not recommended for listing at this stage. It is currently the subject of planning investigations for its future use due to its strategic location close to the St Marys Railway Station, Queen Street commercial centre, schools and community facilities. The large number of dwellings, small lot and cottage sizes and potential asbestos cement cladding risks present particular conservation challenges that need to be thoroughly investigated.

30.10 Potential Heritage Items

The following items were identified through fieldwork undertaken for the preparation of this review and/or nominated by the community:

SM-02g Explosives Storehouse 146 Dunheved Circuit SHI 2260869	A square building with face brick walls and a pyramidal roof covered in corrugated fibre cement sheeting with large profile, rolled top fibre cement hip cappings. The building was an integral part of the High Explosives section of the St Marys Munitions Filling Factory and the last surviving example of its type in the complex. Recommended for listing.	
SM-25d 16 Pages Road SHI 2260803	A late nineteenth century timber cottage that demonstrates a phase in the development of St Marys with the construction of outlying working class cottages. The building is one of a group of similar era cottages on Pages Road which form a conspicuous group on the south western fringe of St Marys. Recommended for listing.	
SM- 25e Cottages 18 Pages Road SHI 2260804	Part of the collection of cottages erected between 1850 and 1900, it is considered, , to be an important element in the Pages Road streetscape as part of a small group of remnant early cottages demonstrating the early settlement of St Marys on an early road alignment. It is recommended for listing.	

SM-38 Bennett Wagon in Pioneer Park SHI 2260805	Located on public display, the c1920 wagon is an excellently restored example of a table top farm wagon manufactured by a local wagon builder. A number of others survive mostly in private ownership.. It is recommended for listing.	
SM-39 385 Great Western Highway SHI 2260806	A unique surviving example of the pre 1950 highway streetscape. Roof form, side windows and town allotment are extant. It is recommended for listing.	
SM-40 Wool Pack Inn (Ruin), 556 Great Western Highway SHI 2260654	The ruins of the Wool Pack Inn of the 1850s sited on the eastern bank of the South Creek road crossing. It is recommended for listing.	
SM-41 Dunheved Fire Station, 50 Christie Street SHI 2260655	An excellent example of the infrastructure required to build the short-lived munitions factory. A c1940 building in the Interwar vernacular style.	
SM-42 30 Gidley Street SHI 2260807	Part of a row of historic houses in St Marys. This Interwar example demonstrates later infill development. It is not recommended for individual heritage listing.	
SM-43 32 Gidley Street SHI 2260808	Part of a row of historic houses in St Marys. This modest early twentieth century timber dwelling demonstrates infill development. It is not recommended for individual heritage listing.	
SM-44 Margaret Farm	The farmhouse is of heritage significance as an integral part of the former farmand tannery. It was linked to the barn listing but requires a separate listing reflecting its boundary definition. It is recommended for listing as an important late Victorian farm-house of substance that reflects the importance of the associated tannery activities.	

30.11 Government Agency Registers

The following properties have been listed in the Section 170 Register maintained by the Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources:

- Margaret Farm & Barn – Pages Road (SM-26)
- Wool Pack Inn (Ruin), 556 Great Western Highway (SM-40)

The following properties have been listed in the Section 170 Register maintained by Railcorp:

- St Marys Railway Station Footbridge (this is a modern reinforced concrete structure)
- St Marys Station Group (SM-05)

The following property has listed in the Section 170 Register maintained by N.S.W. Fire Brigades:

- Dunheved Fire Station, 50 Christie Street (SM-41)

30.12 State Heritage Register

The following property has been entered in the State Heritage Register:

- St. Marys Railway Station Group, Great Western Railway

30.13 Planning Codes, Guidelines and Studies

Existing statutory controls for heritage items are contained in the Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991 (Environmental Heritage Conservation). This instrument has precedence over the provisions of the Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1996 (Industrial) last amended 28th November 2003.

30.14 Comment

St. Marys is significant for a range of cultural values that collectively demonstrate the evolution of a mid-nineteenth century village settlement into a major regional industrial centre. The piecemeal development of the town, centred on the dual rail and road arterial routes, is demonstrated by the contrasting gridded layout of major roads and larger irregular shaped allotments associated with recreational, industrial and defence uses. The evolution of these uses and historic associations with the community supported by them is demonstrated in a handful of extant residential, industrial, transport and ecclesiastical buildings erected in the nineteenth century. The largely eroded core of the mid-nineteenth century village retains two items of civic development, namely the Anglican Church and public square which together are unique in the local government area. The northern industrial zone has historic associations with wartime emergency industrial development which are unique in the region and are demonstrated by the road and rail network and extant c.1940s industrial buildings.

St. Marys is associated with the themes of pastoralism, industry (the tanneries, wagon works, etc.), transport (the early roads and railway), religion, education, and towns, suburbs and villages, cultural endeavour (the church and Victoria Square), persons,

and defence. The extant built environment predominantly demonstrates post 1950 buildings, which make the few earlier buildings more valuable.

30.15 Recommendations

The existing heritage listings derived from the study of 1987 are reasonably comprehensive and recognise the core heritage values of the suburb.

The review of the existing listings has revealed that a number of changes are necessary to maintain the integrity and credibility of the heritage list.   The tannery sites (SM-08) listing was not explicit enough for continued listing. Instead individual tannery sites where there is sufficient information are recommended to be listed. The Bennett Wagon works site (SM-09) has been redeveloped and the archaeological resources assessed and removed. Two dwellings (SM-10c and SM-25a) no longer possess the necessary heritage values to warrant their continued listing. The St Marys Munitions Factory has been studied in detail and the resultant smaller Dunheved Explosives Heritage Conservation Area has been recommended for listing(SM-02).

30.16 Policy

| Retain gazetted LEP heritage item listing:	Remove gazetted heritage item listing:	List as heritage items:	List as conservation area	Nominate listing on State Heritage Register:
SM-01	SM-08	SM-02g	SM-02	SM-01
SM-05	SM-09	SM 20a*		SM-13
SM-10a^	SM-10c^	SM 20b*		
SM-10b^	SM-25a#	SM 20c*		
SM-11		SM 20d*		
SM-12		SM-25b#		
SM-13		SM-25c#		
SM-14		SM-25d#		
SM-15		SM-25e#		
SM-16		SM-33		
SM-18		SM-34		
SM-19		SM-35		
SM-21		SM-38		
SM-22		SM-39		
SM-23		SM-40		
SM-24		SM-41		
SM-26		SM-44		

* Currently listed as a single Item SM-20
# Currently listed as a single Item SM-25.
^ Currently listed as a single item SM-10

