

URBIS

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

125 and 145-175 Lawson Road,
Badgerys Creek NSW

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Urbis has been engaged by Formus Pty Ltd ('the proponent') to conduct a Historical Archaeological Assessment (HAA) for a site at 125-175 Lawson Road, Badgerys Creek ('the subject site')

The HAA has assessed the potential impact of the currently proposed works. The proposed works seek to construct a new Industrial Estate comprising large and small format warehousing and distribution centres. Any works within the subject site that fall outside the scope of the currently proposed works will require the preparation of an updated HAA.

The HAA has been undertaken to investigate the historical archaeological potential within the subject site, and to assess if the proposed works will impact archaeological resources of local or State significance. The HAA included the following:

- Searches of statutory and non-statutory heritage listings (Section 2).
- Historical research on the subject site including analysis of historic mapping and imagery (Section 3).
- A physical survey of the subject site (Section 4.4).
- Assessment of archaeological potential (Section 4.5).
- Assessment of archaeological significance (Section 5).
- Archaeological impact assessment (Section 6).
- Provision of recommendations for the management of archaeological relics (Section 7).

This HAA has concluded the following in relation to the historical archaeological potential of the subject site:

- Throughout its history, the study site was predominantly used for agricultural activities. First as part of the 19th century Nelson and Bronte Farm and then later as a farm run by the Salmon family and then market gardens throughout the 20th century.
- The first known development of the site occurred in the early 20th century with the construction of the Salmon family home which occupied the site until 2023.
- Due to the ongoing farming activities of the 20th century and extensive earthworks that have occurred on site since 2023, the ephemeral features related to the sites 19th century use have likely been entirely removed. The site has been assessed as having nil archaeological potential.
- Although the site has associations with key figures in Badgerys Creek's history and is representative of over 150 years of agricultural use, the site has nil archaeological potential and therefore does not meet the threshold for State or local significance.
- As a result, the proposed development will have nil heritage impact at the site.

In view of the above conclusions, Urbis makes the following recommendations:

Recommendation 1 – No further management required

This report is suitable for submission as part of State Significant Development Application (SSDA) SSD-81662708. It complies with the SEARs requirement concerning non-Aboriginal archaeological significance. It also complies with Section 2.2 of the Western Sydney Aerotropolis DCP concerning non-Aboriginal heritage.

The report has found no potential for relics of archaeological significance to exist within the subject site, as such, no further archaeological management is required.

Recommendation 2 – Unexpected Finds Procedure

Should unexpected substantial intact archaeological relics of State or local significance, not identified in this HAA, be unexpectedly discovered during excavation, work must cease in the affected area and Urbis be immediately notified. Depending on the nature of the discovery, Heritage NSW may be notified in writing in accordance with Section 146 of the *Heritage Act 1977*. Additional assessment and possibly an excavation permit may be required prior to the recommencement of excavation in the affected area.

1. INTRODUCTION

Urbis has been engaged by Formus Pty Ltd ('the proponent') to conduct a Historical Archaeological Assessment (HAA) for a site at 125 and 145-175 Lawson Road, Badgerys Creek ('the subject site') (Figure 1). The legal description of the site is outlined in Table 1.

Property Address	Title Description
125 Lawson Road, Badgerys Creek	Lot 1 in DP226912
145 Lawson Road, Badgerys Creek	Lot 3 in DP226912
155 Lawson Road, Badgerys Creek	Lot 4 in DP226912
165 Lawson Road, Badgerys Creek	Lot 5 in DP226912
175 Lawson Road, Badgerys Creek	Lot 6 in DP226912

This report has been prepared in support of a development at 125 & 145-175 Lawson Road, Badgerys Creek (the site), including detailed approval for an Industrial Estate. The project seeks to deliver a new Industrial Estate comprising large and small format warehousing and distribution centres within Badgerys Creek.

This report has been prepared in response to the requirements contained within the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) dated 23 April 2025 and issued for the SSDA (SSD-81662708). Specifically, this report has been prepared to respond to the SEARs requirement and government agency comments concerning non-aboriginal archaeological significance.

Table 1 – SEARs Requirements & Government Agency Comments

Item	Description of Requirement	Section Reference (this Report)
Non-Aboriginal Cultural Heritage	<i>Non-Aboriginal Cultural Heritage – a non-Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment (including both cultural and archaeological significance) which must detail potential impacts on heritage assets and any proposed management and mitigation measures, including the potential local heritage item identified in the Precinct Plan.</i>	Sections 4, 5 and 6.

1.1. SUBJECT SITE

The study site is made up of allotments 1 & 3-6 of Deposited Plan 226912, known by the street address 125 & 145-175 Lawson Road Badgerys Creek, NSW. It lies within the Liverpool Local Government Area and is approximately 42km west of the Sydney CBD. The site is located on the north-western corner of the junction of Lawson Road and Pitt Street in Badgerys Creek. The site is bounded by Lawson Road to the east, Pitt Street to south, the course of Badgerys Creek to the west and the residential property at 115 Lawson Road to the north.

It is important to note 135 Lawson Road is not owned by the applicant and is not applicable to this project. Hanson Construction Materials Pty Ltd owns this property which is subject to a development application (DA-1368/2021). DA-1368/2021 was lodged with Liverpool Council in 2021 for the construction and use of a concrete batching plant facility. In February 2025 it was addressed at the Liverpool Local Planning Panel in which it was refused. DA-1368/2021 is currently under appeal in the NSW Land and Environment Court (LEC).



Figure 1 – Location of the subject site

1.2. METHODOLOGY

The HAA has been undertaken in accordance with the principles and guidelines of *The Burra Charter*, *The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance* (Australia ICOMOS Incorporated, 2013) ('Burra Charter') and as described in the following publications:

- *NSW Heritage Manual* (Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, 1996).
- *Archaeological Assessments* (Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, 1996).
- *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'* (Heritage Branch of the Department of Planning, 2009).
- *Historical Archaeology Code of Practice* (Heritage Office of the Department of Planning, 2006).

The HAA included the following:

- Searches of statutory and non-statutory heritage listings (Section 2).
- Historical research on the subject site including analysis of historic mapping and imagery (Section 3).
- A physical survey of the subject site (Section 4.3).
- Analysis of relevant archaeological assessments (Section 4).
- Assessment of archaeological potential (Section 4.5).
- Assessment of archaeological significance (Section 5).
- Archaeological impact assessment (Section 6).
- Provision of recommendations for the management of archaeological relics (Section 7).

1.3. AUTHORSHIP

The present report has been prepared by Emma Williams (Urbis, Consultant) with review and quality control undertaken by Ivana Vetta (Urbis, Director).

1.4. LIMITATIONS

The HAA was undertaken to investigate historical archaeological heritage and significance within the subject site. It does not consider Aboriginal archaeological remains or built heritage items.

Site constraints, opportunities and impacts have been considered with reference to the relevant controls and provisions contained within the *SEPP - State Environmental Planning Policy (Precincts—Western Parkland City) 2021* (Western Parkland City SEPP) and the *Western Sydney Aerotropolis Development Control Plan 2022* (Western Sydney Aerotropolis DCP). Reference has also been made to the *Western Sydney Aerotropolis Precinct Plan* prepared by the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure.

The following sections of the guiding legislative documentation are referred to in Section 2 to guide the historical archaeological significance and impact within this report:

- Part 4.26 of the Western Parkland City SEPP provides development controls relating to heritage conservation.
- Section 2.2.2 of the Western Sydney Aerotropolis DCP provides objectives, performance outcomes and benchmark solutions for managing impacts to non-Aboriginal and European heritage.
- Section 4.4 of the *Western Sydney Aerotropolis Precinct Plan* provides objectives and requirements relating to managing non-Aboriginal heritage. Figure 4 in the *Western Sydney Aerotropolis Precinct Plan* provides a map of heritage and cultural landscapes governed by the SEPP, including existing and potential heritage items.

2. STATUTORY CONTEXT

2.1. NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

In 2004, a new Commonwealth heritage management system was introduced under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). The National Heritage List (NHL) was established to protect places that have outstanding value to the nation. The Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL) was established to protect items and places owned or managed by Commonwealth agencies. The Australian Government Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (DSEWPC) is responsible for the implementation of national policy, programs and legislation to protect and conserve Australia's environment and heritage and to promote Australian arts and culture. Approval from the Minister is required for controlled actions which will have a significant impact on items and places included on the NHL or CHL.

Commonwealth Heritage List

The (CHL) was established by the EPBC Act to protect Indigenous, historic, and natural heritage places owned or controlled by the Australian Government. The CHL and EPBC Act contain provisions for the management and protection of listed places under Commonwealth ownership or control. There are no items on the Commonwealth Heritage List within the study area. As such, the heritage provisions of this act do not apply, and project works for the Proposal would not require referral to the Minister.

The subject site does not contain, any items which are listed on the CHL.

National Heritage List

The National Heritage List (NHL) was established by the EPBC Act to protect places of significant natural or cultural heritage value at a National level. The EPBC Act requires NHL places to be managed in accordance with the National Heritage Management Principles. Under sections 15B and 15C of the EPBC Act, a referral must be made to the Department of the Environment and Energy for actions that are likely to have a significant impact on National Heritage listed properties. There are no items listed on the National Heritage List within the study area. As such, the heritage provisions of this act do not apply, and project works for the Proposal would not require referral to the Minister.

The subject site does not contain, any items which are listed on the NHL.

2.1.1. State Legislation

New South Wales Heritage Act 1977

The NSW Heritage Act 1977 (the *Heritage Act*) provides protection to items of environmental heritage in NSW. Heritage items protected under the *Heritage Act* include places, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects and precincts identified as significant based on historical, social, aesthetic, scientific, archaeological, architectural, cultural or natural values.

State significant items are listed on the NSW State Heritage Register (SHR) and are given automatic protection under the *Heritage Act* against any activities that may damage an item or affect its heritage significance. Under Section 57(1) of the *Heritage Act*, Heritage Council approval is required to move, damage, or destroy a 'relic' listed in the SHR, or to excavate or disturb land which is listed on the SHR and there is reasonable knowledge or likelihood of relics being disturbed.

Section 4 of the *Heritage Act* defines a 'relic' as:

Any deposit, object or material evidence

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

(b) is of State or local heritage significance.

Under Section 139(1) of the *Heritage Act*, an excavation permit is required to disturb or excavate land "knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed unless the disturbance or excavation is carried out in accordance with an excavation permit". Under legislative changes in 2022, a Section 139(4) may be sought for certain exempt activities which result in ground disturbance not resulting in the removal of

Local or State significant relics. A Section 139(4) requires assessment by a suitably qualified archaeologist but does not require approval from Heritage NSW.