31.0 Wallacia

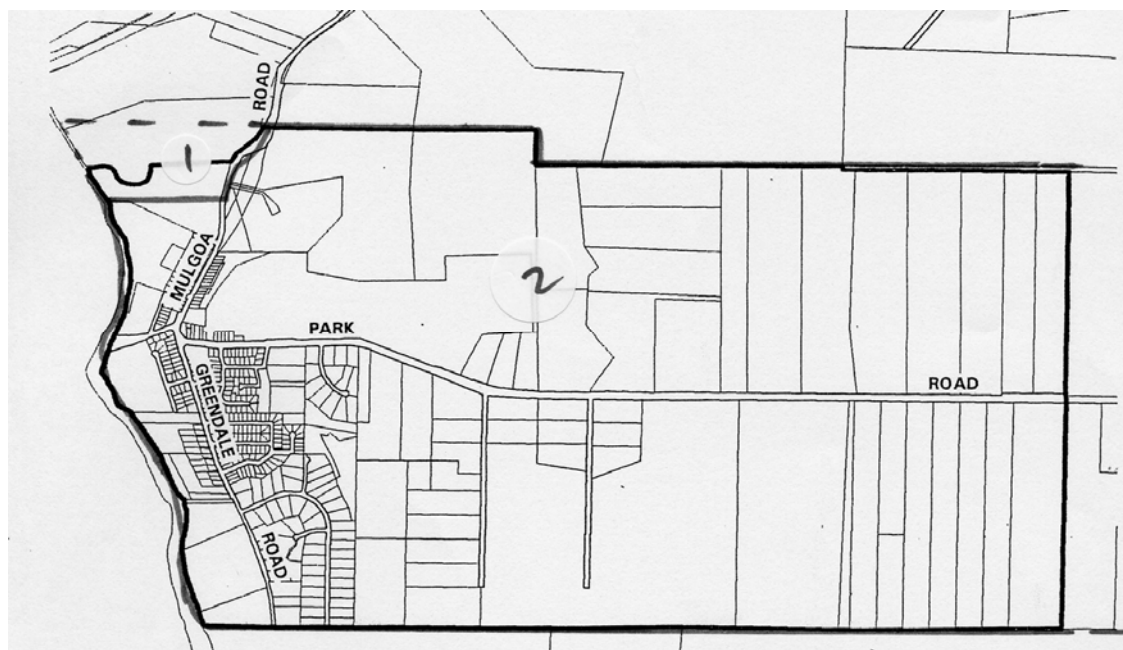## 31.1 Location

Wallacia is situated at the south-west corner of the local government area.
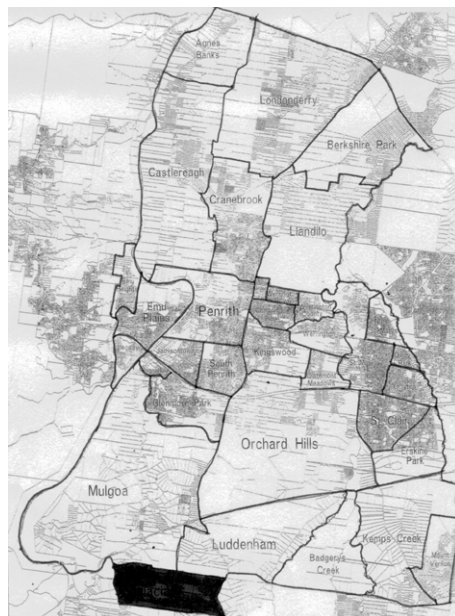
31.2 Land Grants

No.	Grantee		Name of Farm	Area	Date of Grant
1	Dennis	McDonald		30 acres	8th October 1816
2	John	Blaxland	Luddenham	6170 acres	30th November 1813

Crown land grants in the village of **Wallacia,** parish of Bringelly, county of Cumberland. (Base drawing supplied by Penrith City Council.)

31.3   Historical Background

Wallacia for many decades in nineteenth century formed part of John Blaxland's Luddenham estate of 6710 acres granted in 1813. At the north-west corner of the locality is a small grant of 30 acres made to Dennis McDonald on 8th October 1816 (no further information known).   The area first became known to Europeans by George Caley's exploration of October 1801 south-west to the region of Cobbitty. Further explorations were undertaken in 1802 by Lieutenant Francis Barrallier and in 1804 by Surveyor George Evans.

Gregory John Blaxland and his brother Gregory had come to the colony as free settlers in 1806 and 1807 seeking to make money in pastoral and agricultural enterprises. Gregory received a large grant of 2000 acres at Orchard Hills in 1809. Blaxland's Luddenham grant was named after his family's property in Kent, England. Blaxland principally used the grant to graze stock but he also built a mill and brewery. In later years, the estate was acquired by Sir Charles Nicholson. While Nicholson's village of Luddenham was developed at the eastern end along The Northern Road, Blaxland's homestead of Luddenham was located to the west at present-day Wallacia.   A plan of the Luddenham estate prepared around 1859 by surveyor Samuel Jackson is probably indicative of the way Blaxland managed the grant with the homestead located to the east of Mulgoa Road north of the intersection with Park Road. Park Road for part of its alignment formed the carriage drive to the house connecting with The Northern Road to the east.   The government surveyor Felton Mathew visited the estate in 1833 and his wife noted the experience in her diary as: ..(on) *recrossing the river by Blaxland's bridge*, (we) *took the road along the banks of it for some miles higher up: Luddenham as a house, is nothing, a mere settler's habitation, of wood principally and set up with all that neglect of comfort, convenience and appearance, which is so strikingly displayed in all the earlier buildings of the colony but it is most beautifully situated, on the summit of a gentle slope which rises from the river's banks: the road runs along this ridge or slope, and from it the view is more varied and beautiful than any I have seen in the colony: the distant mountains, the river winding below, its course marked by the luxuriant fringe of Willows and Mimosa, the cultivated land round Luddenham, and the varied landscape of the valley of Mulgoa, form altogether a very beautiful picture …*

While no money was spent on the house, further west on the Nepean River at the south bank of the Wallacia weir (not within the Penrith LGA) Blaxland built an expensive mill and brewery. The first stage of this development was completed in 1834 with a weir erected across the Nepean River which necessitated leasing a portion from the Nortons' Fairlight to complete the western side. The homestead to the east was connected by a convict built low-level bridge over the river known as Blaxland's Crossing. The water powered mill was erected to grind flour. It had a wooden structure supported in stone foundations. Houses for the overseers and convict workers and storehouses for grain were also erected here. Over the following five years a brewery had also been erected at an expense of £7,000, and included a 'malt house with brewing coppers, vats, steam engine, refrigerators, coolers, malt mill,

casks and all brewing utensils.'[268]   The brewery continued in production after Blaxland's death in 1845 by his son Edward.

In the financial downturn of 1841, John Blaxland was forced to mortgage his estates, and on his death in 1845, the Luddenham estate was taken up by his son Edward. Little could be done to revive the estate over the troubled 1840s and the Australian Trust Company sold it to Charles Nicholson (1808-1903) in October 1851. In 1859 the central and western portions of Luddenham estate were surveyed (3,513 acres), and the survey of the eastern division (in the Liverpool local government area), representing the balance of the estate at 4,158 acres, followed in 1862 (the whole estate at this time was 8,450 acres) on Nicholson's return to London. While Blaxland's homestead of Luddenham was located to the west of the estate, Nicholson's village of Luddenham was developed at the eastern end along The Northern Road. At the time of the survey of 1859 2000 acres of the estate was under cultivation,[269] which over the following decades would appear to have been managed by tenant farmers, with the area around present day Wallacia being managed by Robert George Wallace to graze cattle. Throughout this period, Wallace would seem to have resided at Blaxland's original homestead, Luddenham Cottage.[270] Wallace (1842-1904) was born at Mulgoa the son of the chief constable of the district.[271]

In 1885 the remaining 2,233 of the estate was purchased by a syndicate of Sydney land developers (James Green, Ebenezer Vickery and Richard Watkins) who re-subdivided to form a patchwork of semi-rural allotments, and put through Park Road.[272] With subdivision for small rural lots the area was settled by dairy farmers and small grazing concerns. One of the original purchasers of the estate at Wallacia was William Leggo (1837-1920) who within his land holding of 57 acres erected a six room cottage named The Pines.[273]

The first post office in the area (1885) was known as Wallace or Boondah. The name changed to Wallacia in 1906, a name which reflects the Wallace association. The school opened in 1897; initially operating half-time with Silverdale, it became a full time school in 1910,and a purpose built school on the present site was completed in 1927. (part WA-06).

In 1912 a weir was erected across the Nepean River by the government to compensate local farmers for riparian rights lost by the damming of the Cataract River upstream of the Nepean River. The location of this weir is near Blaxland's old mill and dam. The weir both improved the agricultural productivity of farms and provided sufficient water for the homesteads. In pooling the water it allowed for recreational pursuits of boating, swimming and fishing.

The area has remained a productive agricultural and pastoral region, and the village of Wallacia developed into a popular tourist resort in the 1920s for Sydneysiders. Activities such as tennis, golf, horse riding, boating, and fishing were pursued. To

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[268]   Keating, C., *On the Frontier: A Social History of Liverpool.*
[269]   *Sydney Morning Herald* 25/5/1859
[270]   *Nepean Times* 14/8/1886, p.2
[271]   *Nepean Times* 23/4/04
[272]   *Nepean Times* 11/7/1885, p.2

satisfy this market a number of guesthouses were erected, and the local bus company, Bales, provided a regular service between Penrith railway station and Silverdale. In 1937 with the steady rise in private motorcar ownership by the middle-classes, the Wallacia Hotel (WA-01) was erected. The village (WA-06) at this time supported 20 guesthouses. As a residential community developed other services in the village were established including St. Andrew's Anglican Church in 1926 (WA-02) (which is the former Catholic church relocated from Greendale). The riverside banks were dedicated public reserves over 1929 and 1931.
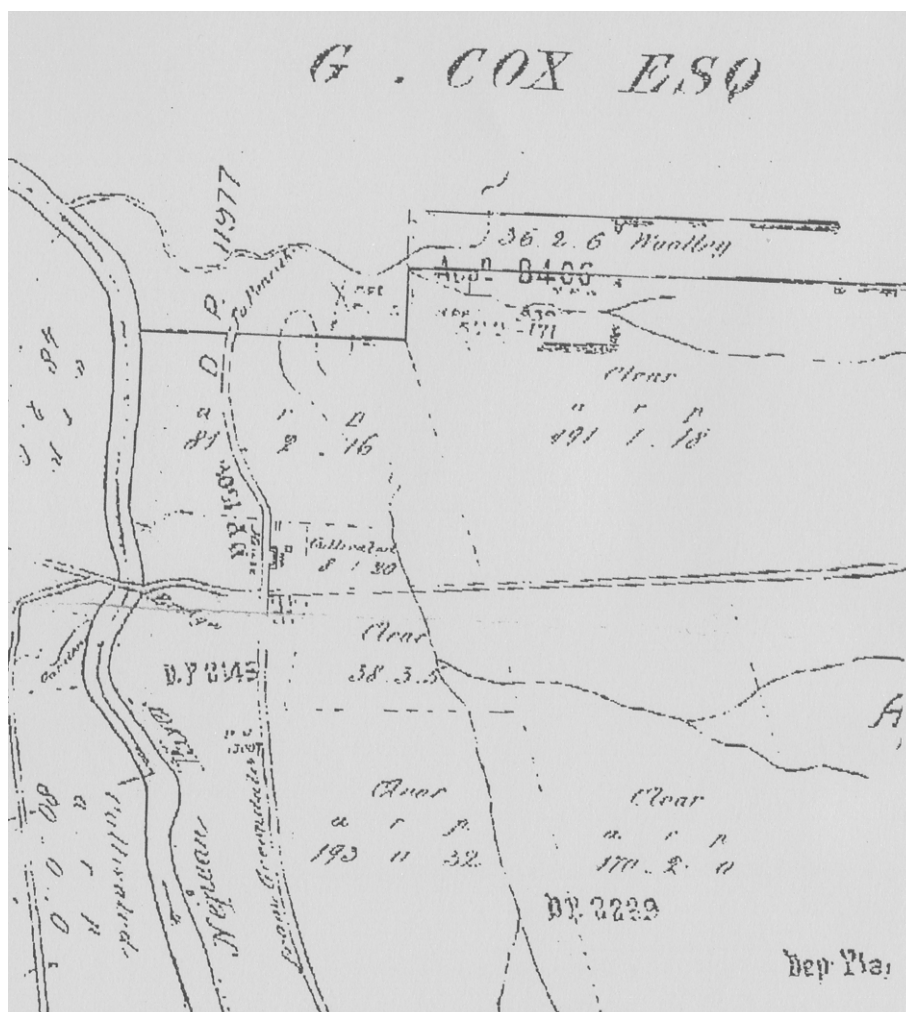
The plan of subdivision of the Luddenham estate prepared in 1859 by surveyor Samuel Jackson records the location of the estate's homestead at Wallacia and the mill and brewery further west on the banks of the Nepean River. Source: Land and Property Information Roll Plan No. 6

In the late 1930s came the construction of the emergency weir and pumping station at Warragamba, which were built to supply metropolitan Sydney with water at a time of severe drought. The road route into the remote site of their weir was through Wallacia. The Water Board's engineers and workmen returned to the district after the second world war to construct the mighty Warragamba dam which was completed between 1949 and 1960, together with associated infrastructure such as the pipeline

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[273] *Nepean Times* 11/7/1885 & 10/4/1920

delivering water to Prospect reservoir, and high-voltage electricity distribution lines. Again Wallacia was ideally placed to benefit from this project which was the major post-war capital works program in Sydney. The main roads servicing the dam site were upgraded and realigned. On completion, the dam site was developed into a tourist destination of regional significance for increasing numbers of Sydney-siders who owned a motorcar. While people no longer stayed at Wallacia, its role as a tourist destination continued.

Because of the strategic importance of the Warragamba weir during the Second World War, the Army requisitioned a number of premises in the village for the duration, including the Wallacia hotel. The Army also established a radio physics depot at the Wallacia golf club.[274]

31.4 Description

Wallacia is a small rural village located on the eastern bank of the Nepean River to the south of Penrith. The village centre is dissected by the Mulgoa/Greendale Roads which connects Penrith and Bringelly and Park/Silverdale Roads which connects Silverdale with The Northern Road at Luddenham.

The village centre comprises allotments with frontage to the aforementioned roads which contain the principal commercial and civic buildings. To the south-east of the village centre the hill side of Jerrys Creek has been subdivided for residential subdivision.

The land fringing the eastern bank of the Nepean River is public reserve used for a variety of uses including car parking, caravan park, and recreation. Associated with this intense recreation use are stands of mature exotic and native trees (part WA-09).

The village centre is approached by the aforementioned roads which follow an alignment determined by the natural topography taking the high ground of the ridge above the Nepean River or traversing undulating land to the east.

The surrounding farmland to the east is undulating and has been largely cleared. A characteristic of this land is the series of watercourses and inter-connecting chain of ponds.

The built environment of the village core is characterised by free-standing single storey cottages which address the street frontage, although this pattern is broken along Park Road where there are some two-storey townhouse complexes. The housing stock is constructed of brick, weatherboarding or fibrous-cement sheeting constructed principally in the 1920s (in WA-11), and from the 1950s. Historic roof forms generally utilize hipped and/or gabled forms of framing covered in terracotta or cement tiles and corrugated metal sheeting. There are few historic commercial buildings, the Wallacia Hotel (WA-01) being the notable exception.

The surrounding rural land to the east is subdivided into allotments of various sizes which in some instances may be associated with the original Luddenham subdivision (Roll Plan No. 6) but mostly derive from later re-subdivisions (DP 1452, DP 1846, DP

1840, DP 2239, etc.) No historic farmhouse addresses Park Road, but sections of the road is fringed by native trees which imbue rural character.

The broader setting is characterized by cleared farmlands, treed creek lines and isolated stands of regrowth open forest to the east and north, and the western backdrop is dominated by the treed foothills of the Great Dividing Range.

31.5 Existing Heritage Items

The following items were identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, and have since been listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*:

WA-01 Wallacia Hotel, Mulgoa Road SHI 2260325	The Wallacia Hotel is an excellent example of an inter-war country resort style hotel. Historically the building amply demonstrates the theme of lesiure. This is expressed in its scale, architectural style, public bar, and provision of accommodation. For these reasons the existing LEP listing should be retained.	
WA-02 Former Anglican Church, Park Road SHI 2260326	The former St. Andrew's Anglican Church was relocated to Wallacia from Greendale in 1926. The former church is good example of a typical modest rural weatherboard church. Its date of relocation is consistent with the main historic phase of development of the village and therefore is associated with the theme of leisure. It provides a positive contribution to the streetscape of the village. Despite a number of discernible additions that have been made since the heritage study of 1987, which have not unduly diminished the significance of the item, for above reasons the existing LEP listing should be retained.	
PC-01 Nepean River SHI 2260260	The focus of much of the tourist related activities at Wallacia involved the river and riverside reserves. The broad, free running river is part of the visual appeal of the village, and views of it are obtained from the bridge and riverside reserves. In this instance the river demonstrates the themes of leisure and environment - naturally evolved.	