The *Heritage Act* requires government agencies to identify and manage heritage assets in their ownership and control. Under Section 170 of the *Heritage Act*, Government agencies must keep a register which includes all local and State listed items or items which may be subject to an interim heritage order that are owned, occupied or managed by that Government body. Under Section 170A of the *Heritage Act* all government agencies must also ensure that items entered on its register are maintained with due diligence in accordance with State Owned Heritage Management Principles.

The current HIAA has been undertaken to determine the likelihood of any local or State archaeological resources being retained within the subject site.

State Heritage Register

The NSW State Heritage Register is an official list of places and objects with heritage significance to NSW. Managed under the Heritage Act 1977, it protects historic buildings, archaeological sites, landscapes and relics to ensure they are legally protected and appropriately managed for future generations. Items of significance to the State of NSW are listed on the NSW State Heritage Register (SHR) under Section 60 of the *Act*.

The subject site is not listed as a State heritage item under the *Heritage Act 1977*.

Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register

The *Heritage Act* also requires government agencies to identify and manage heritage assets in their ownership and control. Under Section 170 of the *Heritage Act*, Government agencies must keep a register which includes all local and State listed items or items which may be subject to an interim heritage order that are owned, occupied or managed by that Government body. Under Section 170A of the *Heritage Act* all government agencies must also ensure that items entered on its register are maintained with due diligence in accordance with State Owned Heritage Management Principles.

The subject site does not contain, any sites which are listed on a S.170 Register.

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs) are made under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act).

Western Parkland City SEPP

The subject site is encompassed by the Western Parkland City. Heritage conservation is covered in Schedule 4.26.

(1) Objectives

The objectives of this clause are as follows:

- (a) to conserve the environmental heritage of the land to which this Chapter applies, and*
- (b) to conserve the heritage significance of heritage items and heritage conservation areas, including associated fabric, settings and views, and*
- (c) to conserve archaeological sites, and*
- (d) to conserve Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places of heritage significance.*

(2) Requirement for consent

Development consent is required for the following—

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

- (i) a heritage item,*
- (ii) an Aboriginal object,*

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

(b) altering a heritage item that is a building by making structural changes to its interior or by making changes to anything inside the item that is specified in Schedule 2 in relation to the item,

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

(4) Effect of proposed development on heritage significance

The consent authority must, before granting consent under this section in respect of a heritage item or heritage conservation area, consider the effect of the proposed development on the heritage significance of the item or area concerned.

(6) Heritage assessment

The consent authority may, before granting the consent authority may, before granting consent to development—

(a) on land on which a heritage item is located, or

(b) on land that is within a heritage conservation area, or

(c) on land that is within the vicinity of land referred to in paragraph (a) or (b), require a heritage management document to be prepared that assesses the extent to which the carrying out of the proposed development would affect the heritage significance of the heritage item or heritage conservation area concerned.

(7) Heritage conservation management plans

The consent authority may require, after considering the heritage significance of a heritage item and the extent of change proposed to it, the submission of a heritage conservation management plan before granting consent under this section.

Western Sydney Aerotropolis Precinct Plan 2024

Section 4.4 of the *Western Sydney Aerotropolis Precinct Plan* prepared by the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure in 2024 includes the relevant controls for heritage conservation.

Objectives

NAO1 Retain links to the history and cultural significance of the land through appropriate conservation and management of heritage items.

NAO2 Design and develop in the vicinity of heritage items to protect the heritage significance of the item and its setting.

Requirements

NA1 Existing heritage items and their significant elements are to be retained and managed, including implementation of adaptive re-use and land uses which ensure the long term conservation viability of heritage items.

NA2 Position new development, including the design of subdivision and buildings, to maintain visual links, context and significance of the heritage item and its setting.

NA3 Investigate the significance of potential heritage items identified on Figure 4. Where investigations identify heritage values, a heritage management plan is to be prepared outlining the required measures to conserve these values.

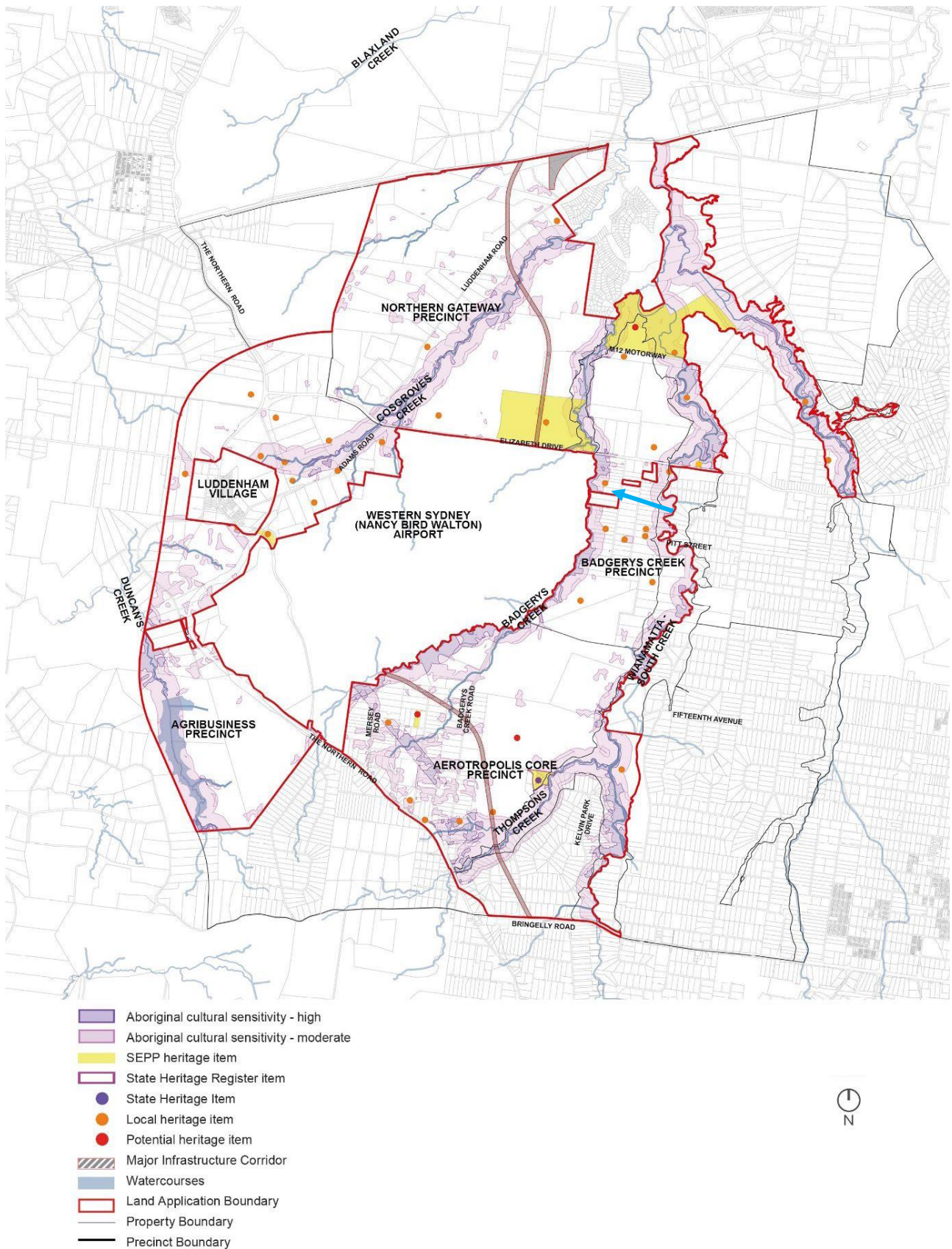


Figure 2 – Heritage and Cultural Landscapes in the Western Sydney Aerotropolis. Approximate location of study site indicated by blue arrow.

Source: Western Sydney Aerotropolis Precinct Plan 2024.

Western Sydney Aerotropolis Development Control Plan 2022

The EP&A Act requires each LGA to produce a Development Control Plan (DCP). Not all LGAs provide specific development controls to protect historical archaeological resources.

The subject site is encompassed by the *Western Sydney Aerotropolis DCP*. Non-Aboriginal Heritage items are discussed in Section 2.2.

Objectives

- O1. Retain and conserve heritage items and places of cultural significance.
- O2. Ensure development in the vicinity of heritage items complements, is designed and sited to protect the heritage significance of the item and its setting.
- O3. Ensure adequate protection and appropriate management of archaeological resources.
- O4. Ensure as much archaeology of Local, State, and potential National heritage significance is retained in situ and interpreted within the new developments.
- O5. Ensure heritage remains relevant through long-term heritage conservation outcomes to reflect the history of the Aerotropolis area.

Performance Outcome 8 mentions archaeology specifically:

Archaeological sites are conserved, and significant archaeological remains are protected and interpreted.

1. Any works that may impact a known, or potential, archaeological site must have an archaeological assessment undertaken to determine the significance and correct management requirements.
2. Any land with the potential to contain archaeological remains is to be subject to detailed investigations and assessment to determine the level of archaeological intervention required. Intervention may include the following:
 - a. Unexpected finds procedure;
 - b. Monitoring during works; or
 - c. Formal salvage excavation.

2.2. SUMMARY OF NON-ABORIGINAL HERITAGE CONTEXT

The statutory context of the subject site is summarised as follows:

- In view of the protections afforded to heritage items by the EPBC Act, Heritage Act, SEPP, Precinct Plan and DCP, the current HAA has been undertaken to determine the likelihood of historical archaeological remains being retained within the subject site.
- No local or State heritage items were identified within the boundary of the subject area or within close proximity.

3. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The historical context of the subject site provides the basis for assessing what may be retained in the ground as archaeological evidence of past development. The following description is based on archival source material and provides an overview of the phases of site development, which includes the nature, character and distribution of historical land use and associated ground disturbance.

The historical context is discussed according to the following development and use phases:

- Phase 1: **Nelson and Bronte Farm (1810-1891)** (Section 3.3.1).
- Phase 2: **Exeter Farm Subdivision and the Salmon Family (1891-1935)** (Section 3.3.2).
- Phase 3: **20th Market Gardens (1935-present)** (Section 3.3.3)

Detailed mapping of each phase is included in Section 3.3.

3.1. HISTORY OF BADGERYS CREEK

Prior to European colonisation, the Badgerys Creek area was home to varied and diverse groups of Aboriginal people. Those local to the Cumberland plain include people belonging to the Darug and Gandangara language groups.

Present day Badgerys Creek was formed by a portion of a 640-acre grant given to Hames Badgery in 1803. It was named Exeter Farm after his hometown in England and the creek that ran through the grant was named Badgerys Creek.¹ Badgery arrived in the colony in 1799 as a free settler with his wife Elizabeth.² When Governor Macquarie visited the area in 1810 he described 'a fine farmhouse built, a good garden and considerable land cleared'.³ Exeter Farm was subdivided in the 1890s opening the area to smaller farms and farmers involved in industries such as fruit growing, dairy farming, bee keeping, poultry farming and timber farming.⁴ This subdivision led to a growth in population and the need for more services in the area. A village, named Exeter, was planned between Badgerys Creek and South Creek although it never eventuated due to the growth of the Badgerys Creek township.

The first schools in the area were opened in 1885 and 1895. A post office and general store were also established in 1895.⁵ A Methodist church was built in 1898 and an Anglican church in 1912. Badgerys Creek was officially gazetted as a suburb in July 1970. The buildings that formed the original Badgerys Creek township were demolished for the construction of the Western Sydney Airport.⁶

3.2. HISTORY OF THE SUBJECT SITE

Following colonisation, the site was part of a 300 acre land grant Portion 31, which was granted to Thomas Matcham Pitt on 1 January 1810 (Figure 3).⁷ Pitt was born in 1781 in Dorset and arrived in Australia in 1801 with his mother and siblings.⁸ He married Elizabeth Laycock in 1813 and the couple had two daughters and three sons.⁹ The study site was a small portion of Pitt's 'Nelson and Bronte' farm, the c. 1812-1859 homestead is believed to have been located at 75 Lawson Road to the north of the study site. During Pitt's ownership the study site was likely to have served as part of the wider farm grounds. Little information is

¹ Extent Heritage, 2020. *Western Sydney Aerotropolis Initial Precinct Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment*. Report prepared for Western Sydney Planning Partnership, p. 69.

² G. P. Walsh, 'Badgery, Henry Septimus (1840–1917)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University

³ Liverpool City Library

⁴ Extent Heritage, 2020, p. 73.

⁵ Extent Heritage, 2020, p. 73.

⁶ Extent Heritage, 2020, p. 73.

⁷ NSW LRS, HLRV, Vol-Fol 10123-64.

⁸ THE HAWKESBURY PITT FAMILY. (1923, October 19). *Windsor and Richmond Gazette (NSW : 1888 - 1971)*, p. 12.

⁹ NSW Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

available as to the specific purpose of the study area during this period. Thomas Matcham Pitt died in 1821 however the land remained in the Pitt family until 1891.¹⁰

The land then became part of a larger agricultural and pastoral property owned by the Badgery family and named Exeter Farm.¹¹ Exeter Farm was initially a 640-acre grant given to James Badgery in 1802. The land remained in his family until the 1890s when it was subdivided. The study area consists of Lots 10a, 10, 11 and 12 of this subdivision, as seen in Figure 4. John Salmon purchased Lots 10, 11 and 12 in 1894 and Lot 10a in 1896. John Salmon arrived in Australia from Ireland in 1882.¹² He and his wife Ellen were married in Victoria before relocating to Badgerys Creek where they had two daughters and two sons. The site was owned and occupied by Salmon and his wife Ellen into the 1920s. Ellen and John likely constructed and lived in the Federation era cottage previously located 165 Lawson Road within the site and seen in an aerial photograph from 1947 (Figure 5). Following John's death in 1922, Ellen appears to have continued living in the house until her death in 1935,¹³ when she passed the land onto her daughter, Kate Salmon.¹⁴

The land was subsequently subdivided and sold in 1935.¹⁵ The land appears to have remained in use for grazing and small-scale farming until 1965-1975, when houses were constructed at 125 and 145 Lawson Road (Figure 8). The properties at 145 and 165 Lawson Road were farmed from the 1980s through to 2021, with extensive market gardens at these properties from 2004 to 2021 (Figure 9). Following the sale of the site to BC Land Pty Ltd, the site was abandoned.¹⁶

¹⁰ Family Notices (1821, February 3). *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser (NSW : 1803 - 1842)*, p. 3; NSW LRS, HLRV, Primary Application No. 8474.

¹¹ City Plan, 2025. *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report Cross Link Industrial Estate - SSD-81662708*. Report prepared for Formus Property Pty Ltd. Draft, June 2025, p. 23.

¹² The Late Mr. John Salmon (1922, May 20). *Nepean Times (Penrith, NSW : 1882 - 1962)*, p. 5.

¹³ 1935 'MRS. JOHN SALMON', *Nepean Times (Penrith, NSW : 1882 - 1962)*, 19 October, p. 5. , viewed 12 Jun 2025, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article101347718>

¹⁴ NSW LRS, HLRV, Vol-Fol 4720-96.

¹⁵ Sydney Environmental Group, 2025. *Stage 1 Preliminary & Stage 2 Detailed Site Investigation: 125 & 145-175 Lawson Road, Badgerys Creek, NSW*. 5 June 2025. Prepared for Formus Pty Ltd, p. 15.

¹⁶ Sydney Environmental Group, 2025, p. 15.



Figure 3 – Parish of Bringelly 1843

Source: SLNSW MZ 811.1131/1834/1

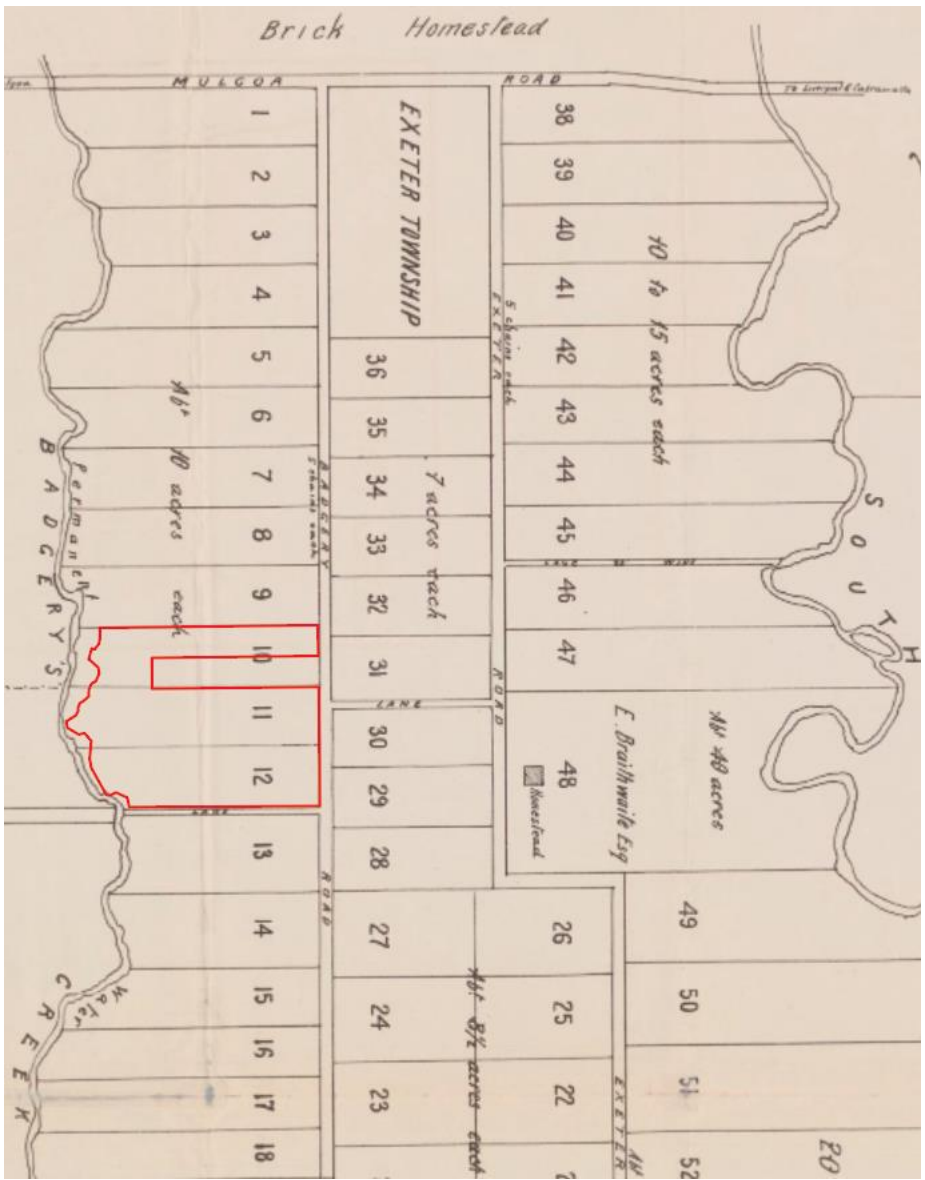


Figure 4 – Boyd and King 1890s plan of the Exeter Farm Subdivision
 Source: NLA Trove MAP LFSP 434, Folder 33



Figure 5 – 1947 aerial, study site outlined in red.

Source: NSW Historic Imagery.