31.6 Potential Heritage Items

The following items were identified through fieldwork undertaken for the preparation of this review:

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274   National Archives - NA – SP16/4 – 2139, 2147, 2035A

WA-03 Site of Luddenham homestead – corner Mulgoa Road and Park Road SHI 2260849	During the first half of the nineteenth century the homestead at Blaxland's Luddenham estate represented the centre of activity in the area (in conjunction with the mill and brewery at the Nepean River). A survey plan of the estate of the 1850s indicates the homestead was located near the intersection of present day Park Road and Mulgoa Road. The site may have archaeological potential, but also has historic associations with the themes of pastoralism and accommodation. It is recommended for heritage listing.	
WA-04 98 Greendale Road SHI 2260811	This substantial. late nineteenth century, brick cottage is unusual in the context of the village of Wallacia in pre-dating the emergence of the village as a resort in the inter-war era. The building demonstrates the themes of accommodation and creative endeavour. It is recommended for heritage listing.	
Wa-05 38 Greendale Road SHI 2260812	One of the predominant types of residence in the village of Wallacia is the Inter-war California Bungalow. Most examples are not of individual merit, with the exception of this building which provides an excellent example of the style. The cottage demonstrates the themes of accommodation and creative endeavour. It is recommended for heritage listing.	
Wa-6 Hall 40 Greendale Road SHI 2260850	This modest inter-war era public hall contributes to defining the historic character of the village as a predominantly inter war era development. The building demonstrates the theme of social institutions.	
Wa-7 Post Office 1589 Mulgoa Road SHI 2260851	The post office agency building is one of the few commercial buildings extant in the village constructed prior to the Second World War. The building contributes to defining the historic character of a predominantly inter war era village. It demonstrates the theme of commerce.	
Wa-8 Wallacia Public School 1573-1583 Mulgoa Road SHI 2260852	This modest inter-war rural school demonstrates both the emergence of the provision of education and an early stage in the development of a village centre.	

Wa-9 River Reserve	The focus of much of the tourist activities at Wallacia involved activities related to the river and riverside reserves. The maintained, treed and cleared reserves are part of the visual appeal of the village. The reserves demonstrate the themes of leisure, environment - cultural landscape, and land tenure.	

31.7 Potential Heritage Conservation Areas

The following properties were identified through fieldwork undertaken for the preparation of this review as groups of places that could form a heritage conservation area. Wallacia comprises a number of modest buildings from the Inter-war period in particular that reflect its leisure history. They form consistent groupings that are unique in the Penrith area demonstrating this period and style.

Wa-10 Proposed Mulgoa Road Conservation Area (SHI 2260813)

One of the predominant types of residence in the village of Wallacia is the inter-war California Bungalow. Collectively they provide a positive contribution to the streetscape of the village and are historically associated with the development of the village in the inter-war era. The cottages demonstrate the themes of accommodation and creative endeavour. The proposed conservation area includes the Wallacia Post Office building which is recommended to be listed as a heritage item.

1586 Mulgoa Road

1584 Mulgoa Road

1582 Mulgoa Road

1593 Mulgoa Road

1591 Mulgoa Road

1587 Mulgoa Road

Plan showing the proposed Mulgoa Road Conservation Area highlighted in green.

Wa-11 Proposed Park Road Conservation Area (SHI2260856)

A variation on the classic form of the simple Californian Bungalow is represented by a row of similar houses on Park Road. These are modest dwellings that are consistent with other simple residential buildings in the village. As a small group they provide a positive contribution to the streetscape of the village and in particular entry to the village from the east and are historically associated with the development of the village in the inter-war era. They are located amidst a group of early mature eucalypts and opposite the former St. Andrew's Anglican Church heritage item.

24 Park Road

26 Park Road

22 Park Road

Plan showing the proposed Park Road Conservation Area highlighted in green.

31.8   Government Agency Registers

Not applicable

31.9   Existing or Proposed Planning Codes

Existing statutory controls for heritage items are contained in the Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1994 (Environmental Heritage Conservation).

The Penrith Local Environmental Plan 2002 (Villages of Mulgoa & Wallacia), gazetted 1/3/2002 – aims to provide orderly and economic development in the village.   The aims and objectives include:

(part 2, 7(b) – preservation of rural character inclusive of:

- heritage and rural character
- setting within the rural landscape
- scenic quality and landscape features of the Mulgoa Valley

(part 2, 7(g) – Aboriginal archaeological and cultural heritage

The river is included in *Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No. 20 - Hawkesbury– Nepean River (No. 2 - 1997), gazetted 7.11.1997*. The REP integrates planning with catchment management to protect the river system. The impact of future land use is to be considered in a regional context.   The plan covers water quality and quantity, environmentally sensitive areas, riverine scenic quality, agriculture, and urban and rural residential development. It controls development that has the potential to impact

on the river environment. The plan applies to all parts of the catchment in the Sydney Region (15 local government areas), except for land covered by Sydney REP No. 11 - Penrith Lakes Scheme. The REP includes a schedule of items of non-Aboriginal significance which includes the weir.

Wallacia is included in the *Penrith Rural Lands Study* prepared by Penrith City Council (June 2001). The report highlights:

* The identified heritage items
* Rich European and natural heritage
* Historic village/ township streetscapes
* Significant native vegetation and the neighbouring Blue Mountains National Park

The *Penrith Rural Lands Strategy* (September 2003) identifies Wallacia in the group of five rural villages where future settlement growth is possible. The Strategy recommends, among other things:

* retention of rural village character
* Ensuring that new dwellings respect the character of surrounding dwellings
* Ensuring new residential development complements and enhances the existing village character
* Developing a core commercial centre.

The Strategy also includes Wallacia in a group of three villages where future expansion of the village area might be possible subject to further investigation.

The *Fauna and Flora Corridors Study* prepared for Penrith City Council by Land and Environment Planning in 1997 recommended the dedication of a pocket of Bushland south of Park Road as a fauna and flora corridor

31.10 Comment

Wallacia is significant as a rural village that was intensely developed in the inter-war era and retains a streetscape and riverside recreational reserve that readily imparts this key historic phase. Underlying this is a handful of buildings which demonstrate the initial phase of village settlement in the late nineteenth century, and a road network which originated with John Blaxland's Luddenham homestead. The village has high scenic values derived from the riverside setting, the backdrop of the foothills of the Great Dividing Range, and rural land holdings to the east.

Wallacia is associated with the themes of pastoralism, land tenure, industry, and creative endeavour. The extant built environment however predominantly demonstrates inter-war era development which is historically associated with the theme of leisure. The remnant building stock of this era is predominantly free-standing single storey cottages in isolation or in groups of three or more. The cottages generally address the two principal roads and are thus highly visible and contribute to defining Wallacia as an historic village. The Wallacia Hotel is of the same era, as is the treed public reserve on the eastern banks of the Nepean River.

There are a small number of isolated examples of earlier development which collectively contribute to an understanding of how the village has evolved from the

nineteenth century. These items include a crossing place of the river, a school, the site of the Luddenham homestead and a small number of residences.

The village of Wallacia comprises a village centre of high historic and aesthetic interest and a surrounding rural landscape of high aesthetic value.

Within the village centre there are a number of individual items which are of historic, aesthetic and/or archaeological significance. The planning strategy to date has been to list a small number of these items, however, the village centre has a good degree of intactness to the inter-war period as demonstrated through the hotel, cottages, hall, and the riverside reserves. It is recommended that village core should be considered as a potential conservation area subject to further assessment to define the boundary, provision of a character statement, and listing of significant and contributory elements.

Significant items are important to the identity of the village and demonstrate an aspect of the historical development of the municipality. Contributory items are typical and representative of the general area and are good examples of their style or period, and while without being exceptional examples they provide the basic character and context for the village. In some instances, items are listed for their historic association and/or archaeological potential.

In the interim, it is recommended the following should be considered as potential contributory or significant items.