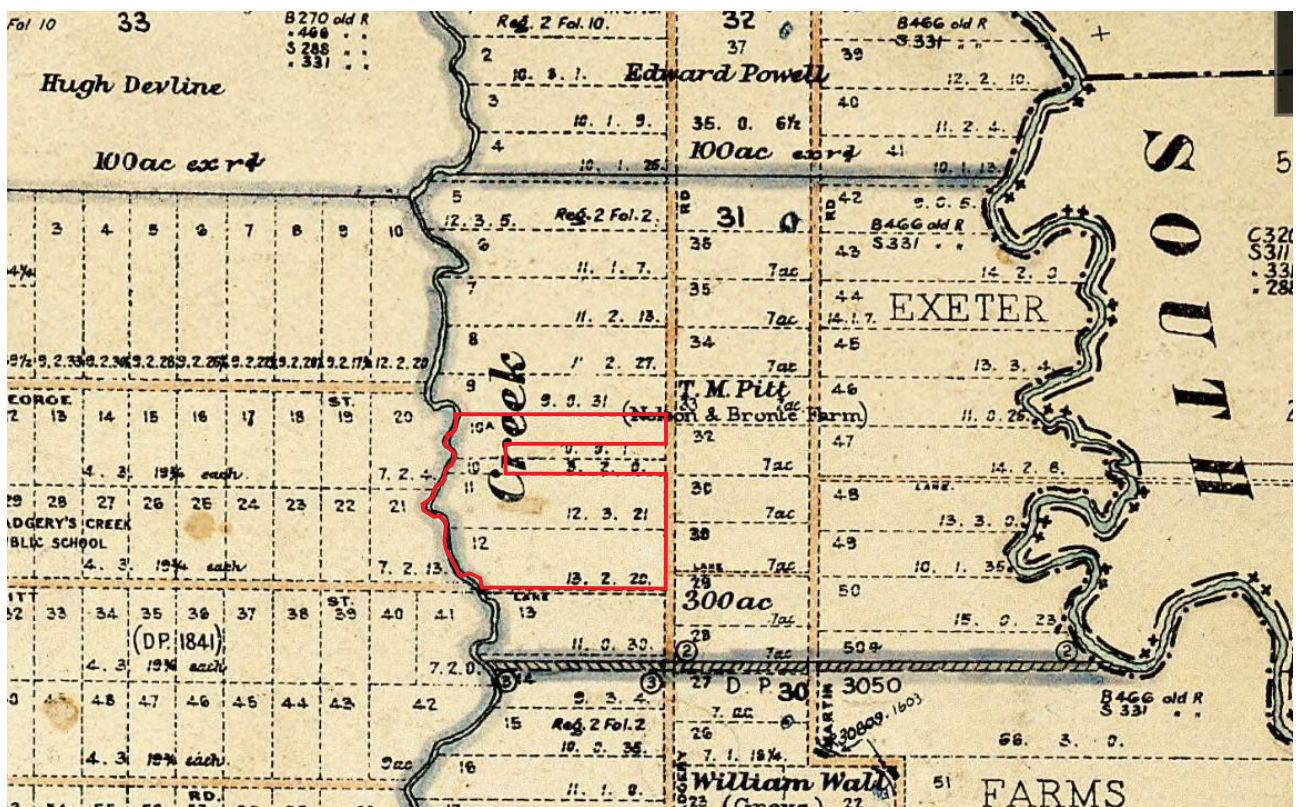


Figure 6 – 1953 Parish map

Source: HLRV.



Figure 7 – 1965 aerial, study site outlined in red.

Source: NSW Historic Imagery.



Figure 8 – 1975 aerial, study site outlined in red.

Source: NSW Historic Imagery.

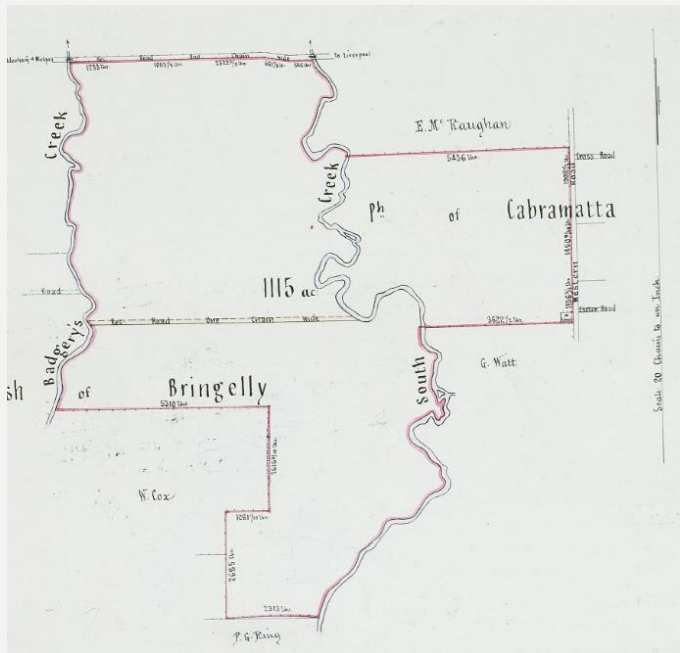
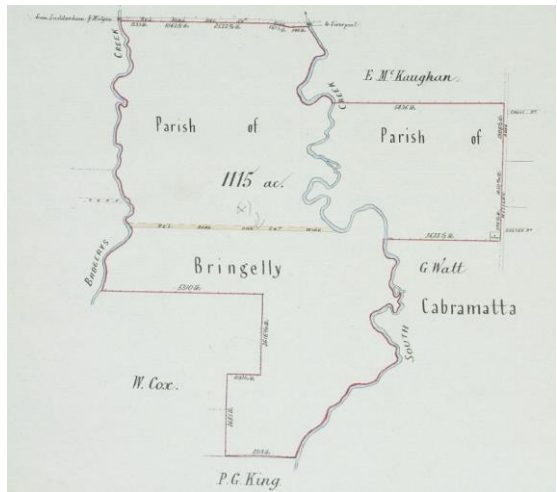


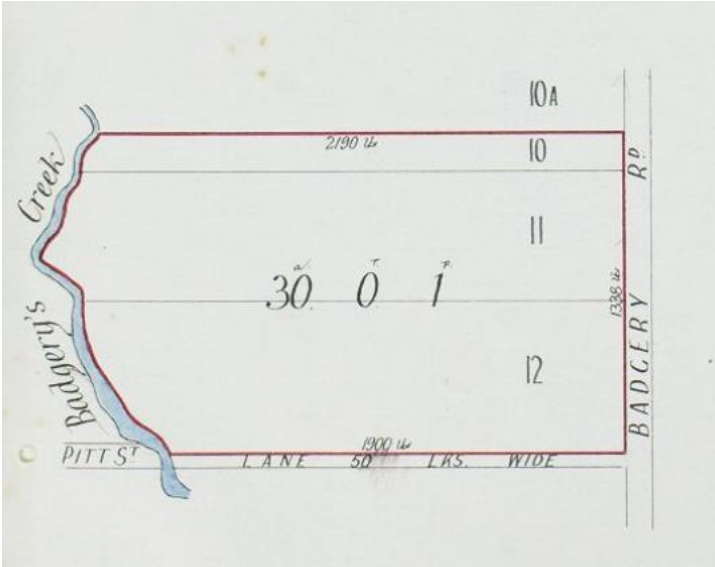
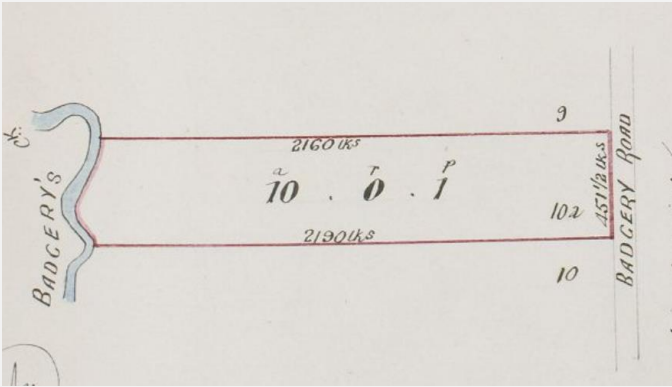
Figure 9 – 2004 aerial, study site outlined in red. Note the study areas use for market gardens.

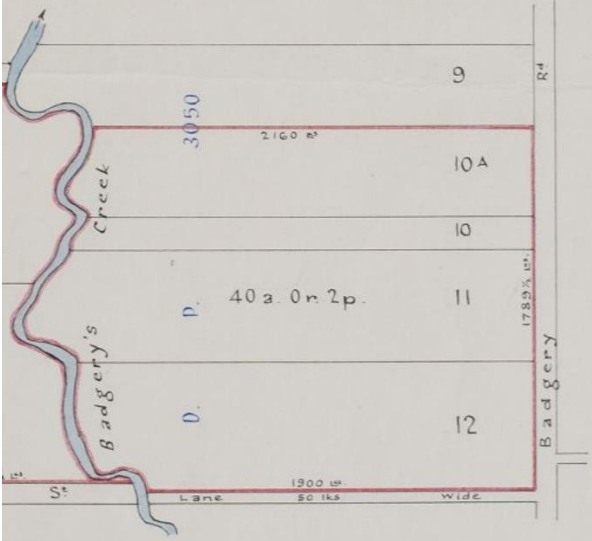
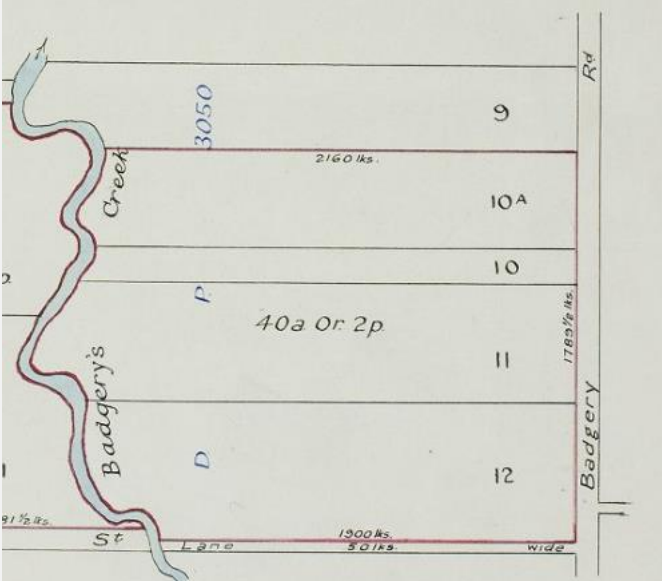
Source: NSW Historic Imagery.

Table 2 – Land title information

Date	Title Information	Reference
1 January 1810	Crown Grant To Thomas Macham Pitt 300 acres	PA8474
19 September 1892	Tenants in Common Eva Ramsay and Charles Roberts 1115 acres	Vol1069 Fol238 Vol1069 Fol239
4 January 1894	Certificate of Title From Eva Ramsay and Charles Thomas Roberts To Thomas Hammond Martyn	Vol1115 Fol106



Date	Title Information	Reference
14 April 1894	<p>Certificate of Title</p> <p>From Thomas Hammond Martyn</p> <p>To John Salmon</p> <p>Lots 10, 11 and 12 of DP 3050</p> 	Vol1125 Fol29
24 September 1896	<p>Certificate of Title</p> <p>From Thomas Hammond Martyn</p> <p>To John Salmon</p> <p>Lot 10a of DP 3050</p> 	Vol1203 Fol115
22 October 1935	<p>Certificate of Title</p> <p>To Kate Salmon and Ellen Salmon (half share each)</p> <p>Lots 10a, 10, 11 and 12 of DP 3050</p>	Vol4720 Fol95 Vol4720 Fol96

Date	Title Information	Reference
		
29 December 1935	<p data-bbox="464 792 671 824">Certificate of Title</p> <p data-bbox="464 853 655 884">To Kate Salmon</p> <p data-bbox="464 913 887 945">Lots 10a, 10, 11 and 12 of DP 3050</p> 	Vol4734 Fol164

Source: HLRV

3.3. DEVELOPMENT PHASES

3.3.1. Phase 1: Nelson and Bronte Farm (1810-1891)

The study site formed a small part of the Pitt family's Nelson and Bronte Farm for much of the 19th century. It is understood that the family occupied a homestead to the north of the site and not within its boundaries. No development is known to have occurred within the study area during this phase. It is likely that the site was utilised to some extent for farming activities although a specific purpose is unknown.