30.11 Policy

| Retain gazetted LEP heritage item listing:	Remove gazetted heritage item listing:	List as heritage items:	List as conservation area:	Nominate listing on State Heritage Register:
Wa-01	PC-01	Wa-03	Wa-10	-
Wa-02		Wa-04	Wa-11	
		Wa-05		
		Wa-06		
		Wa-07		
		Wa-08		

32.0 Werrington County

32.1 Location

The locality of Werrington County is located in the eastern half of the local government area at South Creek. The suburb is part of the suburban nexus of Werrington, Werrington Downs, and Cambridge Park.
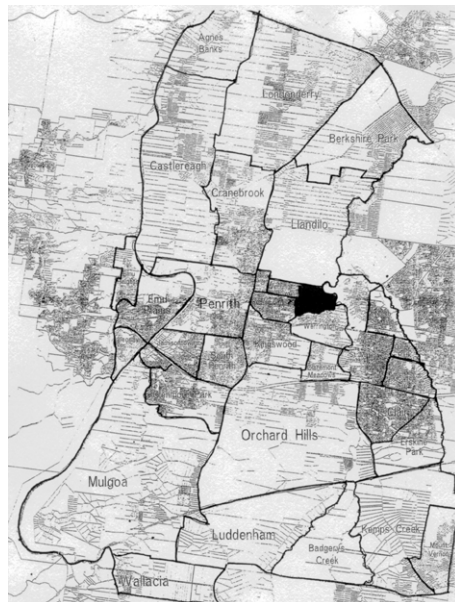
32.2 Land Grants

No.	Grantee	Name of Farm	Area	Date of Grant
1	Elizabeth King	Elizabeth Farm	610 acres	1st June 1806
2	Mary King	Mary's Farm	790 acres	1st June 1806
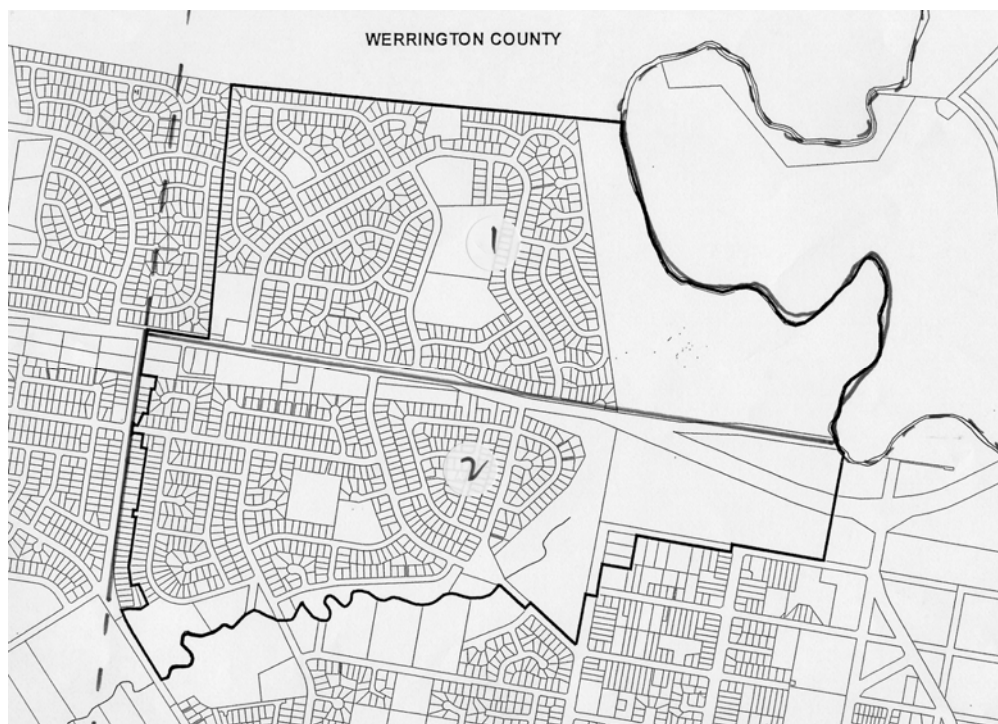
Crown land grants in the suburb of **Werrington County,** parish of Claremont, county of Cumberland. (Base drawing supplied by Penrith City Council.)

32.3   Historical Background

Historically the sisters Mary and Elizabeth King's grants of 790 and 610 acres respectively, both made in 1806, cover the locality. The area was developed as a residential estate in the 1970s.

Mary and Elizabeth King were daughters of Governor Phillip King. The grants were part of the four grants made to King's children in the last week of the governor's term of office in August 1806, but backdated to the first day of the year. These grants combined with others made to the family by governors Bligh and Macquarie provided the King family in later years with an extensive tract of land bounded by South and Ropes Creeks. The King family returned to England in 1806, only to return to the colony in later decades.

Mary King married Robert Copland Lethbridge at her family's ancestral home in Cornwall, England and came to the South Creek estate in 1827. The running of Lethbridge's large estate which included a number of neighbouring purchased grants was centred on Werrington house (W-01) which was completed in 1832. Toward the end of Mary and Robert's life (died in 1864 and 1865 respectively), Werrington house was leased between 1860 and 1872 by the former premier of New South Wales, Sir Henry Parkes.

The Werrington estate inclusive of the house was subdivided and sold in 1883. The eastern area (DP 1574) of the estate around Werrington railway station, inclusive of an area south of the station named Parkesville, was subdivided for suburban residential allotments.   The western area inclusive of Werrington house was subdivided for semi-rural allotments (DP 1942). Werrington house (W-01) and 120 acres was repurchased by a descendent of the Lethbridge family in 1910.

Elizabeth King's grant was not subdivided and the area was evidently used for grazing stock for many years as aerial photographs of 1960 show largely cleared land with stands of trees. In 1942 the Commonwealth resumed portions of the grant to the north and west of Werrington County in connection with the munitions factory at St Marys. The subdivision pattern of the area today is associated with subdivision undertaken in 1971.   With the increase in the residential population the first government school was completed in 1982.

32.4   Description

Werrington County is residential suburb with an expansive tract of former farmland. The suburban area is located either side of Dunheved Road while the cleared land adjoins South Creek. The highly suburbanised western half of the suburb starkly contrasts with the cleared and former farmlands lying to the east with its treed margin of South Creek. The post 1970 suburb is self-contained with a school and playing fields at its centre. With notable exception of Werrington House (W-01), there are no extant historic houses, road alignments or property boundaries within the suburb.

32.5 Existing Heritage Item

The following item was identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, and listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*:

W-01 & W-01A
Werrington House (dwelling, driveway and garden), 108 Rugby Street
SHI 2260248

Werrington, completed by 1832, is significant as a substantial colonial house in Australia. Erected for Robert Copeland Lethbridge and his wife Mary (nee King), the house is one of a small number of extant buildings with historic associations to the once extensive interests in South Creek of the Lethbridge and King families. The house is now set within a small parcel of land which contains a section of the drive, and remnant vista and screen plantings of the original layout

32.6 Existing Nominated Heritage Items

Not applicable

32.7 Potential Heritage Items

No items were identified through fieldwork undertaken for this review:

32.8 Planning Codes, Guidelines and Studies

Existing statutory controls for heritage items are contained in the Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991 (Environmental Heritage Conservation).

32.9 Comment

Werrington County is principally significant for its historic association with the Lethbridge family which is demonstrated in the Werrington homestead of the 1830s and remnant estate landscaping.

Werrington County is associated with the themes of pastoralism and agriculture, and towns, suburbs and villages, persons. The extant built environment predominantly demonstrates post 1970 housing stock and community buildings, with exception of Werrington House.

32.10 Recommendation

The heritage value of Werrington County has been eroded through suburban subdivision. The remnant historic feature of the locality is Werrington House (W-01) should be considered as an item of State significance. The curtilage of the house has been determined by the existing subdivision and is unlikely to be changed in the foreseeable future. At the minimum the existing curtilage should be maintained.