3.3.2. Phase 2: Exeter Farm Subdivision and the Salmon Family (1891-1935)

The first major subdivision of Pitt's original grant occurred in the 1890s. the study site is made up of Lots 10a, 10, 11 and 12 of this subdivision which were purchased by John Salmon, a farmer, in 1894-96. Salmon is responsible for the first development that occurred on the site. He and his wife occupied a house that was

described as 'federation style' and occupied the site until 2023. Based on the style the construction date of the house is likely sometime in the early 20th century, specifically pre-1917.¹⁷ The first image of this house comes from the 1947 aerial photograph. The house fronts Lawson Road and there are a number of associated buildings surrounding a paddock to the rear of the house. The majority of the rest of the site is still undeveloped at this time, apart from what appear to be a few sheds on the northern boundary of the site on a neighbouring farm.

3.3.3. Phase 3: 20th Century Market Gardens (1935-present)

Based on historic aerials the study site was utilised for market gardens from the 1940s up until the 2020s. A number of dwellings were constructed along Lawson Road between 1965 and 1975. The demolition of the Salmon's Federation era house at 165 Lawson Road was submitted to Liverpool City Council as complying development on 16 January 2023;¹⁸ the house was subsequently demolished later that year based on the available aerial imagery. The demolition of the houses and ancillary structures at 125, 145 and 155 was registered as complying development and submitted to Liverpool City Council in November 2023.¹⁹ The structures were demolished at the end of 2023. This demolition was accompanied by earthworks to infill the dams, followed by the removal of much of the topsoil across the site in 2023 (Figure 10).²⁰



Figure 10 – 2024 aerial, showing the bulk earthworks that have occurred onsite. Study site outlined in red.

Source: Nearthmaps

¹⁷ Urbis Pty Ltd, 2025. Heritage Impact Statement 125 & 145-175 Lawson Road Badgerys Creek. Prepared for Formus Pty Ltd.

¹⁸ Greenfield Certifiers Pty Ltd, 2023. "CD-20/2023: Complying Development - All (Accredited Certifier) - Demolition of Existing Dwelling", 165 Lawson Road, Badgerys Creek. *Liverpool City Council*. 28 January 2023. Accessed: liverpool.nsw.gov.au/Pages/XC.Track/SearchApplication.aspx?id=479650 (11/06/2025).

¹⁹ Greenfield Certifiers Pty Ltd, 2023. "CD-1547/2023: Complying Development - All (Accredited Certifier) - Demolition of Existing Dwelling & Ancillary Structures", 125 Lawson Road, Badgerys Creek. *Liverpool City Council*. 28 November 2023. Accessed: <https://eplanning.liverpool.nsw.gov.au/Pages/XC.Track/SearchApplication.aspx?id=523210> (11/06/2025); Greenfield Certifiers Pty Ltd, 2023. "CD-1546/2023: Complying Development - All (Accredited Certifier) - Demolition of Existing Dwelling & Ancillary Structures", 145 Lawson Road, Badgerys Creek. *Liverpool City Council*. 28 November 2023. Accessed: <https://eplanning.liverpool.nsw.gov.au/Pages/XC.Track/SearchApplication.aspx?id=523208> (11/06/2025); Greenfield Certifiers Pty Ltd, 2023. "CD- 1424/2023: Complying Development - All (Accredited Certifier) - Demolition of Existing Dwelling & Ancillary Structures", 155 Lawson Road, Badgerys Creek. *Liverpool City Council*. 8 November 2023. Accessed: <https://eplanning.liverpool.nsw.gov.au/Pages/XC.Track/SearchApplication.aspx?id=520212> (11/06/2025).

²⁰ City Plan, 2025. *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report Cross Link Industrial Estate - SSD-81662708*. Report prepared for Formus Property Pty Ltd. Draft, June 2025, p. 23.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

4.1. GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Geotechnical investigations were conducted by Sydney Environmental Group to assess the potential for contamination across the site.²¹ Investigations were conducted in March 2022 and March 2025. Works in March of 2025 concluded that a large amount of contaminated fill had been removed from across the site and stockpiled. Investigations from 2025 also concluded that in large portions of the site, topsoil had been removed entirely leaving predominantly natural soils on the ground surface. Non friable asbestos was identified in some areas where topsoil was present.

4.2. GEOLOGY AND SOILS

The study area is situated across two natural soil landscapes; Blacktown (bt) and South Creek (sc). Details of each profile are provided below.



Figure 11 – Blacktown and South Creek soil landscapes within the study site.

4.2.1. Blacktown

The Blacktown (bt) soil landscape is described as gently undulating rises on Wianamatta Group shales. Local relief to 30 m, slopes usually >5%. Broad rounded crests and ridges with gently inclined slopes. Cleared Eucalypt woodland and tall open-forest (dry sclerophyll forest).

The dominant soil types are:

- bt1—Friable brownish black loam.
- bt2—Hardsetting brown clay loam.
- bt3—Strongly pedal, mottled brown light clay.
- bt4—Light grey plastic mottled clay.

²¹ Sydney Environmental Group, Stage 1 Preliminary and Stage 2 Detailed Site Investigate, 125 and 145-175 Lawson Road, Badgerys Creek.

4.2.2. South Creek

The South Creek (sc) soil landscape is described as floodplains, valley flats and drainage depressions of the channels on the Cumberland Plain. Usually flat with incised channels; mainly cleared. It is closely associated with the Blacktown landscape.

The dominant soil types are:

- sc1—Brown apedal single-grained loam.
- sc2—Dull brown clay loam.
- sc3—Bright brown clay.

4.3. VISUAL INSPECTION

The site comprises approximately a 14 hectare (ha) former semi-rural area made up of the properties at 125 & 145, 155, 165 and 175 Lawson Road. The site is located on the north-western corner of the junction of Lawson Road and Pitt Street in Badgerys Creek. The site is bounded by Lawson Road to the east, Pitt Street to south, the course of Badgerys Creek to the west and the residential property at 115 Lawson Road to the north. Site access to the different properties comprises east-west oriented driveways from Lawson Street. The topography of the study area comprises a predominantly flat valley with gentle slopes leading down towards the north-south running creeks traversing the area.

The site now contains a single one-storey residential house with ancillary structures to the rear at 145 Lawson Road, while 165 contains a single corrugated steel shed. The house at 145 Lawson Road comprises a late 1960s single-storey L-shaped red-brick house facing Lawson Road to the east (Figure 12). An L-shaped concrete driveway with exposed aggregate runs roughly west from Lawson Road to the two garages and an additional shed to the rear of the house (Figure 13). The former Federation era cottage at 165 Lawson Road has been demolished and the foundations removed (Figure 14-Figure 16).

The rest of the properties are now vacant following the recent demolition of the remaining structures, infilling of the dams, removal of trees and earthworks. 155 Lawson Road, in particular, shows significant cutting of the topsoil in the area of the former house and ancillary structures (Figure 18 and Figure 19). 175 Lawson Road at the southern end of the property, however, was never built upon and exhibits less disturbance (Figure 19). Only 175 Lawson Road has retained its trees along the front (eastern end) of the property. The site is currently abandoned and overgrown, exhibiting introduced grass across the site (Figure 19). Mature native trees line the western boundary of the property along the course of Badgerys Creek.



Figure 12 – The extant late 1960s red-brick house at the eastern end of 145 Lawson Road.

Source: Urbis



Figure 13 – The rear garages and sheds behind the house at 145 Lawson Road, view south.

Source: Urbis



Figure 14 – The rear garages and sheds at 145 and 165 Lawson Road, view south-east.

Source: Urbis



Figure 15 – View of the extant corrugated steel shed at 165 Lawson Road from the former location of the Federation era house, view north-west.

Source: Urbis



Figure 16 – View of the former location of the Federation era house at 165 Lawson Road, view south-west.

Source: Urbis



Figure 17 – View from the rear of 175 Lawson Road next to the creek, looking north-east towards the existing buildings at 165 Lawson Road.

Source: Urbis



Figure 18 – The site of the former dwelling and ancillary sheds at 155 Lawson Road, view south.

Source: Urbis



Figure 19 – The site of the former dwelling and ancillary sheds at 155 Lawson Road, view north-east.

Source: Urbis

4.4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

4.4.1. Framework for Assessment

The *NSW Heritage Manual* (Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, 1996) defines historical archaeological potential as:

The degree of physical evidence present on an archaeological site, usually assessed on the basis of physical evaluation and historical research.

Archaeological research potential of a site is the extent to which further study of relics likely to be found is expected to contribute to improved knowledge about NSW history which is not demonstrated by other sites, archaeological resources or available historical evidence. The potential for archaeological relics to survive in a particular place is significantly affected by later activities that may have caused ground disturbance. These processes include the physical development of the site (for example, phases of building construction) and the activities that occurred there.

The archaeological potential of the subject site is assessed based on the background information presented in Section 3 and graded according to the following scheme:

- **Nil Potential:** the land use history demonstrates that high levels of ground disturbance have occurred that would have destroyed any archaeological remains; or archaeological excavation has already occurred and removed any potential resource.
- **Low Potential:** the land use history suggests limited development or use, or there is likely to be quite high impacts in these areas; however, deeper sub-surface features such as wells, cesspits and their artefact bearing deposits may survive.
- **Moderate Potential:** the land use history suggests limited phases of low to moderate development intensity, or there have been some impacts in the area. Some archaeological remains are likely to survive, including building footings and shallower remains, in addition to deeper sub-surface features.
- **High Potential:** substantially intact archaeological deposits could survive in these areas.

The potential for archaeological remains or 'relics' to survive in a particular place is significantly affected by land use activities that may have caused ground disturbance. These processes include the physical development of the site (e.g. phases of building construction) and the activities that occurred there. The following definitions are used to consider the levels of disturbance:

- **Low Disturbance:** the area or feature has been subject to activities that are likely to have had a minor effect on the integrity and survival of archaeological remains.
- **Moderate Disturbance:** the area or feature has been subject to activities that may have affected the integrity and survival of archaeological remains. While archaeological evidence may be present, they are likely to have been disturbed.
- **High Disturbance:** the area or feature has been subject to activities that would have had a major effect on the integrity and survival of archaeological remains. Archaeological evidence is likely to be significantly disturbed or destroyed.