32.11 Policy

Retain gazetted LEP heritage item listing:	Remove gazetted heritage item listing:	List as heritage items:	Retain gazetted REP heritage item listing	Nominate listing on State Heritage Register:
W-01	-	-	-	W-01

33.0 Werrington Downs

33.1 Location

The suburb of Werrington Downs is located in the centre of the local government area. The suburb is associated with neighbouring Werrington County and Werrington.
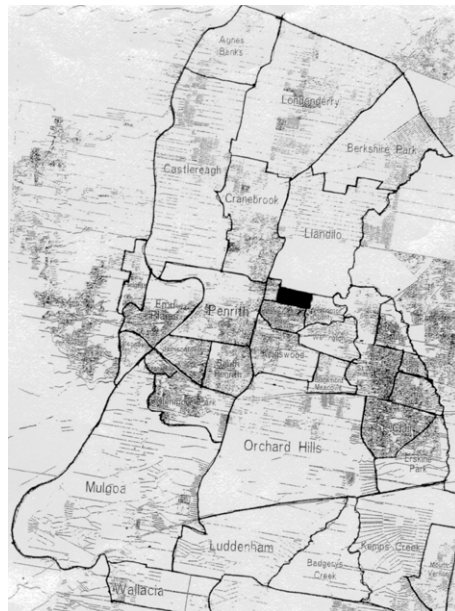
33.2 Land Grants

No.	Grantee		Name of Farm	Area	Date of Grant
1	John	Roper		60 acres	Not determined
2	Jacob	Russell		60 acres	24th January 1817
3	Phillip Parker	King	St. Stephens	1500 acres	1831

Crown land grants in the suburb of **Werrington Downs,** parish of Londonderry, county of Cumberland. (Base drawing supplied by Penrith City Council.)

33.3 Historical Background

Historically the grant of 1,500 acres (St. Stephen's) made to Phillip Parker King in 1831 and two smaller Crown grants of 60 acres made to John Roper and Jacob Russell junior cover the locality. The area was developed as a residential estate in the 1970s

Phillip Parker King was the son of a former governor of New South Wales. A captain in the Royal Navy King surveyed skillfully the Australian coastline between 1817 and 1822. King's grant was named St. Stephen's Estate and covered an extensive part of the area north of Penrith. The grant had formed part of the 3000 acres of common dedicated for the farmers of the district of Evan. In 1822, King obtained a ticket of occupation for one half of the common reserve. King used the land to run cattle and breed stud horses.

Nothing is known of Roper's grant, but Russell's land (only a small part of which is situated in this locality) would seem to have been farmed at the time of the 1828 census for Russell was farming some 14 acres while his father, an ex-convict who had arrived in the colony in 1791, was farming a further 25 acres.[275]

The whole of the locality was acquired by the Commonwealth of Australia in July 1942 for purposes associated with the munitions filling factory at St. Marys.

33.4 Description

Werrington Downs is a modern housing subdivision village located to the northeast of Penrith. The suburb is bounded at its eastern edge by a narrow strip of reserve and at its southern edge by Dunheved Road. The northern boundary is the ADI development site.

The suburb is laid out in an irregular street pattern with Greenbank Drive forming the main arterial road.

The built environment of the suburb is characterized by housing stock is constructed from the 1980s. There is a park reserve at the geographic centre of the suburb. There are no historic houses, road alignments or property boundaries.

33.5 Existing Heritage Item

No item is listed in Schedule 2 of the Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991 (Environmental Heritage Conservation).

33.6 Existing Nominated Heritage Items

Not applicable

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[275] Sainty, M.R., and K.A. Johnson, *Census of New South Wales: November 1828*. Library of Australian History, Sydney, 1985, entries R1592 & R1598

33.7 Potential Heritage Items

No item was identified through fieldwork undertaken for the preparation of this review.

33.8 Planning Codes, Guidelines and Studies

Existing statutory controls for heritage items are contained in the Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991 (Environmental Heritage Conservation).

33.9 Comment

Werrington Downs has historic significance for its association with Phillip Parker King's St. Stephen's Estate.

Werrington Downs is associated with themes such as pastoralism and agriculture. The extant built environment however demonstrates post 1980s housing stock.

33.10 Recommendation

The heritage values of the suburb now largely reside in historic associations with past events and persons.

33.11 Policy

| Retain gazetted LEP heritage item listing:	Remove gazetted heritage item listing:	List as heritage items:	Retain gazetted REP heritage item listing	Nominate listing on State Heritage Register:
-	-	-	-	-

34.0 Werrington

34.1 Location

Werrington is located in the eastern half of the local government area at South Creek. The suburb is part of the suburban, commercial and educational entity of Penrith, St Marys and Kingswood.
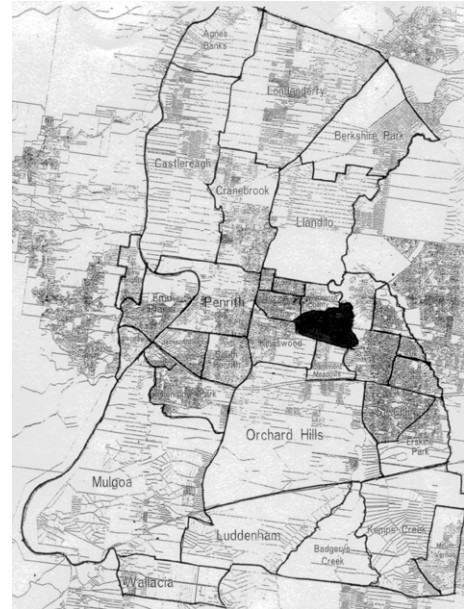
34.2 Land Grants

No.	Grantee	Name of Farm	Area	Date of Grant
2	Mary Putland	Frogmore	600 acres	1st January 1806
1	Mary King	Mary's Farm	790 acres	1st January 1806
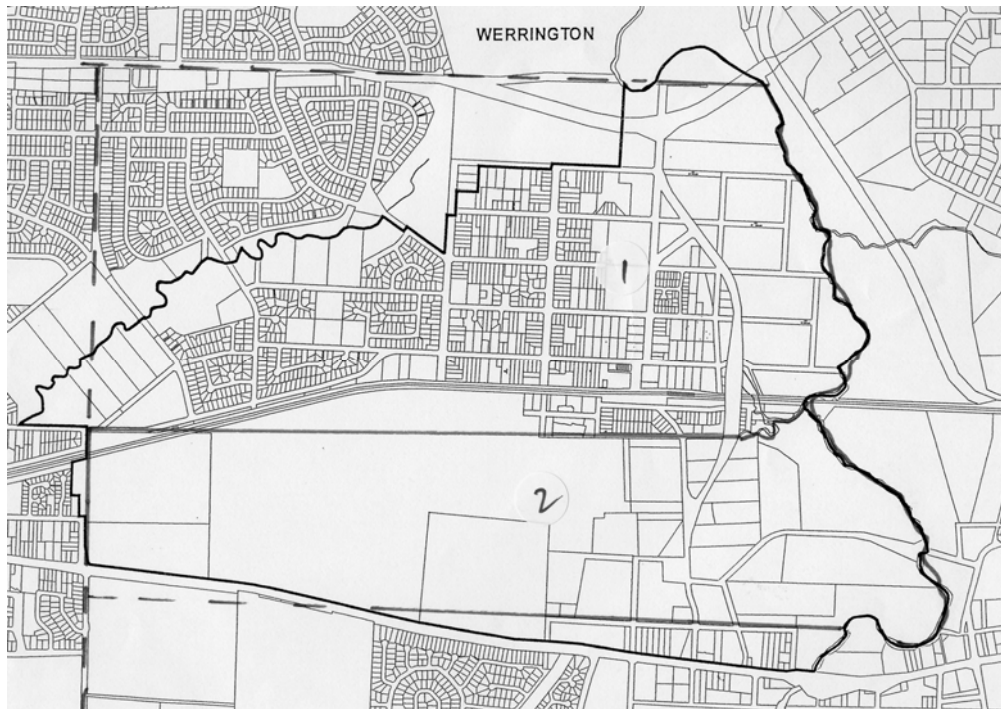
Crown land grants in the suburb of **Werrington,** parish of Londonderry, county of Cumberland. (Base drawing supplied by Penrith City Council.)