The following assessment of archaeological potential of the present subject site has been undertaken based on the above framework.

4.4.2. Assessment of Archaeological Potential

Three phases of use have been identified for the study area:

- Phase 1 Nelson and Bronte Farm (1810-1892)
- Phase 2 Exeter Farm Subdivision and the Salmon Family (1891-1935)
- Phase 3 20th Century Market Gardens (1935-present)

No development is known to have occurred within the site during the majority of the 19th century as the site was part of the wider Nelson and Bronte Farm. Activities within the site during this period are likely limited to farming activities such as land clearing, grazing and ploughing. Archaeological remains that are often associated with these kinds of activities include postholes for fences or animal enclosures and evidence of

cultivation such as hoe marks. Agricultural drains and culverts can also be present and are often undocumented in the historic record. The study site was used for farming activities consistently during its history, particularly in the 20th century. Since 2023 substantial earthworks have occurred at the study resulting in the removal of significant amounts of topsoil.²² These earthworks have likely removed all evidence of 19th century ephemeral features such as postholes and hoe marks. As a result, the site now holds nil potential for evidence of the sites 19th century use (Phase 1 Nelson and Bronte Farm 1810-1892).

Phase 2 of the sites use is related to the Salmon family who first purchased the site in the 1890s and owned it into the 1930s. the sites first development occurred during the Salmon's ownership and included the federation style house and associated buildings which occupied the site until 2023. During this period the site was used domestically as well as agriculturally. Domestic evidence of the Salmon family could include features such as footings, postholes, landscaping (garden beds, surfaces), former services, and occupation deposits such as yard deposits and rubbish pits. Given the construction date of the house (pre 1917, turn of the century) deep features such as wells and cesspits are unlikely. As the Salmon house and its associated structures was standing into the 21st century it can be said that it is already a well understood resource. This, combined with the significant earthworks that have already occurred on site result in a nil archaeological potential for Phase 2 Exeter Farm Subdivision and the Salmon Family (1891-1935).

4.4.3. Statement of Archaeological Potential

Due to the sites largely agricultural history, the types of features expected are mostly ephemeral. This is particularly true for Phase 1 of the site's history (Nelson and Bronte Farm 1810-1892). The ephemeral nature of the expected features combined with the extensive earthworks that are known to have occurred at the site have resulted in nil archaeological potential for Phase 1.

Phase 2 (Exeter Farm Subdivision and the Salmon Family 1891-1935) includes the sites first built structures, most of which were still standing into the 21st century. These structures can be considered a well-known resource. As with Phase 1, evidence of Phase 2 was likely heavily disturbed or even entirely removed by the recent earthworks resulting in nil archaeological potential.

²² City Plan, 2025. *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report Cross Link Industrial Estate - SSD-81662708*. Report prepared for Formus Property Pty Ltd. Draft, June 2025, p. 23.

5. SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

5.1. FRAMEWORK FOR ASSESSMENT

The concept of archaeological significance is independent of archaeological potential. For example, there may be ‘low potential’ for certain relics to survive, but if they do, they may be assessed as being of (State) significance.

Archaeological significance has long been accepted as linked directly to archaeological (or scientific) research potential: a site or resource is said to be scientifically significant when its further study may be expected to help answer questions. Whilst the research potential of an archaeological site is an essential consideration, it is one of a number of potential heritage values which a site or ‘relic’ may possess. Recent changes to the *Heritage Act 1977* (Section 33(3) (a)) reflect this broader understanding of what constitutes archaeological significance by making it imperative that more than one criterion be considered.

The below assessment of archaeological significance considers the criteria, as outlined in the NSW Heritage Branch publication *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and ‘Relics’*. Sections which are extracted verbatim from this document are italicized.

For the purposes of this assessment, significance is ranked as follows:

- **No Significance** – it is unlikely that any archaeological resources recovered will be attributed significance in accordance with the assessment criteria on a state or local level.
- **Local Significance** – it is likely that archaeological resources recovered will be significant on a local level in accordance with one or more of the assessment criteria.
- **State Significance** – it is likely that archaeological resources recovered will be significant on a state level in accordance with one or more of the assessment criteria.

The following Criteria are used to assess archaeological significance (from *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and Relics*, Heritage Branch NSW).

Table 3 – Significance Criteria

Criterion Letter	Criterion	Definition
A	Historical Significance	An item is important in the course or pattern of the local area’s cultural or natural history.
B	Associative Significance	An item has strong or special associations with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the local area’s cultural or natural history.
C	Aesthetic or technical significance	An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in the local area.
D	Social Significance	An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in the local area for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.
E	Research Potential	An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area’s cultural or natural history.
F	Rarity	An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the local area’s cultural or natural history.

Criterion Letter	Criterion	Definition
G	Representativeness	An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSWs (or the local area's) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ cultural or natural places; or ▪ cultural or natural environments

5.1. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

An assessment of archaeological significance associated with each phase of development of the subject site is provided in Table 4 below.

Table 4 – Assessment of Significance

Criterion	Discussion
A - Historical Significance	<p>The study site represents long term agricultural use of over 150 years, reflecting the character of the suburb of Badgerys Creek. From 1810 into the 20th and 21st centuries the site was utilised for various types of farming practices. However, as no archaeological resource is expected at the site the history of the sites use will not be reflected in the archaeological record.</p> <p>The site therefore does not reach the threshold for significance according to this criterion.</p>
B – Associative Significance	<p>The study site has association with notable figures in the history of Badgerys Creek, including Thomas Macham Pitt and James Badgery and the extended Badgery family. However, as no archaeological resource is expected at the site, this relationship will not be represented in the archaeological record.</p> <p>The study site does therefore not reach the threshold for significance according to this criterion.</p>
C – Aesthetic Significance	The study site is not considered significant according to this criterion.
D – Social Significance	The study site may hold cultural value to the local Badgerys Creek community, however, as no archaeological resource is expected at this relationship will not be present in the archaeological record. Therefore, the site is not considered significant according to this criterion.
E – Research potential	The study site has been assessed as having nil archaeological potential. As no archaeological resource is expected to survive within the site, the site cannot provide research material. The study site is not considered significant according to this criterion.
F - Rarity	No archaeological resource is expected at the study site, and it can therefore not be compared with other existing archaeological records or data sets. The study site is not considered significant according to this criterion.
G - Representativeness	The study site is an example of long-term agricultural use which is very much representative of the Badgerys Creek area. The site has been associated with

Criterion	Discussion
	<p>agricultural activities since the early 19th century. However, due to recent extensive disturbances, the site has been assessed as having nil archaeological potential.</p> <p>As a result the site is not considered significant according to this criterion.</p>

5.2. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The study site represents long-term agricultural use which is representative of the suburb of Badgerys Creek. It also has association with key figures in the history of Badgerys Creek. However, the site has been assessed as having nil archaeological potential and does therefore not reach the threshold for State or local archaeological significance.

6. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The following is an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed works on potential archaeological resources within the subject site.

6.1. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

It is proposed to construct a new Industrial Estate comprising large and small format warehousing and distribution centres on the site.

Specifically, the SSDA seeks approval for the following:

- Construction of an Industrial Estate, comprising four (4) warehouse buildings with a total of 46,153.9m² of warehouse and ancillary office GFA. It will deliver a range of large and small format warehouse and distribution centres, as follows:
 - Warehouse 1 has a total GFA of 40,505.5m²
 - Warehouse GFA: 38,572.0m²
 - Office GFA: 1,877.5m² (plus 60m² dock office)
 - Warehouse 2 has a total GFA of 1,328m²
 - Warehouse GFA: 1,186m²
 - Office GFA: 142m²
 - Warehouse 3 has a total GFA of 1,323m²
 - Warehouse GFA: 1,186m²
 - Office GFA: 137m²
 - Warehouse 4 has a total GFA of 2,997.4m²
 - Warehouse GFA: 2,826.5m²
 - Office GFA: 140.9m²
- Maximum building height of 19.6m
- Provision of 233 on-site parking spaces split across the site.
- Construction of a private internal driveway along the northern boundary of 125 Lawson Road servicing Warehouses 2-4.
- Construction of Regional Basin.
- Associated landscaping work and deep soil areas (comprising communal open space areas).
- Provision of road corridors providing an option for future delivery of local roads by the relevant roads authority.