34.3 Historical Background

Mary King's grant of 790 acres made in 1806, covers the northern half of the locality. Closer settlement commenced with small rural lot subdivision in the 1880's and denser residential development in the 1970's.

Mary was a daughter of Governor Philip King. The grant was part of the four grants made to King's children in the last week of the governor's term of office in August 1806, but backdated to the first day of the year. These grants combined with others made to the family by governors Bligh and Macquarie provided the King family in later years with an extensive tract of land bounded by South and Ropes Creeks. The King family returned to England in 1806, only to return to the colony in later decades.

Mary King married Robert Copland Lethbridge at her family's ancestral home in Cornwall, England and came to the South Creek estate in 1827. The running of Lethbridge's large estate which included a number of neighbouring purchased grants was centred on Werrington house (W-01) which was completed in 1832. Toward the end of Mary and Robert's life (died in 1864 and 1865 respectively), Werrington house was leased between 1860 and 1872 by the former premier of New South Wales, Sir Henry Parkes.

The Werrington estate, inclusive of the house was subdivided and sold in 1883. The eastern area (DP 1574) of the estate around Werrington railway station, inclusive of an area south of the station named Parkesville, was subdivided for suburban residential allotments. The western area inclusive of Werrington house was subdivided for semi-rural allotments (DP 1942). Werrington house (W-01) and 120 acres was repurchased by a descendent of the Lethbridge family in 1910.

The Crown land grant of 600 acres (named Frogmore), in this area was made in 1806 to Mary Putland, the daughter of Governor William Bligh (in office from 1806) and wife of Lieutenant John Putland, Bligh's aide-de-camp. After the death of John Putland, Mary remarried in 1810 to Lieutenant-Colonel Maurice C.P. O'Connell, Governor Macquarie's deputy. Mary received at this time an additional grant of 1055 acres to the south of Frogmore, which was named Coallee. The O'Connells left the colony in 1814, only to return in 1838 with Maurice's commission to command the military forces in New South Wales. In their absence the estates were managed by agents including Major George Druitt who maintained an extensive estate on the eastern bank of Ropes Creek.

In the economic downturn of the early 1840s, the O'Connell estates were mortgaged in 1841, and in May 1842 1000 acres adjoining the Western Highway were put up for sale. The subdivision was principally intended for stock resting paddocks, although the town site of St Marys was laid out. A further mortgage was made in 1843. Following Maurice O'Connell's death in May 1848, Mary returned to Europe. The remaining allotments of the O'Connell estates were purchased in 1855 by the Sydney solicitor Andrew Hardie McCullock who re-subdivided and sold as farm and town lots in December 1855. Werrington Park (W-02) was built by the O'connell's in the 1830's as a single storey dwelling with a substantial second storey added later.
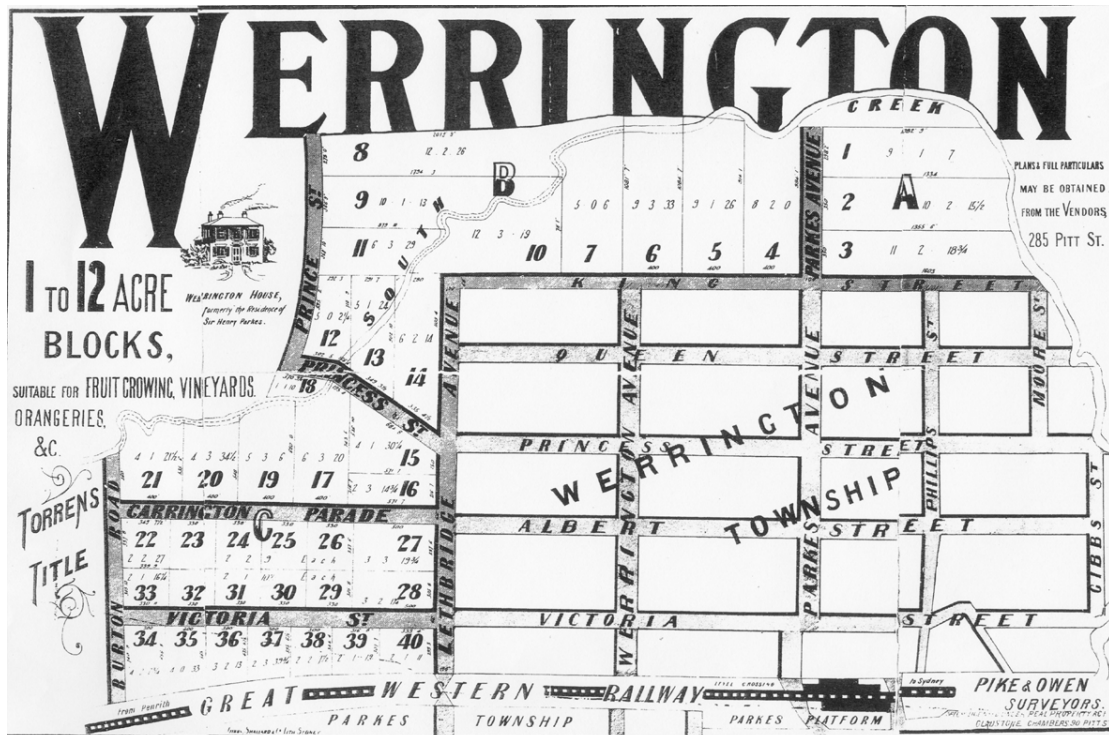
The plan of subdivision of the Werrington Estate prepared by surveyors Pike and Owen in the 1880s provided small villa allotments of about five to 10 acres for fruit growing, vineyards, orangeries, etc. These agricultural pursuits being reliant on resourse of Werrington Creek. Source: Penrith Local Studies Library from State Library of NSW Subdivision Plan