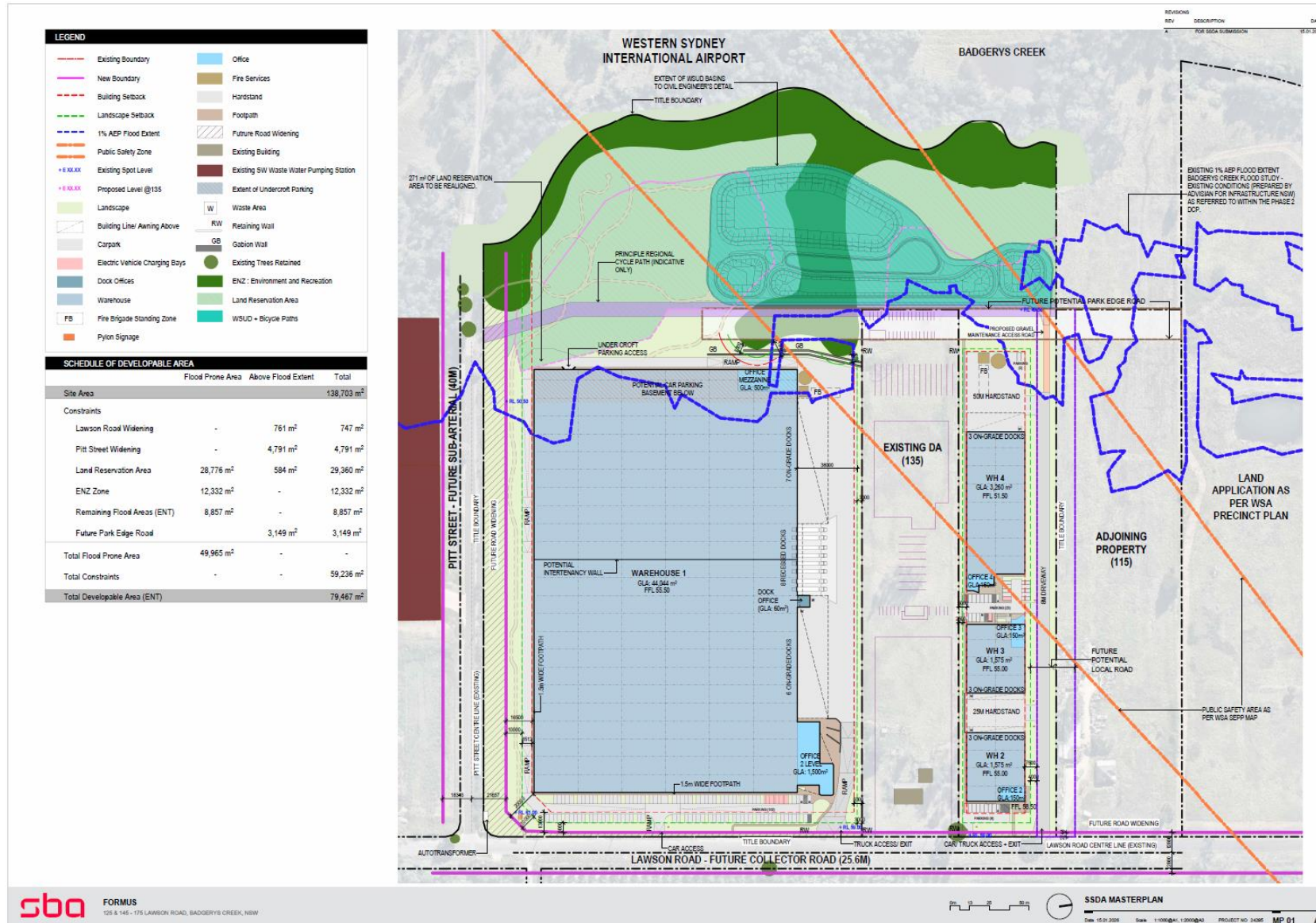


Figure 20 – Extract of proposed architectural drawings showing the SSDA Masterplan.

Source: SBA, 24295_MP 01_A_SSDA MASTERPLAN, 15/01/2026

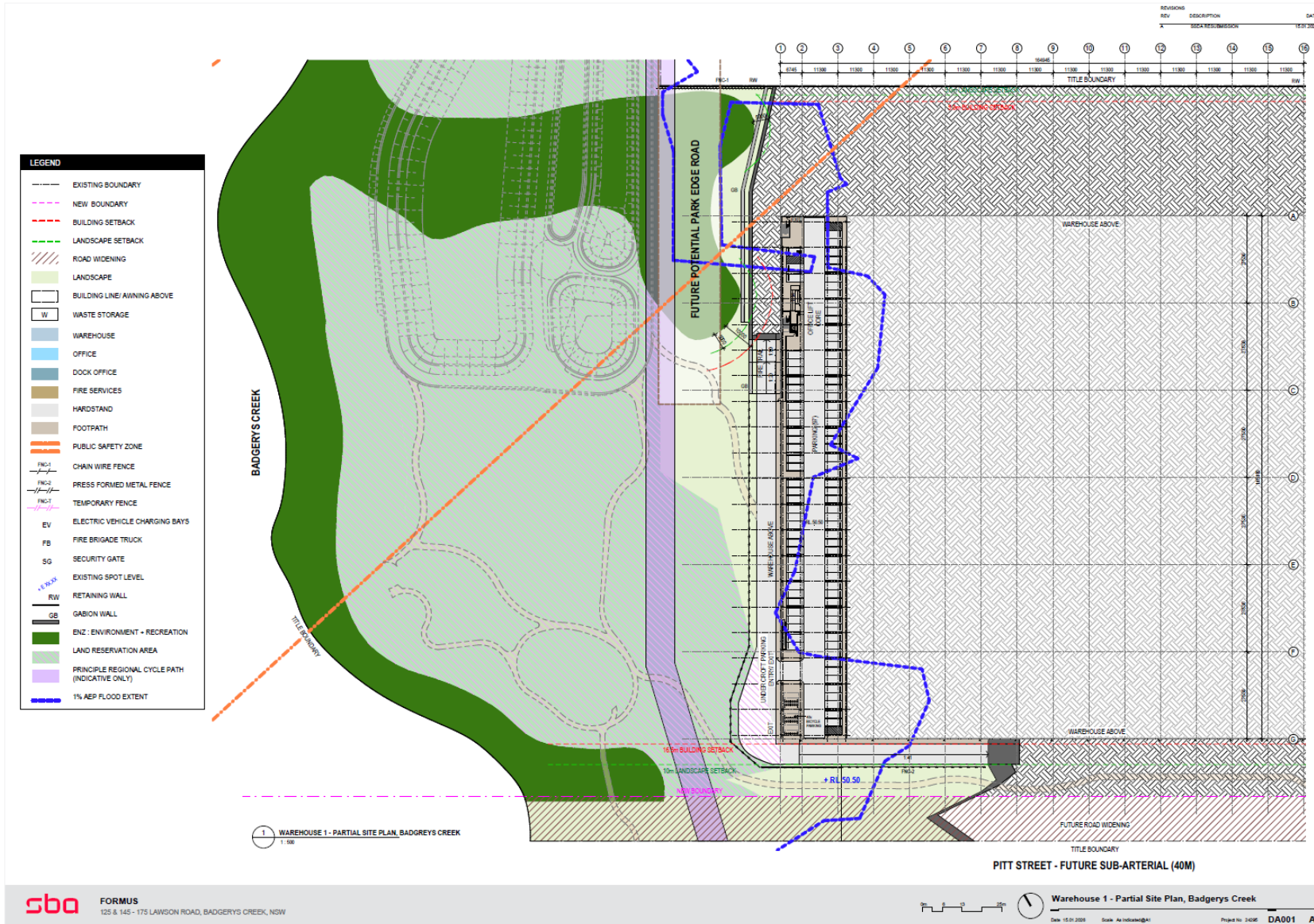


Figure 21 – Extract of proposed architectural drawings, showing the partial site plan (western end).

Source: SBA, 24295_DA001_A_Warehouse 1 - Partial Site Plan, Badgerys Creek, 15/01/2026

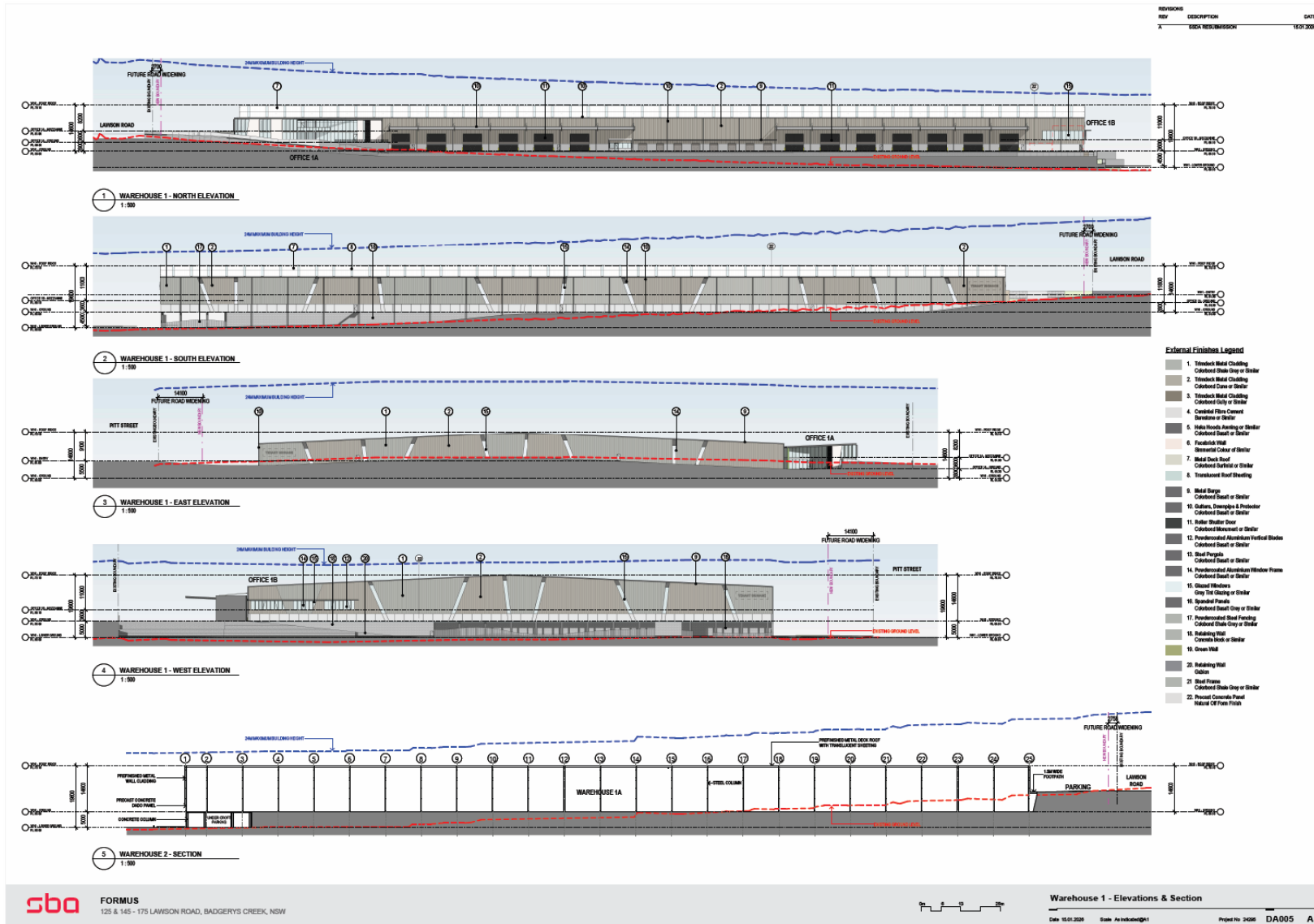


Figure 22 – Extract of proposed architectural drawings, showing elevations of Warehouse 1.