The first subdivision of the Werrington Estate, named Parkes' Platform, of 1883 laid out the village of what is today Werrington. Also offered in this sale was Werrington House complete with 20 acres of garden, orangery and paddock and farm out buildings. Source: Penrith Local Studies Library from State Library of NSW Subdivision Plan P10/60
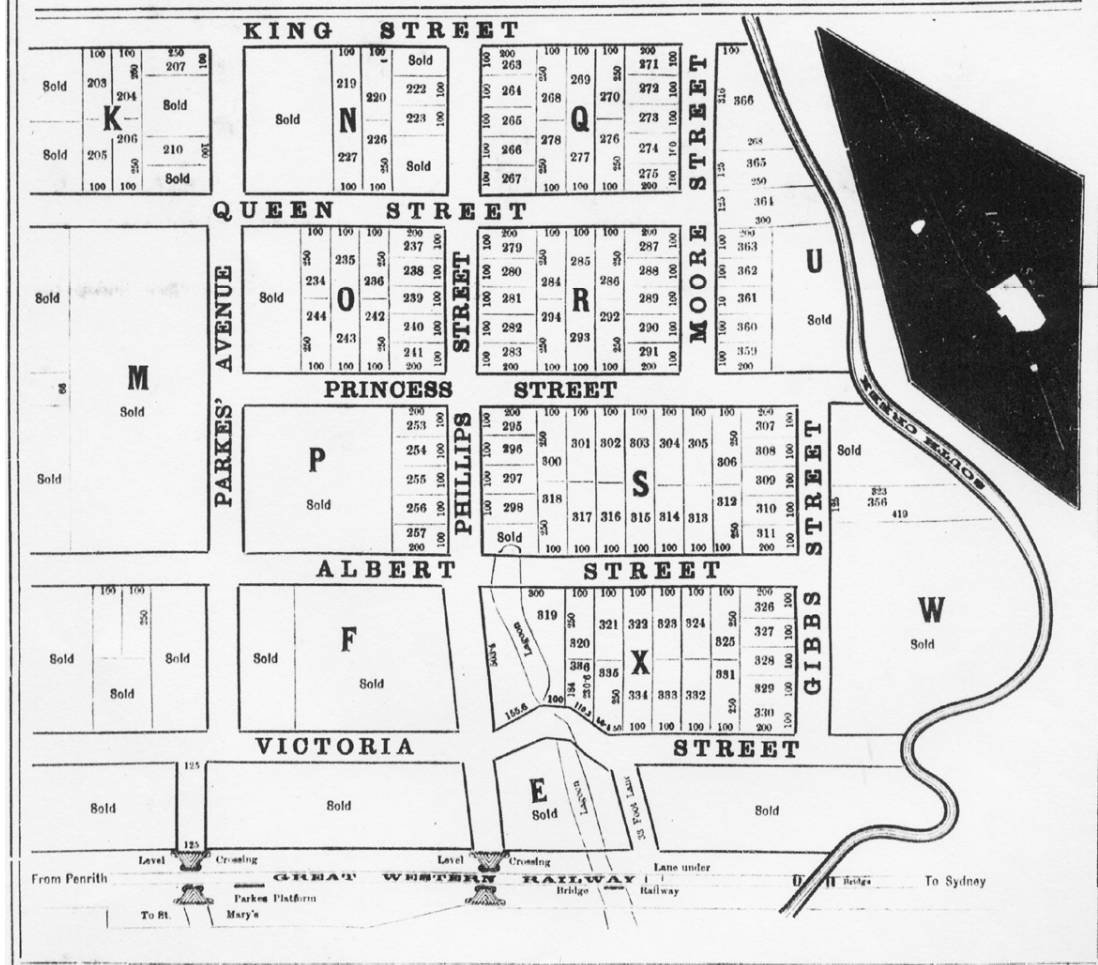
The second subdivision of the Werrington Estate of the 1880s offered land at a bargain price. This land is flood prone and the subdivision today is nothing more than lines on a map. Source: Penrith Local Studies Library from State Library of NSW Subdivision Plan W9/7

34.4 Description

Werrington is a residential suburb which at its northern edge is a continuation of the suburban development of the neighbouring suburb of Werrington County, but at its eastern and southern margin remains largely former farm land. The suburb is dissected by the Western Railway. The northern boundary is partially defined by the watercourse of Werrington Creek.

The topography of the suburb is undulating hills with a network of creeklines comprising Werrington Creek and its numerous tributaries that drain north east into South Creek. This water supply encouraged mid-nineteenth century subdivision for farms and later village subdivision. The historical wholesale clearance of the hillsides for farm uses is still evident in the present day. The few remaining timbered areas are confined to places such as banks of Werrington Creek and South Creek and a regenerated area of former Defence land south of the railway line. The hilltop locations encouraged early colonial settlement as demonstrated by W-01 and W-02, the low-lying creek-side was developed by farmers with modest acreages (SM-03) from the mid 1850s.

Within the suburb there is diversity of land use including prison (Cobham Juvenile Justice Centre), educational (a campus of the University of Western Sydney), infrastructure (Gt Western Hwy, railway, electricity transmission), as well as a high proportion of open reserve (inclusive of the Colonial Golf Course).

The subdivision pattern is a conglomeration of a number of late nineteenth century town estates and late twentieth century suburban estates. The dominant subdivision pattern is a network of gridded streets to the north of the railway station established by the staged Werrington Estate subdivisions of the 1880s (DP1573 and DP1574). There is also a remnant of the contemporary Parkesville estate (DP 1685) located to the south of the station. The southern edge of the suburb includes part of the South Creek Village subdivision of 1842 and 1856.

The historic built environment is quite dispersed with no one centre providing a focus through a cohesive collection of pre 1950s structures. This seems to result from the staged development of the highway and railway and the distance between these transport routes. Historic photographs show a high concentration of houses along the highway around the South Creek crossing but with major road widening works nearly all evidence of these buildings has vanished except for W03, W-04, W-08 (and W-05 in the neighbouring locality of Claremont Meadows).

The South Creek road crossing at Werrington around 1900. Note the number of buildings formerly sited here.
Source: Stacker, L., *Pictorial History: Penrith and St Marys*, Alexandria, Kingsclear Books, 2002

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34.5 Existing Heritage Items

The following items were identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, and listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*:

W-02 & W-02A Former Werrington Park house, garden and Poplar Avenue, 653-729 Great Western Highway SHI 2260315	Werrington Park is believed to have been erected in part by the early 1840s, but has been extensively altered inclusive of the second storey. Set within a prominent site, the house has historic associations with the O'Connell family, the rural farmstead of the latter half of the nineteenth century and the government's home (from 1954) for mentally handicapped boys. The expansive grounds retain avenue and park like planting on this significant hillside which provides expansive views of the region.	
W-03 Rose Cottage and early slab hut, Lot 1 Tennant Road SHI 2260318	A simple slab cottage of the latter half of the nineteenth century demonstrates the once predominant rural uses in the Werrington area. Slab kitchen block at rear. SHI 2260318	
W-04 Torquay, 555 Great Western Highway SHI 2260319	Torquay was erected around 1890 for the Hackett family. The property is important for it is one of the few extant houses with frontage to the Great Western Highway between St. Marys and Werrington, an area which has been opened up for closer settlement since the 1840s.	
W-06 Swampland, Werrington Road SHI 2260322	A swampland stand of Eucalyptus spp which are remnants of natural vegetation. This site is not recommended for listing as a heritage item.	

34.6 Existing Nominated Heritage Items

The following items were identified in the inventory of the heritage study prepared in 1987, but not listed in Schedule 2 of the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991*:

PC-05 Western Railway Line	The western railway is of historic interest as an early colonial railway which played an important role in the development of the colony and the county of Cumberland. It is not recommended for listing.
W-07 Remnant Plantings SHI 2260323	Remnant nineteenth century homestead plantings of pepper trees, palms, olives, pines and Araucaria species.

34.7 Government Agency Registers

The following property is listed in the Section 170 Register maintained by Railcorp:

- Werrington Railway Station Footbridge (this is a modern reinforced concrete structure)

The following properties are listed in the Section 170 Register maintained by the Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources:

- Rose Cottage and Early Slab Hut, Water Street (W-03)
- Torquay, 555 Great Western Highway (W-04)

34.8 State Heritage Register

The following property is entered in the State Heritage Register:

- Rose Cottage and Early Slab Hut, Water Street (W-63)

34.9 Potential Heritage Items

The following items were identified through fieldwork undertaken for the preparation of this review:

W08 565 Great Western Highway SHI 2260810	A substantial inter-war brick bungalow which is contemporary with neigbouring Four Winds. The building is a remnant of the former roadside development at Werrington that has now almost been removed.	

34.10 Planning Codes, Guidelines and Studies

Existing statutory controls for heritage items of local significance are contained in the *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 1991 (Environmental Heritage Conservation)*.

34.11 Comments

The principal significance of Werrington is its historic association with the Crown grants made to Mary Putland and Maria King and the subsequent development of these grants for closer settlement into village and farm lots in the mid and late-nineteenth century. This is demonstrated by the street alignments and early cottages framing the Great Western Highway east of Gipps Street, Werrington Park house, and the grided road network north of the railway line.

Werrington is associated with the themes of agriculture and pastoralism, transport (the railway and road), towns, suburbs and villages, law and order, education, industry, and persons, The extant built environment predominantly demonstrates post 1950 housing stock and community buildings.

34.12 Recommendations

The existing heritage listings derived from the study of 1987 are comprehensive and recognise the remnant heritage stock of the suburb. The importance of the road crossing of South Creek should be affirmed with listing W-08.

34.13 Policy

Retain gazetted LEP heritage item listing:	Remove gazetted heritage item listing:	List as heritage items:	Retain gazetted REP heritage item listing:	Nominate listing on State Heritage Register:
W-02	W-06	W-08	-	-
W-03				
W-04				