Source: SBA, 24295_DA005_A_Warehouse 1 - Elevations & Section, 15/01/2026

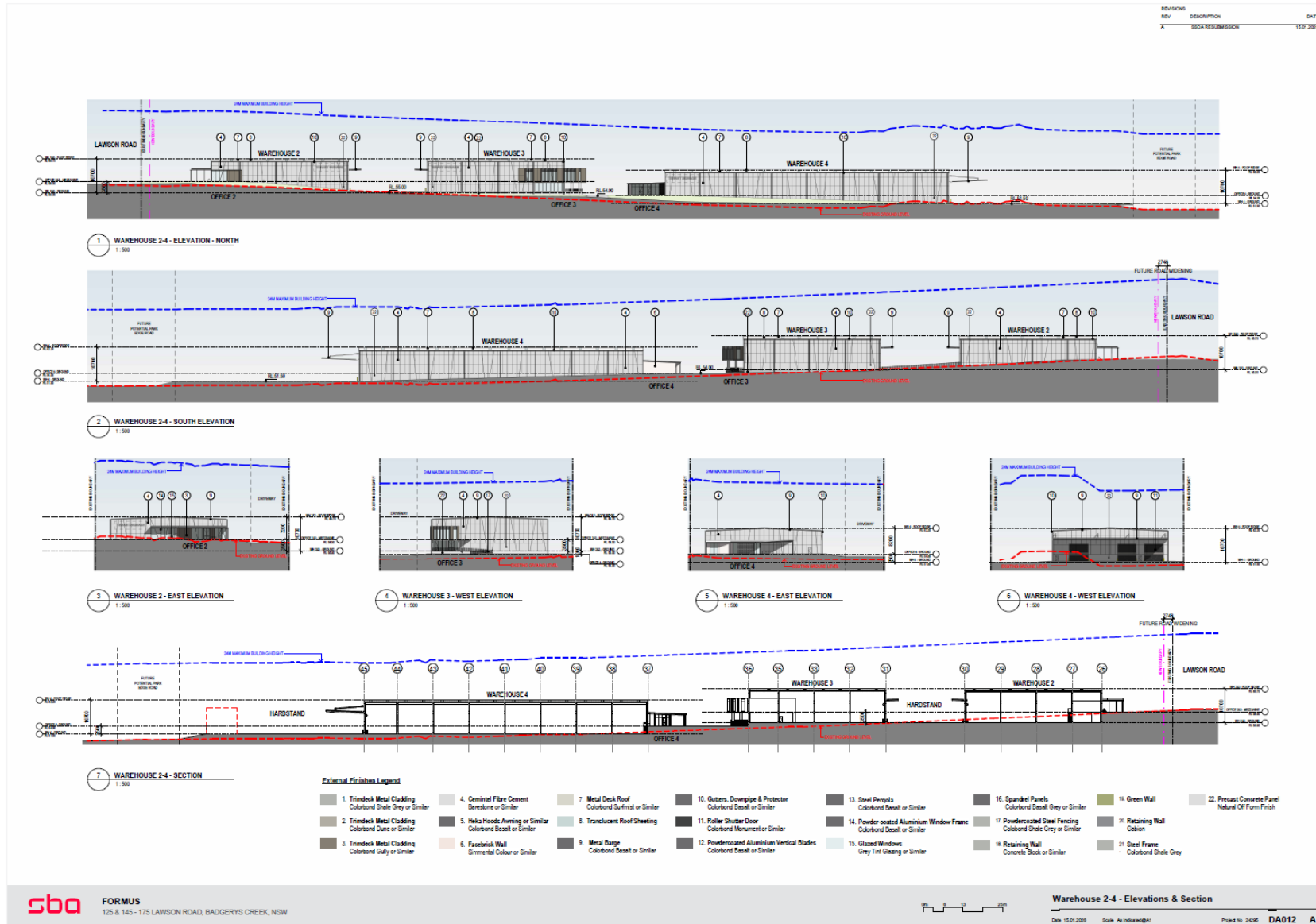


Figure 23 – Extract of proposed architectural drawings, showing the elevations of Warehouse 2-4.

Source: SBA, 24295_DA012_A_Warehouse 2-4 - Elevations & Section, 15/01/2026

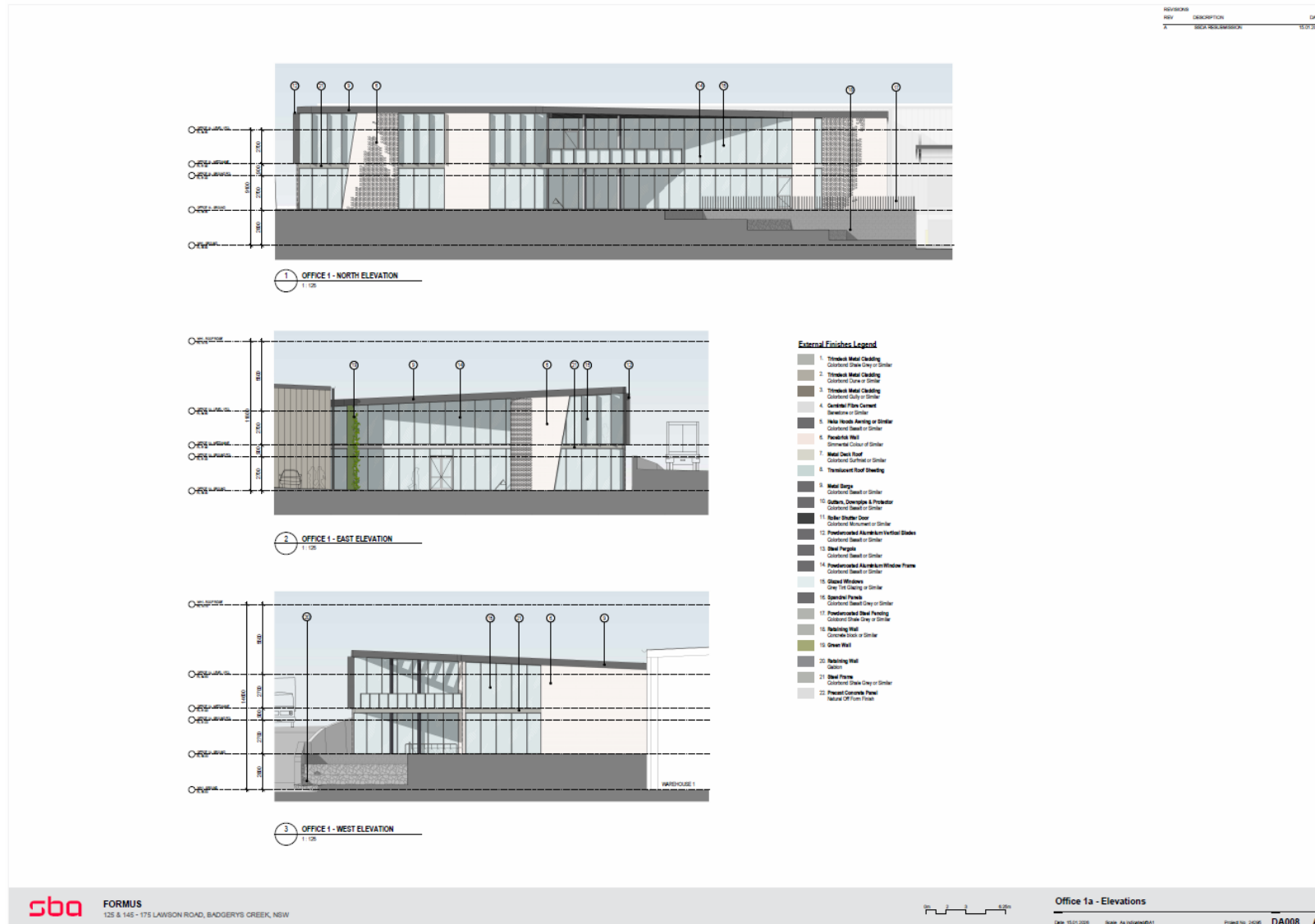


Figure 24 – Extract of proposed architectural drawings showing the elevations for Office 1a.

Source: SBA, 24295_DA008_A_Office 1a – Elevations 15/01/2026



Figure 25 – Extract of proposed architectural drawings showing the elevations for Offices 2 and 3.

Source: SBA, 24295_DA014_A_Office 2 & 3 - Elevations & Section 15/01/2026



Figure 26 – Extract of proposed architectural drawings showing the elevations for Office 4.

Source: SBA, 24295_DA018_A_Office 4 – Elevations 15/01/2026

6.2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The proposed development requires deep excavation for the construction of a new industrial estate comprising of large and small format warehouses. The study site has been assessed as holding nil archaeological potential for remains of the sites 19th and early 20th century use. As no archaeological resource is expected, the study site does not meet the threshold for State or local significance and there is no archaeological heritage impact that will be caused by the proposed development.

Where substantial intact archaeological relics of State or local significance, not identified in this HAA are unexpectedly discovered during excavation, work must cease in the affected area and Urbis be immediately notified. Depending on the nature of the discovery, Heritage NSW may be notified in writing in accordance with Section 146 of the *Heritage Act 1977*. Additional assessment and possibly an excavation permit may be required prior to the recommencement of excavation in the affected area.

7. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

This HAA has concluded the following in relation to the historical archaeological potential of the subject site:

- Throughout its history, the study site was predominantly used for agricultural activities. First as part of the 19th century Nelson and Bronte Farm and then later as a farm run by the Salmon family and then market gardens throughout the 20th century.
- The first known development of the site occurred in the early 20th century with the construction of the Salmon family home which occupied the site until 2023.
- Due to the ongoing farming activities of the 20th century and extensive earthworks that have occurred on site since 2023, the ephemeral features related to the sites 19th century use have likely been entirely removed. The site has been assessed as having nil archaeological potential.
- Although the site has associations with key figures in Badgerys Creek's history and is representative of over 150 years of agricultural use, the site has nil archaeological potential and therefore does not meet the threshold for State or local archaeological significance.
- As a result, the proposed development will have nil heritage impact at the site.

7.2. RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of the above conclusions, Urbis makes the following recommendations:

Recommendation 1 – No further management required

This report is suitable for submission as part of State Significant Development Application (SSDA) SSD-81662708. It complies with the SEARs requirement concerning non-aboriginal archaeological significance. It also complies with Section 2.2 of the Western Sydney Aerotropolis DCP concerning non-Aboriginal heritage.

The report has found no potential for relics of archaeological significance to exist within the subject site, as such, no further archaeological management is required.

Recommendation 2 – Unexpected Finds Procedure

Should unexpected substantial intact archaeological relics of State or local significance, not identified in this HAA, be unexpectedly discovered during excavation, work must cease in the affected area and Urbis be immediately notified. Depending on the nature of the discovery, Heritage NSW may be notified in writing in accordance with Section 146 of the *Heritage Act 1977*. Additional assessment and possibly an excavation permit may be required prior to the recommencement of excavation in the affected area.

8. REFERENCES

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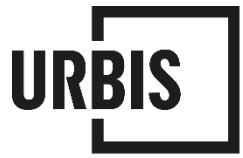
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